The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1849.

Appointments under the Canal Board.

The patronage of the Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania is very large, and it should always be exercised with great caution. It has long been a subject of complaint that unworthy men have been provided with important and lucrative stations along the lines of the Public Works in Pennsylvania. Men without any claims upon the Democratic party, whose moral honesty is far from being pure, and whose political integrity is not above suspicion—have been provided with comfortable berths, where they can live upon the body-politic like leeches upon the natural body.

Since it has been ascertained that Mr. GAMBLE is elected, we are informed that certain individuals in this county, who have been opposing the Democratic party for years—Harrison and Tyler "Straight-outs" in 1840, and Conservative Whigs ever since—are very actively engaged in soliciting Democrats to write letters in their behalf to the Board of Canal Commissioners. As might be expected nearly every true Democrat has refused to lend his influence to advance the interests of these Guerrilla politicians. The Democracy of Pennsylvania wish to see honest men in office upon the Public Works, and not mere plunderers and peculators.

We believe that Mr. GAMBLE is too good a Democratic hearken unto the petitions of the enemies of the Democratic party. We believe that he will act and co-operate with Messrs. LONGSTREETH and PATTON in making appointments, and carrying out all those great reforms which the Democracy of Pennsylvania have always advocated—especially a curtailment of the public expenditures. If new appointments are to be made, we think the Canal Commissioners owe it to themselves as well as to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, whose votes placed them in power, to scrutinize the character and standing, past and present, of the applicants. When men are known to be incapable of attending to their own business, we think it is the duty of the Commissioners to promptly dismiss them from their presence, as unworthy of public confidence. We hold it to be a great truth that a man who is incapable of transacting business for himself, should not be entrusted with the business of others. If vacancies are to be filled on the Public Works, let true, faithful and honest Democrats be preferred.

We have no private ends to accomplish by writing thus plainly. We are not an applicant for any appointment whatever, nor have we any friends that we know of who wish places under the Canal Board. What we say is to promote the good of the great and triumphant Democratic party of Pennsylvania, whose interests and success are dear to our heart. The Democracy of Pennsylvania must not compromise their principles or reward their enemies.

The Issue made by the Whigs.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania, and especially those in Allegheny county, made a repeal of the Tariff of 1846 an issue during the late campaign. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Whigs of Allegheny, at a public meeting which was addressed by Mr. Fuller, their candidate for Canal Commissioner:

Resolved, That the tariff of 1846, being a wrong in principle and ruinous in practice, is subversive of the long cherished policy of the whigs, who desire the speedy restoration of the tariff of 1842.

Resolved, unanimously, That now is the proper time for a great and united effort to overthrow the Tariff of 1846, through the power of the ballot-box.

Here, then, was the issue fairly made by the whigs, and boldly met by the Democracy. And what has been the result? Look at the tables which we publish elsewhere in this paper for an answer. We hope, therefore, that our opponents will quietly submit to the verdict of the people at the ballot box.—They have decided that the Tariff of 1846 is *not* "wrong in principle and ruinous in practice." They have decided *not* "to overthrow the Tariff of 1846 through the power of the ballot box." Now, let the Whigs try to be honest hereafter, and abandon their schemes of high "protection" to the manufacturers, to the injury of other great interests of the country. The people of Pennsylvania have emphatically decided that the existing revenue laws shall not be disturbed.

OVERFLOW OF RED RIVER.—The Alexandria Republican states that the losses through the inundation will be immense. In that parish alone, if the crop of cotton be estimated at 25,000 bales, and of sugar at 10,000 hogsheads, with the usual quantity of molasses, the loss will be $1,700,000; and should the injuries done to the corn crop and property generally be taken into consideration, it will run up to $3,000,000. The Red River valley, instead of giving 130,000 bales of cotton, will not yield this year more than 30,000. Here is a loss of 5,000,000.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE SALT LAKE.—By letters very recently received, we learn that the exploring party, under command of Captain Stansbury, of the Topographical Engineers, now *en route* for the Great Salt Lake in Upper California, entered Fremont's South Pass in the Rocky Mountains on the 5th of August. The party were all in good health and fine spirits, having accomplished two-thirds of the journey towards their destined field of exploration.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON.—The Administration have tendered the office of Governor of Oregon to some half-dozen of its political partisans, and all have declined. The last offer was made to a man named Gaines—some dub him a Major—a defeated candidate for Congress in Kentucky—and it is said he also declines. We think they all exhibit an excellent and wise choice, for they are well aware that they will be superseded in two or three years. They remember the fate of Tallmadge, who was sent to Wisconsin.

THE BUTLER DIVORCE.—The sum of $30,000 was settled upon Mrs. Butler by her late husband, the interest of which alone she may expend annually, and at her death the principal goes to the two children, to whom alone Mrs. Butler has power to bequeath it. It was also arranged by the counsel that the children of the parties should reside for two months in each year with Mrs. Butler. It is understood that Mrs. Butler has realized $20,000 by her "readings."

HEAVY SEIZURE.—It has been stated by telegraph that the Collector of the port of New Orleans made a seizure, on the 28th ult., of over $20,000 worth of dry goods, imported into that city in the British ship Gossypium, under false invoices. The commercial Bulletin says:

The evidence elicited by the appraisers was well calculated to make honest men open their eyes.—Some sixty packages were taken, in one of which was found a true invoice, which showed very plainly that an attempt had been made to pass the goods at an under valuation of about *thirty-five per cent.*—How often acts like this have been repeated it is impossible to say.

☞ Napoleon's Tomb, at St. Helena, a small estate of 28 acres, is advertised in the "Helena Gazette" for sale. Why not? asks Major Noah, the bones on the field of Waterloo were sold to make manure of, and why not the tomb of the chief whose ambition strewed them there?

☞ The Free Colored population of Norfolk, Va., is increasing rapidly. The number now exceeds two thousand, more than one-fifth of the entire white population. Each revolving court naturalizes many of them, conferring upon them the legitimate right of citizenship.

The Whigs and Free Trade.

Our readers know that the New York *Mirror* supported General Taylor before the nomination, and it is his organ now for the city of New York. We do not get it; but chance threw a copy into our hands yesterday. We give two articles from it, for the purpose of showing those working men in Pennsylvania, who may happen to read them, that the Whigs are abandoning the Tariff system, and coming out FOR FREE TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION!!

We do not propose to comment upon these articles of the *Mirror* at present. But we will barely remark, that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, although accused by the Whigs of being advocates of the doctrine of Free Trade, have never yet gone as far as General Taylor's organ in the City of New York. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, indeed of the whole Union, advocate a strictly Revenue Tariff, upon *ad valorem* principles, by which sufficient means will be raised to defray the expenses of an economical administration of the government:—

From the New York Mirror.

The New York *Mirror* says that Free Trade will "hasten the day when the doctrines of the Bible will be preached to the nations of every land."—This is the first time we have ever heard of free trade acting the part of a missionary.—*Manchester American.*

Let us illustrate. Suppose non-intercourse, the *extreme* of the protective and prohibitory system, should be established by the nations of the earth; what opportunity is there for the doctrines, religious or political, of one country exercising an influence upon another. Take for instance, the Japan Islands, inhabited by millions of human beings who refuse to hold any intercourse whatever with the powers of the west, and only hold intercourse with a few Dutch traders. How many years will elapse under this state of things, before the Gospel, in its purity, will be proclaimed there? It may be said that the protective system does not contemplate *non-intercourse*; yet the *inevitable effect* of that policy is to throw obstacles in the way of free commercial intercourse, and to a *certain extent* embarrass the trade between nations. Indeed one argument used by the advocates of the protective policy, is an appeal to the passions of the people, for the purpose of establishing countervailing duties; instead of inducing the powers of the earth to strike the shackles from commerce.

Instead of establishing countervailing duties, suppose free trade should be proclaimed by all nations; not only would they be bound together by commercial ties, but the doctrines of republicanism, and the pure truths of the Christian religion, would be disseminated wherever the stars and stripes would be unfolded to the breeze.

The establishment of republican institutions within our own borders has not been without its influence upon the fall of monarchy in France; and the concessions made to public opinion in Germany and England can be traced to the same source. While this tribute is paid to our glorious example, the Missionary, beneath the banner of the Union, is wafted to the islands of the Pacific, and to the coast of Africa. Why shall not *commercial treaties* enable him to proclaim the Gospel throughout Asia?

It is commercial intercourse which softens the jealousy of nations—it is that which binds them together by mutual interests—it is that which will eventually tends to stay the effusion of blood. It was that which enabled our Preceptor, "the gifted Adams, to charm Europeans with his eloquence.

Will not our advocacy of free trade have a tendency to remove restrictions upon commerce, and to establish commercial relations with the powers of the earth? England was obstinately bent upon preserving her corn laws unimpaired, and yet the arguments of Mr. Secretary Walker, in his report, which was printed by the House of Lords, possessed much influence in England. The editor of the National Intelligencer, a zealous advocate of the protective system, February 21, 1846, said:

"It is, indeed, not improbable that the free trade propositions of our Secretary accelerated, if they did not prompt, the kindred measure in England, of a total repeal of the corn laws."

If, then, the *contemplated* establishment of a strictly revenue tariff by the general government could exercise so much influence upon England, what could not be accomplished by the persevering and energetic advocacy of free trade by the people of the United States with all nations?

Let the restrictions be taken from trade—let commercial treaties, upon the basis of mutual reciprocity, be established with all countries—let the stars and stripes float in every harbor—let the principles of free government, and the Bible of the true and living God" be extended to the nations of every land, and let not the *facilities* for the accomplishment of these glorious results be baffled by the perpetuation of restrictive and countervailing duties.

From the same.

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The establishment of ad valorem duties may perhaps, bear heavily upon certain interests, yet the specific duties will be still more onerous upon a much larger class of society. The beneficiaries of the protective policy continually forget that they alone are not interested in the adjustment of a tariff. The abstraction of a few thousand dollars, more or less, from the pockets of the consumer deserves *some* consideration. If specific duties are to be tolerated on some articles, they will be demanded upon others, and if refused, the cry of *injustice* will be raised, followed by commotions by the wine merchant, the cotton and iron manufacturer, &c., &c.

It is to prevent these combinations, to maintain justice in the legislation of the country, and to manifest a due regard for *all* the great interests of the Union, which shall enforce the policy of establishing ad valorem duties.

It was this continual demand for specific duties and discriminations, destined to benefit particular classes, which overthrew the protective system; and the uneasiness now manifested by those who are too anxious for the accumulation of money, is fast preparing the public mind for the abolition of all duties imports, and the substitution therefor, *free trade and direct taxation.* The advocates for protection and specific duties had better "stand from under."

Railroads.

In Massachusetts there are 32 finished railroads of an aggregate length of 1,047 miles, of which 217 miles are provided with a double track. The average of their dividends last year was 7¾ per cent. The average speed of the passengers trains in Massachusetts has been 23,13 miles, and of the freight trains 12,25 miles per hour. In New York the average speed of the passenger trains has not exceeded 13 miles per hour, but is fast increasing.

In New York there are 982 miles of railroad, average dividends 3¼ per cent. in 1848, showing these works in New York to be vastly less profitable than in Massachusetts. But the roads, many of them, are being relaid with good rail, and their profits will vastily increase.

In Vermont and New Hampshire there are about 500 miles of railroad finished and in progress.

In Connecticut there are 410 miles of railroad. The average dividend last year was only about 2 per cent.

The number of miles of finished railroad throughout the Union is 6,500, and about as much more in progress, at an average cost of $30,000 per mile.

In England there are 4,500 miles of railroad, completed at an average cost of 150,000 per mile, all of it with a double track. The gross receipts of the English railroads in 1848 were $52,000,000; the net income of dividend 4¼ per cent.

In England the average speed of the express train is 45 miles per hour; this speed is the rule, not the exception; some trains have been run at the rate of 65, and some more. The older our roads become, we will increase in speed, for we only want good tracks to equal England.—*Scientific American.*

☞ The Newburyport Union states that the government has refunded the money, with interest, which was raised by the ladies of that town for the relief of the volunteers under Gen. Cushing. The ladies intend to create a fund out of the money for the relief of the poor and destitute of their town.

Pennsylvania Election.

ARMSTRONG.—We are rejoiced to learn that our friend JOHN S. RHEY, Esq., has been elected to the Assembly from Armstrong county, by 100 majority. We have not learned the fate of the balance of the ticket.

CRAWFORD.—We hear that the whigs have carried their Representative ticket in Crawford county. This was to have been expected. The Democracy of that county have been doing badly for some years past. They ought to be ashamed of themselves.

GOOD NEWS FROM BEDFORD.

We learn by a dispatch to a friend in this city that the whole Democratic ticket has been elected in Bedford county. Good licks!

CLARION COUNTY.—A gentleman direct from Clarion, informs us that the majority for Gamble in that County is 900. Klingensmith, the independent candidate for Sheriff is elected by about 100 majority.

OHIO.

HARRISON COUNTY.—From the Cadiz *Sentinel* we learn that the whole Whig ticket is elected, with the exception of the Sheriff.

GUERNSEY.—The *Jeffersonian*, at Cambridge, brings us the cheering news that the entire Democratic ticket is elected in that county, by majorities ranging from 150 to 450 votes.

BELMONT.—The same paper has a rumor from Belmont county that Weir, the Democratic candidate for Representative, and Kelley, the democratic candidate for Treasurer, are elected.

JEFFERSON.—Old Jefferson has done nobly. The Steubenville *News* gives the result in that county, as follows:

Representative,	Russell, Dem.	111 majority.
Sheriff,	Thomas, "	502 "
Treasurer,	Mooney, "	145 "
Pros. Attorney,	Mason, "	177 "
Recorder,	Beatty, Whig;	50 "
Commissioner,	McCoy, Dem.	113 "
Coroner,	McIntire, dem.;	123 "
Poor H. Director,	Hartford, dem.;	191 "

This is the most signal triumph (says the News) that the Democracy of this county have had for years:—The old county is waking up and may be *relied* on by our friends in future.

CARROLL.—We learn by a gentleman from Carrollton, that the entire whig ticket has been elected in Carroll County.

COLUMBIANA.—The Democrats have carried old Columbiana by a majority of about 1000. This is a great triumph. Our friend MORGAN of the Patriot, has of course been elected Treasurer.

Iowa.—Official Vote.

The official vote of this State has at last been published. It stands thus:

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

Pattersons, McKean,	11,762
Patterson's majority,	712

SECRETARY.

Williams, Allison,	12,105
Williams' majority	1,192

TREASURER.

Gillespie, Stewart,	11,970
Gillespie's majority,	1,689

This is inclusive of the Pottawatimie vote.

Tragedy in York, Pa:

A York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger of the 5th, says:—

For many years, the inhabitants of our quiet town have not been so much excited as yesterday; the circumstances being as follows:—A man by the name of Jacob Lauck, residing about six miles from here, in this county, in the direction of New Holland, who has been for some time partially deranged, and has been three different times at the Asylum in Philadelphia, came into town, and about 3½ o'clock rode down Main street, armed with a rifle and pair of pistols, all charged, styling himself the "Flying Indian," and when opposite the residence of Maj. George Hay, he halted his horse and shot through the window at Major Hay—the horse moving, however, caused him to miss his aim. He then road at full speed down Main street and took the Carlisle road. The Maj. mounted his horse, and pursued him, and when about two miles from town, he met Henry Ilgenfritz, a young man from town, and a lime-burner, who both mounted his horse, and pursued Lauck, while the Major ran through the fields, with the intention of getting in the road, some distance ahead of him, and stopping him. Ilgenfritz and the lime-burner, in the meantime, caught up within about fifteen yards of Lauck, and as Ilgenfritz was about dismounting, he turned and shot him, the ball entering his breast on the right side, and taking a downward direction. He fell from his horse, and died in about two hours.

Lauck was pursued by A. Welsh and H. Eberhart, and taken, fifteen miles from town, and brought in last night and committed to the county prison. Many of the people, thinking he was not insane, manifested a strong disposition to lynch him.

The deceased was a very worthy young man, who has left a wife to morn his loss.

Speculations of a Whig Writer.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, speculates as follows. The J. of C. is well known to be a Taylor paper.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6th.

The "Union" states the number of the Whig members elect of the next House to be 112, and of the Democrats 110. Of the eight members to be chosen in Mississippi and Louisiana, the Union calculates upon the whole, is pretty sure of seven, and every one concedes six. Thus the Democrats will certainly have 116 members, while the Whigs will have 114. There is a mistake of one in this estimate. But it is really very probable that the Democrats will gain one in Mississippi. Some of the Whig papers have affected great indifference to the political character of the House; and have even stated that the Whig majority would be greatly embarrassed, and the Administration put to a nonplus, by being obliged to assume the responsibility of public measure. Gen. Taylor as long ago as last June, was told by a Southern member, that the Democrats would probably have a majority. The President did not consider it a matter of regret at all, and remarked that he had no doubt that a Democratic majority would make good laws; and if they made unconstitutional laws, there was a power to arrest them.

But I do not think the Whig party—for I suppose there is a Whig party—are quite prepared for this self-denying policy. The Whig party, so far as it is a party, is bound up in, and pledged to a certain system of measures—which the majority of the other party oppose. The Whig party, when it ceases to give a warm and zealous support to that system, ceases to be a party. Moreover, as a party, and a party in full possession of power and of executive patronage, it must necessarily and instinctively seek to perpetuate itself; and it would be a queer way of consolidating its interests, to begin by giving to the adverse party all the honors influence and *prestige* of the popular branch of Congress.

A pretty figure this all-conquering Whig Taylor party, crowned with laurels freshly plucked, will make as a majority, in the popular branch of Congress—with no party to its organization—in a minority in every committe—without the power to represent their views through a single committee! It is a queer state of things that can render the Whigs willing to be put in this humiliating position, for the sake of concealing their projects. Parties generally seek for victory, in order to establish their policy; but it seems that the party which lately triumphed had no object in view but to hide their principles—and endeavor to throw into oblivion their favorite measures.

☞ Solonque, the black Emperor of Hayti, we see it stated, has forwarded $38,000 to London to purchase a crown for his woolly head. The Senate fixed his salary at $150,000, but subsequently added $50,000 for "pin money" for the Empress.

Our Youthful Days.

Youth never comes but once! Hence we should in our youthful days, improve our time. The sun rises in the east, and rolls on in his upward course until noontime, when it gradually descends and hides himself in the west. So with youth. It rises in the morning of life, and keeps rising until noontime of life, when old age, with all her infirmities, comes upon us. The youth should not undervalue their days, for the day is coming when all this world's riches would be given for the return of one hour mis-improved. Boys, do not misspend your time, but improve every moment as it flies, and you will reap your reward hereafter.

☞ The supreme court of Ohio have decided that the 6 per cent, on their profits which the banks are bound to pay to that state must be paid out of the dividends before the expenses of the bank are deducted.

☞ Charles Nichols, Esq., United States Consul at Amsterdam, and Mr. J. Evans Priest, bearer of dispatches to this Goverment from our Charge at Guatemala, have just arrived at New York.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

DISTRICTS.	GAMBLE.	Fuller.	VINCENT.	Bidlett.
1st Ward, Pittsburgh,	166	254	162	248
2d " "	159	282	167	273
3d " "	409	321	415	306
4th " "	145	277	153	268
5th " "	301	212	305	206
6th " "	168	242	186	224
7th " "	65	72	68	72
8th " "	90	86	95	84
9th " "	46	73	43	69
1st Ward, Allegheny,	95	261	100	241
2d " "	102	179	104	177
3d " "	180	206	183	199
4th " "	195	270	200	269
Lawrenceville	94	62	98	59
Sharpsburgh	46	100	49	90
Pros. Attorney, Mason, "	93	54	91	49
Birmingham	167	114	172	108
McKeesport	58	92	59	86
South Pittsburgh	133	97	133	95
Duquesne	13	38	8	42
East Birmingham	27	35	27	35
Pitt	48	64	46	67
Upper St. Clair	88	113	89	114
West Elizabeth	32	25	31	22
Ohio	63	112	59	112
South Fayette	60	103	63	98
Indiana	84	114	84	114
Ross	48	88	50	87
Lower St. Clair	193	191	197	182
Franklin	85	69	85	69
Versailles	40	72	40	71
Mifflin	56	99	54	99
Tarentum Borough	41	45	37	46
East Deer	41	136	31	132
Plum	82	87	81	87
Wilkins	82	158	77	186
Snowden	48	111	43	107
Jefferson	78	76	77	74
Pine	131	109	41	107
West Deer	30	99	37	96
Moon	114	37	114	37
Reserve	21	27	5	27
Baldwin	46	104	46	101
Robinson	122	99	120	101
North Fayette	102	62	109	56
Findley	140	85	137	85
Peebles	119	170	101	174
West Elizabeth	32	25	31	22
Elizabeth Tp	153	217	156	203
Elizabeth Bo	64	97	60	99
Shaler	55	87	51	79
Patton	40	93	39	94
	5103	6263	5023	6082

ASSEMBLY.

DISTRICTS.	DEMOCRAT. McCLINTOCK.	RICHEY.	MOFFATT.	SCOTT.	WHIG. WALKER.	MILLER.	LEE.	EWING.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st Ward	180	164	167	160	237	236	217	237
2d do	195	158	167	167	277	283	243	286
3d do	449	410	411	417	307	306	272	307
4th do	192	146	143	146	270	273	237	274
5th do	355	308	310	311	204	208	155	207
6th do	195	176	179	179	224	222	199	229
7th do	73	64	64	66	78	77	71	76
8th do	108	95	96	95	84	80	72	86
9th do	61	46	47	47	69	69	57	71
ALLEGHENY. 1st Wd.	108	95	102	95	241	240	231	242
2d do	105	100	127	101	166	174	173	167
3d do	193	166	187	181	197	199	200	196
4th do	217	202	212	204	251	252	243	256
Pitt Tp	53	51	50	51	64	62	64	64
Peebles	167	119	120	121	155	164	147	162
Wilkins	111	29	83	82	188	177	165	184
Plum	85	79	83	83	87	87	85	87
Versailles	43	41	34	41	68	71	70	78
Elizabeth Tp	230	220	224	245	131	152	149	155
Jefferson	81	79	80	77	67	72	72	72
Snowden	49	46	49	51	108	103	112	107
Mifflin	105	84	98	99	49	54	52	54
Baldwin	48	46	47	47	104	104	102	104
U. St. Clair	90	80	82	87	114	112	116	116
L. St. Clair	252	184	200	202	182	178	134	212
Robinson	124	146	120	122	93	93	78	94
N. Fayette	103	86	105	107	60	61	62	58
S. Fayette	64	58	61	63	98	97	97	94
Findley	142	138	142	141	85	85	86	84
Moon	115	105	114	115	36	37	36	37
Ohio	63	64	62	62	113	113	113	114
Franklin	85	85	85	85	69	68	69	69
Ross	55	54	54	54	82	79	82	82
Reserve	20	20	20	20	27	27	26	27
Pine	131	131	131	131	108	103	108	108
Shaler	65	58	61	69	82	69	80	79
West Deer	28	27	27	27	102	102	102	102
East Deer	44	43	42	41	131	129	130	132
Indiana	85	83	85	84	112	111	115	113
Sharpsburgh	54	49	49	49	92	92	90	92
Lawrenceville	99	93	94	94	60	60	56	61
Manchester	96	88	92	86	53	59	39	53
S. Pittsburgh	158	133	136	136	82	86	65	86
Birmingham	182	172	172	172	100	104	89	103
McKeesport	77	50	51	66	49	98	81	99
W. Elizabeth	33	35	36	35	19	21	21	21
Bor. Elizabeth	64	62	61	67	86	86	97	96
Patton	45	39	39	39	92	94	89	93
E. Birmingham	30	27	29	27	32	30	31	31
Duquesne bor.	16	12	15	14	39	36	38	38
Turtetum bor.	42	41	41	41	44	45	46	45
	5770	5088	5292	5292	5978	5934	5563	6041

	Sheriff. Miller,	Coyle,	Prot'y. Hays,	Coyle,	Com. Wiares,	Mitchell,
1st ward, Pittsburgh	171	238	167	238	169	239
2d " "	171	269	166	261	169	267
3d " "	435	324	423	299	422	299
4th " "	144	293	140	272	145	269
5th " "	323	193	302	200	311	192
6th " "	170	234	188	211	193	214
7th " "	65	75	89	75	71	69
8th " "	100	78	96	84	114	65
9th " "	48	69	40	71	47	68
1st ward Allegheny	93	261	89	238	98	241
2d " "	93	202	80	173	93	179
3d " "	173	217	178	205	180	200
4th " "	195	270	175	269	190	266
Pitt township	53	63	42	73	61	51
Peebles	113	180	112	177	134	143
Wilkins	82	186	83	183	103	161
Plum	83	87	81	88	89	81
Versailles	40	70	34	78	41	69
Elizabeth tp	160	222	195	175	171	184
Jefferson	89	66	75	80	78	76
Snowden	58	103	36	131	56	102
Mifflin	101	54	98	57	106	47
Baldwin	51	101	42	106	47	104
Upper St. Clair	99	107	55	146	92	110
Lower St. Clair	233	153	162	230	232	145
Robinson	125	95	113	107	133	89
North Fayette	106	63	92	66	117	47
South Fayette	61	98	49	112	65	95
Findley	134	83	140	82	139	84
Moon	112	39	111	37	113	38
Ohio	64	113	63	113	66	111
Franklin	85	69	85	69	86	68
Ross	51	86	52	83	51	82
Reserve	17	26	18	27	19	25
Pine	133	106	134	106	133	104
Shaler	60	81	61	79	57	80
West Deer	29	102	30	101	29	102
Tarentum	41	44	39	43	39	46
East Deer	39	132	36	130	46	138
Indiana	83	116	85	113	85	114
Sharpsburgh	46	95	48	95	46	93
Lawrenceville	96	56	96	59	95	60
Manchester	92	51	88	50	90	50
South Pittsburgh	149	81	140	85	137	87
Birmingham	161	107	164	111	168	101
McKeesport	67	91	59	88	56	88
West Elizabeth	37	20	35	19	35	21
Elizabeth Borough	62	96	63	95	60	100
Patton	39	94	40	92	40	92
East Birmingham	23	37	27	34	31	30
Duquesne	14	39	9	40	11	41
	6230	6126	6029	6123	6359	5899

	TREA'R. John Morrison,	Thomas McCullough.	AUDITOR. Andrew McCleaster	John Byers.	CORON'R. William Arbuckle.	Elnathan Ross.
1st Ward, Pittsburgh	169	243	158	246	164	241
2d " "	189	249	154	279	157	273
3d " "	423	295	402	310	396	295
4th " "	146	275	138	270	148	265
5th " "	305	195	295	207	313	196
6th " "	187	219	177	218	180	207
7th " "	70	70	65	72	36	99
8th " "	92	85	88	86	93	78
9th " "	90	70	46	74	52	66
1st Ward, Allegheny	79	261	95	244	110	238
2d " "	43	265	92	171	97	162
3d " "	86	202	175	195	178	193
4th " "	153	317	189	266	192	267
Pitt Township	58	56	49	64	66	51
Peebles	142	142	113	171	87	170
Wilkins	80	187	80	183	72	188
Plum	85	83	83	87	84	85
Versailles	42	70	42	70	42	70
Elizabeth Township	204	167	160	203	172	187
Jefferson	76	76	77	75	79	74
Snowden	62	108	43	110	43	108
Mifflin	100	51	97	51	93	55
Baldwin	60	101	45	104	47	102
Upper St. Clair	112	92	87	113	99	100
Lower St. Clair	237	151	186	179	237	147
Robinson	126	88	123	99	142	75
North Fayette	115	52	116	50	109	47
South Fayette	62	97	63	95	64	95
Findley	144	83	152	72	137	83
Moon	112	36	112	38	111	39
Ohio	44	121	65	110	90	86
Franklin	70	84	85	69	91	63
Ross	41	97	52	85	52	79
Reserve	12	34	20	23	17	22
Pine	118	131	123	108	131	105
Shaler	54	86	59	82	56	80
Tarentum Borough	40	44	40	44	44	46
West Deer	28	104	29	99	29	100
East Deer	43	123	42	129	51	115
Indiana	77	121	85	114	87	109
Sharpsburgh	45	96	47	93	42	97
Lawrenceville	95	55	95	57	99	50
Manchester	77	77	89	51	93	50
South Pittsburgh	145	81	134	81	136	80
Birmingham	234	48	164	104	147	118
McKeesport	55	91	56	87	56	85
West Elizabeth	34	21	35	20	40	18
Elizabeth Borough	64	95	60	98	62	93
Patton	39	94	40	93	37	93
East Birmingham	33	29	25	35	23	34
Duquesne Borough	12	46	10	40	13	34
	5149	6174	5067	6028	5196	5814

☞ NATIVE VOTE.—For Canal Commissioner, Mr. Cleaver received 523 votes; for Senator, Mr. Smith had 586; for Assembly, Levery had 558, Morgan 509, Speer 572, and Wadlow 515 votes. For Sheriff, Mr. Greencupp received 540. For Prothonotary, Mr. Hamilton received 572 votes. Stoddart, for Treasurer, received 496. Strohm, for Commissioner, received 564 votes. Moorhead, for Auditor, received 576, and Laddo, for Corner, 542 votes, in the County.

☞ NOTICE EVERY ONE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkesville, Kentucky from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hale & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, of 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their sole and only agent for supplying sub-agents in western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine, purporting to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Company; some black, some white, said to be made from the Original American Oil. D. Hale & Co., the only and sole proprietors of the true and original American Oil, DO NOT NOR NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE that Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street is the ONL