The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Circulation 1200 Daily.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket:

ASSEMBLY:
JONAS R. McCLINTOCK, Peebles.
JAMES C. RIDDEY, Robinson.
JAMES SCOTT, Elizabeth.
THOMAS MOFFITT, Allegheny City.
SHERIFF:
JOHN D. MILLER, South Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY:
JOHN COYLE, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER:
THOMAS BLACKMORE, Birmingham.
COMMISSIONER:
J. D. W. WHITE, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR:
ANDREW McCLEESTER, Findley.
CORONER:
LENOX REA, Pittsburgh.

Democratic Senatorial Conferees.

The conferees appointed to nominate a Democratic candidate for this district, will meet for that purpose, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the House of John Lavely, in Bakerstown.

Tickets.

The Democratic ticket, for Allegheny County, is now printed at this office, and ready for delivery.—Our friends in the country are requested to call, and get a supply for the different voting districts.

Interesting Letter from California.

We received by yesterday's mail, a long and exceedingly interesting letter from Mr. A. M. SWANEY, formerly foreman in the office of the *Morning Post*, dated San Francisco, California, July 21, 1849, which we shall publish to-morrow. The letter is replete with interesting facts, and will be eagerly sought after. We shall print an extra edition of the paper, so as to supply an anticipated large demand.

Forty-six young women from New Brunswick (British dominions), have arrived in Lowell, via Lowell and Lawrence railroad. They have been employed to work in the Massachusetts mills.—They are a stout, heavy looking troupe of damsels, and would instantly be recognized as belonging to another blood than the pure Yankee.

We copy the foregoing from the "news of the day" column of "The Washington Reporter," of the 12th instant, a leading and influential WHIG PAPER. It presents a curious and deeply interesting subject for reflection and consideration, to the laborers and mechanics of the country,—more especially to those engaged in large manufacturing establishments. *A high tariff,—a tariff for protection,—a tariff amounting to an exclusion of articles of foreign competition*, is what the wealthy Whig manufacturers imperiously demand at the hands of the national government. They say it is what the "rich" manufacturers require to secure *their interests*, and what is necessary to enable them to fulfil their promise to "take care of the poor."

We stop not here to inquire as to the justice or injustice of the demand;—we stop not to speculate upon the disastrous effect a compliance with the lordly requisition would have on the agricultural, commercial and other great interests of the country;—we stop not to demonstrate the monopoly it would confer on the heavy concerns possessing most capital and influence, and the power it would place in their hands to crush, without a moment's warning, the humble competitors of limited means;—we stop not to present to the reader's notice those considerations which modern researches in political economy, which intelligence, enlightened statemanship, and the progressive spirit of the age, interpose;—we stop not here, we say, to dwell on all or any of those considerations which crowd upon the inquiring mind, and which so imperatively forbid a compliance with the monopolist's unjust, unequal and exorbitant demands;—and we merely invite notice to the naked paragraph above extracted.

Here we find it stated, by Whig authority, that the wealthy whig Manufacturers of Massachusetts have imported from a foreign country to work in their Mills "forty six stout, heavy looking damsels, who would instantly be recognized as belonging to another blood than the pure Yankee." Now these "forty six stout, heavy looking damsels" must have taken the place of a like number of "the pure Yankee blood."

But it may be said that the present tariff does not justify the wealthy manufacturers in paying the wages the "Yankee" girls should have; and that if a prohibitory tariff were once established, then they would be willing to give just and compensatory wages.

Is it not apparent, however, that as the foreign demand for labor diminished, the surplus labor would naturally seek our shores; and, by increasing the amount and competition of labor here, would reduce its rates of wages. And when, we ask, has the manufacturers ever consulted the interests of the operatives in his employ, at the expense of his own largest gains? In the instance which has elicited this article, we find him actually sending to a foreign country in order to procure labor at its lowest wages, and introducing it in competition with our own.

Think of it mechanics! think of it all you who live by the labor of your hands and the sweat of your brows! and say whether you are willing to surrender up the guardianship of your dearest rights, of your best interests, and those of your children and your children's children; and to confide them to the tender mercies of monopolists,—trusting to their vague promises "*to take care of the poor.*"

American Railroad Iron.

We learn from the Harrisburgh Union that the Harrisburgh and Lancaster railroad company are now having delivered along the line of their new road, some two thousand tons of Danville T railroad iron, for which we learn they pay $50 per ton at Danville. This company purchased lately one thousand tons of English iron, at about $45 per ton, but upon a comparison with the Danville iron which they had formerly used, they determined that in the end the American iron at $50 per ton was decidedly the cheapest article to the company. A great portion of the English iron now brought into this market is as brittle as cast iron, whilst the American railroad iron is so tough that it cannot be broken.

Senatorial Conferee Meeting.

The Conferees appointed to nominate a Democratic candidate for this district, will meet for that purpose, this day, (Monday,) the 17th inst, at 12 o'clock M., at the house of John Lavely, in Bakerstown.

The following gentlemen are the Conferees for Butler county, viz:

Hon. Alfred Gilmore, Col. Thos. McLaughlin, Jno. T. Bard, Dr. L. Lusk, Silas M. McCollum, C. Coll, A. W. Johnston, W. W. Dodds, Robert M'Kee, M. Zimmerman.

George P. Hamilton, H. S. Magraw, Dr. Alex. Black, R. H. Criswell, Robert Morrow, Jacob Whitsell, and Thomas Farley, are Conferees for Allegheny County.

THE SONS OF JOHN MITCHELL.—The Rev. John Kenyon, P. P., of Templederry, Tipperary, has adopted two of John Mitchell's sons. Mr. Kenyon intends to superintend the education of these boys. The elder is possessed of talents of no ordinary kind. A poem from his pen, which manifested considerable poetical taste, and a depth of feeling unusual in boys of twelve years of age, was published about a twelvemonth ago very generally, and was very justly admired.

MATRIMONIAL END OF A TRAGEDY.—Dr. Hardenbrook and Mrs. Nott, of Rochester, were married at Sandusky City, Ohio, the 5th inst.

These parties, it will be recollected, were suspected of foul play in regard to the sudden and mysterious death of the latter's former husband some time since, and the doctor was tried but acquitted.

Somerset County.

We learn from that spirited and truly Democratic paper, the Somerset *Visiter*, that the Democracy of Somerset county assembled in Mass Meeting, on the 3d instant, for the purpose of nominating a ticket.

The *Visiter* states that the formation of a County ticket is a new feature in the politics of the Democracy of that county; as heretofore, the Whigs have been allowed to have everything their own way.

The meeting was called to order by Maj. A. H. Coffroth, when JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., of Addison, was appointed President.

Unparalleled enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting. The following ticket, which meets the hearty and united approval of the Democracy of Somerset, was nominated:

Assembly—Samuel Miller, of Summit.
Sheriff—Henry S. Picking, of Jenner.
Treasurer—Maj. David Knable, of Somerset borough.
Commissioner—John Brubaker, of Berlin.
Coroner—David Younkin, of Milford.
Auditor—Samuel Gaumer, of Southampton.
Poor House Director—John Stahl, of Somerset township.

From amongst the many excellent resolutions adopted by the meeting, we select the following:

Resolved, That we look upon corporations without individual liability, as deleterious to the best interests of the people; that we will lend our warning voice against all such institutions. That the true principles of the lamented SAVAGE are the only true and safe ones for banks to be chartered on.

Resolved, That we look upon the late State elections as a bitter rebuke to the proscriptive policy of the Taylor anministration, and a glorious utterance in favor of the Democratic measures. That they triumphantly declare that the "sober second thought," the people are always right.

Resolved, That we, as heretofore, firmly declare, that we have seen nothing in the practical operations of the Revenue Tariff of 1846, which would be suicidal to the welfare of the nation, and is uncalled for by the mass of the people. By it our revenue has been enhanced, our prosperity promoted, and our interests protected.

Resolved, That we look upon the *Independent Treasury* as a wise and judicious measure. That we are firmly convinced that it is necessary for this Union to continue it. That a system by which the Government keeps and manages its own funds, and transfers millions of money from point to point, without disturbing the currency of the exchanges, is a proud monument of the truth of Democratic principles.

Resolved, That we hail with unmingled pleasure and joy, the nomination of Hon. JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming county, for Canal Commissioner. That we look upon him as a man morally, politically and intellectually qualified for that office. His experience and business qualities point him out as fully capacitated to make a beneficial, industrious and obliging officer.

Chester County:

The Democracy of Chester county met in Convention at Westchester, on the 5th instant, and nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—William E. Lewis, Honeybrook; Dr. Samuel H. Harry, East Fallowfield; Caleb H. Kinnard, Londonderry.
County Treasurer—George W. Pearce, Westchester.
Commissioner—John Davis, Esq., West Pikeland.
Director—William M'Clellan, West Fallowfield.
Auditor—Abraham H. Umsted, West Nantmeal.

WAR AND WOOL.—The Boston Transcript anticipates a rise in the price of Wool, because they are waging war in Hungary. "The continued war with Hungary," it says, "must soon be felt in its effects upon the wool trade of the Continent. Hungary is a great wood-growing country, and large supplies, of a very desirable quality, have hitherto been furnished by her immense flocks. Those flocks are now furnishing food for the contending forces. Each army in its turn sweeps the droves before it, and the poor sheep are daily slaughtered by hundreds. We question if the recent advance in wool in Germany was not in anticipating of this event, and if the war continues, it must operate more powerfully another season."

ALABAMA ELECTION.—We have received the returns of the election of members of Congress in Alabama, which we give below:

		Majority.	Cass m.	Taylor m
1st dist.	—Alston, (W.)	231	1362	
2d "	Hillard, (W.)	795	2690	
3d "	Harris, (D.)	543	739	
4th "	Inge, (D.)	420	139	
5th "	Hubbard, (D.)	1490	1461	
6th "	Cobb, (D.)	656	3926	
7th "	Bowden, (D.)	1138	562	

In the second district, the contest was between Hillard and Pugh, both Whigs, the latter a Taylor elector. In the 6th district, the contest was between two democrats, Clemons and Cobb.

CHOLERA AND POTATOES.—Mr. J. O. Renick, of Pickaway county, Ohio, had about seventy persons employed on his farm this summer, living in three different houses. At two of the houses potatoes were used daily, and of the inmates of these some twenty or thirty died of cholera. At the third house the same meats, water and other articles were used, except potatoes, which were excluded entirely, and in this house not a single case of cholera occurred.

☞ WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Esq., has been appointed by the Canal Commissioners Chief Engineer of the North Branch Division. Mr. F. is a highly capable and experienced Engineer, and is at present one of the principal assistant engineers on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The work is to be commenced immediately.

REV. GEO. S. HOLMES.—This distinguished divine, who formerly had charge of the Liberty street Methodist Church of this city, has lately resigned his pastoral charge of the Methodist Church in Wheeling, in consequence of some misunderstanding with a portion of his flock. Speaking of the matter, the Wheeling Gazette says:

"While it is entirely out of our sphere to interfere in our columns with ecclesiastical subjects, we cannot but express our regret that any circumstance should occur to induce the Rev. Holmes to withdraw from a position where his giant mind, his profound attainments, and his devotion to christianity enable him to be eminently useful, not only to the church, but to the community at large."

VIRGINIA GOLD.—Extract of a letter to the editors of the Richmond Republican, from the County of Nelson:—

"I would take this opportunity of saying to you, that our neighbor, Elisha Thrummond, Esq., is still going ahead of the Californians in digging gold. I saw a few days since at his house, $163, the proceeds of one day's labor of six hands. One lump—pure virgin gold—$123, another $35; the balance of the day's work was in smaller parcels. He also gets a handsome yield for every day he works in his mine."

THE CHOLERA AND BRANDY.—A London paper says:

"By reference to the custom bills of entry for the month of July last, it will be found that the increased quantity of foreign brandy, upon which the duty has been paid, amounts to the large quantity of 29,000 gallons, or nearly 1,000 gallons per diem beyond the average of former years. This extraordinary increase is traced to the substitution, by a large number of the public, of brandy diluted with water with their meals, in the place of malt liquors. The French dealers have already taken advantage of the increase, and simultaneously raised their prices ten francs per hectolitre, or about 5 pence per gallon English."

A Roland for an Oliver.

Mr. Polk appointed General Lane Governor of Oregon after the latter had denounced General Taylor as a liar and a slanderer.—*Louisville Journal.*

General TAYLOR appointed MCGAUHEY, HOLLOWAY, and DAVIS to office, after they had denounced him (TAYLOR) as a murderer, a robber, and a journeyman throat-cutter.—*New Albany Democrat.*

☞ The South Carolina Railroad Company have extended the reduced rates of travel (three cents per mile) to the 15th of October next.

From the Washington Union.

The Taylor Democrats.

We cannot be mistaken in the vast reaction which is taking place in the public mind. Many a Democrat voted for Gen. Taylor upon the supposition that he had written his own despatches and his own campaign letters; that he was qualified by strong common sense for the complicated duties of his elevated office; that he would conduct his administration on the wisest and most liberal principles that he would really imitate the First Washington, that he would be a no-party President; and that he would proscribe proscription. So said Mr. Clayton; so said Mr. Crittenden; and such was the plain construction of his own declarations. But Gen. Taylor has now been tried, and he is found wanting. He proves himself utterly disqualified, by his want of information and experience, for conducting the affairs of the government. He is scarcely anything but a nose of wax in the hands of his cabinet.—Thousands of officers have been removed for no other offence than that they were Democrats, and that their offices were wanted by his greedy parasites.—Is it wonderful, then, that he is rapidly sinking in public opinion; that ridicule has succeeded to admiration; and that many a man who voted for him in November last, is now ashamed of the folly into which he was betrayed? Yet without the votes of of the Democrats he could never have been elected. "We shall run Gen. Taylor, (said a sagacious Whig member of Congress in December, 1847,) because he is the only available candidate we can start. Mr. Clay can command none but the Whig votes; whereas Gen. Taylor will catch some of the Democrats along with the Whigs, and thus we will carry his election." This policy was pursued in spite of the shameful contradictions in which it involved the Whigs; and now that they have elected him, they find that they have involved themselves in the disgrace of electing a Chief Magistrate who is utterly unfit for the office. Some of the Whigs are frank enough to confess the fact; but it is the Taylor Democrats; they who have been betrayed by professions which he can never keep, and by pledges which his Whig cabinet continually compel him to violate—who have become disappointed, mortified, disgusted, and will finally desert him. A multitude of cases of this description has already occurred, as we learn by the public papers, by our private correspondence, by the information which we are receiving from all parts of the country, and by the results of the recent elections. Who can blame them for abandoning the idol whom they in an ill-starred hour contributed to raise up? The following article from the "Western Press," at Mercer, Pennsylvania, has brought together in one *coup d'œil* a bill of complaints, to which every honest Taylor Democrat is compelled to subscribe:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY DEMOCRATIC TAYLOR MEN.—When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for the freemen of this country to dissolve the political bands which have heretofore connected them with any of the leading parties of the country, a decent respect for the opinions of their fellow-citizens seems to require at their hands a declaration of the cause which have led to their separation.

We, therefore, who voted last fall for General Zachary Taylor, hereby declare our determination to sever all political connexion with him and the party by whom he is controlled, for the following, among many other reasons:

He has proved recreant to all his pledges;

He promised not to be a party President, and to avoid all party schemes; yet he has chosen a cabinet composed entirely of the rankest and most obnoxious Whigs;

He promised to allay the violence of party proscription; yet proscription has raged with a fierceness unprecedented in our political history;

He promised to make "honesty, capacity, and fidelity," the three great requisites for political preferment; yet he has removed a large number of honest, upright, and competent men, and given their stations to those who disgrace them;

He has discharged from office some of the most gallant and heroic soldiers of the Mexican war, his own compatriots in arms, and the bravest spirits of the war of 1812;

He has discharged from office poor widows, that the scanty pittance from which they eked out a meagre subsistence might go to reward the political services of brawling coons;

He has appointed to high official stations men who have always been traitors to our country; blue-light Federalists in 1812, and advocates of Mexico in our recent contest;

He has surrendered to a Whig cabinet the whole control of the affairs of government, deferring to their will in all things, and virtually acknowledging himself to be a mere *cipher*;

He has shown himself to be utterly and totally *incapable* of performing the duties of his office;

His entire political history forms a series of contradictions, of a shameful violation of pledges, and of base prostitution to party schemes, unparalleled in history.

We believe, as we now do, that his early letters were willful attempts to *deceive* the people, and considering that his course since his elevation has abundantly proven him to be politically *dishonest, incapable* and *unfaithful*, we feel constrained to regard him as unworthy of the position he holds, and the course of political manœuvring which elected him as a despicable and dishonest scheme to place in power the wire-workers and schemers of Whiggery behind such a mere nullity as political nominee; and we therefore renounce all connexion with Taylorism, henceforth and forever, and hold the party that supports him as political enemies, and in the ordinary transactions of life, friends.

And for the support of this declaration, and to rid the country of the curse of Taylorism, with a firm reliance upon the justice of our cause, and in a firm conviction that "truth is mighty and must prevail," we pledge our vote, our influence, and our most strenuous exertions at the polls.

(*Signed by thousands of voters at the recent elections, and to be signed by tens of thousands more, as soon as the polls open to them.*)

Family Emigration to California.

The success which has attended those of our fellow-citizens who were in California at the time of the discovery of the golden resources of that distant country, is destined to draw not only individuals, but whole families from their homes in New England to take up their abode upon the shores of the Pacific. We have heard recently of several families who are preparing to remove thither. A letter was received in this city a few days ago from a Cape Cod captain who sailed from Boston some three or four years since; and who says that him he has been engaged in trading between California and Oregon, requesting his own family, the family of a brother, and also a sister recently married, to take passage as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, and join him in California. We learn that his friends have concluded to go, and are now making the necessary arrangements. They are having a vessel built which will be ready for sea about the middle of October, at which time they expect to start. The brother who is now in California is engaged mostly in navigation, owning the whole or part of several vessels trading upon the coast, and writes that he pays his captains four hundred dollars a month. The two brothers who intend to go out are both sea captains, and will doubtless find a ready demand for their services in California. The influence of this emigration by families upon the future character of society in California, will be most salutary.—*Boston Traveller.*

Suicide.

In April 1847, George Adams, a young man at that time in the employ of Messrs. Oviatt & Porter, of Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, stole from their safe $2000, to wit: $1000 in Bank Notes, and $1000 in drafts on Eastern Banks. He made his escape, but was pursued as far as Louisville, Kentucky, from which place no trace could be had of him. A few weeks after the transaction, he probably sent to New Orleans, as papers were mailed at that place that were in the pocket book, and forwarded to Messrs. Oviatt & Porter. The drafts were also sent back, by him, as he could not use them, from Louisville, Kentucky. Last July, Gen. Oviatt, one of the firm, received a telegraph dispatch from Quincy, Ill., stating that said Adams was at times at Quincy, and harbored at Keokuck, Iowa. Messrs. Oviatt and Porter obtained a requisition from the Governor of Ohio. He was arrested at Keokuck, on the 31st of August by Deputy Marshall Mills, of Akron, Ohio. On the 1st of September, the officer started with Adams, well ironed for Ohio. Adams declared to the officer that he would never see Gen. Oviatt, and that he would rather see his Maker. Mr. Mills kept a strict watch over him, but notwithstanding the vigilance with which he was watched, on the 3d of September, while the boat was making her way up the River, near Cumberland, Adams sprung from the officer and leaped overboard, into the River and was drowned. He rose once and hallooed for help, but before assistance could reach him he sunk to rise no more; the heavy irons he had on kept him down. The way of the transgressor is hard.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, Sept. 12.*

☞ There were two or three fire fights in N. York on Sunday.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ Macauley is now travelling in Ireland for the purpose of collecting information connected with his history of the campaign of William III.

☞ Mr. Healy, the American artist, recently left London for Paris, where he intends to pursue his profession.

☞ The colored men of Connecticut are to hold a convention to consider their political rights.

☞ Free schools have been rejected in Alleghanie, Va., by 450 majority. A progressive county that.

☞ The abolishment of imprisonment for debt is being agitated in Georgia; and there is a strong feeling evinced in its favor. Recently, the measure has been adopted in Virginia.

☞ At a recent bull fight in Madrid, where the Queen assisted, the audience were so enraged at the cowardly conduct of a lion and a tiger in the ring, whom the bull easily vanquished, that they broke the chairs and benches!

☞ Lumbermen are cutting ship timber at the White Mountains. Pine masts 80 feet to 90 feet in length have been transported on heavy wheels drawn by ten or twelve head of cattle, down the Notch, for the transportation of which to the water they receive $200 per stick.

☞ An Englishman, named Sammers, at Macao, having refused to take his hat off during a procession in which the host was carried, was arrested by the Portuguese and put in prison. Whereupon Capt. Keppel, of the British navy, landed a body of marines and seamen, forced the jail, killed one sentry and wounded another, and liberated his countryman.

☞ Elizur Wright, in his last *Chronotype*, says he has received a present of a lot of lithographic pens, which he shall use for writing on the patrified hearts of Taylor Whigs.

☞ Madame Ronzi do Begnis, the wife of Signor de Begnis, who recently died in N. York, is still living, and not long since appeared in London in the character of Norma.

☞ Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, a London letter, of August 24th, says, will return to the United States in a few weeks. During his residence in London he has obtained valuable materials for his history of the United States. He has also searched the public libraries of Paris for important information connected with this work.

☞ A man named Schnidel lately preferred a claim against the City Council of Chicago, for damages by the loss of his son who was drowned from a bridge belonging to the city. The councils allowed him twenty-five dollars!

☞ Lorents Allman, who was convicted in Clearfield county last winter, of murder in the first degree, for killing his brother, was brought up for a new trial on the 4th inst., and plead guilty of murder in the second degree, Judge Woodward sentenced him to 12 years in the Western penitentiary.

☞ Gutta percha tubes are now laid down in some English churches, from the pulpit, to the pews of deaf persons, by which they are enabled to hear the preacher.

☞ The Pioneer, published in Rusk, Cherokee county, says that a heavy emigration is expected to that State, the coming fall; and the editor promises them abundant crops of corn in that county, and at very low prices.

☞ The Messrs Cushing of Newburyport have contracted for the building of fifteen houses, for the California market. One ship, a brig and a schooner are to sail from Newburyport for California in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Louis Napoleon has authorized an English gentleman, Mr. Jacob Brett, to establish, on the coast of France, between Calais and Boulogne, a submarine electric telegraph, which is to cross the channel and communicate with the English coast at Dover.

☞ The Hungarian Secretary of War is named Korpansy, and is the brother of the famous polka dancer, who served the United States as Captain in the Mexican war, of a Missouri company. He has lately sailed for Hungary, though he had been appointed professor of cavalry tactics at West Point.

☞ "My good gracious! I wonder what they'll manufacture out of grain next," said Mrs. Partington. "Here's an account of a man making a rye face, and of another making a flour speech; then a whole column about corn laws."

☞ Why dont that vessel start? remarked Gen. Taylor to a friend as a vessel was getting under weight. "They are weighing anchor," replied the friend. Weighing the anchor? says the old General. Why they ought to have known how much the anchor weighed when they bought it.

The Farmers Daughter.

There is a world of buxom beauty flourishing in the shades of the country. Farm houses are dangerous places. As you are thinking only of sheep or of curds, you may be shot through by a pair of bright eyes, and melted away in a bewitching smile that you never dreamed of till the mischief is done. In towns and theatres, and throng ed assemblies of the titled fair, you are on your guard, you know what you are exposed to, and put on your breast plate, and pass through the most terrible onslaught of beauty safe and sound. But in those sylvan retreats, dreaming of nightingales, and hearing only the lowing of oxen, you are taken by surprise. Out steps a fair creature —crosses a glade—leaps a stile. You start—you stand lost in wonder and astonished admiration! You take out your tablets to write a sonnet on the return of the Nymphs and Driads to earth, when up comes John Tompkins, and says:

"It's only the farmer's daughter."

"What! have farmers such daughters, now-a-days?"

Those farm houses are dangerous places. Let no man with a poetical imagination, which is only another name for a very tender heart, flatter himself with the fancies of the calm delights of the country with the serene idea of sitting with the farmer in his old fashioned chimney corner, and hearing him talk of corn and mutton; of joining him in the pensive pleasures of a pipe and a jug of brown October; of listening to the gossip of the comfortable farmer's wife, of the parson and his family; of his sermons and his pigs; over a fragrant cup of young hyson; or wrapt in the delicious luxuries of custards and whipped creams. In walks, a fairy vision of wonderous witchery, and with a curtesy and smile of winning and mysterious magic, takes her seat just opposite.—It is the farmer's daughter, a living creature of eighteen; fair as a lily, fresh as May-dew, rosy as the rose itself, graceful as the peacock perched upon the pales there by the window, sweet as a posey of violets and clove gillivers, modest as early morn, and amiable as your own imagination of Desdamona or Gertrude of Wyoming. You're lost. It's all over with you. I would not give an empty filbert, or a frog-bitten strawberry, for your peace of mind, if that glittering creature be not as pitiful as she is fair. And that comes of going into the country, out of the way of vanity and temptation, and fancying farm houses, nice, old fashioned places of old established contentment.

Minister to England.

Abbott Lawrence has gone to England to take the place of George Bancroft, recalled. He left Washington, with his final instructions, on the 21st ult.—The pretext of the administration for sending out Mr. Lawrence is, that Mr. Bancroft has not conducted the negotiations with great Britain, relative to commercial matters, in a satisfactory manner. Still it cannot be denied that our relations with Great Britain, for the past four years, have been such as to secure valuable benefits to this country; they were never before on so good a footing; and it is surprising that Abbott Lawrence, whose notions on the true policy to be pursued between the United States and Great Britain have been exploded and derided throughout the country, should be sent to England to disturb the happy understanding that now exists. No interest in this country can possibly be aided by such a movement, but there is great danger that evil consequences will arise from it.—*Hartford Times.*

THE MOTHERLESS.

God help and shield the motherless
The stricken, bleeding dove—
For whom there gushes no rich font
Of deep and deathless love!
The saddest titles grief confers—
For who so lone as they,
Upon whose path a mother's love
Sheds not its holy ray?

No gentle form above them bends
To soothe the couch of pain—
No voice so fond as hers, essays
To calm the feverish brain.
O, other tongues may whisper love
In accents soft and mild;
But none on earth so pure as that
A mother bears her child!

Judge kindly of the motherless—
A weary lot is theirs,
And oft the heart the gayest seems,
A load of sorrow bears.
No faithful voice directs their steps,
Or bids them onward press,
"And if they gang a kennin wrang,"
God help the motherless!

And when the sinful and the frail,
The tempted and the tried,
Unspotted one! shall cross thy path,
O spurn them not aside.
Thou knowest not what thou hadst been
With trials even less—
And when thy lips would vent reproach,
Think, *they were motherless!*

A blessing on the motherless,
Wherever they dwell on earth,
Within the home of childhood,
Or at the stranger's hearth!
Blue be the sky above their heads,
And bright be the sun within,
O God, protect the motherless,
And keep them free from sin.

The Farmer's Wife.

The wife of the farmer is so often made the subject of complimentary remark, so often praised for its peacefulness and independence, that the farmer's wife might very rationally be supposed to be the happiest woman in the world. From her relation to the "lords of the soil" she should be the lady of the soil, a peaceful, healthy, independent woman. That the reverse of this is the general fact will be universally conceded by the wives of the farmers.

A young farmer arrives at age when he thinks it time to get married and "settle down." He has had a respectable education, and wants a woman who is his equal. He looks about him, and makes his choice. She is a girl bred beside him in the country; has been well educated; reared by careful parents, and is in the truest sense a lady. She loves books, possesses skill and taste in music, and is in all points fitted to reign the queen of a happy home. She becomes the wife of the farmer; is ambitious to do as much as her neighbors, and her husband is soon avaricious enough to allow the woman of his love to become his most devoted drudge.

From thenceforth her life is one of the most unremitting toil. It is nothing but mend and patch, cook and bake, wash and iron, churn and make cheese, pick up chips and draw water, bear children and nurse them. The family enlarges, the husband grows wealthy, becomes important in the community, rides to town every day, takes his ease when he chooses; but the care of his faded and broken down wife know no relaxation. She may outlive her husband, but rarely does, and not unfrequently a second wife comes in to share in the money that should have been enjoyed by her predecessor, through a quiet old age of rest.

This is no fancy sketch; it is drawn from life, and in every country town and neighborhood its truthfulness will be recognized. Now we despise the good for-nothings of fashionable life, as much as any one, and have no affection for drones in any hive. We are aware that circumstances sometimes demand extreme labor of the farmer's wife, but in New England those circumstances do not prevail; and while we would leave no woman to eat the bread of idleness, we would see the class of which we are speaking released from the circle of everlasting drudgery, which deprives them of the privilege of relaxation for a day, and the time which they would gladly devote in the maternal education of their children.

From this life, the girls of our day learn to shrink—not because they are lazy, but because they know they are to be sacrificed. Not because the calling of the farmer is not respectable, but because they do not wish to become his mistress, maid-of-all-work, nurse and boot jack. Now the foundation of all this wrong is that avaricious spirit handed down by father to son, which makes the dollar the standard of respectability, and land the only source of happiness. We hope to see the day when the farmer's wife shall share in the peacefulness and independence of the farmer's lot, and we call upon the ladies to engage in the reform themselves, and to teach the lords of the soil, that there is something to live for besides potatoes, and that life can be enjoyed more truly by a proper preservation of the health, beauty, accomplishments and good spirits of their companions.

(*Springfield Republican.*

☞ 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 in all inflammatory 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 put on your breast plate, and pass through the most terrible onslaught of beauty safe and sound. But in those sylvan retreats, dreaming of nightingales, and hearing only the lowing of oxen, you are taken by surprise. Out steps a fair creature —crosses a glade—leaps a stile. You start—you stand lost in wonder and astonished admiration! You take out your tablets to write a sonnet on the return of the Nymphs and Driads to earth, when up comes John Tompkins, and says:

"It's only the farmer's daughter."

"What! have farmers such daughters, now-a-days?"

Those farm houses are dangerous places. Let no man with a poetical imagination, which is only another name for a very tender heart, flatter himself with the fancies of the calm delights of the country with the serene idea of sitting with the farmer in his old fashioned chimney corner, and hearing him talk of corn and mutton; of joining him in the pensive pleasures of a pipe and a jug of brown October; of listening to the gossip of the comfortable farmer's wife, of the parson and his family; of his sermons and his pigs; over a fragrant cup of young hyson; or wrapt in the delicious luxuries of custards and whipped creams. In walks, a fairy vision of wonderous witchery, and with a curtesy and smile of winning and mysterious magic, takes her seat just opposite.—It is the farmer's daughter, a living creature of eighteen; fair as a lily, fresh as May-dew, rosy as the rose itself, graceful as the peacock perched upon the pales there by the window, sweet as a posey of violets and clove gillivers, modest as early morn, and amiable as your own imagination of Desdamona or Gertrude of Wyoming. You're lost. It's all over with you. I would not give an empty filbert, or a frog-bitten strawberry, for your peace of mind, if that glittering creature be not as pitiful as she is fair. And that comes of going into the country, out of the way of vanity and temptation, and fancying farm houses, nice, old fashioned places of old established contentment.

☞ Macauley is now travelling in Ireland for the purpose of collecting information connected with his history of the campaign of William III.

☞ Mr. Healy, the American artist, recently left London for Paris, where he intends to pursue his profession.

☞ The colored men of Connecticut are to hold a convention to consider their political rights.

☞ Free schools have been rejected in Alleghanie, Va., by 450 majority. A progressive county that.

☞ The abolishment of imprisonment for debt is being agitated in Georgia; and there is a strong feeling evinced in its favor. Recently, the measure has been adopted in Virginia.

☞ At a recent bull fight in Madrid, where the Queen assisted, the audience were so enraged at the cowardly conduct of a lion and a tiger in the ring, whom the bull easily vanquished, that they broke the chairs and benches!

☞ Lumbermen are cutting ship timber at the White Mountains. Pine masts 80 feet to 90 feet in length have been transported on heavy wheels drawn by ten or twelve head of cattle, down the Notch, for the transportation of which to the water they receive $200 per stick.

☞ An Englishman, named Sammers, at Macao, having refused to take his hat off during a procession in which the host was carried, was arrested by the Portuguese and put in prison. Whereupon Capt. Keppel, of the British navy, landed a body of marines and seamen, forced the jail, killed one sentry and wounded another, and liberated his countryman.

☞ Elizur Wright, in his last *Chronotype*, says he has received a present of a lot of lithographic pens, which he shall use for writing on the patrified hearts of Taylor Whigs.

☞ Madame Ronzi do Begnis, the wife of Signor de Begnis, who recently died in N. York, is still living, and not long since appeared in London in the character of Norma.

☞ Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, a London letter, of August 24th, says, will return to the United States in a few weeks. During his residence in London he has obtained valuable materials for his history of the United States. He has also searched the public libraries of Paris for important information connected with this work.

☞ A man named Schnidel lately preferred a claim against the City Council of Chicago, for damages by the loss of his son who was drowned from a bridge belonging to the city. The councils allowed him twenty-five dollars!

☞ Lorents Allman, who was convicted in Clearfield county last winter, of murder in the first degree, for killing his brother, was brought up for a new trial on the 4th inst., and plead guilty of murder in the second degree, Judge Woodward sentenced him to 12 years in the Western penitentiary.

☞ Gutta percha tubes are now laid down in some English churches, from the pulpit, to the pews of deaf persons, by which they are enabled to hear the preacher.

☞ The Pioneer, published in Rusk, Cherokee county, says that a heavy emigration is expected to that State, the coming fall; and the editor promises them abundant crops of corn in that county, and at very low prices.

☞ The Messrs Cushing of Newburyport have contracted for the building of fifteen houses, for the California market. One ship, a brig and a schooner are to sail from Newburyport for California in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Louis Napoleon has authorized an English gentleman, Mr. Jacob Brett, to establish, on the coast of France, between Calais and Boulogne, a submarine electric telegraph, which is to cross the channel and communicate with the English coast at Dover.

☞ The Hungarian Secretary of War is named Korpansy, and is the brother of the famous polka dancer, who served the United States as Captain in the Mexican war, of a Missouri company. He has lately sailed for Hungary, though he had been appointed professor of cavalry tactics at West Point.

☞ "My good gracious! I wonder what they'll manufacture out of grain next," said Mrs. Partington. "Here's an account of a man making a rye face, and of another making a flour speech; then a whole column about corn laws."

☞ Why dont that vessel start? remarked Gen. Taylor to a friend as a vessel was getting under weight. "They are weighing anchor," replied the friend. Weighing the anchor? says the old General. Why they ought to have known how much the anchor weighed when they bought it.

The Farmers Daughter.

There is a world of buxom beauty flourishing in the shades of the country. Farm houses are dangerous places. As you are thinking only of sheep or of curds, you may be shot through by a pair of bright eyes, and melted away in a bewitching smile that you never dreamed of till the mischief is done. In towns and theatres, and throng ed assemblies of the titled fair, you are on your guard, you know what you are exposed to, and put on your breast plate, and pass through the most terrible onslaught of beauty safe and sound. But in those sylvan retreats, dreaming of nightingales, and hearing only the lowing of oxen, you are taken by surprise. Out steps a fair creature —crosses a glade—leaps a stile. You start—you stand lost in wonder and astonished admiration! You take out your tablets to write a sonnet on the return of the Nymphs and Driads to earth, when up comes John Tompkins, and says:

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