AGRICULTURE—MANUFACTURES—COMMERCE.

Extract from a Discourse delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church, in this City, August 5d, 1849.

BY REVEREND W. D. HOWARD, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH.

AGRICULTURE.

To whom has God given so many broad and fertile acres? Where, under the same government, is to be found such a variety of climate, surface, soil and production, as within the limits of these American States and Territories? We are a world within ourselves. We might be cut off from every other nation, and yet, not cut off from any luxury. We can almost say, whatever is peculiar to any other country is common to ours. Does England boast of her parks and lawns? we have a boundless forest for every park, and many a lawn in our western world, that, could it be transferred, would hide half her isle from the light of day. Does Ireland boast of her flax and potatoes? we have them both—and France of her vine? we too have the grape—and Spain of her orange and lemon groves?—we are not without these—and China of her tea? we can grow even this—and Russia of her wheat? we are fed with the finest of the wheat—and India of her cotton? we have more than all the world beside. What grain, or fruit, or flower, or forest-tree is it, that our generous soil does not produce? And that not sparingly. There is not a scanty allowance doled out to our multitudinous population, scarcely sufficient to sustain nature, as in almost every other part of the world. The furrows are crowded with corn, the earth groans beneath its superabundant productions, our valleys wave with grain, and our hills and mountains to their very summits furnish food for countless herds and flocks. We have "enough and to spare." After our own extravagant demands have been supplied, we have millions left to feed the famishing in the less favored climes. England was called the granary of Europe! but she must now yield this proud title to America. What was once said of England, is more true of the land which God has given us. "It is a paradise of pleasure, the garden of God. Our vales are like Eden, our hills as Lebanon, our streams as Pisgah; our rivers as Jordan; our walls the Ocean, and our defence the Lord Jehovah."

MANUFACTURES.

Their growth is absolutely astonishing. Seventy years ago, and what were we in this respect? Almost every manufactured article came to us from foreign countries in foreign vessels. Our woollens, leather, muslins, books; all our iron manufactures, cabinet ware, and most other articles came across the water. *Then*, we imported almost everything, *now*, we need import nothing but luxuries. *Then*, we made scarcely anything, *now*, our country is one vast workshop. What article is it, that can administer, either to our necessities, or the gratification of our taste, which is not now produced by ourselves? In what direction can you go in which your ears are not greeted with the ringing of the hammer, and the cheerful rattle of the spindle and the shuttle? Our mountains have begun to pour out, at the call of the laborious miner, their exhaustless treasures of iron and coal, of lead and copper, of silver and gold, and the ingenuity of our artizans in converting them into every form that necessity or luxury, that utility, or taste demands. We have those among us, and they are not a few, "who are filled with wisdom to work all manner of cunning work in gold, in silver, in brass and iron, in purple and crimson, and blue, the weaver, the engraver, the embroiderer in scarlet and fine linen; those who devise curious works, and are skilled in the cutting of stones and carving of wood, who perform all manner of cunning workmanship." I would scarcely be an exaggeration, should we say, we are a people clothed in scarlet and fine linen, the products of our own looms, and fare sumptuously every day on the products of our own fields and gardens.

COMMERCE.

A few years ago, it may be said with truth, we had no Commerce, and now this is the second commercial country in the world, and bids fair, very soon, to be the first. Our canvass whitens every sea, and wherever a port invites to trade it is visited by our vessels. How many of our countrymen go down to the sea in great ships? how many love to ride the crested wave, and to find their home on the blue waters?

There is a struggle for the mastery of the seas, and it is not doubtful who will soon be the victors. Europe cannot much longer, be Empress of the Ocean. She must yield to the sceptre, and yield it to one that she too early and too long despised.

A sagacious observer, looking some years ago, upon the condition of Europe, used in regard to it this remarkable language—"The state of all Europe is in the highest degree critical and uncertain. In the calmest times there are tremendous causes at work, volcanoes that may break forth at any moment. Men walk in that part of the world over hidden, hot embers, seemingly dead and covered with ashes, but ready at any moment to burst into a devouring flame. The elements of democracy are at work, a republican tendency and struggle is manifest, the day of retribution of ages of misrule and oppression is yet to come. Envy and discontent, the consequences of misery and tyranny, and the desire of change, are at work in the lower ranks, without knowledge to balance and guide. Many overturnings must take place, and perhaps an universal breaking up of the established order of things. In comparison with ourselves, Europe is like a region at the base of a volcano. War is their passion and their habit, and the slightest cause may prompt it. We look on from this distant side of the world, in quiet security. We are now, and unless the curse comes upon us for our ingratitude, and we be smitten with madness and blindness, and astonishment of heart, so as to rush uncalled into the battle, we may keep ourselves to the end of time, utterly aloof from the wars and fightings that agitate and tear the bosom of the continent of Europe. We hear the din of their quarrels, the shock of their contending armies, but have no motive whatever to join in the commotion." This is almost a prophecy. And it has been fulfilled. The distant mutterings that presaged the storm, waxed louder and louder every succeeding year, and now we behold it raging with fearful violence all over those lands. The volcano, around whose frowning summit was seen the indications of a forthcoming eruption, has poured out its burning flood. All Europe is now rocked by the most frightful tempests, every throne is shaken to its foundation, and every government is thrown into consternation and perplexity. One revolution treads upon the heel of another. The most conflicting elements are at work, and the most contradictory results present themselves to the view of an astonished world. All is confusion. There is a fearful struggle, without any definite aim, and before it is terminated the whole of Europe, we doubt not, will be involved in a bloody war. Then must all the pursuits of peace suffer, and not the least among them, their commerce. Were we as a nation, struggling against all the world for the ascendency on the ocean, judging from the past, we have no doubt that in the end we should succeed. But when we have none to contend with as we believe will soon be the case, since all the commercial nations of the old world are destined to be engaged in the on coming strife, and their governments will be fully occupied in the atrocious work of treading out the life of liberty which is now laboring to the birth among them, our success is certain. So that whether we look back, and see a commerce that has grown to giant proportions in an incredibly short period, or look forward, and see the promise of a commerce to which the present is but a beginning, we are equally surprised, and constrained to exclaim as it regards this matter: "God hath not dealt so with any nation."

And now, my brethren, if God has given us a climate and soil of such variety, that there is scarcely any production of the earth that we have not in abundance within ourselves; if he has covered our hills with flocks, and fed us with the finest of the wheat; if he has given such wisdom to our artizans that they have made more discoveries and improvements in the arts within fifty years, than had been made in all the world in any preceding period of its history, in ten times fifty; if he has so prospered us as to bring within the reach of the poorest of our people, the finest fabricks and the richest food; and if to all this he has, although it is within the memory of man that we have become a nation, given us a commerce, in comparison with which that of every other nation of antiquity dwindles into insignificance, and to which, with a single exception, even in this commercial age of the world, there is nothing equal, do not all our *industrial interests* clearly demonstrate that, "*He hath not so dealt with any people.*"

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Circulation 1200 Daily.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 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 Fickleson on Wednesday the 16th 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.

MEETING OF
The Democratic State Committee.
READING, August 23, 1849.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee, are requested to meet at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 6th of September next, as business of importance will come before the Committee. A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

The Democratic papers throughout the State will please copy.

J. GLANCY JONES, Chairman.

Loan Taken.

We learn that the Banking-Houses of KRAMER & RAHN and WM. A. HILL & CO. proposed to the City Councils to take the $200,000 loan to redeem the scrip, and that their offer has been accepted.

POSTAGE.

It appears to be the common and openly expressed opinion, that our postage arrangements are as yet unfixed, or at least that they are not as yet rightly fixed. The universal cell, is for lower rates of postage. But a question may arise in regard to expenses which will prevent those who have to do in this matter, from doing what will satisfy the business portion of the community, and the press. The difficulty in the mind of many members of congress may be, will the post office department sustain itself provided the rates of postage be lowered? But about this there should be no question. It is not absolute law that this department must be supported *per se*. Other departments are not thus sustained and why must this? It may be that the post office department would be under the necessity of calling upon the common treasury for a few years. But we feel certain that after a few years it will be able to contribute to the common treasury if a reduction is made.

That feature in the case, to which we intend directing our remarks at the present, is, the absolute and intolerable injustice which is done to western publishers by the present postage on newspapers. The postage on newspapers is one cent within the bounds of the State or within one hundred miles out of the State. This sum is required *from* a subscriber provided his paper is not carried half a mile. Pittsburgh and Allegheny city are divided by the Allegheny river. It is perhaps a mile from the post office in the former to the post office in the latter, yet it will cost as much to have a newspaper, one fourth as large as McMakin's Model Courier, carried from Pittsburgh to Allegheny, as it would to have McMakin's paper brought from Philadelphia. Now we ask where is the sense or the justice in such unequal taxation? In Philadelphia, owing to various causes, the expenses of getting up a newspaper are generally less than in Pittsburgh, and the result of this is, while the Philadelphia papers have their 30, 40 and 60,000 subscribers, and made up chiefly from the west, western papers have but from 1 to 2000 subscribers. Now, all that western papers demand is an uniform postage on newspapers. The present, is far from being uniform; and here we will throw out a few remedial suggestions. Newspapers as well as letters ought to be weighed, and charged accordingly. We will barely drop the suggestion, and go on to give our views of newspaper postage. Making the office of publication the centre. We would say

1st. For twenty miles newspapers should go free.

2nd. Over twenty and under fifty, charge one quarter cent.

3d. Over fifty and under one hundred, charge one half cent.

4th. Over one hundred, and under one hundred and fifty, charge one cent.

5th. Over one hundred and fifty miles; charge one cent and a half. Making no distinction between one state and another; for it is just as easy to carry a newspaper one hundred and fifty miles directly west of Pittsburgh into Ohio, as it is to carry it the same distance directly east into Pennsylvania.

If the above rates of postage were adopted, the western press would enjoy an advantage which would greatly aid it in the diffusion of useful information. And at the same time that the eastern press would be prevented from trammelling the west, it would enjoy the advantages of a free and cheap postage to precisely the same extent.

More Tariff Rain.

The high Tariffites are constantly asserting that the Tariff of 1846 is producing wide-spread "Ruin" throughout the country; but mere assertions, without any facts or substantial data to rest upon, are nothing more than "sound and fury signifying nothing." One well-attested fact is worth a thousand empty assertions; and it has always been our aim to deal in facts only when speaking of the operations of the Tariff. The friends of high or prohibitory duties have declared over and over again that the existing Revenue laws operate injuriously to Farmers, and especially to Wool Growers. But such is not the case. We are informed that two houses in New Lisbon, Ohio, have purchased this season alone 600,000 lbs. of wool, which they have already sold in the Eastern markets, and realized therefrom the snug little sum of $18,000! Now, there is text upon which the monopolists can preach discourses from this until the meeting of Congress. The Farmer realized good profits; the Merchants made handsome fortunes; and the manufacturers will also clear large sums of money, by the time this wool is converted into weaning apparel.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 28, 1849, the leading Democratic paper in Ohio.

☞ We have received a couple numbers of the *Morning Mercury*, a new paper lately started at Pittsburgh. It is neatly printed, and pretty well filled with reading matter. IT WILL BE A SPOKE IN THE WHIG WHEEL, THOUGH PURPORTING TO BE DEMOCRATIC, *which we apprehend is merely for the purpose of gaining the confidence of Democrats*, THAT IT MAY THE MORE EASILY BETRAY THEM. *It will, doubtless, be patronized by the Whig party of Pittsburgh.*

☞ "A few more left of the same sort," as the Razor Strop man says.

Eloquent and Impressive Discourse.

We have read, with no ordinary pleasure, the truly eloquent and impressive Discourse, delivered by the Rev. Wm. D. Howard, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in this city, on the National Fast Day.

We publish elsewhere in to-day's paper, extracts from Mr. Howard's Discourse, which, we feel confident, will prove acceptible to our readers of all parties.

Andy Stewart for the Sub-Treasury.

Wonders never cease! While the prominent Whigs throughout the country have taken a stand in opposition to the Sub-Treasury, ANDREW STEWART has come out decidedly in favor of that measure. The Waynesburg Messenger gives the following account of Mr. Stewart's speech at a late Whig meeting in Greene county:

The honorable gentleman rose to his feet, and after much hemming and hawing, declared that he *did not know what to say—he did not know where to begin*. After a confusion and floundering that seemed perfectly agonizing to himself and hearers, the speaker made out to declare that he was "*no party man*," and that he was in favor of some of the great measures belonging to both parties. But he took his Whig friends all aback by declaring *that he was in favor of the Independent Treasury*—one of the favorite measures of the Democratic party—that it was a good measure, and the only one that could make the public moneys secure—that the State Banks would not answer the purpose—and a National Bank was unnecessary and unconstitutional. Mr. Stewart even *declared that he was always in favor of the Independent Treasury*, and, as it leaving that his hearers would not credit this part of his declarations, he attested it with his old stereotyped affirmation of "so help me God."

☞ What a humiliating spectacle a comparison between the two parties of this country presents.—The Democratic party, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, even in defeat, is great and glorious; while the other, the "Federal no-party party;" amid all the show of place and power, cannot conceal its deformity, and is becoming daily more desperate and unpopular. How noble, in view of this comparison, will be the re-ascendancy of the Democratic party. With what acclamations of joy will their advent to power be hailed. But the other *party*, alack and alas, what a destiny is before them, already shackled by its own perfidy, it will be buried in the shame itself has created, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—The W. M. Gwin, formerly of Mississippi, but now of California, has written to his friends in New Orleans (says Nota Bene, the New Orleans correspondent of the *Concordia* (La.) *Intelligencer*,) that the people of California will promptly organize a State Government and exclude slavery by an overwhelming majority.

SEIZURE OF A SLAVER.—Capt. Plummer, of the ship Caloo, at Boston, from Calcutta, via St. Helena, states that the brig Whig, of New York, with 650 slaves on board, was at the latter port July 10th, having been taken at the mouth of the river Congo, by H. M. ship Fire Fly, and carried in by Lieut. Dothen.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—The Democrats of Susquehanna county have nominated Sidney B. Wells, Esq., of Dundaff, as their candidate for the Legislature, and O. G. Hempstead, the editor of the *Montrose Democrat*, for Treasurer.

For the Morning Post.

The Tariff.

The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Journal*, in his review of Secretary Walker's report, says: "England has for ages pursued a protective policy, and yet her imports were enormous, because her productiveness was so."

Now, there is in this sentence, as in almost every thing written by these advocates of high duties, assertion without any facts to back it up. Why does not the writer show *what* England has done in the way of protection by facts and figures, and not leave us the bare assertion for our reliance. The truth is, that in this case, as in most instances, a publication of statistics and reports upon the "protective policy" of England, would greatly militate against their own arguments.

There is in England, as in this country, an aristocracy of the few, who seek to build themselves up at the expense of the many—who seek to control the laws and revenues of the country for their own selfish purposes, and to increase their already overgrown and inordinate wealth, by adding to the burdens of the public; but the aristocracy in the two countries are represented by opposite classes, consequently we shall see each class seeking to build up the interest which they represent, at the expense of all the rest. The aristocracy of England is a *landed aristocracy*, while the *manufacturers* represent the Democracy. In this country it is directly the reverse; your true Democracy are the tillers of the soil, while the aristocracy are represented by the manufacturers.

What is the result? why, you find the landed aristocracy in England endeavoring to make every interest subservient to their own—you see them struggling to "protect" their interests by passing oppressive corn laws, which will increase their revenues, by making the laboring man, the operative, purchase their commodities at an exorbitant price; there the owners and tillers of the soil are few, in comparison with the number engaged in manufactures. In this country the number engaged in manufactures, compared with the agriculturists are as one to four—perhaps the disparity is even greater; yet we find the few, the manufacturers, endeavoring to obtain protection, by placing a high duty upon those articles which would be likely to compete with what they have to sell, while it reduces the value of the products of the agriculturist. The disparity between those benefited by exhorbitant duty is still greater, when we reflect that it is only the proprietor and not the operator who receives benefit from a high tariff.

The writer in the *Journal* above alluded to, no doubt intended to convey the idea, that England protects her manufactures by a high duty, because he says before, that it is the policy of the whig party to "stimulate production and exports"—"that imports will take care of themselves," and the first quotation in this article, is in connexion with the last.

Now, what are the facts? It is true that British manufactures are protected, but how do do their ideas of "protection" compare with our American Political Economists? Why, the British "protective tariff" amounts to from 5 to 30 per cent. upon manufactured articles, so that the average will not vary far from 15 to 20 per cent., while that paragon of perfection, the Whig Tariff of 1842, under its specific and minimum features, range from 25 to 162 per cent., and even in some cases to over 300 per cent. *ad valorem!!*

Great Britain exports few or no agricultural products, her exports consists mainly of manufactures; yet we find her aristocracy striving to protect her agricultural interest at the expense of all others.

The exports of the United States consist mainly of her agricultural products, yet we find the manufacturing aristocracy endeavoring to build themselves up by a protective tariff, at the expense of all other classes.

True to their instincts we find the High Tariff party represented in the Court of St. James, by a Prince of the Loom, whose every interest is opposed to the true American policy, and who made himself ridiculous but a short time since, by his croaking and false prophesies about and against the tariff of 1846, exchanging him for the late representative is what the New York Herald calls an exchange of money for brains. What else can you expect from this Taylor Whig Administration?

OCCIDENT.

FRANKLIN BANK OF WASHINGTON.—The Commonwealth of Wednesday, says: A sale of 16 shares of Stock in the Franklin Bank of Washington, was sold at public sale, by the administrator of Dr. Blachleye's estate, yesterday, and brought 22 per cent. above the par value.

A DECIDED COUP.—A correspondent of one of the Whig Journals, thus describes Gen. TAYLOR at Harrisburgh. The spectable must have been quite sublime!

"The President's carriage was drawn by four splendid horses, the President himself riding with his head uncovered; a *magnificent wreath, composed of flowers and gold lace, studded with brilliants, resting upon his shoulders about his neck. His head was crowned with a richly wrought circle of flowers, curiously and elegantly worked.* The waving of handkerchiefs from the windows, and the huzzahs of the multitude that blocked up the streets, *were responded to on the part of Gen. Taylor, by constant bowing and waving of his own big bandana!!*

SEVEN DEATHS IN ONE FAMILY.—A Detroit paper notices the death in that city, on the 17th, of Mr. William Paton, a native of Scotland, in his 70th year. His wife died August 7th, aged 66; a son aged 30, July 25; another aged 39, August 8; one aged 23, the 7th; a daughter aged 26, the 9th; a married daughter aged 22, the same day. Thus in four short weeks have so many members of the same family been called to their long homes!

☞ At a Methodist Protestant camp meeting, near Greensboro' Caroline county, Md., week before last, says the Baltimore Sun, about seventy conversions took place; and at another, of the same persuasion, last week, at Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's county, a number of the friends of the Methodist Episcopal church being also encumped on the ground, there were about fifty conversions. The Rev. Mr. Murray of Baltimore, was among the ministers present.

☞ A CASE OF OBSTINATE LAMENESS CURED BY THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE—AMERICAN OIL.—The following is communicated by Mr. William Nash, agent of Mr. Jackson, at Steubenville, Ohio:

A Mr. Elliott, of Bacon Ridge, Jefferson county, Ohio, who has not been able to put either of his feet to the ground for 12 years, in consequence of lameness, by the use of one bottle was enabled to walk two miles to a township election.

TO MR. WM. JACKSON—Dear Sir:—I am pleased to be able to say that the American Oil has proved a decided benefit in curing many cases of Tetter, in and about our town. Likewise, it has been used with great effect for King's Evil, Curvature of the Spine, Deafness, &c. WM. NASH.

Steubenville, O., April 9, 1848.

Sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, the proprietor's sole and only agent for western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Northern Ohio, No. 89, Liberty street, head of Wood street, Pittsburgh. Price 50 cts. per bottle.

BEWARE OF NUMEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—None is genuine but what has the name and address of Wm. Jackson, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, on the label, and in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enclosed. The names of the proprietors, D. Hall & Co., Kentucky, is also printed in the pamphlet. Another way of detecting the counterfeits, is the difference in price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cts. per bottle, and no less; while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under. Sold wholesale by sub agents in almost every town in the above District. aug 30:dw

☞ NOTICE EVERY ONE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkesville, Kentucky from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hale & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, of 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their sole and only agent for supplying sub-agents in western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine, purporting to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Company; some black, some white, said to be made from the Original American Oil. D. Hale & Co., the only and sole proprietors of the true and original American Oil, DO NOT nor NEVER DID supply any persons with the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be genuine, diluted and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and RESERVE that Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street is the ONLY and SOLE agent for the above mentioned District, and that none is genuine but what has the name and address printed on the label, and in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enveloped, and likewise notice that the genuine without address is printed in each pamphlet thus: "D. Hall & Co., Kentucky." Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the difference in the price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cts. per bottle and no less, while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under.

The Pure and only Genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at the only agency in Pittsburgh, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. aug 31:3m

DIED.

On Thursday, 30th inst., Dr. F. C. WILSON, in the 42d year of his age. The funeral will take place at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, from the corner of Hand and Penn streets to the Africa. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Thursday morning, at 5½ o'clock, Dr. C. D. PATTERSON, whose funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, J. T. Patterson, in Ross Township, on Friday, the 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the relatives of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral.

☞ **Ward Meeting.**—The Democrats of the 3d Ward of Allegheny will meet at the usual hour, in the Room of George Spangler's Clothing Store, on the corner of Federal street and the Diamond, in said Ward.

aug31 BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

☞ **Notice.**—The members of the Neptune Fire Co. will meet at the Engine House, for parade, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. GEORGE PEARSON, Captain.

aug31:1t

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR AGENT, by a middle-aged man. He would be willing to take charge of or assist in a school, having had experience in teaching for the last ten years. He can give satisfactory reference as to character, qualifications, &c; having received two splendid medals as towards of merit, during the past year.

For further particulars, please address the undersigned, through the Pittsburgh Post Office, or to the Emmet House, Allegheny city. Respectfully,

aug 31:3t* WM. PEARSON

☞ **A Rare Chance to Make Money.**

THE proprietor of a patent Medicine, in great demand in all parts of the United States, wishes to make arrangements with some capable and honest man who can furnish not less than $1,000 to $2,000 on twice the amount of property, and attend exclusively to this business in this and vicinity. The business is profitable and pleasant. The proprietor (residing in New York) has made $30,000 in the same business, and his only reason for making this arrangement is to have an interested party to look to the interests of this section, as the business is too large for one. All letters (post paid) addressed to "J. W. R. Journal office," with name and address, will be promptly attended to.

P. S.—None need apply who are not fully competent. aug31:3t

Public Sale of Real Estate.

THE subscribers will offer for sale on Thursday, the 4th day of October, 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, that valuable TRACT OF LAND formerly belonging to Isaac Hesson, deceased, situated on the banks of Narrows Run, in Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pa., on the State Road leading from Pittsburgh to Phillipsburgh, one half mile from Sharon Meeting House and one mile from the Ohio river, containing Sixty-five Acres more or less, on which there is erected a Log Dwelling House with Frame Kitchen attached, and Cabin Barn. The Land is in a high state of cultivation. There is a number of never-failing Springs of Water. There is about 30 Acres cleared, part of which is in good Meadow—a good Orchard of choice Fruit.

For further particulars, enquire of John MILLER, on the premises. An indisputable title—and possession given on the 1st day of April. Terms made known at sale.

HENRY HESSON,
JAMES HESSON,
JOHN HESSON, } Heirs.
JOHN MILLER,

THEATRE.

THE public is respectfully informed that the Theatre will open for the season on Saturday evening, September 1st, with an efficient Company, including some of the most talented performers in the country.

aug31 C. S. PORTER, Manager.

5 SHARES PENNA. AND OHIO RAILROAD STOCK AT AUCTION.—On Monday evening next, September 3d, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, at McKenna's Auction Rooms, on account of whom it may concern, 5 shares Penna. and Ohio Railroad Stock. The first insatlment of five dollars is paid on each share. JAMES McKENNA,

aug31 Auctioneer.

NEW BOOKS—History of the National Constituent Assembly, from May, 1848; by F. Cochran, Esq.

History of Pendennis, his fortunes and misfortunes, his friends and greatest enemy; by Wm. M. Thackeray, author of "Vanity Fair."

Retribution, or the Vale of Shadows, a tale of passion; by Emma D. E. Nevett Southworth.

Just rec'd by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
aug31 Corner Market and 3d sts.

FEATHERS—1000 lbs. prime Penna. Feathers rec'd and for sale by JAMES PATTON, Jr.,
aug31 No. 17 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield.

GRAIN—75 bushels prime Wheat;
150 " " Oats; just received and for sale by JAMES PATTON, Jr.,
aug31 No. 17 Liberty street.

CHEESE—25 boxes prime W. R. Cheese, rec'd and for sale by JAMES PATTON, Jr.,
aug31 No. 17 Liberty street.

LARD OIL—5 bbls., received and for sale by
aug31 JAMES PATTON, Jr., 17 Liberty st.

MACKERAL—25 bbls No. 3 Mackeral just received and for sale by JAMES PATTON, Jr., 17 Liberty st.
aug31 No. 17 Liberty street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The following communication, giving the particulars of the late abduction case, we publish at the request of the parties:—

TO THE PUBLIC:

I beg leave to lay before the public a simple statement of facts, in relation to the so-called "Abduction case." I am led to adopt this course for the purpose of correcting some incorrect and prejudicial reports current through the neighborhood. The affair has obtained a newspaper celebrity and rumor has magnified all the circumstances. Others, have also been charged unjustly, and I wish no censure to be heaped upon them. If am to be tried in a court of law, by a jury selected from this community, it is, therefore, very important to me, that the public ear should not be poisoned, by wrongful and one-sided statements. These are the main reasons why I undertake to bring myself, in this manner, before the public.

The child referred to as daughter of my deceased sister, Mrs. Mograw. In 1839, when my sister was on her death bed, she asked her husband, George W. Mograw, to pledge himself that after her death, her child, Elizabeth, should be given to our mother, Mrs. Margaret Connelly, to be raised and put to school. Her husband promised to do this, and the fact can be testified to by disinterested witnesses. Upon my sister's death, Mograw and his little daughter came to my mother's house.

They both remained over two years. About the time of his second marriage, he took the child away. This was not fulfilling his word to his dying wife, and to my mother.

Of course I speak from memory, giving the facts as I remember them; and to be brief I pass over many things which might be told. Years passed by, and nobody would have interfered with him or the child, had it not been for the mother in which she child was treated. The father of Geo. W. Mograw, (now dead,) his sisters and relations, as well as other respectable persons resident in Freeport, have repeatedly conveyed information to my mother and myself, as to the harsh treatment given to the child by some inmate of the house. The little girl's cries and shrieks (so they told us,) were often heard at the hour of night—her body was bruised, her health injured by drudgery, assisted to her years. Could any one be deaf to these complaints, coming as they did, from respectable sources?

The children by his second wife, have all gone well dressed; the child has been almost destitute of clothing. The miserable rags she wore can now be seen by calling upon me.

Her grandmother, hearing these complaints went to Freeport, and besought him to give her the child; told him to select any school he might see proper, and she would send the girl to that school. He refused.

I heard all; my feelings sore and hurt and advised by no one, but obliging my own impulses went up, and in broad day light, in the town of Freeport, took the little girl and brought her away. My motives were pure. My impulses were those of affection for the child, and horror for the way in which she had been used. Besides all this I thought of my sister in her grave, and the duty which I owed to her memory.

If I have acted wrong, a jury will say so; but I do not wish my case to be pre-judged by one-sided statements and reports. Nor do I wish, by my silence, to permit the public to condemn me upon such rumors as have been carefully spread abroad.

Religious causes or interferences had nothing to do with it. I obeyed the dictates of my own heart and the voice of humanity.

My mother is a widow, and we reside together. We earn our own livelihood, having no other wealth or brothers to protect us. The public will, not I hope, think me wrong in presenting my case to their consideration; especially after having seen the newspaper reports and having heard the rumors flying about.

MARY EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20, 1849.

MORE BOOKS.—A fresh supply of Books received at Holme's Literary Emporium, Third street, opposite the Post Office. "Retribution, or the Vale of Shadows," a tale of Passion, by Emma D. E. Nevett Southworth. "My Sister Minnie," a novel by the author of the Poor Cousin. "Ellen Percy, or Discipline," a novel by Mary Brunton. "Robert Macaire in England," by Reynolds. "Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist," by Henry Cockton. "Macauley's History of England," cheap Edition, Muslin bound.

HORSE THIEF.—Some fellow took a liking to a horse and buggy, belonging to Henry Barker, of the Point Bridge Hotel, and walked off with them on Thursday night last, without giving the eighteen nothing.

PARADE.—The annual parade of the firemen comes off to-morrow. The different companies are making extensive preparations for a magnificent display.

THE CANAL.—Capt. Rowley informs us that he has had the canal in the neighborhood of Second street, cleaned out, and an enormous quantity of lime strewn on the banks.

SUGGESTION.—Hogue says, that if the Councils will not cushion the front of the Mayor's office, they should at least furnish the police with toby segars, and shinkles to whittle.

POLICE.—There were seven offenders in the Tombs yesterday morning. They were all charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Six went up, and one discharged.

RECOVERED.—Police officer Barr has recovered, and restored to their owners, during the present week, two stolen horses.

CHOLERA IN BIRMINGHAM.—There were no new cases and but one death from Cholera yesterday in Birmingham.

PAINTING.—Workmen were engaged yesterday painting the front of the Theatre. The inside has been entirely renovated.

EMIGRANTS.—A number of German Emigrants passed through the city yesterday on their way to the west.

CAMP MEETING.—The little steamer plying between here and the Camp ground, on the Monongahela river, is crowded with passengers daily.

ROW.—Some fellows endeavored to raise a row on High street on Wednesday night, but hearing the Charlies approach, they left rap'dly.

WILL MEET.—The Supreme Court will meet on Monday. It is reported that the Judges intend adjourning to meet in Westmoreland County.

MAGIC.—Mons Adrien performs but two nights more in this city. Take advantage of the opportunity offered, and go and see him.

PLENTY.—Peaches are plenty in market at two bits per dozen. The cholera can be had for less than that.

☞ The Democracy of the Third Ward meet at Capt. Seidenstickers, on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, to select Delegates to the County Convention.

☞ The 8th Ward Delegate meeting will be held at B. Eakerson, on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock.

DULL.—The Police officers complain that they have nothing to do.

OPEN.—The Theatre will open on Saturday evening.

HARDSCRABBLE.—We did not hear of any cases of cholera in Hardscrabble yesterday.

WEATHER.—Yesterday was another warm day.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.
JOHN THOMPSON,
Carpet Manufacturer,
No. 166 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Is also appointed Agent for P. W. Byrnes & Co's New York line of Ships, for bringing Emigrants from and remitting money to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

☞ Sums from five dollars to any amount remitted with despatch, at the lowest rates of discount. jy13

☞ FOR RENT—A large and pleasantly situated DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, corner of Redoubt alley, containing eleven rooms. Terms moderate. Possession given on 1st of October, or sooner, if required. (aug24w) FERD. E. VOLZ.

PHILO HALL.

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

THE *WONDERFUL EXHIBITION* of the great Magician ADHEN.

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

See the Small Bills.

Allegheny County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of the County, Greeting:

Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held at Pittsburgh, in and for said County, on the 20th day of August, 1849, the petition of James Pillars, eldest son and heir at law of John Pillars, late of the City of Pittsburgh, in the said County, dec'd, by his Guardian, Archibald Pillars, was presented to the Court, shewing: that said petitioner's father, the aforesaid John Pillars, lately died, having made a will in reference to all the property of which he died seized, leaving issue one son, to wit: said petitioner; and that subsequently to the decease of petitioner's said father, a brother of the whole blood of petitioner's said father, to wit: Henry Pillars, late of East Deer Township, County aforesaid, died intestate, leaving neither issue, widow, father or mother, but leaving three brothers, to wit: George Pillars, Thomas Pillars and Archibald Pillars; one sister, to wit: Mary, intermarried with Robert Stewart; (the said Mary being since deceased, and leaving issue two minor children, Mary Jane and Alex. Stewart,) and one nephew, to wit: said petitioner; said petitioner being still in his minority, and appearing by his Guardian, Archibald Pillars; and that the said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in a certain tract or piece of land situate in the Township of East Deer in said County, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post on Elizabeth Lemon's line, north two and one quarter degrees, (N. 2¼,) west fifty-six and forty-two hundredth perches (56.42) to a post; thence along John Albertson's line north eighty-eight degrees, (N 88) east one hundred and eleven, twenty hundredth perches (111.20) to a post; thence along James Thompson's line south two and one half degrees, (S. 2½) east twenty-nine and thirty-seven hundredth perches (29.37) to a birch; thence along said Thompson's line north eighty-seven and three quarter degrees, (N. 87¾) east one hundred and one and four hundredth perches (101.04) to a post; thence along line of John Ramsley south two and one half degrees (S. 2½) east forty-one and seventy-seven hundredth perches (41.77) to a post; thence south eighty-seven and three quarters degrees, (S. 87¾) west one hundred and eighty-six hundredth perches (186.80) to a post; thence north two and one half degrees (N. 2½) west fourteen and seventy-two hundredth perches (14.72) to a point; thence along Stewart's line south eighty-eight degrees, (S. 88) west one hundred and eleven and twenty hundredth perches (111.20) to a post; the place of beginning; being a piece of land taken from the north end of lots Nos. 43 and 49 in Cunningham's District, East Deer Township, Allegheny County, containing sixty-five acres, ninety-two nine-tenth perches, (65 A., 92 9-10 P.) strict measure; sixty-one acres, one hundred and forty-seven perches, (61 A., 147 P.) and allowance of six perches, with the appurtenances. And that the said George Pillars, Archibald Pillars and Thomas Pillars have each released, conveyed and confirmed their respective shares in the said real estate to the said Robert Stewart. And therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid to and among the parties interested therein, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Henry Pillars, dec'd, in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, then to value and appraise the same, and make report of their proceedings therein, according to law.

Now, therefore, we command you that taking with you twelve free and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or affirm) that you can make partition to and among the children and representatives of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed; if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, then you are to value and appraise the same according to law; and further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether said estate will bear of such apportionment, without mater