### "The Summer is Ended."

The time of Song and Flowers has come and gone, and the gentle breezes of an approaching Autumn are heard sighing o'er the withered beds of decaying flowers, and through the branches of leafless trees, where the merry bird thrilled forth its richest songs. The melody of bubbling brooks is drowned in the passing winds; the quiet, gentle grove has been stripped of its green roof; the hill and valley are fast losing their summer loveliness, and the leaf is sear and yellow.

Since last our cheeks were fanned with the cooling winds of Autumn, what a change has come o'er the domestic hearths of many of us! What dear domestic scenes have been broken asunder—the heart's idol laid low in the dust!—and familiar faces been buried in the cold obstruction of the tomb!! The stranger disease, whose track in the Old World was marked by grief and desolation was wafted to our beloved shores, and its coming was the signal for moaning sobs and crushed hopes. Our goodly city was not exempt from its ravages.

For more than three months, its poisoned shafts were fixing their envenomed points in the hearts of thousands! Sobbing and wailing were heard in the deserted streets! And now, as the last sighing of the Summer winds are dying into an echo, the notes of woe and sorrow are still heard in our city. Hearts bereft of their idols; a father weeping for the absent one—a wife for the cheering smile of him who won her early love—a daughter, for that mother whose only fault was in the kind indulgence to this bereaved child; the son, whose hopes have been stricken by the sudden taking off of a kind father. To such as have felt the fatal touch of this terrible disease, Autumn has an unwelcome sound. Then the ripened fruit and golden grain will be unheeded by these "sorrowing ones." Their hearts will hear no music in the journeying winds of Heaven, as they tell man that another Season has rolled away—that another Summer is ended—that the gleaner for the grave has been busy with friends and neighbors. No—no—they wept in silence for the beloved objects that can never cheer them again in this world. The Autumn time has come—and Song and Flower have vanished! Who shall teach us to forget the heart's anguish—the heart's of woes?

[*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

### UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

There is a kind of warning voice by which ever and anon we are summoned to reflect upon the brevity and uncertainty of human existence. Scenes witnessed from time to time awaken thoughts of our mortality, and evince that in life we are in the midst of death—that unperceived by us, the entrance to its vale may lie near our own door. Yet unconscious frequently of our near approach to that bourne from which none ever return, mingling with the busy throng, we pass along merrily in the journey of life. In the "day spring of our being," when the heart beats high with hope, fancy pictures years of coming pleasure. How often illusory! How changing and uncertain is human life; even as the tender flower that springs up by the pathway which the wind passing o'er perchance may cause to wither and die. It was but yesterday that one in manhood's prime, lived, who talked much of venerable old age, and ever thought his journey would be long, nor even dreamed his end so near; but to-day he is no more. Trembling under the weight of years, the aged man verges near the tomb; yet many a blooming youth, whose plans for maturer years were laid, and whose hopes of future life were bright, enters before him.—They whom we least expect are perhaps the first compelled to yield to death's mandate. I see at a little distance one who, long wasted by disease, was apparently near the grave. Friends in the vigor of youth and blooming with health stood beside the loved one and as they gazed upon the pale and emaciated form, I heard them say, "She will not live beyond the falling of the leaf." But strange to tell, the hand of the destroyer was staid; and the sick one hoped of recovering again. Soon the arrows of death were pointed at those youthful hearts, and in all their beauty they became its victims. Years passed away. Though they have long since mouldered back to dust, she, animated with hope, lingers, and tells the mournful tale of their departure. How mysterious is the mission of Death!

"The youth in life's green spring, and he who lies
In the strength of years, matron and maid,
The bow'd with age, and infant in its smiles,
Shall, one by one, be gathered to the tomb.
To live, then when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
That thou, sustained and soothed, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

### The Bible.

How comes it that that little volume, composed by humble men, in a rude age, when art and science were but in their childhood, has exerted more influence upon the human mind and on the social system, than all other books put together? Whence comes it that this book has achieved such marvelous changes in the opinion of mankind—has banished idol worship—has abolished infanticide—has put down polygamy and exalted the condition of women—raised the standard of public morality—created for families that blessed thing, a christian home—and caused its other triumphs by causing benevolent institutions, open and expansive, to spring up with the wands of enchantment! What other engine of social improvement has operated so long, and yet lost none of its virtue's? Since it appeared, many boasted plans of amelioration have been tried, and failed—many codes of jurisprudence have arisen, and run their course, and expired.

Empire after empire has been launched on the tide of time, and gone down, leaving no trace upon the waters. But this book is still going about doing good, saving society with its holy principles; cheering the sorrowful with its sweet consolation; strengthening the temper; encouraging the penitent; calming the troubled spirit; smoothing the pillow of death. Can such a book be the offspring of human genius? Does not the vastness of its effects demonstrate the excellency of the power to be of God?

### Wise Counsel.

The Home Journal gives the following extract from an address of the venerable Dr. Nott, President of Union College, New York:

"I have been young, and am now old; and in review of the past, and the prospect of the future, I declare unto you, beloved pupils, were it permitted me to live my life over again, I would, by the help of God, from the very outset, live better. Yes, from the outset I would frown upon vice; I would favor virtue; and lend my influence to advance whatever would exalt and adorn human nature, alleviate human misery, and contribute to render the world I lived in, like the Heaven to which I aspire, the abode of innocence and felicity. Yes, though I were to exist no longer than the ephemera that sport away their hour in the sunbeams of the morning; even during that brief period I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than droop to the earth and lick the dust with the reptile; and having done so, bed my body with my memory in the gutter."

### Western Eloquence.

Arkansas has its literature—its lawyers—the latter of whom loom up their legal effects occasionally in this style:

"By highty! your honor, I shall burst my heart. Here is a man I've known ever since I was knee high—as mean as a warming pan, cruelly charged with stealing a shirt. I know him well; and he's as honest as you are. If he's as honest as you are, it's an insult to the profession to call him a thief. And you know it is as well I do. My blood flows through my veins, when I hear the swdacious calumniator I peeze with rage and am almost a good mind to leave the bar and take to coopering. Steal a shirt! he's got six at home, and one of 'em is on my back at the present minute. I'm proud to borrow one, or all, of so amiable citizens, and I feel that the Constitution of our country is entirely inadekate to the perfection of the masses, when a man like that can be fiercely charged with stealing a nether garment—Massey on me! Why Judge, you don't believe it, I know you don't! Discharge the gentleman prisoner, and let's liker."

☞ The Deputy Sheriff in Norwalk, Conn., trying to arrest the Captain of an oyster vessel last week, drew a revolver and fired three barrels at him, when he surrendered, terribly wounded. This is lamentable.

### Keep Him Down.

Aye, keep him down. What business has a poor man to attempt to rise,—without a name—without friends—without honorable blood in his veins? We have known him ever since he was a boy—we knew his father before him, and he was but a mechanic—and what merit can there be in the young stripling? Such is the cry of the world, when a man of sterling character attempts to break away from the cords of poverty and ignorance and rise to a position of truth and honor. The multitude are excited by envy—they cannot endure to be outstripped by those who grew up with them or their children side by side, and hence the opposition a man encounters in his native place. Despite of this feeling, many noble minds have risen from obscurity and lived down their opponents; but others have yielded to discouragements—lived in obscurity, and "died and made no sign." Let it not be thus with you, young man. Persevere—mount up and you will yet startle the world.


# The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849.


FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

## JOHN A. GAMBLE,

*OF LYCOMING COUNTY.*

**Allegheny County Democratic Ticket:**

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 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.

### Are You Assessed?

Let every Democratic voter see that he is assessed. The law makes it necessary that you should be assessed at least *ten days* before the Election, or have paid a *State* or *County* tax within two years. See to it at once, or you may loose your vote.

### Henry H. Fuller on the Stump!

This gentleman has been in the city for a day or two past, endeavoring to arouse the stupid Whige from their mesmeric sleep. He made a speech in Allegheny City on Thursday evening, to an audience of about two hundred persons, all told, as we are informed by a gentleman of veracity who was present. His speech is said to have been an exceedingly tame affair, abounding in mere empty assertions and generalities, worthy only of a third rate county court lawyer. As an orator, we are told that he is about on a par with T. J. Bigham, Joseph Knox, and Aleck Miller. It is perfectly evident that he is totally disqualified for the office of Canal Commissioner, as he betrays the most lamentable ignorance of the affairs of the Commonwealth. In proof of this it is only necessary to mention a single fact.

In the course of his speech in Allegheny, Mr. FULLER asserted most positively that the present Board of Canal Commissioners had sent to England to purchase Iron to be used on the Public Works in this State, thereby said the speaker, lending their aid to prostrate the industry of Pennsylvania. Some very "intelligent" whig was here instructed to propound to Mr. FULLER certain wise interrogatories, among which was one inquiring if he (Mr. F.) would buy English Iron if elected Canal Commissioner.—And of course Mr. FULLER told his anxious and dearly beloved friends that he would not! Then the *young* whigs raised a sickly huzza, and consoled themselves with the belief that they had already elected this cunning pettifogger!

Now, what will the public think when they are informed that this story about the purchase of English Iron is all a base and infamous fabrication—a whig electioneering falsehood, manufactured out of the whole cloth? *Such is the fact!* A friend of ours, who is well acquainted with the transactions of the Canal Commissioners, yesterday morning assured us that Mr. FULLER's statements were gross and shameless falsehoods, intended to make political capitol for himself and the federal party. In order, however, that this Roarback might be at once nailed to the counter like base coin, our friend telegraphed to Harrisburg, to the Secretary of the Canal Commissioners and to the Editor of the Keystone. The following reply was promptly received:

HARRISBURG, SEPT. 28, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—There is not one word of truth, or shadow of truth in the assertion, nor was there a single circumstance to justify or palliate the falsehood.

J. MILLER.

This is clear and positive, and comes from a reliable source. Now, if Mr. FULLER possesses a particle of honesty, he will remove any false impressions his speech might make, before leaving the city. If he should not do so, we must take it for granted that he intentionally seeks to deceive the public.

### The Deceptions of Whiggery.

In the city and county of Philadelphia the Whigs and Natives have formed an alliance, *offensive* and defensive, the result of which has been that the Whigs have abandoned their name, and the offspring of the union has been christened "Rough and Ready Ticket." Here in Allegheny county, the Gazette, the old organ of Federalism, heads their ticket thus: "*Anti-mazonic* and Whig ticket;" while the Journal, on the other hand, manifests a little more honesty, and simply heads the ticket with the words "Whig Nominations." Must it not be manifest from all this that the Whigs are determined to continue their system of deception and fraud?

### Elections.

The election in Georgia takes place on Monday next, the 1st of October, for Governor and members of the Legislature. On Wednesday, the 3d of October, the election takes place in Maryland, for members of Congress and the State Legislature. At present, of course, it is impossible for us to foreshadow the result in these States; but our Democratic friends appear to be in fine spirits. But we deem it to be our duty, in advance, to caution the public against placing any confidence in the false and garbled accounts which will no doubt be sent by telegraph, by the federal leaders, to have effect upon the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Federalists have heretofore used the Telegraph as an engine of fraud, and they may do so again.

☞ A Little Rock democratic editor received a specimen of Arkansas lead weighing 1250 pounds, taken from a lump that weighed seven tons. He placed it in front of his office, but the whig editor carried it all off in his hat!

### Beaver County.

We have read with pleasure the proceedings of the Democratic Convention of Beaver. The ticket offered to the voters is good—so far as we have a knowledge of the nominees. We are quite satisfied—nay, gratified—with the nomination of Dr. HUSSEY, a Free Soil Democrat of last year, for Assembly.—We know the Doctor only by reputation. He is opposed to the present pro slavery National Administration; opposed to the present corrupt State Administration; opposed to every aristocratic and conservative principle and measure, which has marked the progress of Federalism from the origin of our Government to the present time. With such a man every Democrat should, and we doubt not *will* feel satisfied.

Our prospects in Beaver this fall are bright. The Whigs of the North, who have heretofore made such loud pretensions in their opposition to slavery, have shown their hands, and now stand before the world as the natural allies of the institution which "exacts man's toil with his blood."

The Democrats appear as heretofore the friends of the whole white race; the active sympathisers with the unfortunate black man. To some our prudence may have seemed like indifference in this matter; but the future historian will record the fact that the Democracy of this time are the only real friends of universal Freedom.

We urge our Beaver friends to stand firmly by their principles, and vote their ticket.

### Artesian Wells.

Professor Brumby, formerly of the University of Alabama, now of South Carolina College, Columbia, has written a letter in reference to the Artesian Well, at Charleston, in which he encourages the authorities to proceed with the boring. He seems to think that they should not "weary in *well*-doing," although they have already descended some nine hundred feet; he thinks water will certainly be procured between 1200 and 1500 feet. In conclusion, he says, "it is too late to regard Artesian Wells either as visionary or expensive schemes. One planter, in Alabama, told me he had four on one plantation, each more than four hundred feet deep. Dr. Withers has three, within a few feet of his mill, on the Warrior river, and they afford water enough to propel almost any machinery. Boston is too near the granite to admit of boring; but that city has expended about $2,000,000 for good water.

JUDICIAL PROGRESS.—A proposition will be submitted to the Indiana Convention for revising the Constitution of that State, so to amend the law that the number of jurors empannelled on a trial will be smaller, and the majority of the jury enabled to give a verdict. Many strong arguments are urged in favor of the change desired, from the interminable length to which trials are at times extended, and the difficulty of twelve men coming to a correct conclusion concerning a case, without a sacrifice on some side, of either conscience or judgment.

HEROISM AND DEATH.—The little fortress Dova, in Transylvania, has been blown up by the insurgents, 3000 strong, rather than surrender. It took place in sight of the Russians, as they were approaching to storm it. The besiegers, on coming up, found only the blackened corpses that had been hurled down the rocks, which were from four to five hundred feet high. Not a man survived to tell the tale and explain the catastrophe, which, perhaps unintelligible to the born slaves of Russia.

STATE OFFICERS TO ELECT.—It will devolve upon the next Legislature of Indiana to elect the following State Officers: An Auditor of State, in place of D. Maguire, Esq.; a Treasurer of State, in place of Samuel Hannah, Esq.; an Agent of State, in place of J. Collins, Jr. Esq.; and a State Printer, in place of John D. Defrees, Esq. A Circuit Judge of the Indianapolis Judicial Circuit will be to elect also.

### Difficulties now with England.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Monday, have the following telegraphic dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1849.

"There has been a military correspondence between Mr. Clayton and the British Minister Mr. Crampton. It is believed some high ground has been taken by this government in opposition to the exclusive pretensions of Great Britain." K.

The N. Y. Evening Post says:

The "exclusive pretensions" here referred to, are understood to be those advanced by Great Britain in behalf of the Musquito King—so called—to the exclusive navigation of the St. John's river, the outlet of Lake Nicaragua, from the Machuca Rapid, thirty miles below the Lake, down to the sea; and also to the sovereignty of Grey Town, at the mouth of the St. John's. These pretensions are advanced in opposition to the claims of a company organized by the United States, under a grant from the government of the State of Nicaragua, for the establishment of a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, by the route of the River St. John's and the Lake Nicaragua.

### The Butler Divorce Case.

We learn that this long contested suit is now finally settled. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have decreed a divorce between the parties—Pierce Butler and Mrs. Frances Anne Butler. The language of the decree is in these words:

And now, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1849, the return of Thomas Dunlap, Esq., examiner of the depositions of the witnesses, taken before him on the part of the libellant, was presented and filed. Sept. 24, 1849, on motion of George M. Dallas, Esq., rule to show cause why divorce should not be decreed—whereupon the Court, on the 22d day of September, 1849, after mature and solemn deliberation, being satisfied therewith, and proclamation being duly made for the respondent to come forth, and she not appearing, the Court do order, adjudge and decree that the said Pierce Butler, the libellant, be divorced and separated from the bond of matrimony contracted with the said Frances Anne Butler, the respondent, and that all and every the duties, rights and claims accruing to either of the said parties by reason of the said marriage, shall henceforth cease and determine—and the said parties be severally at liberty to marry again, in like manner as if they never had been married.

*Phil. Enquirer.*

OHIO COAL FIELD.—The *Akron Beacon*, in describing the coal mines of Tallmadge, in Summit County, Ohio, says:

"The mines in Tallmadge township are four miles from Akron and forty-one from Cleveland. The bed of coal covers an area of 459 acres. Its average thickness is five feet. The vein is rick and uniform in its yield. It is about twenty-five years since the mines were discovered and the coal used. Fifteen years ago, Dr. Upson and his associates commenced operations by opening the main entry. The proprietors now mine about 10,000 tons per annum, the largest portion of which is shipped to Cleveland.—Hence, a considerable portion goes to the upper lakes and to Canada. The Toronto gas works consume 1,000 tons of it annually, and the Kingston gas works, now going into operation, will consume about the same quantity.

COTTON CROP OF ALABAMA.—A writer in the Mobile Advertiser makes an estimate of the whole of the cotton crop produced in Alabama for the year ending on the 1st inst., 612,922 bales, averaging 509¼ pounds each, or 312,240,015 pounds. This is made up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Weight of 518,706 bales at Mobile | 264,843,253 |
| " North Alabama, sent to Memphis and New Orleans | 49,170,224 |
| " Sent down the Chattahoochie | 33,125,625 |
| " Consumed in factories, etc | 6,370,313 |
| | 353,010,015 |
| From which deduct Mississippi cotton, sent to Mobile—80,000 bales | 40,770,000 |
| Total produce of Alabama | 312,240,015 |

Or 612,922 bales, at 509¼ pounds per bale, or 892,117 bales, at 350 pounds per bale; the value of which, at 6¼ cents per pound all round is $19,615,063 47.

☞ A Western editor, speaking of the venerable appearance of a stump orator, said he stood up like one of 'em, *with his head and hands in his breeches pocket.*

### News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The stocks in New York are recovering the shock of the "diplomatic difficulty." The State loan of $50,000 has been all taken. Two cargoes of teas went off at market prices on Friday.

☞ There were two cowhiding matches in New York on Friday, one of an editor charged with abusing a store-keeper, the other of a man suspected of improper intimacy with the flaggelator's wife. The court has charge of the cowhiders.

☞ The union of the Democracy in New York is now complete. The State Committee cordially agree to the arrangement, and the people every where endorse it. Don't believe Whig reports to the contrary.

☞ It is said that the English farmers are going over to Ireland, where they can get land and labor cheaper than in England. This is "the beginning of the end."

☞ The Boston Post says: It was decided a few days ago in Baltimore, by a board of arbitrators that a sow and her litter of pigs are included in the phrase "household furniture."

☞ In Detroit four little girls fell into the river; two of them were immediately rescued by a large dog, and the other two were saved by a man; but the dog was the first to plunge in.

☞ General James Gadson; of South Carolina, is on a visit to the President. He was, before the appointment of Secretary Crawford, spoken of for the War Department.

☞ The Chevalier Hulsemann, Charge d'Affaires of the Emperor of Austria, has recently resurned to the United States and to the Seat of Government, from a short visit to his own country.

The *New Orleans Patria* positively asserts that the plan of separating the States of Sierra Madre from the rest of Mexico, and setting up an independent Republic, is still prosecuted with great zeal.

☞ The colored people of New Jersey are moving very strongly in application to the Legislature for an alteration of the Constitution, so as to permit them to vote.

☞ In the State of Maine there are now fifty-eight subordinate Lodges of Odd Fellows, with 5886 contributing members, having a fund of $42,253 45. The revenue last year amounted to $22,349 19, while there was expended $10,830 39.

☞ A company of recruits from Providence, on their way to New York, seized a demijohn, of brandy, as they supposed, and partook of it. It proved to be camphine. One of them soon died, and six others were in a dangerous state.

☞ A really honorable man, says the Boston Post, is not made any more so by prefixing the letters "Hon." to his name; but the Hon. Truman Smith should insist upon the title in all cases.

☞ The Territorial Courts of Minesota have just been opened. Twenty attorneys were admitted to practice, which certainly will be thought a sufficient number for a population of not more than 5,000.

☞ The Editor of the Bien du peuple, a provincial paper, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 200f. fine, for having in a public *cafe* uttered words grossly insulting to the President of the Republic.

☞ Peter Bartoli has been committed to jail at Richmond, on the charge of stabbing Edw. Hughes, on Thursday last. Longenotti, who was with Bartoli on the occasion, was bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $200.

☞ The Chevalier Hulseman, charge d'affaires of the Emperor of Austria, has recently returned to the United States and to the seat of government, from a short visit to his own country.

☞ The following statistics were reported for the year at the recent anniversary of the West Jersey Baptist Association viz: Baptised 311; Received by letter, 184; Restored 47; Dismissed by letter, 240; Died 92; Excluded 115; making an increase of 94. Eight of the churches are destitute of Pastors, some of which have supplies.

☞ Wool Raising in Illinois is drawing considerable attention. In Peoria county, the number of sheep is said to be 30,000, of which the venerable Bishop Chase owns a flock of 2,000.

☞ The Gerret Smith abolitionists of New York, have nominated a State ticket, and placed on it the Rev. S. R. Ward, a colored preacher, for Secretary of State

☞ By an explosion of the boilers in Winkler's steam saw Mill at Savannah on the 21st, two negroes were dangerously injured, and the machinery and house were greatly damaged.

☞ The *Baton Rouge Democrat* announces the intelligence that a Methodist Church is about being organized at New Orleans, which Rev. J. N. Maffit is invited to take charge of.

☞ A Washington whig writer says, "The president has been lately much exasperated at the complaints made against his administration and his ministers by leading whigs."

☞ Miss Charlotte Cushman, about whose engagement there has been some anxiety with theatrical managers, we learn, is to appear at the Broadway, New York, and at the Walnut, in Philadelphia.

☞ Fifteen laborers were dreadfully injured on Saturday, by an unexpected explosion of a stone, while boring in a tunnel on the Hudson river R. R., and two were killed.

☞ Rev. A. A. Wood was on Sunday installed pastor of the Pearl street Church, by the Fourth Presbytery of New York. Rev. Dr. Hovey, of Richmond, Va., said the opening prayer on the occasion.

☞ John S. Cunningham, Esq., lately removed from one of the departments in Washington, is one of a firm who are about issuing a new daily democratic paper in Portsmouth, Va.

☞ The Florida War, it is stated, though nipped in the bud, has cost, in the transportation of troops, stores, and purchase of horses for mounting troops, &c., three hundred thousand dollars.

☞ Formerly, when a lady was bled in Spain, her lover purchased of the surgeon, at an enormous price, bandages or other cloth on which the blood had fallen.

☞ A lady friend thought that she should avoid a certain dry goods store, because they advertised undressed linens.

☞ Mr. Bancroft, our late Minister to England, has purchased a magnificent mansion on Gramercy Park, in the upper part of New York city.

☞ Frederika Bremer, it seems, did not arrive in the Cambria, according to previous notice.

We take the following from the *Alta California* of the 2d of August:

"The advance companies of the Rocky Mountain emigration are entering the country by the northern route. A few members of the first party are at this place. A letter from Sacramento city, dated July 24th, contains the following intelligence:

"Emigrants from Missouri, over the mountains, are now arriving daily. The first party of *packers* has been here five or six days, and reports four waggons in Pleasant Valley, about 100 miles above, and five or six thousand wagons on the way and not far behind."

"The new Baptist church on Washington street, San Francisco, was to be dedicated to the service of God on Sunday, August 5th.

☞ Read what the New York Express says of the Administration:

"The Administration, it must be confessed, keeps up a grand display in its Foreign negotiations.—Scenes, events, *coups de etat*, scintillate and sparkle upon the surface of its action. It is sky-rocket work all the while. There is an exhibition every night.—No sooner are we over the wonders of the Proclamation in behalf of Cuba, and the summary and peremptory demand for the abducted Rey, against Cuba, than the sky is all lit up again with the Pouenish affair. There is danger, is there not? that our political palates may become so highly seasoned, that on the ordinary fare of quiet and peace, we may starve to death."

From the Philadelphia Ledger—(an Independent Paper.)

### The Tariff Again.

There is a great bother just now about the ruinous effects of the Tariff, and every wild and improbable story of "effects" is forced into the argument. The half of a fact, coupled with an erroneous conclusion, or a simple fact, shorn of all explanation of causes, is considered fair and honest enough, by some of those who are politically and pecuniarly interested in having the prices of home manufactures raised as high as possible. They seemingly forget in their eagerness to amass fortunes in a few years, that the money to pay those high prices, and from whom those fortunes to the few are amassed, comes from the many consumers, the thousands of plodding, hard-working farmers and mechanics, in all the length and breadth of the land. Unfortunately for the judicious adjustment and the stability of this important question, it has been drawn into the vortex of politics, where all is considered fair—as, for instance—it was recently stated that eight mills had stopped in Massachusetts. It was not long before the paragraph, in its rounds, was placed under the imposing head, "Effects of the Tariff of '46."—when the truth was, they stopped for want of water. More recently, an extensive iron manufacturer in New Jersey having, months ago, accepted an order for a large amount of iron, at prices higher than the present market rate, was busily preparing to execute it, when the other contracting party bought out of a bad bargain, by paying the iron-master fifty-four thousand dollars to give up the contract. The works were forthwith blown out—and this fact, too, was proclaimed as the "ruinous effects of the Tariff of '46," without once alluding to the cause. Such ruin does not often fall to the lot of a farmer, or in fact, any other than a manufacturer. There is no doubt that the recent revulsion that so prostrated all business in Europe, has thrown immense quantities of every description of manufacturers on this market at less than cost—iron as well as most everything else—but these are occurrences that it is impossible to guard against by any revenue law, and it is not desirable that the advantages that result to consumers, in every other part of the world, by buying these cheap articles, should be denied to consumers in the United States. The products held as assets by the bankrupt manufacturer, as well as of the bankrupt farmer, are usually sold at forced sales, at a loss, and it is preposterous to attempt to prevent any one who chooses from buying them. That the manufacturers know and feel that they can command the home market, even under the present Tariff, is manifest from the springing up of new mills and works all over the country; if the business would not pay, they would not invest farther in them, as they are almost daily doing. At Trenton, a new iron foundry has just been started, notwithstanding another manufacturer in that State made more by pocketing $54,000 and relinquishing a contract than in fulfilling it. A company of ironworkers in this State, which it is known have made much money, and which have recently added largely to their facilities to manufacture, a few days ago, evidently for political effect, posted the following notice on the door of their counting house:—"We regret that we cannot find work for the men in our employ; but the fault is not ours—it is owing to the Tariff of 1846." Now, this very company, if the reports be true of the extensive additions to their works, must feel assured that there is a market for all that they can produce—else why add more to a losing capital? Balder baits have rarely been put in political traps, and it can hardly be expected that they will catch sensible voters. It is a great pity for the really working portion of our manufacturers that this important matter has fallen into the hands of unscrupulous politicians, who making it a hobby, hope by mounting it to ride into power and place, knowing little and caring less for the real interest of the subject they profess to have so much at heart.

### Affairs of Ireland.

In the Dublin Irishman of the 17th inst., Mr. Gavin Duffy comes out in a second article, entitled "The New Nation," in which he suggests the formation of National Associations, which will set to and make some practical attempt to solve without delay the following questions:

I. Whether we cannot raise capital to found an Irish plantation, with Irish money, and for Irishmen?

II. How far is it possible to form agricultural colonies in Ireland, on estates purchased under the new act, at a fair purchase into such colonies?

III. What handicrafts and manufactures, not requiring coal or expensive machinery, can be firmly rooted in the country by encouragement and superintendence?

IV. What rude fabrics for home use can still be made in rustic districts?

V. In what respect America can encourage Irish manufactures?

VI. How far the Irish in America could be induced to return and purchase small properties in fee?

VII. Whether Irishmen could not catch Irish fish, instead of the very coasts of Dublin, within a stone's throw of the shorn, being fished by Manx and English boats?

VIII. How far the vast multitude of children in the workhouse, nearly 130,000, could be taught by indentured schools, now trades and pursuits, embracing the manufacture of foreign articles imported to Ireland?

IX. How an awakened public spirit in the country can be systematically put forth to help ourselves. The power has not only won battles, but felled forests and drained swamps, and planted towns and founded cities; and did these things, while contending hand to hand with tyranny. I believe we have never taken possession of our country, and that this feat remains to be achieved.

X. Whether the generous, sensitive Celtic organization is not fit for some finer task, than sweating under the negro work of Europe and America, toiling in the grey jacket of a "navvy," or marching in the red jacket of a mercenary soldier.

Such are the proposals now made for the commencement *de neuo* of agitation, to restore Ireland to the Irish, and her National Parliament to College Green.

With regard to Mr. Duffy's scheme, he says: If there be any shorter road to independence open for a people broken and routed as ours, I do not know it, and I dare not pretend that I do. But I am firmly persuaded a sure path lies through the road I have indicated, if we travel it bravely, but it must be marked as by milestones, with work done.

Cholera continues its ravages in Dublin and Belfast, and with alarming fatality. The harvest is progressing favorably, and the potato is reported to be free in all localities of disease.

*From the Greensburgh Republican.*

### An Old Relic.

We copy the following relic from an old file of Poulson's Daily Advertiser, published in Philadelphia in 1803. The circumstances connected with this transaction are almost forgotten—and very few now survive who anticipated in these interesting ceremonies. We re-publish it out of curiosity.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser, April 26, 1803.

GREENSBURGH, Pa., April 16.

In order rightly to understand the object of the following communication, it may not be improper to observe that the little village of Mount Pleasant, has by some ways, been branded with the opprobious name of *Hell Town*—and that the citizens, there have adopted the following mode of abolishing it. Whether it will answer the end proposed we will not pretend to say but we cannot help expressing a wish that the *scorching* which his Satanic majesty has received, may operate as a warning to his children, should they attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the place.]

On Monday the 11th inst., a number of the citizens of Mount Pleasant and its vicinity, assembled at the hour of 9 o'clock, and formed the Devil in effigy, and carried him in procession attended by a musician, playing the rogues march, at the hour of two they burned him, attended by a large concourse of people, amidst a discharge of musketry. The intention of the above was to abolish the name of Hell Town and establish that of MOUNT PLEASANT.

JOHN A. GAMBLE AND "FARE SOIL."—Mr. John A. Gamble has replied to the inquiries of a meeting held in Tioga Village, 3d inst., which inquiries had for their object the eliciting of his views on the Free Soil question. Mr. Gamble's reply is frank, full, intelligible and honorable. He is opposed to the further extension of slavery, and thinks that Congress has the power to legislate on the subject.

MELANCHOLY END.—Three men from Jefferson County, Ohio, started from this city yesterday afternoon with James Gervin, who was committed, as we noticed yesterday, for stealing a horse, near Smithfield, O. When a few miles above this city, Gervin was permitted to alight from his horse, when he walked down to the river, and, as our informant states, plunged into the water and drowned himself.

[*Wheeling Gazette.*

### Impulse.

Men who are called impulsive, are much slandered. Are not the most noble, generous actions which adorn the annals of this world, referable to this agent? Reason is even exalted above impulse; but how fallible is reason! It is not often opposed to faith, and does it not lead to the most dangerous error? So far as the boundaries of our experience extend, warm impulse has prompted more good deeds than cold reason. We would sooner trust that man in whose breast glows the fire of enthusiasm, than him who, cool and collected at all times, seldom acts without suspicion, and often deliberates till the hour of advantage has passed. Faults, committed without reflection, are not more venial than premeditated sin. He who errs hastily, repents sincerely; but the wrong done upon calculation is never willingly repaired. Would that society were more lenient to impulse! Even when productive of harm, it is unselfish, and the consequences to which it leads are hurtful to no one so much as to its possessor. Pity is no stranger to the impulsive man, and not seldom the tears of sympathy fall from his eyes. To friendship he is faithful, and for love he would sacrifice both interest and worldly esteem. Let us be compassionate therefore, to the errors of impulse, while we respect the calm dictates of caution and prudence.

### An Adventurous Lady.

The Bangor (Me.) Courier of Wednesday, says:

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, one of the most accomplished female poets of America, has been spending some time with her friends in this city, and has recently, in company with one of the accomplished women of our city, made an excursion to, and spent a night upon the top of Katahdin mountain! Mrs. Smith has great fondness for exploring mountains. She was the first white woman who visited Mount Kinneo at Moose Head Lake, four years since, and she is the first white woman who has ever visited the top of Mount Katahdin. The visit to Katahdin was attended with great exertion, and no little peril; and the verbal account which Mrs. S. gives of the ascent, of the magnificent scenery, after reaching the top of the mountain, of the terrors of a stormy night there, and of the varied incidents of a week in the woods, fording streams, and walking fifty miles on foot, is so animated and unique as to make us exceedingly anxious to see her written description, which is soon to appear.

BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.—The Court of Common Pleas has decided in favor of the petition of Pierce Butler, asking for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler. The decision was made on Saturday last. The divorce is absolute, and gives to each entire freedom, as if no marriage had ever taken place.

ALARMING.—The Ohio Statesman thus alarming, announces the French difficulty:

"Terrible Splutter at Washington—War about a chew of Tobacco—The United States and France in arms—Great demand for a new edition of Tom Corwin's Speeches—The French Administration got its bristles up."

## LOCAL MATTERS.

GOOD BYE.—For three *long* weeks we have had charge of the local column of the "*Post*." Whether we have sustained the interest of our column as well as our predecessor, Mr. Clark, is not for us to say—that our successor, Mr. Thornburg will, his former services is the surest guarantee. Whilst our best wishes are for all concerned in the "*Post*," we subscribe ourself F. H. COOLEY.

MISS PORTER.—The question has been repeatedly asked us why Miss Porter has not made her appearance at the Theatre this season. We suppose the question may be easily answered by saying that there has been nothing as yet produced in which the peculiar dramatic talent of Miss P. would have been of any avail. We hope, however, that the public will not be long deprived of witnessing her debut, knowing, as we do, that it would be hailed with pleasure by all those who are capable of appreciating true dramatic talent. We look upon Miss Porter as one of the very best young actresses of the age, added to which, she sustains a private reputation unsullied by the breath of defamation. We hope soon to see Mr. Webb in some of his favorite pieces, supported by Miss P., than whom we know of no one more capable of doing full justice to both author and actor.

SUPREME COURT, *Sept.* 28, 1849.—Remington vs Gowan, District Court, decree affirmed, opinion by Justice Bell.

Stump et al vs Hutchinson, et al, District Court, argued by Shaler for plaintiff in error, Loomis for defendant in error.

Emerson vs Wills, District Court, argued by Shannon & Williams for plaintiff in error, Wills for defendant in error.

Stewart vs Hosmer, Common Pleas, argued by Hamilton for plaintiff in error, Magehan for defendant in error.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The First English Lutheran Church, (Rev. Mr. Passavants) Seventh street, having been remodeled and repaired, will be opened again with appropriate religious services on Sunday (to-morrow) next. There will be preaching at 10½ o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and at 7 o'clock in the evening. The Pastor will be aided by the Rev. F. W. Conrad, of Hagerstown, Md., and other Clergymen. A collection will be taken up to aid in defraying the expenses of repairs. The public are affectionately invited to attend.

ITALIAN BALLET COMPANY.—This unrivalled company have been playing to crowded houses in this city. We advise all who wish to witness the "poetry of motion" in its most exalted sense, to go and see them before they leave the city.

BOAT RACE.—The race between the four oared barges Col. Black, and Fashion No. 2, starts from the Monongahela Bridge at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Where is the King and Fashion of the old times?

POLICE.—There were five customers before the Mayor yesterday who were severally disposed of according to law.

☞ The sale at No. 69 Market Street, will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.


☞ 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