The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Allegheny County Democratic Tickets

SENATOR:
WILLIAM VINCENT, Butler County.
ASSEMBLY:
JONAS R. McCLINTOCK, Peebles.
JAMES C. RICHEY, Robinson.
JAMES SCOTT, Elizabeth.
THOMAS MOFFIT, 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.

Tickets.

The Democratic tickets, 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.

☞ The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence appointed at the last Convention, are requested to meet at the house of Major Fickeisen, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The punctual attendance of the members of the Committee is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before them for consideration. ANDREW BURKE, Chairman.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee, viz:

Andrew Burke, Thomas Neel, Charles Barnett, John Layton, Edward Thompson, Charles Kent, John M. Davis, Jesse Sill, John Stevenson, James Barr, Nelson Campbell, John B. Guthrie, Wm. Sturgeon, James H. Watson, Benjamin Dilworth, R. Porter, James Young.

An Attempt to Galvanize Whiggery.

The whig party having falsified every promise made to the people before the last Presidential election, now find themselves in a most unenviable position. Hundreds and thousands of honest men who were induced to vote for Gen. TAYLOR, under the belief that he was a "no party man," and would conduct the affairs of the government after the manner of "the earlier Presidents," now discover that they were grossly deceived, and hence, they have severed all connexion with the miserable band of proscriptionists who mismanage the affairs of the government. The recent elections throughout the country, afford abundant evidence that the Whig party is now in a weak and powerless minority, if not actually dissolved. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania will assume their former proud and enviable position on the Second Tuesday of October, is as clear as the noon day sun. The Whigs see and know this, and therefore, they are now administering doses to their "lazy, good natured" followers, (as the Gazette calls them,) for the purpose of galvanizing them into life and action, previous to the Waterloo defeat they are destined to encounter in October. One of these doses has made its appearance in the American and other federal whig papers of this city, in the shape of an "Address to the Voters of Allegheny County, by the Antimasonic and Whig Committee of Correspondence." The Address occupies a little over a column, and is about the richest specimen of humbuggery that has appeared since the publication of Gulliver's travels.

The Address bears evidence upon its face that it is the production of one or both of those shining lights of federalism, George Darsie and T. J. Bigham. It contains about the usual amount of figures for Bigham, and is varnished over with falsehood, sophistry and special pleading, peculiar to Darsie.

As might be expected, that old jaded hackney, "The Tariff," is mounted by these political trimmers, and rode to death. The same ridiculous slang that has been put forth by the federal party previous to each election, for the last fifteen years, about "ruin," and "distress," is again thrust upon the people, to frighten aged matrons and disturb the repose of nervous old men. There are no new ideas or new arguments advanced. It is a mere repetition of the old stereotyped twaddle which is put in circulation on the eve of every election in Pennsylvania.

The panic mongers who are now making ridiculous complaints in relation to the operations of the present revenue laws, are a class of croakers who will never be satisfied with any Tariff that may be passed by Congress, however just and equitable it may be. Nothing short of an actual prohibition of all trade with foreign nations, after the fashion of the Chinese, will suit these selfish and narrow minded political economists. Rather than the enormous profits of the manufacturers should be disturbed to the amount of a penny, these monopolists would rejoice to see every ship that floats upon the ocean rot at our wharves for want of employment, or sink forever in the depths of the sea. The Tariff of 1846 has more than met the expectations of its most sanguine friends. While it has raised an abundance of revenue to meet all the expenses of the government and carry on a foreign war, at the same time it has "protected" and fostered all the great interests of the country alike—Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing and Mercantile. Under its equal operations, the country has prospered, and continues to prosper beyond all precedent. To attempt to disturb the present tariff, therefore, is the extreme of political folly and madness.

We shall comment upon other features in this federal electioneering document again.

Cuba.

Letters from Havana of the 3d inst., state that about 2500 regular troops had left that city for the eastern part of the island, and 4000 militia had been called into service, as before reported. It was rumored that 8000 adventurers from the United States, with Gen. Lopez at their head, had actually disembarked in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, and confidently asserted that the Calabrian regiment stationed there had pronounced in favor of Lopez and killed their colonel. The government had sent troops around to Trinidad in steamers. A levy was made on men who had served before and been discharged. There was no vessel of war in Havana; brig Patriota, just arrived from Vera Cruz, was loaded with powder and provisions, and sent off at midnight. Despatches from the U. S. consul at Havana are to the effect that the royalist colonel at Puerto Principe was shot dead by one of his soldiers, when about to cut down another for shouting for a republic and Lopez. The project of letting the slaves loose against the insurgents was said to be seriously entertained by the government. Commander Randolph has withdrawn his blockade from Round Island, and Col. White went up to New Orleans on the 5th and was enlisting more men for his expedition, whether for Cuba or Yucatan time will show.

☞ The ship Mason, of Philadelphia, reached Valparaiso on the 25th July, in 150 days from Philadelphia. She had on board 102 passengers, all well at last accounts.

Simon Drum.

We regret to find a gentleman for whom we entertain so high an opinion as we do of SIMON DRUM, Esq., of Greensburgh, running as an opposition candidate for Prothonotary, after submitting his name to a regularly called Democratic Convention. Mr. DRUM is the last person living who we supposed would be guilty of such an act of ingratitude and disorganization. He has held office for many years under Democratic administrations, and was turned out by Gen. TAYLOR purely on political grounds. The Democratic press of the whole country deeply sympathized with Mr. DRUM, and denounced the administration that thrust him from office on account of his Democracy. The Federal press, on the other hand, abused him without stint, and lauded the act of Gen. Taylor as wise and patriotic.

Mr. DRUM submitted his name to the Democracy of Westmoreland county, as a candidate for a lucrative county office, but another Democrat was successful in securing the nomination. Like a good Democrat, he should have acquiesced in this nomination, and trusted to the judgment of his Democratic brethren of the old "Star of the West." But, instead of doing this, we now find him out in a Card, announcing that he will run as an independent candidate for Prothonotary. He was induced to pursue this course by the Whigs and a few disappointed Democrats about Greensburgh, for the purpose of defeating the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, Mr. GRAHAM. We can tell Mr. DRUM, that the Whigs who are now professing to be his friends, are in truth, his worst enemies; and are only using him as an instrument to carry out their own base and dishonorable purposes. This he will find out to his sorrow in the end.

To the true and honest Democracy of Old Westmoreland, we would say, stick to your regularly nominated ticket. It is altogether worthy of your confidence and support. Frown upon the attempts of the Whigs and disorganizers to break in upon your hitherto unbroken ranks. However much you may esteem Mr. DRUM as a Democrat and neighbor, let him know that you have a higher regard for Democratic principles and the sacredness of Democratic organizations.

The Four Cents Letter Tax.

The *Gazette* is silent in relation to the four cents letter tax imposed upon the citizens by the Postmaster. The *Journal*, however, takes up the subject, and devotes an entire column of "words! words! words!" to justify the conduct of the Post Master. It is all a matter of bread and butter with the *Journal*, and it is quite natural that the Editor should make out the best case for himself and his whig friends here and at Washington. In the "Regulations for the government of the Post Office Department" we find the following:

203. At the end of every quarter all letters then on hand, and which have not already been advertised, are to be entered alphabetically on a list, and advertised. If there is a newspaper published near the office and the publisher will insert the advertisement three times, at the rate of two cents for each letter mentioned in the advertisement, it is then to be published in such newspaper. If there is no newspaper that has much circulation in the neighborhood of the office, or if the publisher will not advertise the letters for the price above mentioned, then manuscript lists of them are to be made out, and posted at such public places in the town and neighborhood, as shall appear best adapted for the information of the parties concerned.

204. The newspaper of the town or place where the office may be situated having the largest circulation in the vicinity, or usual delivery of the office must be selected by the Postmaster to advertise the uncalled for letters: *Provided*, the Editor or Publisher shall agree to insert the same at the above rate (TWO CENTS.)

The law here quoted has governed the predecessors of Mr. Roseburg in office, and we believe governs every Post Master in the country. In Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other places, where more than one paper has been selected to do the Post Office advertising, but two cents were required to pay for the advertising. Indeed we are told that while Mr. RIDDLE (the present Editor of the Journal) was Post Master in this city, the uncalled for letters for a considerable length of time were advertised in two papers, and but two cents paid to both. If the clause quoted by the *Journal* authorizing the Post Master to demand four cents for advertised letters be the law of the land, is it not a little singular that the fact was never known before? The universal custom throughout the country, *under Democratic Administrations* was to charge but two cents for advertised letters; but now, under the "Taylor Reform" WHIG ADMINISTRATION, it seems that old obsolete laws are hunted up, for the purpose of imposing unusual burthens and taxes upon the public, merely for the benefit of bitter federal papers!

This letter tax business illustrates the true character of federal whiggery. While professing to curtail the public expenditures, and lessen the burdens of the people, we find them running into the opposite extreme. Is such a party worthy of the confidence of the public? Let our tax ridden community answer the question.

$1,300,000.

Do the tax-payers know that the appropriation demanded by the Locofoco Canal Commissioners for the public works the present year, exceeds ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS? The appropriations, published in the pamphlet laws, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, show this. Is this not sufficient evidence of prodigality? The people should elect for Canal Commissioner, the candidate—Mr. Fuller—who is pledged to reform. He will, if elected, be the People's Sentinel. He will let a *Fuller* light shine upon the mysterious affairs of the Canal Board, which will be controlled by two Locofoco members.—*Lancaster Union.*

The above, remarks the Lancaster Intelligencer, is a fair specimen of the chicanery and deceit of the whig press. The Editor of the Union has not the candor to tell his readers for what purpose this appropriation is asked. He does not state the fact that great and important improvements are in progress on the public works; and that the "wind and weather" have both contributed to injure these works during the past season. He only requests that the people should elect for Canal Commissioner the candidate—Henry M. Fuller—who is pledged to Reform.* *Reform!* forsooth. Does the Union mean the "reform" which was perpetrated under the Ritner and Stevens dynasty; a "reform" which almost threatened the entire destruction of our good old Commonwealth. Or does it (the Union) mean that "reform" which is distinguishing the administration of Johnston, viz: depreciated currency, a prostitution of Executive dignity, and a dishonorable application of Executive patronage.

The public works were never conducted with more skill than at present. In every department there is evinced a spirit of energy and industry which is worthy of all praise; and this effort, on the part of the Union to cast odium on the Canal Commissioners will be signally unsuccessful.

☞ It is announced with great rejoicing, by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune that Robert Walsh, Consul to Paris, has been removed. We do not find fault with this act, but it looks very strange to see the Regency removing Mr. Walsh from a small office, because he would not go further than the Regency itself in support of European Freedom, while at the same time, they are sending out as a Plenipotentiary to a foreign court, Mr. Marsh, of Vermont, whose attack upon our country, and whose aid and comfort of Mexico, have created such universal indignation.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ In 1816, the price of steamboat passage between Cincinnati and New Orleans, was one hundred and thirty dollars—now it is fifteen. The time to New Orleans was twenty-eight running days, now it is often-times less than six.

All Right in New York.

The entire Democratic press of the State of New York is now cordially engaged in the support of the union ticket. The terms "Hunker" and "Barnburner" no longer are heard, to disturb the harmony of our friends.

Behold what a capital the Democracy of the Empire State have, as shown in the Presidential election:

For Taylor, total vote		218,603
Opposite vote—Van Buren	120,510	
" " Cass	114,318	
" " Smith	2,545	237,373
Taylor manority		18,770

We have no doubt but that the Democracy will sweep the Empire State by at least 25,000 majority. And should not this bright prospect encourage the Democracy of the Old Keystone, and induce them to make increased exertions to redeem the State from the deep disgrace of Taylor Whiggery.

Father Mathew and the Yankee Girls.

Father Mathew writes a long letter to the Mayor of Lowell, expressive of the delight and astonishment he experienced on his recent visit to that flourishing city. He expatiates at considerable length upon the amazing progress of American manufactures, and commends the excellent management of most of the factories he visited. We quote an extract:

"Your factory operatives (he says) amounting to nearly fourteen thousand, may fairly challenge comparison on these points with any similar class in the world. The air of comfort, happiness, and health, so visible in the appearance of the men; and the industry, taste, intellectuality, which characterize the female assistants in those busy hives of national wealth and industry, are features as novel as they are interesting, to the friend of human progress. It was the boast of Italian royalty, that it usually bestowed a marriage dowry on a few unportioned females. Into what paltry insignificance, does this puny speciman of regal munificence sink, when compared with the great moral fact, that many of the ladies of America, who, now, as wives and mothers, adorn the domestic circle, have laid the foundation of their wealth and comfort, not by a debasing dependence on Prince or Noble, but by the exercise of their own industry and labor in those extensive manufactories of which not only your city but the whole Republic may feel justly proud."

TAKING A RISE.—A gentleman just from Pittsburgh says that Pig metal sold in that city last week for $25 per ton. This is $5 above what was offered last spring. Some of the merchants there say that it will probably rise to $30 before next spring. As there is but little more than half the quantity usually made, now on hand, we will not be surprised to see the sales from first to last, at $30. This is both important and cheering to our iron men.—*Clarion Democrat.*

☞ There will be no important change in the price of pig metal until after the October elections; as the monopolists, who are generally active federal politicians, will pull the strings as tight as possible, in order that they may produce a result favorable to themselves at the polls. The federalists invariably endeavor to get up a panic in prices before every Election. This is now perfectly well understood. The honest voters of Pennsylvania can no longer be humbugged by these tricky politicians.

TAXATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The National Intelligencer is indebted to a gentleman in the General Land Office for the information given below, which is important both to non-resident owners of public lands and those who propose to purchase, but which many of them may be ignorant of—that it is to say: By an act of Congress approved the 26th January, 1847, the assent of Government was given to the several States admitted into the Union prior to the 24th April, 1820, to impose a tax or taxes upon all lands thereafter sold by the United States in said States from and after the day of such sale. The States admitted prior to that date are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Indiana, has already by legislation, availed herself of this permission, and doubtlessly the others soon will. Prior to the passage of this act lands paid for in cash were not taxable until five years from the date of sale, and those located by "Late War" Warrants until three years from date of patent.

SENATE DISTRICT VIII.—HON. CHARLES FARLEY, of Schuylkill county, was on Friday last nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate District composed of the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Pike, and Monroe. Mr. FARLEY is a firm; reliable, and upright Democrat, and will bring considerable experience to the discharge of his Senatorial duties, having been a member of the House and the Senate some years ago. His election by a triumphant majority is certain.

THAT "RUINOUS TARIFF!"—The Graniteville (S. C.) Manufacturing Company commenced operation in May last, and the profits of the business, thus far, are at the rate of 18 per cent. on the capital.

☞ The above item is clipped from one of our exchanges. The panic Federalists will no doubt be deeply grieved at this evidence of prosperity under the Tariff of 1846. The monopolists invariably omit the publication of *facts* in relation to the beautiful operations of the existing revenue laws and are constantly insulting the good sense of the people with the most dismal and fabulous accounts of "ruin," which only exists in their imaginations.

THE RECOGNITION OF HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE. The Philadelphia North American says, in reference to the administration's action in regard to Hungary, that—

"More than three months ago, an intelligent agent of the government was three thousand miles on his way to Hungary, with instructions from the President of the United States to recognize the Government, in the event of one being established, and to welcome her first into the family of nations."

☞ HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, after spending nearly two weeks in a most agreeable manner, in this city, seeing his friends, and visiting our different public places, left yesterday at 12 o'clock for New York, accompanied by Justice GREER, where he will remain for a few days.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the City of the Salt Lake.

A letter from a Mormon at the Salt Lake, to his friend in Ohio, says:

There is an extensive gold mine here, from which a great many of my neighbors are engaged in digging gold. Those who work the mines make from 30 to $750 per day, each. If a man wants gold, all he has to do is to go and dig it. In fact, Miles, money is as plenty here as pine slabs used to be at Schroon, Vt. We have gold dust, gold and silver coin, and a paper currency for our own convenience, paper being better to handle than gold dust.

Pure salt abounds here to any extent. I can shovel up a wagon load of salt here as soon as you can a load of sand on your Lake shore. There are some springs here that are very useful. Within 4 miles of the city there is a hot spring, the water of which is sufficiently hot to scald a hog in. There is another spring within one mile of the city, the water of which is about blood-warm—there we bathe for health; also an oil spring, a soda spring, and a alkali spring near the Lake, at which place it requires but a few minutes to load a wagon with good saleratus as we ever used—in fact, we use no other. There is not much timber in this country. Game is very plenty, such as buffaloes, antelopes, deer, bear, &c.

Cattle can live here the whole year without hay or corn, and be fat enough for beef at any time. There has been one crop raised in the valley, and there is a large crop of wheat in the ground. There is a canal being constructed here for the purpose of watering our fields, as there is little or no rain in the summer season.

CHILDREN NEED WATER.—Dr. Edwards ascertained the temperature of young puppies and kittens lying near their mother to be one or two degrees inferior to that part of their parent; but when he removed them they rapidly cooled down, until within a degree of the level of the atmosphere. Seeing this to be the case, we are not surprised that many infants die from cold, and that the mortality of infants of the first month is nearly double during the winter season. According to M. Lombard, of Geneva, *one sixth of these deaths result from inflammation of the lungs!* The atortality of infants during the first year of their life amounts, in Paris, to nearly 19 per cent.; in the whole of France to 21¼ per cent.; in Berlin, to 25 per cent.; and in St. Petersburg to 31 per cent.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The Sugar crop at Barbadoes has been so certained to be good, and the amount of the yield of the island is estimated at 33,000 hogsheads sugar, and 20,587 puncheons of molasses. The ground planted for the coming season is greater than ever before, and 40,000 hogsheads are not thought an extravagant estimate of next year.

☞ The village of West Troy, N. J., has been exempt from cholera, since the 7th of August—down to which time there had been twenty-six deaths. But during the week ending on the 11th inst., the disease re-appeared and sixteen deaths have been reported to the Board of Health during that period.

☞ The aggregate amount of specie shipped from New York during the last week, was $21,061, viz: in ship Splendid from Havre, in Mexican dollars and five franc pieces, $19,925, in brig Alfred Hammond, for the Brazils, in Spanish dollars, $5,136. Total for the year, so far, $1,934,170.

☞ Edward Goldsmith, the New York Custom House appointee of the new Collector, was on Sunday brought back to Philadelphia, to answer to a charge in connection with the robbery of Hildeburn & Brothers' Jewelry store. Goldsmith was in company with the confidence man, No. 1, when arrested, and is an old offender.

☞ Mr. Rathburn Allen, a nephew of the proprietor of Rathburn's Hotel, New York, was killed on Saturday night, by falling from a corridor in the Hotel, to the pavement, on retiring after closing the house. He had been sickly of late, and it is supposed fell in a fainting fit.

☞ A serious division appears to have taken place in the Friends' Yearly Meeting (Hicksite) of Ohio. The subject of dissension was the policy of taking a part, as a society, in the various reforms of the day. An excitement, unusual in such peaceful assemblies, prevailed during the sitting of the meeting, and it is thought that the "reform" party will adopt a seperate organization.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* asks—"Have we a President?" To which the Lynchburg *Virginian* responds:—We have eight *pieces* of one, but whether they all make a President is very questionable. Certain it is, that if they do, it is a very inferior one that they make."

☞ A democratic editor out west, who was also village post-master, was chided by a friend, on the unsightly appearance of the head of his paper, and urged him to get a new one. "Hush," said he, "if my head was to attract Mr. Cellamer's attention, it would be off before a week!"

☞ It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned. All this is very simple, but it is worth remembering.

☞ A hog fight, in Cincinnati, attracted great attention. "That hog has mettle in him," said a man, pointing to the winner of the contest. "*Pig-metal* I suppose," suggested a punster.

☞ "Were you wounded in the wars?" asked a man of a little drummer. "Oh yes, badly," replied he. "In what parts were you shot?" "Oh, sir I was shot in the drum."

☞ We notice the marriage of Mr. Day to Miss Field, which presents this singular anomaly—although he won the Field, she gained the Day.

☞ Jeems says, "Bem, Bam, Baum," as translated into English by McGraw, the historian, means, "hit 'em in the eye ball bim!"

☞ A Frenchman got exceedingly angry with a waiter at French's hotel, and exclaimed, "you rascal, I blow your nose for you!"

☞ A correspondent of the London Times says: "It will hardly be believed that the whole quantity of gold currency in the world, taking it at its usual estimate of 150,000,000 sterling, would only weigh about 1,150 tons; and that a room 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high, would hold it all."

☞ There are three thousand six hundred and sixty four known languages now used in the world. Of these nine hundred and thirty-seven are Asiatic; five hundred and eighty-seven are European; two hundred and seventy-six African; and one thousand six hundred and twenty-four American dialects.

☞ George W. Wisner, Esq., died in Detroit on the 11th inst. Mr. W. was the partner of Benjamin H. Day, in the establishment of the New York Sun; and until very recently editor of the Detroit Daily Advertiser. He died at Detroit on the 10th inst., in the 37th year of his age.

☞ Mr. George Bancroft, our late Minister at the Court of St. James, intends to make New York his future residence, and he will devote his time and attention to literary pursuits.

☞ Babbs, Pratt & Co., formally commenced their semi-annual trade sale of books at New York on Monday. Last week there was nothing but the stationary disposed of. The catalogue is nearly 300 pages, and contains novelties from Harper, Putnam, Carey & Hart, Lea & Blanchard, and other leading publishers. The attendance was large and the purchases liberal.

☞ The baptismal admonition of the Hindoos is as impressive on the bystanders as it is beautiful: Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around you smile; contrive so to live that you may depart in smiles whilst all around you weep.

☞ We regret, to learn that Dr. James A. Houston, the well-known newspaper writer and late official reporter of the United States Senate, died at New York, on the 16th inst., of the lungs.

☞ Hon. George P. Marsh, Ambassador from the United States to the Ottoman Porte, will leave New York, with his family, for Havre on the 20th instant, in the packet ship New York.

☞ The Florida Sentinel states that Gov. Mosely has negotiated a loan, on his private credit, of $20,000 from one of the banks of Charleston, to secure the payment of the volunteers, while in the service of the State.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* says that a responsible company have contracted to construct the railroad from Chicago to a point in Indiana, near Lima, in Lagrange county, where it will meet the Michigan Southern railroad. It is to be constructed in three years; when Chicago will be within three days' travel of New York, by the way of the Erie railroad, if here should be by that time a road constructed along the southern shore of Lake Erie.

Silk Weaving in China.

During the course of the day we called at a silk weaver's establishment. One of the proprietors received us with kind civility, and without hesitation granted us the privilege of looking at his looms. He led us into a low building, in which we found two small, dirty, gloomy apartments, containing each two looms. These rooms were exceedingly rude in their structure. It seemed almost incredible that such splendid fabrics as we saw, could be manufactured in such hovels, and with such crazy looms. In one was an unfinished piece of white figured silk. The process of weaving it did not seem complicated.

In another loom was a piece of figured silk velvet, of a rich and beautiful pattern, to judge from the great number of peculiar spools hanging about the loom, for the weaving of this kind of velvet. He first threw the shuttle two or three times, and then he threw a hollow wooden tube, containing a number of wires. One of these wires he skillfully drew out of the tube as it shot across the warp, and he drove it into its place as part of the filling, in the same way as he drove the threads of the shuttle into their places by the lay. This process he repeated several times, first throwing the shuttle two or three times, and then the wooden tube. He then took a peculiar kind of knife, and drew it along the wires, cutting all the threads which held them to the web. The threads thus severed, formed the velvet nap of the web.

[*Rev. J. Lloyd, Amoy Mission.*

Food made of Indian Cornmeal.

Carlyle, in an able article on the uses of Indian cornmeal, says: "The valley of the Mississippi is able to raise food enough to supply the whole world." Alluding to the Indian cornmeal that had been imported by England during the dearth of 1847, he says, that, again and again, he tried a mess of Indian meal porridge, but it had "a musty taste—it never wanted a disagreeable *tang*. In vain was it washed; in vain was the meal boiled, the musty *tang* was still there." He finally came to the conclusion that all the Americans had said about the sweets of hominy was mere stuff. Last year, however, he got a present of some excellent, well-kept corn from an American friend, which has altered his old views about hominy entirely. He now believes it to be an ambrosial dish, fit for a prince or a poet. We are glad that Uncle John has received a palatable dish, for once, from Brother Jonathan. It would be well for the poor of Britain if this article of food was more generally used by them. If the corn be kiln-dried, and the meal well boiled, it is sweeter than the meal made from oats, and contains far more nutriment to its specific gravity. There is a kind of meal made from Indian corn that is very scarce in this city, and which sells at a too high price, we think. It is made of the inside of the berry—the whole hull being separated from it. It is as white as wheat flour, and very palatable. The price as retailed is six cents per quart. This is a kind of food which would answer admirably as a substitute for oatmeal, to the inhabitants of Britain, and the northern kingdoms of Europe, who have been accustomed to an oatmeal diet. America might drive a most extensive corn trade with Britain, if the inhabitants of that country fully appreciate the good of Indian cornmeal food. We wish to throw all the light we can upon this subject, as we know that Carlyle is correct respecting the capacity of America to supply any quantity of it.

A valuable improvement has recently been made by Mr. Oliver P. Stevens, of Ohio city, in the manufacture of hominy. We have received a sample of it by a gentleman who has come from that place. It is a great article of food; Carlyle would smack his lips after a meal of it, with true alimentive gusto. The Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, ex-Commissioner of Patents, has advised Mr. Stevens to take out a patent for the manufacure.

We have a piece of advice to give our dyspeptical friends, and those engaged in sedentary occupations, and then we are done. It is this: Take each a soup plateful of hominy and sweet milk for breakfast every morning, and, if you choose, "a cup of coffee afterwards." If you follow after this advice, you will soon give evidence of the truth of the old adage, "laugh and grow fat."

Taking it in Earnest.

Some people think, even to the present day, that there is reality—ostensible vitality, about the stage, as is indicated by the followidg anecdote of an Dhioan—we do not see why he should have been from *Ohio*, though:

"A hog-drover, from Ohio, having disposed of his swine in one of the eastern cities, strayed into a theatre where King John was being played. He watched the play with a good deal of attention, though he didn't 'zactly understand the nature of the critur,' as he expressed it. But the scene where Hubert and young Arthur enter, completely absorbed him. Arthur asks—

"Is there no remedy?"

and Hubert answers,

"None, but to lose your eyes."

"The Buckeye was on his feet in a second. 'I say, you with the red-ot ir o! Ef you but jest tech a hair of that ar' boy's head, I'll knock you into linked sassengers!'

"The 'pities' hooted, the boxes roared, and the Buckeye dropped into his seat like a big dumpling. He said he 'didn't mean to interfere, but he'd be durt rabited, ef he wanted to see the boy's eyes druv up!"

The Sugar Crop.

The Plaquemine (La.) Sentinel of the 6th inst., says:

"We have been informed by one of the most extensive planters on the bayou, that the yield of their sugar crop this year will be at least equal to that of last. But lower down, Bayou Gross Tete, the produce this season, (although many will doubtless make equally as good crops,) must inevitably be less than that of last year, for we are aware of one planter on that bayou who lost his entire crop of cane by the late overflow.

"Taking into consideration the low price of sugar last winter, the loss which has been sustained by many planters on the Mississippi, and the destruction that has lately attended the sugar cane on Red River, we conceive that a rise in sugar, of at least from one to two cents, will be the consequence. There are likewise good reasons for stating, that whatever may be the rise in the price, it will be found to be greater at the commencement of the season."

The Iberville (La.) Independent of the 1st inst., says:

"The crops of cane in our parish that we have had an opportunity of seeing, present a very promising appearance at this time, but if the incessant rains continue on for a fortnight more the cane will not mature sufficiently, and in time to make more than half crops. There is not a sufficiency of corn raised in the parish this season to supply the demand of the parish."!!

HOW TO USE CHLOROFORM IN SURGERY

The London Medical Gazette, in a favorable review of Prof. "Lizar's Surgery," having expressed a regret that he had published his work before chloroform was used, the Professor addressed a letter to the Editor, in which he says, that "since the employment of ether, he had used it in lithotomy, amputation of the extremities, excision of mamma, and in strictures of the urethra; and that although he commenced its use with prejudice, he had now become a thorough convert to its utility in almost every operation in surgery. When using chloroform, the patient, he observes, should have an empty stomach, and for that reason operations should be performed before breakfast, as chloroform always produces vomiting when the stomach is full, and the rejected fluid is liable to enter the paralysed glottis and produce suffocation. To this cause he apprehends the great proportion of fatal causes under its use may be ascribed. An experienced assistant is therefore required to administer the chloroform, and to do nothing else. He must watch its effects, allowing fresh atmospheric air to enter the nostrils and mouth occasionally, during its administration and influence; otherwise the blood may become too greatly carbonized, and death ensue."

☞ 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 who make the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE 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 proprietors' 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. aug31:3m

☞ Oysters! Oysters!:—The subscriber will keep up constantly (at the Monongahela Exchange) from this date, FRESH OYSTERS, which he will serve up in the very best style. E. C. CAMPBELL,
sep18:tapr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

☞ FOR SALE—*A LARGE BRICK BUILDING*, suitable for a Factory or Brewery, situate on 4th st., near Smithfield street. It is on *a lease of 7 years*, and will be sold low. There is also in the Building, a Steam Engine and Shafting, which will be sold with the building, or separate.

For terms, apply to H. H. RYAN & CO.,
sep18 No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
[Dispatch copy one month.]

LOCAL MATTERS.

SUPREME COURT, *Sept.* 20.—Remington vs Megowan, District Court—argued by Craft & McCandless for appellant, and Dunlap for appellee.

Ferris vs Henderson, District Court—argued by Dunlop for appellant, Woods for appellee.

Elliott vs Dunlery, District Court—argued for plaintiff in Error by Dunlop, and for defendant in Error by Woods & Wills.

SUPREME COURT, *Sept.* 21.—Aitkins' devisees vs. Young, District Court—Judgment affirmed, opinion by Rogers, Justice.

Wilson vs Wilson's Ex'ors, District Court—Judgment affirmed, opinion by Rogers, Justice.

Donahoo vs Scott, District Court—Judgment affirmed, opinion by Burnside, Justice.

Commonwealth vs Holmes & Son, District Court—Judgment affirmed, opinion by Coulter, Justice.

Wilkins vs Anderson, District Court—re-argued by Shaler for plaintiff in error, Craft for defendant in error.

Smith vs Nixon, District Court—re-argued by Washington for plaintiff in error, Shaler for defendant in error.

Verner vs Cooper, District Court—re-argued by Forward & Dunlop for plaintiff in error, M'Candless for defendant in error.

WHITEFIELD'S NEW VIEW OF PITTSBURGH.—Mr. Whitefield is at present engaged in taking a entirely new view of Pittsburgh, including the greater part of Allegheny City and Birmingham. Owing to the unlawful detention of his subscription book in the hands of one of his former agents, he has been compelled to call upon our citizens to renew their subscriptions, and we hope all who may feel so inclined to acting justice done him will encourage him to proceed. Should he obtain a sufficient number of names it is his intention to add to the large view two smaller ones, without extra charge to the subscribers. The one will probably be taken from Troy Hill, and the other from Baily's Springs, thus furnishing a complete panorama of our city.

CAPT. LOESER.—It has been suggested by some of the officers who served in Mexico, that some measures should be taken by his brother officers of this city to suitably express their sorrow for the death of Capt. Loeser, of the Reading Artillerists. This is a good suggestion, and we hope to see it carried out. The Captain was a brave and kind hearted man, as every one who knew him, either at home or in Mexico, will testify.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.—Mr. Fleming's reading of Shakspeare's celebrated tragedy of Hamlet, on Thursday evening, was truly a master-piece, and our only regret was that his audience, though respectable in point of numbers, had not been ten times larger. We hope he may be induced to prolong his visit in our city.

THE MONPLAISIR BALLET TROUPE made their first appearance before a full and fashionable house on Thursday evening. We could not find time to remain but a short time, but judging from what we witnessed of their performance we should pronounce them very superior actors. They appear again this evening.

POLICE.—There were eight cases before the Mayor yesterday. Seven of them were charged with the usual failing of drunkenness and with vagrancy. Six of them were committed, the highest number of days being 30 and the lowest one. Two paid their fines.

CHILD FOUND.—A little boy about three years of age was found yesterday in Hand street. His name is supposed to be McKenna. His parents will find him at Mr. Joseph Kiser's, corner of Penn and Wayne street.

ASSESSORS.—Since we suggested the propriety of Assessors publishing their places of doing business, S. Baird, of the Third Ward has done so. We hope to see the others follow his example. If it is done at all it should be attended to immediately.

STRANGE NAME.—Passing by the glass manufactory of Mr. Phillips, in Hardcastle, we observed a curious looking hole in the ground about the dimensions of a grave. Upon enquiry we were told that it was called the "*glory hole.*"

LOOKING UP.—Business on the wharf yesterday was quite brisk. We hope ere long to see a sufficiency of water in our rivers for all classes of steamers.

ASSAULT.—Some rowdies assaulted Col. Charles Naylor with bricks on Thursday night on Pennsylvania Avenue. He was struck in the face, but we are glad to learn that he was not seriously injured.

SHOT.—We heard that Mr. W. Winnebiddle, who resides somewhere near East Liberty, was shot by a negro on Thursday night. The wound is said to be dangerous.

WITTY.—A certain city paper about the dimension of a good sized *ledger* tries to be witty at our expense.

☞ View of Pittsburgh.—I have no doubt that a large number of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh will remember that they subscribed for a View of their City, in the Spring of 1848. The young man who called on them was an agent of mine, named Geo. W. Smith, who, as artist whatever himself even in the slightest degree, did, I understand, represent himself as such. The drawing he showed was made by me, and I employed him as I would any other young man, paying him for his services as a canvasser. Since that time the business he has transacted for me at intervals has been of a very unsatisfactory character, especially that part relating to financial matters. In consequence, I was compelled to resort or rather threaten to resort, to legal measures, to compel a fair settlement of his affairs. In order to avoid this, he suddenly left for parts unknown, and I was unable for some time to hear of his whereabouts. At length, much to my surprise, I learnt that he was canvassing in Pittsburgh, endeavoring to get up a new subscription to either a copy of my view or a new one which he by some means obtained *retaining, he is remembered, my subscription book*, to which he had no more right than the cost of my book. This book he has used in some way for his own purpose, and has managed, I understand, to *turn over my subscribers to himself*, although he has been paid long since for his services in getting them for me.

Now, citizens of Pittsburgh, I leave it for you to say whether these unworthy and dishonorable designs shall succeed. I am here, prepared to substantiate all I say; and if he is in New York, let him come on here and meet me face to face before a legal tribunal. I will remain here until he has ample time to arrive and test this question fairly. I shall be found at any time for the next week or ten days at the Monongahela House, where I shall be happy to see and more fully explain matters to any respectable person who may feel suffic