The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 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. RIGHEY, Robinson.
JAMES SCOTT, Elizabeth.
THOMAS MOFFITT, Allegheny City.
SHERIFF:
JOHN D. MILLER, South Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY:
JOHN COYLE, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER:
THOMAS BLACKMORE, Birmingham.
COMMISSIONER:
J. D. W. WHITE, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR:
ANDREW McCLEESTER, Findley.
CORONER:
LENOX REA, Pittsburgh.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!! Democrats, this is Election Day! Turn out to the polls in all your strength. Let no excuse prevent you from doing your duty to your country. You have an excellent ticket presented for your support. *Vote for every man on it!*

Let every man who is opposed to HIGH TAXES, and an extravagant expenditure of the People's money;

Every man who is opposed to the issue of illegal and fraudulent SHIN-PLASTERS

Every man who is opposed to a repeal of the TEN HOUR LAW;

Every man who is opposed to the infamous FOUR CENT LETTER TAX;

Every man who is opposed to ROBBING LABOR of its just reward;

Every man who wishes to see Allegheny county relieved of her ENORMOUS DEBT;

Turn out to the Polls, and VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

☞ Be at the Polls early. Remain at the Polls all day!

The "Four Cents" Outrage.

We have heard words spoken to the effect that after the election the "Four Cents Tax" is to be reformed out of the Pittsburgh Post Office. Mr. Collamer has been requested to withdraw his instructions to Roseburg on the subject.

We have all along thought that public opinion would drive these men to a practical recognition of the social rights of the people. We believed that an outrage so barefaced—and at the same time so mean and contemptible—could not be practised for many months.

But it will be curious to watch the effects which a change will work. Either the *Gazette* or *Journal* will have the job. It is well known that the editors of these papers have no *sincere* friendship for the Administration, and only hang on for the fat that they hope to fry out of it. If the *Gazette* gets the list, the *Journal* will fly off the handle, and *vice versa*.

But it has been suggested that both papers will be retained as publishers. In which case, the Government—that is to say, the whole people—will be taxed for one half the amount. The letter recipients will be taxed two cents for each letter—Uncle Sam will pay the additional coppers required for the sustenance of the Whig papers. Will this make the matter better? We think not. It is taking from the people indirectly what they dare not take directly. The only difference will be that all will be taxed then, instead of a few.

But the enormity of the offence does not consist in the amount of money taken from the people. We complain that the people are taxed for the purpose of keeping Whig editors in the traces. We contend that this act is outrageous, infamous, villainous and demoralizing; and men who will be guilty should be driven without the pale of decent society.

The proposition to make the Government pay one half the price of advertising in two papers, will receive no more favor than the present system. We shall continue to denounce this evidence of political prostitution until the public can obtain ample redress. We have no desire to injure Collamer or his weak tool in this city. But we feel ourself in duty bound to watch the acts of men whom chance has placed in the high places in our government.

Property of the Country under the Tariff of 1846.

"PARENTICK," the intelligent and reliable New York correspondent of the Washington *Union*, has furnished a table for that paper, showing the number and capital of institutions chartered in Massachusetts, exclusive of Banks, from 1836 to 1848. The total capital chartered within that period (thirteen years) has been $135,655,800. The writer shows, by this table, that more than half has been called for in the last five years, when the federal government, as well as the city of Boston, has been a large borrower. Nothing like this demand for capital has taken place in other sections, and the consequence is a comparative scarcity of floating capital in Boston. It will be observed (he continues) as indicative of the influence of general prosperity upon manufactures, that in the first year of the operation of the tariff of 1842, only $100,000 capital was granted for manufacturing purposes. In the first year of that of 1846, which was to have been so destructive to its interests, $15,879,000 was granted; that is to say, in the three first years of the tariff of 1842, $11,657,000 was applied to manufacturing purposes. In the three first years of that of 1846, $41,199,000 was so applied. Which tariff has had the greatest influence in promoting manufactures? The profits of all corporations have much improved in the last few weeks; railroad dividends have very generally increased. Those of the Erie, as an instance, are near 680,000 for September, against some 63,000 in July.

JAMES BUCHANAN, being invited by the delegates to the democratic convention to visit Pittsburgh, accepted the invitation in a noble letter, dated on the 24th September. He mentions, with a just pride, the curious historical fact, well worthy of ample development, that the whig party have finally, though slowly and reluctantly, yielded their acquiescence, one by one, to nearly all the great democratic measures, and they have now become the established policy of the country.—*Boston Post.*

☞ And is it not a little singular that while liberal minded and intelligent Whigs have adopted the views of the Democracy on many of the great questions of the day, there are a few narrow-minded and selfish individuals, who *profess* to belong to the Democratic party, who still cling to obsolete Federal ideas, such as monied corporations, high protective tariffs, &c., &c. These Conservative monopolists are fifty times more obnoxious in the eyes of all good Democrats than out-and-out professing Whigs.

William F. Packer.

We observe that the Centre Democrat has raised to its masthead the name of Wm. F. Packer, Esq., for Senator, and the editor says that Mr. P. will be warmly supported. This is highly patriotic on the part of the Democracy of old Centre, and we feel well assured they will be satisfied in the end, as Mr. Packer is one of the most able and eloquent defenders of the Democratic faith that we have had in the legislature, for some years.

Beautiful Illustration of the Operations of the Tariff of 1840.

In his last letter to the Washington *Union* "PARENTICK," the well-informed New York correspondent of that excellent paper, gives a most beautiful and practical illustration of the operations of the Revenue Tariff of 1846. He says:—"The large and unusual profits now being earned by chartered capital are evidence, however, of the prosperity of the productive powers of the country under the financial and commercial policy which has been in operation for the last three years. The *ad valorem* principle of the tariff is of all others the most judicious, and productive of the most favorable results both upon the business of the country and the revenues of the government. The exports of the United States are almost altogether raw produce, and the quantities that go forward depend upon the demand abroad. The importations in the United States are, on the other hand, confined mostly to the returns of produce sold. If England, having a short harvest, buys an unusual quantity of food, by so much must the importation of English goods increase in payment of the food. It is usually the case that, when she wants food, prices of her own goods fall, and the United States consumer gets more cloth for his produce in the double ratio of the rise in food and fall in fabrics. Thus if a certain quality of cloth is worth 10s per piece when flour is worth 25s, and through failure in the crop the latter rises to 35s, and the former sinks to 7s, then the United States will get double the quantity of cloth for the same quantity of flour. The revenues of the government will be greater, and yet the average tax per piece no more. Thus 2½ pieces at 10s are equal to a barrel of flour at 25s. Five pieces at 7s are equal to a barrel of flour at 35s. At 30 per cent duty the government revenues in the latter case would be 10s against 7s in the former, and the consumer has the benefit of the fall in price. On the other hand, if the price abroad advances, less will be imported; because in that case, it can be more cheaply furnished at home. The *ad valorem* duty, operating upon the higher invoice value, gives the government its usual revenue under a lessened importation; whereas, in the case of *specific* duties, when the quantity imported is diminished by too high prices abroad, the government loses its revenue and resorts to borrowing. In the present year the invoice values and government revenues are both large; the latter probably more so than would be the case if the duties were specific. The amount of duties collected is evidence that the system does not easily admit of fraud or evasion; although the wretched condition of the customs now, through the hot haste with which experienced officers were discharged and ignorant and incapable men substituted, is disastrous to the public interests."

Business of Steubenville.

The last Steubenville Daily *News* furnishes the following statement of the exportation from that place during the year 1846.

The statement includes the amount shipped by Alex. Doyle, Thompson Hanna, James Means, Frederick Risher, Frazier & Drenen, John Andrews and A. H. Dohrman & Co., as well as an amount of Apples and cider shipped by Andrew W. Fleming:

Flour	36,010	bbls.
Apples	3,578	"
Oats	15,056	bus.
Barley	95,446	lbs.
Dried Fruit	155	tons.
Lead	144,962	lbs.
Glass	267,295	"
Wool	372,723	"
Bacon	385,716	"
Lard and Butter	385,345	"
Woollen Goods	216½	tons.
Pepper	221½	"
Copperas	155½	"
Castings, Leather, &c.	163	"

Making a sum total of about 2,000 tons, and a value of which we have no accurate data at present for making any estimate. The trade of the year 1848 (says the *News*) was much larger—That of this year probably near the same.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—This morning I called on the Pittsburgh Post Master for an advertised letter. He showed me the letter with a "nine cents postage, Sir"—very politely. "Nine cents!" "Yes, nine cents, Sir." "How comes that?" said I. "It was advertised in two papers" said he. Said I "as I wish to get the letter I will see if there is no way of getting it without paying two cents extra advertising." I took counsel on the case, but as it is said they are instructed from Head-quarters at Washington, to advertise all letters remaining in the Post Office in the Gazette and Journal, and for all letters so advertised to exact two cents more than has ever been customary under former administrations, I found nothing remained for me, but if I wished to get the letter I must pay the two cents tax to support the Journal—to recompense him and retain his services for coming events. All this from Federal mistrule. I returned and called for the letters again; "now" said I, "I pay two cents for advertising this letter and two cents to uphold the corrupt Administration of Gen. Taylor." Well sir, the man seemed to feel his business small, as I think I never saw a man in any pursuit, however low, half so mean nor half so small, for he could not but know he was taking that which in justice did not belong to Gen. Taylor or any of his clan. I suppose I am right in saying that if the present Cabinet thought their wishes could be carried out by the people, we would soon have the next thing to a Monarchial government. Indeed I consider the above imposition quite a step toward such a government. If we permit this infringement on our rights quietly, we will soon have to suffer that which will affect our happiness as well as our fortunes. Our pence have been taken from us by whom? By monarchial federalists, who care not how debased or how ruined they make their fellow beings so they themselves are aggrandized. Will the voters of this county support this villainy, or will you rise in your united strength and cast them out and put such a mark upon them as God never put upon Cain.

In conclusion I would recommend the citizens of this county to get up petitions and circulate them throughout the county and have them signed by every voter. Then forward them to the Senate, calling on them to not ratify the appointment of men who will stoop so low as to filch two cents from the pockets of the laboring man. In this case we ask nothing but what is right and should submit to nothing that is wrong.

INDIGO.—*Curious Fact.*—The Indigo plant was a native of South Carolina. It grew spontaneously among its weeds and woods. More than one hundred years ago the planters there commenced its cultivation. In the year 1748, South Carolina exported to Great Britain 200,000 pounds, and the Parliament granted a bounty of twelve cents per pound to induce its greater cultivation. In 1757, Indigo was one of the staples of South Carolina, and we believe of Georgia also. Now, in 1849, not a single pound of Indigo is raised in South Carolina, or as far as we know in all the South.

☞ SEPTEMBER is a memorable month. In September the battles of Monterey and Mexico were fought. On the 13th of September, 1847, the victorious Americans carried the Garita Belen, the strongest gate of the city of Mexico, defended by eight thousand Mexicans. On the 14th the American flag was hoisted over the city of Mexico. On the 21st of September, 1846, Quitman's brigade, composed of Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, carried by storm one of the chain forts of Monterey, and on the 22d triumphantly entered the city.

☞ Silebee, the Yankee comedian, is filling a profitable engagement at Albany.

For the Morning Post.

Old Snake.

The Whigs charging poor men the Four Cents Letter Tax, reminds me of a story I heard in Ireland. Of course the incidents occurred before St. Patrick drove the Snakes out of the country.

In the county Galway there is a Loch on the top of a mountain, and a pretty bit of water it is. Well, around the margin of this Loch lived a great many frogs, and a happy set of fellows they were, for French travellers never found their way to that remote part of Ireland. The frogs became proud and determined to have a king. They applied to St. Patrick, and he sent them two candidates; the one was a Trout, and the other a divil of a big Serpent. The frogs were no little pleased with the looks of the rivals, and they deputed an an old fellow, who had croaked for twenty years, to question them as to their political sentiments. OLD CROKER spoke as follows:—

"Well, Mr. Trout, what will you do for the good of our nation if we make you king?"

TROUT.—"Why, I'll let you live as you have lived since the days of your ancestors, and strictly according to your laws. I will never intrude into your habitations among the rushes; but will keep the water pure for you to bathe your beautiful limbs in; and by living myself on what you will not eat, I will be of no expense to you."

This speech pleased some of the sedate frogs mightily; but some of the young ones [who resembled in appearance the '*Young Whigs*' of this city] began to scream, 'Snake!' 'Snake!' 'Snake!'

Up the Serpent, who lay coiled in the rushes, raised his speckled head aloft, and delivered the following oration:—

SNAKE.—"Although I am a warrior and have the sharpest teeth in creation, my voice is still for peace! I will reform all the abuses which exist among you, and make you the richest and the happiest set of fellows in the world. Under my administration none of you shall eat grass, but I will have the most delicious snails collected for you to dine on every day. I will take care of the rich and fat citizens, and *protect* them against the inroads and competition of a set of starving frogs in the county Tipperary; for I hate the Tipperary frogs worse than Old Nick, my grand daddy!

"But," cried a lean looking frog, "what will you do for poor folks like me?—I should like to get fat and rich too." "Your wants shall be looked after."

SNAKE.—"I intend there shall be but two classes in my dominions, the fat frogs and the lean frogs. I will see personally to the fat frogs, and it shall be their duty to promote the interest of the lean frogs. And them confounded frogs of Tipperary—you shall be *protected* against them, 'PROTECTION!' is my motto."

Here then was a thundering applause. And after the votes were counted his Snakeship was declared king. And a divil of a king he turned out to be. It was true, the old tough frogs that were too big for him to swallow got rich, and were high in favor at court. He took care of *them*. But he breakfasted, dined, and supped on the young and lean, and lean enough he made most of them in his chases after them. And if these poor plebeian fellows called to the fat patricians for assistance, their only reply was, "protect us from the frogs of Tipperary!" But the lean frogs for the life of them could not understand what their cousins on the other side of the Shannon had to do with the matter.

But a long story will come to an end. And the legend goes, that St. Patrick happened to be on a visit to that part of the country when things had got to their worst; and in the kindness of his heart he took side with the oppressed, and whispered something into their ears. Acting upon his suggestion, this is what they did: One day when Old Snake was sleeping after a hearty dinner, they took a big creel they had made and put it over the top of him, and they slid a bottom under it and made the edges tight, so that he was completely caged. And when the old fellow woke up he was in an awful rage; but St. Patrick lifted up the creel and threw it into the middle of the Loch, and there it lies to this day. The fat frogs being in the minority, had to show liberality to their brethren, and they chose the good-natured Trout for their lawgiver; and after that they lived in peace and prosperity. However, I have heard people say, that in passing by that Loch about midnight, they have heard some of the big-bellied frogs in a mournful voice crying, "Old Snake!". "Old Snake!"—which shows that they had not forgotten his *protection*.

To all good stories their is a moral. Now, is not the conduct of the Whigs, in promising economical reform before Taylor's election, and in putting on the Four Cent Letter TAX on poor folks for the support of two Federal Papers, after they have got into power. I say, is not this conduct somewhat like the acts of OLD SNAKE, and the fat frogs of his Court? Lean frogs, don't all answer at once!

A CONNAUGHT MAN.

DANCING AND SECRET SOCIETIES.—The Philadelphia Baptist Association is now in session in Philadelphia. On Thursday, in the association, a resolution was offered against dancing in the social circles and at pleasure parties; and one against secret societies and others of a worldly character. The first resolution was discussed, and finally an amendment was adopted, to the effect, that dancing "be habitually discountenanced by Christians in general, and Christian parents in particular."

The resolution on the subject of secret societies was offered by the Rev. Mr. Levy, but was lost.

ARRIVAL OF FREDERIKA BREMER.—The eminent and universally admired authoress, Miss Frederika Bremer, has at length arrived in this country. She is now in New York, stopping at the Astor House. Her coming creates something of a sensation in literary circles. Already, says a New York letter of Thursday afternoon, ere she has been in the New World half an hour, she is over-run with visiters, welcoming her to our shores.

Behold the Knave!

"While the morality and good sense of our people would condemn any administration which would unnecessively involve us in a quarrel with any nation, yet a war with France, just at this time, to defend the honor and rights of the nation, would be UNIVERSALLY POPULAR."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

☞ Such is the language and temper of one of the most violent opposers of the Mexican war that was to be found in the whole extent of the Union. That war it declared to be "*unjustifiable*" although our property was plundered. It declared it to be "*uncalled for*" although our flag had been insulted and our citizens thrown into Mexican prisons. It declared it to be "*unholy*" and "*damnable*" although American blood had been shed on American soil. Yet now, this same tory editor, raises his voice for war because the Taylor Cabinet has got itself into trouble with the French Minister on a point of *diplomatic etiquette!* The war with Mexico, he says, was "unholy and damnable," but a war with France "would by UNIVERSALLY POPULAR."

Ohio Patriot.

☞ "What's the state of morals in your district?" said a long-faced reformer to a farmer, who recently visited town. "Pretty good," replied the farmer; "everybody seems disposed to mind his own business in our parts."

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The Lancaster Bank is calling in its old Ten, Twenty and Fifty dollar notes, and is replacing them by a new issue from a different plate. The new plate is one of the prettiest specimens of bank note engraving that we have ever seen.

☞ Rev. Howard Malcolm, late President of Georgetown College, D. C., has been elected President of Shurtliff College, at Alton, Ill., and will accept it.

☞ A mountain is made up of atoms, and friendship of little matters; and if the atoms hold not together, the mountain is crumbled into dust.

☞ It is pretty certain that no organized hostilities have been projected by the Florida Indians. It is the intention, however, of the government to prevent future alarm by removing them from the State.

☞ Before the presidential election, Gen. Taylor constantly affirmed that he would not be the President of a party. Since the election more people have concluded that they will not be the party of such a President.

☞ Taciturnity is best learned among men who have none, and loquacity among the taciturn.

☞ M. Potier, Catholic Bishop of Mobile, has returned to Paris, from Gaeta, where he has submitted for the sanction of the Pope, the acts of the Catholic Convention at Baltimore.

☞ The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel announces that Delegates to the St. Louis and Memphis Conventions will be passed over the South Carolina, Georgia, and Western and Atlantic Railroads free of charge, going and returning.

☞ Mrs. Cook, the woman supposed to have poisoned her second husband in Bristol, Conn., has been committed for trial, since which she is suspected of having also poisoned her first husband.

☞ The President has appointed S. Teackle Wallis, of Baltimore, a commissioner to Spain, to examine into the validity of the claims set up by parties to large tracts of land in Florida, prior to the cession of that peninsula to the United States.

☞ Ex-President Tyler, lady and family, are at the Irving House, New York city, on their way to Virginia.

☞ Twenty of the passengers of the Hamburg ship, Gottenburgh, which arrived at New York yesterday morning, from Bremen, died on the passage.

☞ It is stated that all the porter, ale and brown stout, shipped from the United States to California, during the past year, has been lost on the passage, by the bursting of the bottles.

☞ The U. S. Attorney, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, is confined to his residence at Washington, by a severe attack of pleurisy.

☞ The Boston Theatre is offered for sale—$60,000 having been offered for it.

☞ In our exchanges, far and near, we notice accounts of the additions made to our numerous churches and the general prosperity of the cause of religion.

☞ The Directors of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, (Va.,) have declared a dividend of seven per cent., to be paid to the stockhold ers on and after the 1st inst.

☞ Jeremiah Howard Compton, aged 18 years, came to his death by drowning, on Tuesday, the 28th of August, at Milford, in Warren county, Va. The unfortunate young man was an idiot.

☞ Dr. Edward P. Scott, Speaker of the Senate of Virginia, has resigned his seat in that body. Election to fill the vacancy will take place on the 15th of November.

☞ The York Gas Company have, at this time, workmen engaged in laying pipes for the purpose of conveying gas through the town.

☞ The Roman Catholic New York Dioceso have collected six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents for the relief of the Pope.

☞ The Cincinnati Despatch announces that General Hamilton, of Ohio, has accepted the secretaryship of Oregon, lately conferred upon him by the President.

☞ The Anniversary of the Battle of Monterey was celebrated at New Orleans on the 23d in fine style.

☞ Fire on the woodland, last Saturday, attached to the furnace of Messrs. Roman & Co., in the Clearspring district, Washington county, Md., the Hagerstown News says, consumed from 800 to 1000 cords of wood.

☞ The corporation of Cincinnati is now expending $200,000 on a new work, which is intended to improve the quality, and increase the quantity, of the water for the use of the inhabitants.

NEW YORK TRUE SUN.—We are pleased to learn that the regular publication of the N. Y. True Sun is to be issued in the course of a few days. CORNELIUS WENDELL, Esq, formerly of Albany, and late printer to Congress, is, we learn to take charge of the publishing department. Mr. W's, experience and ability are the best guaranty that could be desired of the successful re establishment of this highly popular journal. The editorial department will be under the direction of THOMAS P. KETTELL Esq., the able editor of the Democratic Review.

Jefferson's House, Death, Grave, &c.

On the summit that commands this enchanting view, the mansion was built by Jefferson when he had wealth to lavish, on his cultivated tastes. The house was one hundred feet long, and of peculiar form and proportion. You enter a wide and lofty hall, that was once adorned with works of art which he had selected with a master's skill, in the high places of the earth; then you pass to the spacious dining room, with polished inlaid floor; then to his library, and study, and parlor.—Ascend this flight of stairs not wide enough for more than one to ascend at a time, and you will find the chamber where he died, on the 4th of July 1826. The bed was in a recess, the end of which contained two cross pieces, on this were thrown the matress on which he laid himself to die. It was the gloomiest place—the dead room—that I was ever in; there was the strangest gatherings of thoughts, crowded upon each other, and each claiming to be the true emotion of the hour and spot. I thought of liberty and revolution—philosophy, and of religion and infidelity, and death and hereafter,—of the soul of a mighty struggling with the fetters, and rushing away with them into the darkness of an untried future, to the presence of the Infinite, in whom the wisdom of man and angels is but a drop that falls into the ocean—before whom the soul of the unholy shrinks away, and finds the rags of human glory and the fig leaves of philosophy to be no covering when the eye of the Holy One searches the spirit. Such thoughts as these pressed upon me as I stood in the chamber whence the soul of Jefferson had fled to Judgement.

The mansion now owned by Capt. Levy, is falling into decay; it was sold, and all his furniture, Jefferson having died insolvent; and almost the only relic left of a man whose name is identified with his country's history, as a patriot and distinguished President, is a bust of Voltaire, which stands here a tutelar divinity of this deserted, dilapidated house.

As you ascend the mountain, you pass an enclosure, without a gate that contains the grave of Jefferson, and a more neglected, wretched burial-place, you will seek in vain.

If Campbell's last man had been buried here he could not have been less cared for.

The wife of Jefferson, torn from him by death, ten years after their early marriage life here. A granite obelisk, battered much by pilgrims, but without name or epitaph, is doubtless the monument of Jefferson. It was here placed by his executors, and the panel on which was to be inscribed the epitaph he wrote for himself, has never been inserted in the stone. I was told it was lying, with the iron gates destined for the enclosure, on the banks of the river where landed, and that no man has troubled himself to see that they reached their destination.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Our Prospects in Louisiana.

The Washington Union makes the following extract from a private letter from one of the ablest and most intelligent democrats in Louisiana:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21, 1849.

We are up on the alert in Louisiana, and are preparing for a campaign which shall be as brilliant in results as that of Tennessee. Thousands of democrats who were seduced by the no-party cry, have in disgust of the falsehood and imbecility of the administration, and its disregard of every sacred obligation, come back again to the flock. Many who were the personal friends of the President, could now scarce accord to him the respect due to a gentleman.

The success of the democracy here may be regarded certain. We must carry the Governor, and maintain our congressional strength, if indeed a gain of one member do not crown our labors.

ARREST AND TRIAL OF WM. MCKENZIE.—Our readers will remember that an individual of this name; residing at St. Catharines, was claimed by the Canadian authorities, under the treaty to deliver up fugitives from justice, and delivered over by the Judges in this city for trial. The Niagara (U. C.) Mail of the 26th ult. states that McKenzie was tried there for forgery the other day; but that as it was proved that the prosecutor was in the habit of trusting him with his name on blank paper for banking purposes, and from the nature of the transactions between the parties, the jury considered that McKenzie had the authority to make the alterations he did, and of course acquitted him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—We are informed that a medical gentleman, of high standing in his profession, invariably prescribes ice, and ice only, for his patients, in dysentery, and in most cases with success. The ice is to be pounded small enough to swallow it, and the patient is to swallow a small quantity of it every three or four minutes, until the disease ceases. Three or four instances have come within our own knowledge in which violent cases of dysentery have been cured within the course of a single day by this remedy.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

☞ 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 Burkeville, 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

☞ ERYSIPELAS, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are an easy, safe and certain cure for Erysipelas, because they purge from the body those poisonous humors which are the cause of St. Anthony's Fire and every other malady. From four to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken once in twenty-four hours, at night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate attack of Erysipelas; at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood so completely purified that all kinds of inflammation and pain will be driven from the body, and health and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

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, 120 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. oct9

☞ I. O. OF O. F.—At a meeting of the several Lodges of the I. O. of O. F. of Allegheny District, held in the Hall, Odeon Buildings, Fourth street, after paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased Brother, JOHN THOMAS HARRIS, late of New York city, it was, on motion, *Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be tendered Captain Miller, of Canal section-boat New England, for his kindness and attention to the family of the deceased, and for the humanity he displayed in bringing the body to this city and placing it in the hands of the Order.

M. S. JOHNS, D. D. G. M., Chairman.
W. H. GILLESPIE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, October 8th, 1849.—(oct9:1i)

☞ Journal, Dispatch and Mercury copy 1 time and ch Post.

☞ 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.
sep18:tipr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

PITTSBURGH HEDGE FARM NURSERY,
Between three and four miles East of Pittsburgh, near the Furnace and Mechanics' Turnpike Road, (extension of the Fourth street,) and about one mile from East Liberty.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice to their customers and the public generally, that their extensive Nurseries, Greenhouses, &c., &c., now comprise between 80 and 100,000 plants, all of which are in a healthy condition.

FRUIT TREES—Consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Almonds, Grape Vines, &c.

SHADE TREES—Viz: Ailanthus, Catalpa, Mountain Ash, Sugar Maple, English Linden, American Linden, Lombardy Poplar, Balm of Gilead, Poplar, Weeping Willow, White barked Birch, Tulip Tree, Horse Chestnut, Paulownia Imperialis, Weeping Ash, English Ash, English Sycamore, Magnolia Tripetela, &c., &c.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS—Viz: Juniper, Cedar, American Arborvitea, Chinese Arborvitea, Box Tree, Upright Yew, American Holly, European Holly, White Pine, Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Silver Fir, Scotch Fir, Hemlock Spruce, Scotch Broom, &c.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS—Viz: A superb collection of Fuchsias, numbering 13 varieties. This flower is worthy the attention of those who wish to ornament their windows.

ROSES—Many of them the first rate, numbering over 70 varieties, in classes, viz: Bengal or Chinese ever-blooming, Rose Odoratu or tea scented Chinese roses, Bourbon Roses, Noisette Roses, Hybrid perpetual or Remontant Roses. A great number of these are perfectly hardy and bloom freely throughout the summer season. Also, Geraniums, Oleanders, Orange, Cactus, &c., &c.

N. B.—All orders must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.

Plants carefully packed and sent according to directions to any part of the United States.

Persons wishing to ornament their pleasure grounds would do well to give us a call, as we think our stock of Evergreens cannot be surpassed west of the mountains, now covering some acres of ground, and numbering from forty to fifty thousand, a great number of which are of a fine size for transplanting.

Orchard and Shrubbery Planting executed by contract on reasonable terms.

We wish all letters to our address directed to Wilkins P. O., near Pittsburgh, where they will find immediate attention.

Orders left at our stand, on Market days, in Market, will find immediate attention.

The public in general are invited to call and examine our stock. Attention to visitors given on any day except Sabbath. WM. & JAS. MURDOCK.
oct9:2tdk&w*

W. A. & L. C. McMULLEN,
CHEAP CASH CLOTHING STORE,
No. 239 Liberty Street, corner of Garrison Alley,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and dealers generally that they have in store a large and select stock of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS*, and are now prepared to fill all orders in their line; and experience in the business enables us to hope for a liberal share of patronage. Persons wishing to have Clothing made to order, cannot fail to be suited. READY MADE CLOTHING of all descriptions kept constantly on hand. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing goods, such as: Shirts, Suspenders and Cravats.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; as we are determined to sell cheap for cash. oct9

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Bernard Kane, dec'd, late of the City of Pittsburg, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to John J. Mitchel, Esq., Attorney at Law, or BARTHOLOMEW MURRAY,
oct9:1awf6w Executor.

LEMONS, LEMONS—40 boxes Lemons just received and for sale by [oct9] JOSHUA RHODES.

325 BAGS BRAZIL SUGAR—Just received and for sale by JOSHUA RHODES,
oct9 No. 6 Wood st.

100 DOZ. PEPPER SAUCE—Just received and for sale by JOSHUA RHODES,
oct9 No. 6 Wood st.

15 MAT'S DATES;
5 kegs Tamarands; just rec'd and for sale by
oct9 JOSHUA RHODES, No 6 Wood st.

100 BBLS. PECANS;
50 bags Tarragoni Almonds; just rec'd and for sale by [oct9] JOSHUA RHODES, No. 6 Wood st.

18 BOXES MACCARONI;
15 " Vermacilla; just rec'd and for sale by
oct9 JOSHUA RHODES.

PICKLES, Preserves, Sardines, Olive Oil, Prunes, &c., &c., on hand and for sale by
oct9 JOSHUA RHODES, No. 6 Wood st.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FAYETTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—We have before briefly referred to this new establishment. We visited the warehouse, No. 112 Second Street, yesterday, and are now prepared to give a more extended notice of the operations of the company. The company was organized during the summer, under the lately enacted general manufacturing law of this state, and the buildings were at once erected in New Haven, a small village opposite Connellsville, in Fayette county. The machinery has been running for about two months. About sixty men are employed at the works. The view of the entire establishment as given in lithograph, on a card just issued exhibits in some degree the greatness of the undertaking. The amount of capital which has been expended must have been immense. The site was selected with a view to its local advantages—for the stockholders are all citizens of this county—men interested in the prosperity of our cities, and the credit which attaches to the success of the enterprise is altogether due to Allegheny.

The company intend manufacturing *Family and Steam Boat Blankets, Satinets, Cassimeres, White and Blue Mixed Woolen Yarn and Blanket Coatings.* Specimens of the Family and Steamboat Blankets were shown us yesterday at the warehouse. If we can judge of the excellence of any article in the dry goods line, we can say without hesitation that the blankets shown to us are superior to any ever offered in this city. As to prices there can be no question. The F. M. Co. can and will sell at much lower rates than the merchants who purchase in the east. We do not say this for the purpose of giving the proprietors an agreeable puff, but because we firmly believe such to be the fact.

The company buys wool of all grades and all that is offered in this city. They have made several heavy purchases lately.

We understand that in a few days they will open a store for a wholesale and retail trade, in Market street.

We have written so much in relation to this establishment in order to show what can be done by our citizens in the way of manufacturing. And we urge those especially who take a deep interest in the encouragement of home industry to come up to the support of the Fayette Manufacturing Company.

SUPREME COURT, Oct. 8—Hopewell, vs Independence Township, Judgment approved, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Dobbins vs Brown, etal Erie County, Judgment reversed, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Stewart vs. Hormer, Common Pleas, Judgment affirmed, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Stump, vs Hutchison and al. District Court, Judgment affirmed, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Sankey, vs Reed, Mercer County, Judgment reversed, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Gales, vs Haslett, District Court, Judgment reversed, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Elliott, vs Dunlevy, Common Pleas, Judgment affirmed, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Estate of Joyce, Common Pleas, Decree affirmed, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Man, vs Messenger, Warren County, Judgment reversed; opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Porter, vs McGenniss, Clarion County, Judgment affirmed, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Estate of Cherry, Orphans Court, Decree reversed opinion by Justice Rogers.

Moon, vs Song, Mercer County, Judgment reversed, opinion by Justice Burnside.

Zeigler, vs Commonwealth, Butler County, Judgment affirmed, opinion by Justice Burnside.

Commonwealth, vs Rush, et al District Court, argued by Mr. Brackenridge, and Mr. Palmer, for appellant, and by Mr. Forward, and Mr. G. P. Hamilton, for appellee.

ABOUT A CARPET BAG.—On Sunday a man called at the Mayor's office and made information against a printer who had travelled with him for having stolen his carpet bag. The poor typo was arrested and kept in the Tombs till late in the evening, when the Mayor became satisfied that he was innocent, and discharged him. We have since learned that during the day the prosecutor was seen lying on the street drunk, and his carpet bag a short distance from him. As it was sober it is supposed it became ashamed of its company and left.

☞ At a meeting of the "*Hibernia Greens*" held on Saturday evening last, Capt. Dougherty in the Chair, a set of Resolutions was offered by Capt. Porter, in relation to the decease of Capt THOMAS J. LOTZSER, of Reading, who served in the war with Mexico. The report was unanimously adopted. An appropriation from the funds of the company, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. L. was voted.

☞ There was a great excitement at the Canal yesterday. On account of the rise of the water in the canal, the boats that have been aground for weeks past, were put afloat and all rushed into the Basin since Saturday. There were nearly one hundred yesterday making desperate efforts to get through the crowd. Of course the basin from the hill to the Aqueduct was choked up.

COMMITTED.—The man Rpee, who was arrested one day last week on suspicion of being concer