Farmers' Department.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

Benefits of Clay on Sand.

There are many subjects on which farmers require "line upon line and precept upon precept" in order to bring them into the "right way." No one who has contemplated candidly, the constitutional defects of our light sandy soils, can be otherways than convinced that they require some alterant in order to render them susceptible of profitable cultivation—some substance which will act as an agglutinant to bind together the loose incohesive particles which compose the principal portion of the mass and render the texture more compressible and adhesive. This substance is CLAY, which nature has diffused with great liberality, and placed in situations where it is accessible to almost every cultivator in the land who requires its aid in the amelioration of his lands, or for other purposes.—As very important results have been secured by mixing this earth with those of the opposite texture, and as these results have been given to the public through the medium of our thousand widely circulated journals, it might seem almost a work of idle supermogation to repeat them here; but as there are thousands who blindly shut their eyes to everything bearing the name or semblance of Agricultural improvement—and as the practice exerts a more or less harmful influence upon the practice of others, it may not be amiss to say, that no one who justly contemplates the subject, can be excused for longer neglecting his own interests, simply because Mr. such-a-one refuses to move in the business, or dislikes innovating upon old usages, and be the first to lead off in an enterprise so evidently judicious, and promising of such lasting and important good. To every farmer who reads this article, I wish to say: *Do not longer temporise.* If you have a piece of light soil, do not let another season pass over your head without at tempting its improvement. Haul on your clay in the fall and spread it, and just before planting, give it a good harrowing to render it fine, and plow it in. If one dressing is not sufficient, bestow another the next season, and so on, till your light, thin, poor and unproductive uplands, are converted into deep and fertile loams.

Since writing the above, I have been perusing some of the back volumes of the *Western Farmer*, in one of the numbers of which I chanced accidentally upon the following:—"Several years since," says the writer, "while a resident of New-England, I purchased a piece of dry, sandy land, denominated there "Pine Plains," that had been very much worn. A portion of it, about one and three quarter acres, was on the verge of a deep ravine, and a little more elevated than the remainder of the lot. This place had been sown the fall previous, and stacked with clover. The rye was harvested—an inferior crop—and the ground I found in the fall was, to appearance, not more than half stocked.—Not having manure for a spring crop, and clay being handy, I carted on to the piece about thirty ox cart loads of clay; this, however, was not pure, but supposed to contain about one third sand; the same was spread on the surface of the ground in the fall. In the spring it had formed a heavy coating over the whole surface: the result was a heavy crop of clover. The next spring about twenty loads of yard manure was spread upon it. It was then broken up, rolled, harrowed and planted to corn about the 10th of May. *The result was about ninety bushels of sound corn!* I had corn enough for my own use, and sold about fifty bushels for fifty dollars. This was my first experiment in farming. It is nearly eight years since the clay was applied, and I am told the land is still benefitted by it. The application was continued on other portions of the lot with equally beneficial results as long as I occupied it."

"Were it not that clay produces a permanent constitutional amelioration of the sandy soils to which it is applied, there would be but little inducement to haul it on, as its great weight renders its transportation expensive; but it does accomplish this, and herein consists its chief value. Land once clayed, never again returns to its pristine condition. The clay remains minutely diffused through its interstices, and may be detected years afterwards, though the quantity is no doubt imperceptibly diminished by every succeeding crop.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Bald Eagle Farm, Sept. 1, 1849.

LONGEVITY OF THE HORSE.

It has long been an impression that the ordinary duration of a horse's life is much shorter than it ought to be, and that the excess of mortality is the result of carelessness or ignorant management. The great error consists in regard to the temperament and general constitution of a horse as altogether different from those of a human being; whereas they are precisely the same in all important respects. Disease arising from excessive fatigue, overheating, and exposure to air, want of exercise, improper diet, both as respects quality and quantity, and from many other causes, affects the horse and his master alike, and neglect in either case must terminate fatally. Indeed, when a man or a horse has acquired, by a course of training, a high degree of health and vigor, the skin of each is an infallible index of the fact. It has been often remarked in England, that the skin of the pugilist, who has undergone a severe course of training, when he prepares himself for the fight, exhibits a degree of beauty and exceeding fairness, that excites the admiration as well as the wonder of the spectator. So with the horse—his skin is the clearest evidence of the general state of his health. Even the common disease of foundering is not peculiar to the horse, but is merely a muscular affection, to which many men, who have overstrained themselves at any period, are subject. In fact, the medical treatment of the horse and his rider ought to be the same; and we confidently believe that if this principle were acted upon with a moderate share of attention and resolution, the average age of this useful animal would be much longer, and the profit derived from his labors proportionably greater.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

☞ Hon. Henry Dodge, U. S. Senator, from Wisconsin, and his son, the Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, U. S. Senator from Iowa, after spending some time in Winchester, Va., have gone to Greenbrier Springs—the father being in feeble health.

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

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 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.

Democracy and Federalism.

"All power is inherent in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness," is the language of the Declaration of our Rights. It is upon this axiom, so beautifully expressed, that the fair fabric of our Representative Government is reared, and upon which the great Democratic party has uniformly acted; indeed, the most striking characteristic that distinguishes the Federal from the Democratic party, consists in the constant distrustfulness manifested by the former, and the unlimited confidence reposed by the latter in the capacity of the people to govern themselves. The origin of the great political parties is coeval with that of our national and State governments. Democracy and Federalism sprung up in the Convention that formed the Constitution, and afterwards divided the Cabinet of the first President of the United States. The Federal statesmen of that period, from a strange predilection entertained for the British form of Government, were desirous of taking it for a model and of approximating as near to that system as public opinion could be supposed to tolerate—hence, they advocated the election of a President for life, and a Senate for a long number of years. They favored the creation of a complicated and imposing structure, with a view of removing the Government as far as possible from popular control. Their Democratic opponents, on the other hand, confiding in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, preferred a plain, simple, unostentatious administration of the public affairs—with executive and legislative branches immediately responsible to the people, and elective for a short period. It is needless to say, that the latter opinions prevailed, and that the Constitution was fashioned in accordance with them. Subsequently, the same distrust on the one hand, and confidence on the other, begat widely different views in reference to the manner in which the Government should be conducted, to secure it permanence, and the construction the instrument should receive to which it owed its existence. The policy of the Federal party aimed at strengthening the arm of the General Government at the expense of the States; instead of regarding the National Union as formed by sovereign States, for their mutual protection and happiness, they looked upon it rather in the light of a great consolidated Republic, created by the people of the Union collectively, in which the sovereignty of the States was in a great measure merged—and, in order to carry out their principles, they attempted to enlarge its powers by a forced and latitudinarian construction of the Constitution. The Democratic party entertained opinions diametrically opposite—they looked upon the Union as limited in its original design, as framed for the benefit and security of the States in their independent and sovereign capacities, and to be strictly confined to the exercise of those powers expressly delegated by the Constitution; they claimed that if those powers needed enlargement, there was an easy and safe mode pointed out in the Constitution itself, which obviated the necessity of a resort to the dangerous method of construction by which the popular will was contemned and set at naught. These are some of the leading doctrines of the two great political parties as they have always been in the United States; and, although, with the lapse of years, new questions of policy of momentious importance have sprung up to agitate the country, the principles that characterized the Federal and Democratic parties of 1798–'9, have still a controlling influence. The experience of more than half a century, during which time, the nation, under the auspices of Democracy, has advanced with unexampled strides in wealth and prosperity, has not inspired the Federal party with confidence in the intelligence and capacity of the people for self-government—their modern doctrines evince the same desire to invest the general government with powers unknown to the Constitution.

It has ever been the aim of Federalism, by assuming plausible names, and by amalgamating with every *ignis fatuus* to which folly or fraud has given birth, to unsettle the opinions of men, and lead them by degrees to abandon the cherished principles upon which the prosperity of our republican institutions depends. In Pennsylvania and particularly in this county, many good citizens, influenced by hostility to the Masonic institutions and other causes, have been gradually led into the support of federal doctrines and federal measures, which, upon their first departing from the democratic ranks, they would have indignantly repudiated as destructive of that simple, limited government controlled by the popular will, for which they and their fathers before them manfully contended. To those we say, ponder and reflect. Let not your prejudices against Masonry, an institution that has nothing to do with either of the great parties of our country, lead you to oppose the cherished principles of your fathers. We say to you in all truth and sincerity, that in your attachment to the so-called Antimasonic party, you are not opposing Masonry, but are sustaining Federalism—Federalism of '98, the party that has no confidence in the workingmen of our country; the party who advocate the doctrine of monopoly, monied aristocratic powers, &c., in opposition to the great Jeffersonian Democratic party, who advocates the doctrine of Equal Rights and Equal Laws.

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

☞ The Vicksburgh Whig announces that in case General Taylor consents to serve only one term, it will have for its motto in 1852, "Crittenden and Cuba."

The "Four Cents" Outrage.

Four cents make but a small sum—two cents make a smaller. Therefore it is, that we shall not speak of the matter with a view to complain of the *amount* exacted from the pockets of the people who do not own boxes at the Post Office.

We utter our complaint, because this tax is imposed for the sole purpose of feeding editors, and thus binding them to the support of the Administration. We do not use language a mite too strong, when we declare that this proceeding of the Whig authorities, is a base, villainous and infamous outrage. It is without a parallel in the history of this government. No Government officer ever before dared to resort to such a scheme of corruption. We assert that the Whig leaders will fail in any attempt to prove that ever an officer under a Democratic President or Governor presumed to tax the public for electioneering purposes.

When we consider the promises made by and for General Taylor, previous to his election, we stand amazed at the conduct of the Pittsburgh Post Master. We did not anticipate the pleasure of approving of many acts of the office-holders under the Administration; but we did not dream that so soon we would be called upon to denounce such a palpable violation of all the laws of honor and decency.

And how do the Whig leaders hereabouts treat this matter? Why they keep silence, or openly and almost unblushingly defend it. What becomes of the claims set up by these partizans to all the honesty and patriotism of the country.

Mr. Roseburgh, and his associates, have shown their hands. We do not hesitate to say, that men who will resort to such tricks for such a purpose are capable of any political offence one can possibly commit.

We appeal to the people, whether they are willing to place confidence in these politicians!

Just think of it—each *recipient of an advertized letter is taxed two cents for the support of an Administration paper!!*

We rejoice in the fact that there is a Democratic majority in the Senate. Mr. Roseburgh's nomination is yet to be passed upon. We promise some degree of vigilance in an attempt to reveal the history of his course in the Pittsburgh Post Office, to those Senators whose votes he may desire.

This subject will not be dropped in a hurry.

The Colored Children.

The present School Law, which makes it obligatory on the School Directors to admit colored children into the Public Schools, is producing considerable discussion as to its expediency. There was a public debate upon the subject in the 6th Ward on last Friday evening, and we learn that the Directors in that Ward are determined to do justice to the proscribed race within their district. The colored people of the City, are quite as alive to the advantages of education as the whites; and even if they are compelled to pay taxes without participating in the benefit of the schools, they will do what they can to educate their children. We are informed that in applying for legal advice to ascertain their rights, they were governed more by a desire to know what those rights are under the Commonwealth, than to maintain them by compulsory process. Shame upon the prejudice and parsimony that shut them from the Schools of the whites, and refuse to supply them with a Public School for their own color!

The colored people are denied the rights of citizenship, and should the right of education be denied to them also? Will the white race, who are blessed with the glorious advantages of citizenship in this great republic, which opens to them and their children a cloudless Future, take away from the downtrodden children of Africa their only hope of social elevation—their only cheering ray of light? It is not *their* fault that they are here. If the whites do not want the blacks in their midst, it is still their best policy to educate them; for intelligence will not brook the idea of inferiority; and the enlightened descendent of Africa will follow the natural impulse of his awakened mind by seeking the home of his ancestors; where only he can find and enjoy liberty, equality and fraternity. That the destination of the colored race of this country is to civilize and Christianize Africa we have no doubt. God in His wisdom suffered the children of Israel to be enslaved in Africa four hundred years to fit them for carrying onward the work of civilizing mankind. And we have the promise through an inspired prophet that the time will come when the deserts will rejoice, and Ethiopia stretch forth her hands to God.

The Bungling Taylor Administration.

Since the present administration came in power, says the Washington *Union*) which is but six months ago, the cabinet, with Mr. Clayton at its head, has contrived to pick quarrels, or get into diplomatic squabbles, with England, France, Spain, the German Confederation, and the Bashaw of Tunis. What but the most stupid blundering can account for this state of things? And where is all this unfortunate mismanagement to end? We were disposed to laugh at first. But we really begin to think there is danger of a rupture of our peaceful relations, and of war with more than one foreign power. We certainly think, in view of this strange state of things, this embroilment with half the world, in so short a period, that our citizens engaged in commerce should keep a sharp look out for the future. Precautions are certainly necessary, for we know not when a war may break out under the management of the present cabinet. It seems to behave in the conduct of our foreign relations with no more judgment or caution than a mad animal in a china shop. Where is the "man of peace" which but the other day we had at the head of the administration? Or was it the miserable cant of the new organ? Will the *Intelligencer* answer.

Forgot his Errand.

Gen. Taylor, when on his recent tour through this State, says the Carlisle *Volunteer*, declared at York, (his first landing place in Pennsylvania,) that the object of his visit was "ascertain, by seeing for himself, what our interests demanded at his hands." Was the President sincere when he used this language? Let facts decide the question. Passing from York to Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Bedford, and Greensburg, and from thence to Pittsburgh, a distance of about 275, miles, he never took the trouble to visit a single forge, furnace, woolen nor cotton factory—nor even a coal mine. Gen. Taylor, we therefore conclude, forgot his errand. He travelled through the State, from one place to another, as fast as a steamer could carry him. His true object, however, in paying a visit to this State, was a political one. He was induced to come here by Gov. Johnston and other prominent men of the Federal party, for the purpose of raising a political excitement in favor of Federalism. But in this our enemies have been disappointed. The visit of the President will avail nothing.

New Democratic Paper in New York.

It is announced in the New York *Herald* that arrangements are in progress for the publication of a new Democratic paper in that city, of which Edwin Forrest, the Tragedian, is to be the principal owner, and John W. Forney, of the Pennsylvanian, the leading Editor, assisted by Henry Wikoff as foreign correspondent. We have some doubts in regard to the truth of this statement. Forney is too much attached to good old Pennsylvania, we are inclined to think, to take up his residence in Gotham. We protest against him leaving Philadelphia.

"Michigan Politics."

The Deacon yesterday morning had an article upon this subject, which says that the friends of Gen. Cass were bitterly opposed to McClelland, who was defeated in convention by Gov. Barry.

The nominee (Gov. Barry) was thrice elected Governor of Michigan by large majorities, and is one of the most popular men in that State. He was fairly nominated on the first formal ballot, and McClelland's warmest friends have come out in his support. He will be triumphantly elected by the Democracy of that gallant State.

Perhaps, as the Deacon is so well posted up in "Michigan Politics," he can inform us why the whigs are so hard pushed for material for Governor as to nominate a radical democrat, who has for years been the butt of abuse for whiggery.

The genuine whigs who have any pretensions to principle, repudiate the present whig nominee. Will the Deacon be good enough to instruct us a little in this matter in order to illuminate "Michigan Politics" a little further?

John A. Gamble on Free Soil.

The following letter from John A. Gamble, Esq., our candidate for Canal Commissioner, on the question of Free Soil, will be read with interest by all parties. No doubt Deacon White and other supporters of the Taylor Whig Slavery Administration at Washington, will assail Mr. Gamble for this honest expression of his opinions.

Jersey Shore, Sept. 13, 1849.

E. E. Smith, W. C. Webb, and Levi Bigelow Esquires.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, propounding to me the following questions, in pursuance of your appointment as a Committee for that purpose, by a meeting of "Free Soil Democrats" held at Tioga on the 3d of September, inst.

However reluctant I feel to give publicity to my "views" upon a subject so foreign and distinct from the duties and functions of the office for which I have the honor to be the candidate of the democratic party, I cannot, nevertheless, decline to answer questions emanating from, and deemed important by so respectable a public meeting of my fellow citizens.

To the first question, namely, "What are your views in relation to the Constitutional powers of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories belonging to the United States," I answer that in my humble judgment, Congress possesses such Constitutional power.

To the second question, namely, "If you believe Congress possesses the requisite authority for that purpose, are you in favor of the passage of an act extending to all such territories the principles of the Ordinance of 1787," I answer that I am in favor of the passage of such an act, or the adoption of any other constitutional measure, deemed necessary, in order to prevent the further extension of human slavery.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your obedient servants,

JOHN A. GAMBLE.

The President's Speech at Baltimore.

Versified by Brown, of the Boston Post.

"I thank you, citizens—it gives me pleasure—
It's very gratifying I confess,
To see so many of the people out—
The cholera is lingering about—
(Although I'm not afraid of the disease—)
And gathering such uncommon crowds as these—
And being very anxious to keep off
The—*hem*—I say the dis—another cough,)
I mean such dread—such gatherings as these—
(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)
Might tend the epidemic to increase—
(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)
And if I thought that gatherings like these
(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)
Had caused the epidemic to increase
(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)
I shouldn't have another moment's peace."
Cetera desunt—Brown becoming "afraid of the disease!"

We were half inclined to versify Gen. Taylor's speech to the Pittsburgh firemen, after the fashion of Mr. Brown; but as the Taylor whig leaders would no doubt commence a prosecution against us for a "Libel" for so doing, and as we are not ambitious to be involved in such sport, we concluded to give it a *simple* report in prose!

Finale of the "Cholera Tours."

General Taylor started out on his late tour bidding defiance to that "unfortunate disease," the cholera. He had not been absent more than ten days before the disease seized hold of him; and came well nigh hurrying him to the grave. Fortunately, he recovered, and returned to the White House. In a few days it was announced that the tour would be resumed, and concluded during the present autumn. But, from the following announcement in the New York Tribune, it appears that the remainder of the tour is indefinitely postponed:

We have authority for saying that the President will probably not find it possible to resume and complete the northern tour, which was so suddenly interrupted by his illness at Erie. His health is not yet fully restored, and the pressure of public business will render it difficult for him to leave Washington this fall.

Thus endeth the presidential journey, destined to be known through all coming time as "the cholera tour."—*Wash. Union.*

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ Hon. Benjamin C. Howard, in a communication to the Westminster Democrat, respectfully declines being considered a candidate for the office of Governor of Maryland.

☞ "Prince of Wales and Earl of Dublin," is now the title of Queen Victoria's eldest boy. Pity he has not a title to some public respect, for a fair share of intellect.

☞ Edmund Flagg, Esq., Private Secretary of Mr. Hannegan, U. S. Minister to Berlin, arrived a few days since, from Europe, and has gone West. Mr. Hannegan, by the last accounts, was in Paris.

☞ The price of passage on the river Chagres is very much reduced, owing to the steamboat "Gen. Herran" having made a successful trip to Gorgona. The "Alama's" passengers went up in canoes, some for four dollars, and none paying higher than six dollars.

☞ Simon Southen was brought up in Hanover county (Va.) Court, on the 25th inst, for killing his slave on the 1st instant. A great crowd attended, but the case was postponed till the 22d next month, on account of sickness of one of his counsel.

☞ The two most precious things on this side of the grave are reputation and life—yet the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the meanest weapon of the other.

☞ Herman Melville, the author of "Types," has forwarded to Bentley, the London Publisher, the manuscript of a new work under the title of "Red Horn."

☞ The Richmond Whig has received from Mr. Faber's lead mine in Nelson county, V., the richest and most beautiful specimen of lead ore the editor ever saw. It would be an ornament to any cabinet of minerals.

☞ H. H. Robinson, of Cincinnati, writing to the Enquirer of that city from San Francisco, says *slavery would starve to death* in California, unless amply fed from the storehouses of the States at home. The ship Shannon, arrived same day, had 15 deaths.

☞ The members of the Boston city government have resolved to accompany Mr. Lawrence down the harbor on the day of his departure for Europe, the expense of the same to be charged to incidental expenses.

☞ Punch has seen, with alarm, "ladies vests" advertised in the newspapers. This gradual invasion of male attire by the other sex ought to be looked to. Punch says they have already stolen our paletots, they now seize upon vests. Gracious goodness! what will not take next? What will they be left us?

☞ The Cleveland Herald announces the singular fact that the fine barque Europa was about to sail from that port for California, *via the St. Lawrence.*

☞ The following poem, beautiful and appropriate for the present season, is by William Ellery Channing, of Concord:

Autumn.

A varied wreath the autumn weaves
Of cold grey days and sunny weather,
And strews gay flowers and withered leaves
Along my lonely path together.

I see the golden-rod shine bright,
As sun-showers at the birth of day,
A golden plume of yellow light,
That robs the Day-god's splendid ray.

The aster's violet rays divide
The banks with many stars for me,
And yarrow in blanch tints is dyed,
As moonlight floats across the sea.

I see the emerald woods prepare
To shed their vestiture once more,
And distant elm trees spot the air,
With yellow trees softly o'er.

I saw an ashburn scarlet red
Beneath a pine's perpetual green,
And sighing birches hung their head,
Protected by a hemlock screen.

Yet light the verdant willow floats
Above the river's shining face,
And sheds its rain of hurried notes,
With a swift shower's harmonious grace.

The petals of the cardinal
Fleck with their crimson drop the stream;
As spots of blood the banquet hall,
In some young knight's romantic dream.

No more the water lily's pride
In milk-white circles swim content,
No more the blue weed's cluster's ride
And mock the heaven's element.

How speeds from in the rivers thought
The spirit of the leaf that falls,
Its heaven in this calm bosom wrought,
As mine among those crimson walls.

From the dry bough its spine to greet
Its shadow on the placid river,
So might I my companions meet,
Nor roam the countless worlds forever.

Autumn, thy wreath and mine are blent
With the same colors, for to me
A richer sky than all is lent,
While fades my dream-like company.

Our skies grow purple—but the wind
Sobs chill through green trees and bright grass,
To-day shines fair, and lurks behind
The times that into winter pass.

So fair we seem, so cold we are,
So fast we hasten to decay,
Yet through our night glows many a star,
That still shall claim its sunny day.

☞ The Whig convention, at Syracuse, have nominated Nelson J. Beach, of Lewis county, for Canal Commissioner, and Hezekiah C. Seymour, of Rockland county, for State engineer and surveyor.

☞ 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 Burksville, 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

☞ INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* will be found a *certain cure* for the above painful malady; because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors which are the cause not only of inflammation of the eyes, but of every description of disease. From three to six of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of every thing that is opposed to health; and therefore will assuredly make a *perfect cure of inflammation of the eyes*, and at the same time the blood and other fluids will be of such a healthy quality, that disease of any kind will be absolutely impossible.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Remember that the Original and Only Genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

Remember, also, that H. Smyser, Druggist, corner of Market and Third streets, is not an agent for this medicine, and we cannot guarantee as genuine that offered by him for sale.

The genuine is for sale at Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia; and by JOHN THOMPSON, 150 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is sole agent for this city, by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate. oct2

☞ Notice.—The regular monthly Meeting of the Board of Managers for the Union Benevolent Society will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at the house of Mr. J. P. Hopewell. Punctual attendance is requisite.

oct2 EDW. DALE JONES, Sec'y.

☞ Oysters! Oysters!—The subscriber will keep up constantly (at the Monongahela Exchange) from this time, FRESH OYSTERS, which he will serve up in the very best style. E. C. CAMPBELL,

sept8:thpr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

THEATRE.

MANAGER.........C. S. PORTER

ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Parquette.........50 cents.
Second Tier.........25 "

☞ Benefit of Signora Ciocca, and last appearance of the Ballet Troupe.

TUESDAY, October 2, to commence with a PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

To be followed with an elegant and classical Ballet, entitled

DIANA AND ENDYMION.

Diana.....Signora Ciocca. | Endymion.....Signor Neri.

To which will be added a new Farce, called OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Simon.....Mr. Robinson. | Adrien.......Miss Cruise.

The whole to conclude with the Grand Ballet, called the MAGIC FLUTE.

Liza.....Signora Ciocca. | Lubin.......Signor Neri.

☞ Wednesday, Mrs. M'LEAN and Mr. WEBB will appear.

TIME ALTERED.—Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at half past 7 o'clock, precisely.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.
JOHN THOMPSON,
Carpet Manufacturer,
No. 156 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

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

☞ Sums from five dollars to any amount remitted with despatch, at the lowest rates of discount. y13

Athenaeum Saloon and Bathing Establishment.

BOARDING by the day or week. MEALS at all hours, served up in the best style. YORK BAY OYSTERS received by express every evening.

oct2 M'FALL, Proprietor.

HODKINSON'S
QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND CHINA STORE,
Wood street, near St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand the best and handsomest stock of the above articles to be found in any establishment East or West, and has just opened some new styles of his own importation, not found in any other store.

Solar stand, hanging and side Lamps;
Fluid and camphine do.

Girondoles, Candelabras, French and English Mantel Ornaments; Britannia Ware, Waiters, &c., &c., which will be sold low, in large and small lots, to suit purchasers.

Merchants and families are invited to call, as it is worth looking at at any time. [oct2] M. HODKINSON.

Hope Clothing Emporium,
No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second streets.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he has just received a splendid assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the latest and most desirable patterns, and is now prepared to fill all orders in his line. His long experience in the business enables him to hope for a liberal share of patronage. He will make all descriptions of Clothing in the best manner and most fashionable style, for cash. [oct2] H. J. ROGERS.

To Grocers—Teas! Teas!

J. S. M. YOUNG & CO., N. W. corner of 4th and Ferry streets, are now receiving by Canal 40 half chests of Superior Packed TEAS, in ¼, ½, and 1 lb. packages, comprising a full assortment of *Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Black Teas*, at prices ranging from 37½ to $1.50 per lb. They will wholesale their Teas to retailers at fairer prices than any other house, and allowing them a better profit. A call is solicited previous to purchasing elsewhere. oct2

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Fair To-Day.

By a sad oversight we did not get the proceedings of the Board of Managers, in time for yesterday's paper.

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie will address the Society in the morning. In the afternoon, Hon. W. Forward will deliver an address.

The meeting of the Board on Saturday was organized by calling JOHN MURDOCK to the Chair, and appointing JOHN BOYLE Secretary.

The members present were, John Garrard, E. Cooper, John Scott, John Boyle, John Murdock, Jr., and P. A. Way.

On motion, Messrs. Garrard and Cooper were appointed a Committee to wait on D. N. White, editor of the Gazette, and on the editor of the Pittsburgh Post, to request them to send reporters to report the proceedings of the Agricultural Fair to be held in the Market House of Allegheny, on Tuesday and Wednesday. Before the meeting adjourned, Messrs. Cooper and Boyle reported that they had seen the editors of the Gazette and Post, who would each have a reporter in attendance.

The Committee on Finance reported $24 as the receipts of the day.

On motion, a discretionary power of awarding premiums to the amount of fifty dollars was vested in the Judges.

A number of gentlemen gave notice of their intention to exhibit the articles annexed to their names, at the coming fair. The report up to the time of adjournment, was by no means full, as there will probably be a very large number of competitors for the various prizes offered.

A committee was appointed to solicit the aid of the Police of the two cities. It was announced that Mayor Herron would send two officers.

It was resolved that the regular Plowing Match take place on the last Tuesday of October. A committee to select a field suitable for the contest was appointed. Same committee was empowered to appoint Judges. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Garrard, Kelley, and Boyle.

Persons wishing to enter the field must give written notice ten days previous to the last Tuesday of October.

At a meeting of the Board yesterday, Mr. MARTIN in the chair, it was

Resolved, That out of the Funds of the Society, dinner be ordered for the Board of Managers, Judges, and Speakers. That Judges and Speakers be invited by Managers. That the Secretary be requested to invite speakers.

The committee on stock pens reported that they were all ready.

The Board of Managers requested to meet at 8 o'clock on the ground.

The dinner will be served at the Emmet House on Tuesday; at the Mansion House, Liberty street, on Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT, Oct. 1.—Smith et al vs Nixon et al, District Court; Judgment reversed, opinion by Justice Rogers.

Thomas vs Slom, Warren County; Judgment reversed; opinion by Justice Rogers.

Hertz et al vs Sill, Warren County; Judgment reversed, opinion by Justice Burnside.

Guthrie vs Horner, Clarion County; Judgment reversed, opinion by Burnside.

Wilkins vs Anderson, District Court; Judgment affirmed, opinion by Justice Coulter.

Truesdail vs Watts, Erie County; Judgment affirmed, opinion by Justice Coulter.

Estate of John Woods, Orphan's Court; decree affirmed, opinion by Justice Coulter.

Stewart vs Keeth, Erie County; Judgment reversed, opinion by Justice Coulter.

Petition of McFarson, Orphan's Court; decree reversed, opinion by Justice Bell.

Johnston's Ex'rs vs Sennett, Erie County; Judgment affirmed, opinion by Justice Bell.

Negley vs Hays & Co., Butler County; Judgment of non pros.

Ziegler et al vs Commonwealth, Butler County, argued by Graham for plaintiff in error, Fetterman & Smith for defendant in error.

Bryson et al vs Sullivan's use, Butler County—Writ of error quashed.

Leitch et al vs Little, et al, Beaver County; argued by Fetterman for plaintiff in error, Agnew for defendant in error.

☞ A Circular has been issued by the Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's Bible Society of this city, to the Pastors of the different Churches, requesting them to preach a Sermon in behalf of the Society on the first Sabbath in October.

The following is a Resolution passed at a late meeting:

"Resolved, That a person be appointed to act as agent for the Society in collecting funds through the city for the same, who shall commence his labors during the week after the Sermon shall have been preached in the different Churches. He shall report progress weekly to the Executive Committee. Should the work be too much for one, the Executive Committee to have power to appoint a second. Notice to be published in the public prints that the Society has appointed such agent or agents."

LAW vs. PHYSIC.—The denizens of the corner of Fourth and Smithfield were thrown into excitement yesterday by the "most singularest exhibition" witnessed for some months. A gentleman of the bar made an application of an instrument of torture to the back, head or sides, of a medical man; who, as promptly as the nature of the case would allow, prescribed a "counter irritant."

Of the result or cause of this "affair," it is not our business to know anything. We hope the parties are satisfied.

It was a courageous act to indulge in such amusements in the neighborhood of so many police offices.

EVENING SCHOOL.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that our friend A. G. REINHART, Esq., has opened an Evening School, in the Fourth Ward Public School House, where he will give lessons in Penmanship and Book-keeping, during the winter. Mr. R. possesses qualifications of a high order to give instructions in the above branches, and we hope he will meet with the amplest encouragement.

ARREST FOR PERJURY.—On Saturday a woman named Elizabeth Wilson, was arrested and held to bail, on the information of Mr. John Gotchalck, who accused her of perjury in the affair about the draft on the Exchange Bank, which has already been noticed. Fox made the arrest, and the examination took place before Ald. Steele.

FIRE ON COAL HILL.—About 3 o'clock yesterday we discovered, from our office window, the flames issuing from a burning house, on the side of Coal Hill, a little east of the bridge. We learn that it was the dwelling of Mrs. Bailey, a widow. Of course it was entirely consumed.

THE WANDERING JEW.—An illustrated edition of this great work of Eugene Sue's has just been published, and a new edition of the Invisible Gentleman. They are both interesting works, and can be had at Holmes' Literary Emporium, Third street, opposite the Post Office.

OLD CLOTHES AND MONEY.—On Friday afternoon last, some persons picked up on the wharf, below the old Allegheny Bridge, a shirt of a woman's dress—such an one as is worn generally by Swiss emigrant women—a pocket in which contained five foreign gold pieces.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—There were only common cases, and few of them, before the Mayor on Sunday and Monday mornings.

The officers who went in pursuit of the Crawford counterfeiters, have returned empty.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Cuthbert, Clerk in the Dispatch office, had a leg broken on Saturday, on the Monongahela wharf, by a grind-stone falling upon it.

☞ They have a market Clerk in Birmingham now

FREE SOIL MEETING.—A large crowd gathered in the Diamond last evening. Gen. LARIMER was called to the Chair. Mr. Sawyer opened in a speech of some length. After he concluded Mr. Stanton arose and introduced Hon. S. P. CHASE, who delivered a speech of great power. As no facilities were furnished for reporters, and as the lights were dim and uncertain, we could take no notes.

Mr. Chase is a fine, looking man, and is a good, but not brilliant, orator. We believe he was once a Whig, but, many years since, joined the Liberty party, and is now, in addition to being a Free Soiler, a radical Democrat.

☞ Some person who stands high among the chiefs of Allegheny City should be prosecuted for permitting that deep chuck hole to remain at the mouth of Lacock street. Several horses have been caught in it, and were taken out with great difficulty. The people of the neighborhood complain bitterly, and at their request write this notice.

HOPE CLOTHING STORE.—We call attention to the Card of the proprietor, H. J. Rogers, who has just received an excellent and extensive assortment of fall and winter goods. He has some of the finest Cloths ever brought to Pittsburgh.

RIVER.—There was a rise of about two inches yesterday morning, but it fell again. The prospect of an immediate rise is good. There was rain last evening.

FUSS.—There was a row in Gov. Johnston's house (Sahl's,) yesterday, caused by a fellow who attempted to pass a counterfeit note upon the bar keeper.

BENEFIT.—The Italian Ballet Troupe take their benefit to-night. Those who admire their performances will, of course, attend.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1, 1849.

Arrivals from Chihuahua, Aug. 2. The Cholera has been raging at Durango and many parts of Mexico.

The Indians are becoming more hostile daily, and had killed fifty Mexicans and several Americans around Chihuahua the previous two weeks.

Mr. Vaughn, an American trader, was killed in Sacramento in the middle of July by the Apaches. Six Americans went in pursuit of the enemy and procured Vaughn's scalp and property. Thirty Indians fled. Jones, the chief, offers 30 horses for every American scalp and 30 for the scalp of every Mexican officer.

The Arkansas Indians, a very savage tribe on the Missouri river, have joined the Apaches in the neighborhood of Taos. Col. Washington was out after them.

Business is very dull at Chihuahua.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.

The Convention to form a new Constitution was organized to-day by electing James Guthrie, of this city, as President. He is a Democrat. The vote stood:

Guthrie.........50
Dixon.........43

Thomas J. Helm was elected Secretary.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

A fire broke out on 16th street, in this city, on Friday night, in a cow stable. About 200 cows, 15 horses, and two persons perished. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

Judson's wife had a divorce granted on Saturday.

There was fire on Saturday night, in Williamsburg, which destroyed $150 worth of timber and three horses.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

No material change in the markets since Saturday.

The wet weather has checked transactions.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, October 1.

The river has risen three inches to-day. Heavy rains yesterday. Weather still cloudy.

Flour.. Firm at 4,50@5,00.

Whiskey.. Sales at 20@20½c.

Bacon.. Sales of 60,000 lbs Shoulders and Sides at 4@5c.

Groceries.. No change.

Linseed Oil.. Sales at 84@85c.

Fall and Winter Goods.

GEO. R. WHITE, No. 51 MARKET STREET, is now opening his Fall and Winter Fashions, consisting of Ladies' Silk Velvet Paletots;
French Merino Cloaks;
Cloth and Silk Cloaks;
Silk Mantillas.

These articles are of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, French Embroideries; 6-4 Satin de Chine, for ladies' dresses; Spun Silk and Silk and Wool Hosiery; Gent's and Ladies' Silk Vests and Drawers; Children's Merino Vests; a large assortment of Black and Fancy Silks; Satin Turk, for ladies' dresses; Brocha, Thibet and Woolen Long Shawls; Barnsley Sheetings; Table Linens and Napkins.—Also, Irish Linens, imported by himself, direct. oct2:1m

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, conversant with the Fancy Retail Dry Goods business. None need apply but those who can give the most satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications. Address box No. 535, Post Office. oct2:1t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Feather Beds, Bedding, Mattrasses, Carpeting, China and Queensware, Kitchen Utensils, Bottled Wines, 1 Horse, 1 Cow, and a quantity of Books; also, 1 Gold Patent Lever Watch, at AUCTION.—On Monday, October 15th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, without reserve, by order of Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, Administratrix of the late Edward Hughes, dec'd, at his late residence, fronting on the Philadelphia Turnpike, near the Two Mile Lane, a large quantity of splendid Furniture, Feather Beds, Bedding, Mattrasses, China and Queensware, Kitchen Utensils, 1 Horse, 1 Cow, 1 Gold Patent Lever Watch, a lot of Books, &c. Among the articles of Furniture may be mentioned, in part, the following:—1 mahogany bookcase, 1 mahogany pier table, 2 hair seat sofas, mahogany side tables, dining and breakfast tables, 2 mahogany dressing bureaus, 1 wardrobe, mahogany and cherry bureaus, hair and cane seat chairs, fancy and common chairs, rocking chairs, sewing stands, wash stands, high and low post bedsteads, 1 side-board, large and small looking-glasses, globe lamps, candelabras, Venitian and oil blinds; a large lot of splendid Pictures, in frames; 1 writing desk, feather beds, under beds, hair, husk and straw mattrasses and bedding; carpeting, hearth rugs, fenders and fire irons, 1 brass clock, China, Queensware, glassware, kitchen utensils; Madeira and Pale Sherry Wines, in bottles; 1 excellent family Horse, 1 Cow, 2 sets single Harness, brass mounted; 1 fine Gold Patent Lever Watch; a quantity of miscellaneous Books; a lot of Farming Utensils, &c. Terms at sale.

ELIZABETH HUGHES, Administratrix.

oct2 JAMES McKENNA, Auctioneer.

WANTED—1000 bushels heavy Potato Oats, by
oct2 RHODES & ALCORN, 30 Fifth st.

BARLEY—1000 bushels of good Barley WANTED by
oct2 RHODES & ALCORN, 30 Fifth st.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED—100 bushels in store and for sale by RHODES & ALCORN,
oct2 No. 30 Fifth street.

NEW GOODS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.

JUST OPENING, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Fashionable Jewelry, and other Goods in my line.

Having just returned from the Eastern cities with a full supply, selected with great care, I am prepared to sell at Eastern prices, and with this advantage to the buyer—*especially of Watches*—that he runs no risk from his want of judgment, either in quality, price or fashion, as I guarantee all these to him, and warrant every thing as represented, or the money returned. All sales net for cash.

Thankful for the liberal and increasing patronage I have hitherto received, I would respectfully invite my customers and the public generally to call and examine my present extensive stock of Goods, corner of Market and Fourth sts. W. W. WILSON.

☞ WATCH REPAIRING.—Special attention is given to this branch. Having superior workmen engaged, I can confidently guarantee all work to give the best satisfaction.

GOLD PENS MANUFACTURED.—Having made arrangements to manufacture Gold Pens, I will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the best qualities, at REDUCED PRICES. (oct1:3) W. W. WILSON.

Notice to School Teachers.

THE Board of School Directors for Wilkins Township will meet in the Public School House, in Wilkinsburg, on the 8th day of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of examining and employing Teachers for seven districts.

Persons wishing to apply for situations as Teachers, will meet with the Board at the time and place above named. In behalf of Board. C. SNIVELY.

sep29:3t JOSEPH STONER.

WHITE SUGARS—Lovering's Loaf, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars, just rec'd and for sale by the bbl. or at retail, at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 70 Fourth street. may24

FINE COFFEES—Mocha, African, Java, Laguyra, St. Domingo and Rio Coffees, just rec'd and for sale at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 70 Fourth st. may24