The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1849.

Our Triumph in Pennsylvania.

The Washington *Union*, after giving returns from Pennsylvania showing the complete triumph of the Democracy, asks: "Will no disaster shock the administration into their senses? Will no rebuke, no reaction of the popular sentiment, however great and however uniform, recall them from their blunders—arrest their rage of proscription—and make them reelect in some degree the public sentiment, which they have so egregiously miscalculated, and the great principles which they have grossly violated? We have fought this battle in the face of the President's victory last fall, in the face of his tour, whilst the eloquence of his speeches is still resounding in the ears of the people! and amid the panic of the tariff, the alarm of the iron and coal men in Allegheny, and the other districts which have made an issue on the tariff at this election. And what already do we collect? "In Allegheny, where Pittsburgh is situated—Pittsburgh, where the President delivered his great tariff speech—we are reported to have gained about 2,500 majority; in Lancaster, which was one of his principal stopping-places, and where the famous Thaddeus Stevens lives, we are said to have gained about 2,800; in York, where he first planted the sole of his foot on entering the State, we gain about 500. In fact, wherever we look, though under the spell of the enchantment from his eloquence and his influence, he has lost ground.—The reaction is going on; the regency is repudiated. Suppose the congressional election of Pennsylvania had taken place this fall, instead of the last, what is now the nice question of a majority in the House of Representatives would be no question at all. We should have carried Congress by a most decisive majority."

The Harrisburgh *Union* thus alludes to the extraordinary, but unsuccessful efforts of the Whigs to carry the State. The campaign was opened on the part of the Whigs by Gov. Johnston parading Gen. Taylor through Pennsylvania, in August, with a set speech put in his mouth, that he was the special friend of American manufactures and particularly the friend of the iron interest. He was in favor of specific duties, and was even willing to violate his pledge of not interfering with the action of Congress, by *recommending* a change in the Tariff. Then came forward HENRY M. FULLER, who stumped the State from the Delaware to Pittsburgh, and from the Maryland to the N. York line, promising all things to all men—better protection to the iron and coal interests, more work to the laborers, higher prices to the farmers, and above all he was to complete the North Branch canal, and redeem a large portion of the State debt at the same time. He was a Native, an Irishman, the friend of the German farmers, and a Free Soiler, to suit circumstances. The Governor, too, tried his hand at bargaining with the Natives in Philadelphia, and the Free Soilers in the North;—but the violated pledges of the late campaign stood out in bold relief in the memory of the people of Pennsylvania, and they were determined to rebuke both the National and State administrations.

"The verdict pronounced on this occasion is clearly a verdict of the people against the unscrupulous men who thought they could practice deception at every election; for never was there a greater effort made in an ordinary contest, than was made by Johnston, Fuller, and the Custom House and Post Office employees of Pennsylvania. Thousands of dollars were raised and distributed by these Government officials, yet all was in vain, for they were doomed to defeat.

Taken as a whole, the victory of Tuesday is most cheering to the heart of every Democrat, and is such a rebuke, as must convince every candid man that the National and State Administrations have lost the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania."

The Federal Papers Philosophising.

Our dearly beloved friend Deacon WUTZ is still lecturing on Railroads, and has abjured politics for the present. He hates politics.

The Washington *Republic* of Friday and Saturday has not a single word in relation to the Pennsylvania Election. The paper is unusually stupid, and is firing its puny pop-guns at the *Union*. The thunder storm in the old Keystone state has evidently frightened the editors of the "organ."

The Philadelphia *News* is furnishing essays on "what Poets should be ?" and has a long discussion on "Capital and Labor." We would not be astonished to find the News breaking ground in favor of Free Trade, like his brother whig of the N. Y. Mirror! When a thing becomes popular, the whigs are sure to embrace it.

Bedford County, Official.

The last Bedford *Gazette* removes all doubt as to the result in that county: The Democrats have carried their entire ticket, as will be seen by the following figures:

DEM.		CANAL COMMISSIONER.		(WHIG.
John A. Gamble	2679	Henry M. Fuller	2525	
		REPRESENTATIVE.		
Samuel Robinson	2566	Solomon Mason	2550	
John Cessna	2563	David Mann, Jr.	2488	
		COMMISSIONER.		
George F. Steel	2585	Saml. S. Stuckey	2483	
		TREASURER.		
William Schaffer	2591	John Arnold	2503	
		AUDITOR.		
James Cessna	2541	Eli Miller	2503	
		DIRECTOR.		
Daniel Lake	2558	Levi Evans	2530	

Dr. McClintock.

The Harrisburgh *Keystone* says: "It is reported that Dr. M'Clintock, one of the democratic candidates for the house of representatives in Allegheny, is elected. Although this result was entirely unexpected to us, in a county so largely federal as Allegheny, it is probably so. Dr. M'Clintock has long enjoyed a well merited and substantial popularity, not only in Allegheny county, but wherever he is known. This is one among the many gratifying results of Tuesday last."

Mr. Calhoun.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Telegraph* of the 8th instant, in noticing the statement emanating with Philadelphia *American and Gazette*, that Mr. Calhoun contemplated resigning his seat in the Senate, says:

"A rumor has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Mr. Calhoun contemplated resigning his seat in the Senate at an early day.

"We have it in our power to state on good authority that no such intention has been either expressed or entertained by Mr. Calhoun, and that the rumor is entirely without foundation."

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH LINE.—The editor of the Mercer Luminary had a visit a few evenings since, from Mr. J. Pew, who has under way the establishment of a Telegraph line from Fredonia, New York, to Pittsburgh, via Warren, Waterford, Meadville, Greenville, Mercer and New Castle. The editor says, "Mr. P. has met with encouragement sufficient to justify the undertaking, from Fredonia to Mercer, and whether it will be continued through here, or take some other route will depend altogether on the liberality of our citizens, in their subscription to the stock of the company."

☞ The late Miss Dermitt has left some $20,000 to charitable institutions in New York.

PENNSYLVANIA REDEEMED!

A Democratic Majority in both branches of the Legislature!

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF COONS!!

We publish below corrected tables, by which it will be seen that the Democrats will have a majority in each branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature. This is indeed glorious news! Notwithstanding President Taylor and Governor Johnston exhibited themselves to the people, and melted the hearts of whiggery with their eloquence—notwithstanding the most dismal tales were told by the Federalists and Conservatives in relation to the awful "ruin" produced by the Tariff of 1846; and notwithstanding the pockets, the passions, and prejudices of the people were appealed to, so as to ensure the overthrow of Democracy *it was all of no avail!* The Administration at Washington was too corrupt and proscriptive to save Whiggery. The Democracy occupy their former proud and glorious position, and Pennsylvania is again the KEYSTONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC ARCH!

The Senate all Right!

	Dem.	Fed.
I—Philadelphia city,	2	2
II—Philadelphia County,	2	1
III—Montgomery,	1	1
IV—Chester and Delaware,	1	1
V—Berks,	1	1
VI—Bucks,	1	1
VII—Lancaster and Lebanon,	1	2
VIII—Schuylkill, Monroe, Carbon & Pike,	1	
IX—Northampton and Lehigh,	1	
X—Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming,	1	
XI—Bradford and Tioga,	1	
XII—Lycoming, Clinton, Sullivan, and Centre,	1	
XIII—Luzerne and Columbia,	1	
XIV—Dauphin and Northumberland,	1	
XV—Cumberland and Perry,	1	
XVI—Union, Mifflin, and Juniata,	1	
XVII—York,	1	1
XVIII—Adams and Franklin,	1	
XIX—Huntington, Blair, Bedford,	1	
XX—Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana,	1	1
XXI—Westmoreland and Somerset,	1	
XXII—Fayette and Green,	1	
XXIII—Washington,		1
XXIV—Allegheny and Butler,	1	2
XXV—Crawford and Venango,	1	1
XXVI—Beaver and Mercer,	1	
XXVII—Erie,	1	
XXVIII—Warren, Jefferson, Elk, &c.,	1	
	17	16

☞ The Senate is composed of 33 members. The House of Representatives of 100. The Democrats will have at least 60 members; securing a large majority on joint ballot.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	1849.		1848.	
	Dem.	Fed.	Dem.	Fed.
Adams,	0	1	0	1
Allegheny, 1 gain.	3	0	4	
Bedford, 1	0	2 gain.	2	0
Berks, 4	0	4	0	
Bucks, 1	0	2 gain.	3	0
Blair, 0	1	0	1	
Bradford, 2	0	2	0	
Centre and Clearfield 2	0	2	0	
Chester, 0	3	0	4	
Cambria, 1 gain.	0	0	1	
Cumberland 2—1 gain.	0	1	1	
Columbia, 0	1 gain.	0	1	
Dauphin, 0	2	0	2	
Delaware, 0	1	0	1	
Franklin, 0	2	0	2	
Fayette, 2	0	2	0	
Greene, 1	0	0	1	
Huntingdon 0	1	0	1	
Lancaster, 0	5	0	5	
Lebanon, 0	1	0	1	
Lehigh and Carbon, 2	0	2	0	
Lycoming, Clinton, &c 2	0	2	0	
Mercer, 2—1 gain.	0	1	1	
Miffin, 1	0	1	0	
Montgomery 3	0	3	0	
Northampton & Monroe, 3	0	3	0	
Northumd'l, 1	0	1	0	
Perry, 1	0	1	0	
Phila. City, 0	5	0	5	
" County, 8 gain.	0	8	0	
Schuylkill, 1 gain.	1	0	2	
Susquehanna & Wyom'g 2	0	2	0	
Somerset, 0	1	0	1	
Tioga, 1	0	1	0	
Wayne and Pike, 1	0	1	0	
Westmore'd 3	0	3	0	
York, 3	0	3	0	
Total, 52	30	42	40	

Money and Business Matters.

THE ERIE BANK.—This institution has resumed specie payments, and in noting the fact, the Erie (Pa.) Gazette says:

"We learn from those who are well informed, that its former liabilities have been honorably cancelled, and it is now placed upon a healthy and permanent basis. Its notes are redeemed in this city at 1 per cent."

We guess it will bear watching still.

The total amount of gold received in this country from California, up to the 1st of October 10, (which includes the Empire City,) was about $3,000,000; and it is estimated that at least $5,000,000, in specie, has been taken to that country, for the purchase of gold dust, and by emigrants.

The Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Boston have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., the Hope 3 per cent.; the Neptune 8 per cent; and the Suffolk 4 per cent.

The New York letter, of Thursday evening, to the Philadelphia American, says:

"The fancy stock market continues to decline. The bears are pressing the market, and there is no nerve in the bulls. Governments are steady, and in moderate request.

"There is rather more doing in freights. Engagements at previous rates 3d. for corn, 6s7d. for flour. To Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. flour 1s. 4d. To Hamburg, 500 bbls. oil at 2 cents, and 40,000 gallons 2½ cents, and a parcel of grease at ½d.

"Iron is in demand at $29. 6 months, for Scotch pig, but holders do not willingly sell. The stock is about equal to two years consumption. Bars are dull. A contract for a large lot of Railroad bars has been made with an English house, at $33, delivered at New Orleans, short ton.

"A sale of crude turpentine has been made, but I could not trace it. Sales of 100 bbls. Spirits at 33 cents."

The New York Post says of the California gold at the mint:

"The previous arrivals are not delivered from the mint, to which they were sent. One million, it is estimated, has come by the Empire City; and by those fully connected with and engaged in the California trade, it is said that over ten millions of gold dust will certainly arrive within the next four or five months.

"Sales at the stock Exchange.—$6,000 Treasury notes, 108@108½; U. S.'s' 6's, 1856, 103; $41,500 do. do., 1867, 111; $1,500 do. do., 1863, 111; 100 shares Canton company 38½."

VIRTUE.—We copy the following brief but beautiful passage from the Albany *Citizen*.

"The creations of the sculptor may mould into dust; the wealth of the hard may whither—thrones of conquerers may be shivered by an opposition power into atoms; the fame of the warrior may no longer be hymned by the recording minstrel; the hope may be disappointed but that which hallows the cottage and sheds a glory around the palace—*virtue*—shall never decay. It is celebrated by the angels of God—is a written on the pillars of heaven, and reflected down to earth."

Annexation of Canada.

Political affairs in Canada are fast gathering to a crisis. Heretofore we have paid but little attention to the newspaper talk about annexation, in the belief that there was no real desire on the part of the Colonists to dissolve their union with the Parent Country. Our own experience in politics has proven to us how such agitations are started, and kept up, by very insignificant causes.

But we have under estimated the power and zeal of the Canadian annexationists; as we are inclined to believe from recent reports of their proceedings. The names of men in high places—men who *lead* the Colonies—are announced as the active friends of immediate annexation.—Meetings have been held, and the press has become earnest and eloquent, on the subject. In the meantime, we do not see that the other party is doing anything.

We have just read an Address "*To the People of Lower Canada in favor of Annexation to the United States.*" It is exceedingly well written. It begins by setting forth the evils of the Colonial system. The policy of the British Government is ruinous to the Canadas. We quote a paragraph. "Our Provincial Government and Civic Corporations, embarrassed; our Banking and other securities greatly depreciated; our mercantile and agricultural interests alike unprosperous; real estate scarcely saleable upon any terms; our unrivalled rivers, lakes and canals almost unused; whilst commerce abandons our shores; the circulating capital amassed under a more favorable system dissipated, with none from any quarter to replace it!! Thus, without available capital, unable to effect a loan with Foreign States, or with the Mother Country, although offering security greatly superior to that which readily obtains money both from the United States and Great Britain when other than colonists are the applicants;—crippled, therefore, and checked in the full career of private and public enterprise, this possession of the British Crown—our country—stands before the world in humiliating contrast with its immediate neighbors, exhibiting every symptom of a nation fast sinking to decay."

The authors next proceed to notice the remedies which have been proposed, viz:

1. "Revival of Protection in the markets of the United Kingdom."

2. "The Protection of Home Manufactures."

3. "A Federal Union of the British American Provinces."

4. The Independence of the British North American Colonies as a Federal Republic."

5. "Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, as respects the products of the farm, the forest and the mine."

All these are deemed inefficient and impracticable. We quote from the Address:

6. Of all the remedies that have been suggested for the acknowledged and insufferable ills with which our country is afflicted, there remains but one to be considered. It propounds a sweeping and important change in our political and social condition, involving considerations which demand our most serious examination. This final remedy consists in a "friendly and peaceful sepa ration from British connexion, and a Union upon equitable terms with the great North American Confederacy of Sovereign States."

We would premise that towards Great Britain we entertain none other than sentiments of kindness and respect. Without her consent we consider separation as neither practicable nor desirable. But the Colonial Policy of the Parent State the avowals of her leading statesmen, the public sentiments of the Empire, present unmistakeable and significant indications of the appreciation of Colonial connection. That it is the resolve of England to invest us with the attributes and compel us to assume the burdens of independence is no longer problematical. The threatened withdrawal of her troops from other colonies—the continuance of her military protection to ourselves only on condition that we shall defray the attendant expenditure, betoken indications towards our country, against which it is weakness in us not to provide.

After a succinct statement of the anticipated gains to the Canadas in Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures &c., the address concludes as follows.

But other advantages than those having a bearing on our material interests may be foretold. It would change the ground of political contest between races and parties, allay and obliterate those irritations and conflicts of rancor and recrimination which have hitherto disfigured our social fabric. Already in anticipation, has its harmonious influence been felt—the harbinger, may it be hoped of a lasting oblivion on dissensions among all classes, creeds and parties in the country. Changing a subordinate for an independent condition, we would take our station among the nations of the earth.

We have, now, no voice in the affairs of the Empire, nor do we share in its honors or emoluments. England is our *Parent* State, with whom we have no *equality*, but towards whom we stand in the simple relationship of obedience. But as citizens of the United States the public service of the nation would be open to us—a field for high and honorable distinction, on which we and our posterity might enter on terms of *perfect equality*.

Nor would the amicable separation of Canada from Great Britain be fraught with advantages to us alone. The relief to the Parent State from the large expenditure now incurred in the military occupation of the country,—the removal of the many causes of collision with the United States, which result from the contiguity of mutual territories so extensive,—the benefit of the larger market which the increasing prosperity of Canada would create, are considerations which, in the minds of many of her ablest Statesmen, render our incorporation with the United States a desirable consummation.

To the United States also the annexation of Canada presents many important inducements.—The withdrawal of so powerful a nation from their borders, by whom in time of war the immense and growing commerce of the lakes would be jeopardized—the ability to dispense with the costly but effectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles—the large accession to their income from our Customs—the unrestricted use of the St. Lawrence, the natural highway from the Western States to the Ocean are objects for attainment of which the most substantial equivalent would undoubtedly be conceded.

FELLOW-COLONISTS,

We have thus laid before you our views and convictions on a momentous question—involving a change, which, though contemplated by many of us with varied feelings and emotions, we all believe to be inevitable;—one which it is now our duty to provide for, and lawfully to promote.

We addressed you without prejudice or partiality,—in the spirit of sincerity and truth—in the interest solely of our common country,—and our single aim is its safety and welfare. If to your judgment and reason our object and aim at this time is deemed laudable and right, we ask an oblivion of past dissensions; and from all, without distinction or origin, party or creed that earnest and cordial co-operation in such lawful, prudent and judicious means, as may best conduct us to our common destiny.

An overruling conviction, then of its necessity, and a high sense of the duty we owe to our country, a duty which we can neither disregard nor postpone, impel us to entertain the idea of separation; and whatever negotiations may eventuate with Great Britain, a grateful liberality on the part of Canada should mark every proceeding.

The proposed union would render Canada a field for American capital, into which it would enter as freely for the prosecution of public works and private enterise, as into any of the present States.

☞ Rev. Cyrus A. Wilson, of Little Rock, Arkansas, died at that place on the 22d ultimo, after a week's severe illness. He was Receiver of Public Moneys, which office he held at the time of his death.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ A wild cat was shot on Saturday last about two miles from Poughkeepsie by Mr. Geo. Warrell. It was in a tree, from which Mr. W. brought it down. It was of a large size, being 3 feet long, 2 feet 3 inches high, and weighed 28 pounds.

☞ A girl named Newman drowned herself in the Connecticut River, at Cabotville, on Thursday morning last, in consequence, as the Springfield Republican says, of having been brought into disgrace by novel reading and bad company.

☞ A late English paper says: "It is a remarkable and scientific fact that all the later improvements in cotton-weaving machinery have come from the United States."

☞ Mr. Samuel Gurney, a well know and eminent English banker, has written a letter, in which he declares it is his opinion that both France and England are on the eve of bankruptcy.

☞ There are over 4,000 Princes in Germany, who received annually from the people over two hundred millions of dollars, while a laborer works eighteen hours out of twenty-four for seventy-two cents per week.

In Sumterville, S. C., John A. Colclough, Jr., was shot and killed by Richard Marshall, to whose house he went with another gentleman to protect Marshall's wife against his ill-treatment. The murderer is arrested.

☞ An English journal mentions that the family of Oliver Cromwell has just become extinct in the person of Mrs. Russell, daughter of the late Mr. Oliver Cromwell, the biographer of the Protector, from whom he descended in the direct line.

☞ A chap advertises in New York, to deliver a lecture upon gold digging. He is to appear in the indentical dress which he wore at the mines, with pick-axe, shovel and tin-pan in hand, and will proceed to dig some gold upon the stage, and wash the earth before the audience.

☞ On the evening of the 27th ult., the river bank at Morganza, in Point Coupee, La., caved in, carrying away about two acres of ground. Mr. Bissett, proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Boyd and two negro men, lost their lives by being engulphed.

☞ Mrs. Rutter, wife of Mr. Henry Rutter, living near the Opequon, in Frederic county, Va., committed suicide on Wednesday night week, by hanging. She left a family of six children, the youngest but two months old.

☞ George Null, who killed a colored man in Waynesboro,' Pa., was, on Tuesday, arrested in Catoctin mountain, Md., near Hamburg—and, being brought before the Mayor of Frederick city, was committed.

☞ Workmen at the various arsenals of construction of the United States are now busily engaged in the alteration of the flint muskets into percussion. The latter, having been tested in the Mexican war, and during the British operations against the Affghans, will probably be adopted in the service of all civilized countries.

☞ Col. Samuel Bunch, who commanded a regiment in the Indian wars of Gen. Jackson, and also at the battle of the Horse-shoe, died on the 5th inst. in Granger county, Tenn.

☞ A small specimen of pure gold has been exhibited to the editors of the National Intelligencer, by a gentleman of Washington city, which is said to have been found on one of the tributaries of the Potomac, distant from the Capitol about fifteen miles.

☞ Constable Moon and others, were watching at the Bridge at Wilmington, Del., on Monday and Tuesday night last, for fourteen slaves who had run away. Eleven of them belonged to Wm. Moffatt, and two to George Casey, both of Kent co., Md. The slaves made good their escape.

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER.—The following letter and new regulations in the Pension Office at Washington, were received by me a few days ago, and as they are quite different from those formerly established for procuring Land Warrants, by publishing the following it may save much trouble to soldiers living, and the heirs of those deceased.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

PITTSBURGH, *Oct.* 12, 1849.

P. S. Young West was a private in Capt. Guthrie's company, 11th Reg't Infantry. He died in the United States' service in Mexico.

PENSION OFFICE, *Oct.* 5, 1849.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 22d ult: you are respectfully informed that before the claim to land in the case of Charles J. West, deceased, can be allowed, the witnesses by whom the heirship is sought to be established, must return satisfactory answers under oath to the enclosed printed interrogatories. The witnesses named in the papers now on file, are James Burley and Wilson Alexander.

So soon as the above requirement shall have been complied with, the case will be disposed of.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't Serv't,
J. L. EDWARDS.

WM. B. FOSTER, Esq., Pittsbugh, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, Sept 5, 1849.

SIR: In view of the many frauds attempted to be practiced upon the Pension Office, by persons claiming the benefit of the act of 11th February, 1847, I have to recommend the adoption, by you, of a rule, in addition to those already adopted, requiring that the witnesses should answer the following questions:

Were you acquainted with A B?
Where, when, and how long did you know him?
In what town, county, State, or country?
What was his age, his complexion, and the color of his hair and eyes?
What was his trade or occupation?
With whom was he living?
Did you know his parents, or either of them?
Where did they reside? In whose house? And in what town, county, and State, or country?
Are his parents living or dead? If dead, when and where did they die?
How do you know of their death?
Had he brothers or sisters?
How many, and what were their names?
Are they living or dead? And if dead, when and where did they die, and how do you know of their death?
Was he married or single?
If married, when, where and by whom?
What was the name of his wife before marriage?
Is she living or dead?
Where did he live when he enlisted or volunteered?
Where has *she* been living since?
Was he of foreign or native birth?
If a foreigner, when, and from what place, did he emigrate? Who come with him? At what port did he land?

It is not expected that any one witness should be able to answer all these questions; but enough should appear *upon the face* of the affidavit to show that the witness is really acquainted with the circumstances and of the family deceased, and to render it *improbable* that the witness is prevaricating.

Answers to these or similar questions should be required in all cases where the identity of the claimant is to be established.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed) T. EWING,
COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS. *Secretary.*

☞ It seldom happens that anything particularly beneficial to doctors is made public. We inform them with pleasure that the late banker, M. De Remmer, at Hamburg, has left 100,000 francs to be given to any person who shall discover a remedy for the cholera. The Academy of Medicine, at Paris, is to decide upon the remedy.

Groans of the Britons.

The Hon. ANDREW STEWART of this State, alias "Tariff Andy," alias "Handy Andy," is writing letters to the *Republic* newspaper, at Washington, endeavoring to explain and expound the causes of the Waterloo defeat of Whiggery in Pennsylvania. We publish below one of these extraordinary epistles, so that our Democratic friends may preserve it in their cabinet of curiosities. Stewart is truly the Munchausen of Pennsylvania!

UNIONTOWN, Oct. 11, 1849.

DEAR SIR: As I anticipated, the Whigs have suffered themselves to be badly beaten in Pennsylvania. The issue was unimportant, and, as usual on such occasions, they *stayed at home*. Had they elected the Canal Commissioner it would have amounted to nothing, as the majority in the board would have still been against them.

But Gen. Taylor could to-morrow carry this State against Gen. Cass by an increased majority; and to-morrow Pennsylvania would elect as large a majority of members of Congress as she did at the last election—nearly two to one. In mere State elections, where the tariff is not involved, Pennsylvania (as results show) is strongly Democratic; while in national elections, for President and Congress, where the tariff and other national issues are involved, she is as decidedly Whig.

Since the tariff has been a party issue in Pennsylvania the Whigs have had overwhelming majorities in Congress; while the State elections have gone against them, and generally by very large majorities. In the last Congress the Whigs had seventeen to seven—two to one; and in the next Congress their majority will be nearly as large; yet Governor Shunk was elected by majorities as large or larger than the majority now against us; and Gov. Johnston, popular as he was, received some fourteen thousand votes less than Gen. Taylor in this State. But the influence of the great national issues—tariff and internal improvements—are not confined to Pennsylvania; they operate throughout the Union: for you see that, whilst two-thirds of the States have Democratic governors and legislatures, yet in the House of Representative the Whigs, at the same time, have majorities. Hence you see that the result of the late election amounts to nothing. It is no more than usual. It has not shaken, in the least, my confidence that General Taylor is as strong or stronger than he was at the last election. The people believe him to be *honest* and *patriotic*. They believe him to possess a *sound head* and an *honest heart*, and this conviction will be strengthened every day; and I still entertain the opinion I have frequently expressed, that adhering to the principles avowed in his letters and in his inaugural, General Taylor will leave the Executive chair, next to Washington, the most popular and beloved man that ever went into it. Yours, respectfully,
A. STEWART.

THE GERMANS.—Jean Paul Richter, the odd, exuberant, grotesque German humorist, has the following hit at the precise, plodding, matter-of-fact character of his countrymen:

"*I know* the Germans. Like Metaphysicians, they wish to know every thing from the bottom, very accurately, in large octavo, with no excess of conciseness, and with a few citations. They rig out an epigram with a preface, and a love-madrigal with a table of contents. They determine the course of the zephyr by a sea-compass, and the heart of a girl by conic sections. Like merchants, they mark everything with capitals, and prove every thing like jurists. The membranes of their brains are living memorandum books; their legs are secret metewands and pedometers. They cut asunder the veil of the nine muses, and measure the hearts of these girls with compasses, and their heads with a gauge."

NEW POST OFFICES.—The Postmaster General established, during the week ending the 6th instant, the following new Post Offices in Pennsylvania, besides 23 in other states, discontinuing 3, and changing the names and sites of 14.—Rochester, Beaver county, R. G. Parks, Postmaster; Randolph, Crawford county, Leonard Reed, Postmaster; Castile, Erie county, John Lewis, Postmaster; New Columbus, Luzerne county, George Kremer, Post Master; and Beech Woods, Warren county, Benjamin Oriatt, Postmaster. Conshohocken, Montgomery county, site changed, and Frederick Naile, Jr., appointed Postmaster; Dallasville, Tioga county, name changed to "Caggett's Mills," and John W. Joslin appointed Postmaster.

☞ NOTICE EVERY ONE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkesville, Kentucky from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hale & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, of 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their sole and only agent for supplying sub-agents in western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine, purporting to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Company; some black, some white, said to be made from the Original American Oil. D. Hale & Co., the only and sole proprietors of the true and original American Oil, DO NOT nor NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE that Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street is the ONLY and SOLE agent for the above mentioned District, and that none is genuine but what has the name and address printed on the label, and in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enveloped, and likewise notice that the proprietors' address is printed in each pamphlet thus: "D. Hall & Co., Kentucky." Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the difference in the price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cts. per bottle and no less, while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under.

The Pure and only Genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at the only agency in Pittsburgh, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. aug31:3m

☞ Oysters! Oysters! !—The subscriber will keep up constantly (at the Monongahela Exchange) from this time, FRESH OYSTERS, which he will serve up in the very best style. E. C. CAMPBELL.
sept18:tapr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

To the Public—Dr. McCook.

☞ I would state to the public that I have been suffering of a Dropsical disease. For the last two years I have suffered very much of Hydrocele, and had several operations performed, but only temporary—for six weeks. Then I was in the same suffering again, besides inflammation at the glands, great pain in the urinary organs, and on inward Erysipelas; being studying my self some five years in the Hospitals of Europe, besides consulting ten or twelve other Physicians both in Pittsburgh and Ohio; but all efforts were only temporary.—Seeing an advertisement of Dr. McCook's, that he had been a Professor of Surgery at the Medical College in Baltimore, I called at his office on Fourth street, near the Lamartine House, and he assured me that he could perform a radical cure. He commenced, and as a Surgeon in performing an operation, he has no superior and few equals, and I am now as well as I ever was, according to my age and strength, and I would advise every person in attueiters of any disease, medical or surgical, to call on Dr. McCook. He can relieve them; and his charge is moderate. Any person or persons wishing further information, please call on me at the corner of Webster and Fulton streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct6:1t* J. W. BRANSTRUP.

THEATRE.

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

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

☞ Second night of Mr. CHAS. PITT.

TUESDAY, October 16, will be presented a beautiful Play, in five Acts, called

GISIPPUS.

Gisippus...Mr. Chas. Pitt. | Titus.....Mr. Roye.
Cherinee.....Mr. Cowell. | Lycias.....Mr. Reynolds.
Sophronia.....Miss Porter.

To conclude with

THE WIND-MILL.

Sampson Low-Robinson. | Marquis.....Archer.
Marian.....Miss Cruise.

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

J. H. LAWHAN'S
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 68 *FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDING*
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. mar12

"MY HOUSE."

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!—The Oyster Saloon of "My House," corner of Seventh and Webster sts., is now open. Epicures will be well suited when they call. [oct15:tf] WM. WILSON.

ROCK CANDY—40 boxes No. 1 "White" Rock Candy in store and for sale by
oct15 J. S. BONNETT & CO.

W. R. CHEESE—240 boxes, landing and for sale by
oct16 J. S. BONNETT & CO.

CREAM CHEESE—22 boxes D. Andrews & Co.'s celebrated Cream Cheese, in store and for sale by
oct16 J. S. BONNETT & CO.

MACKEREL—120 half bbls. No. 3, "Large," for sale by [oct16] J. S. BONNETT & CO.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—150 boxes, superior brand, received and for sale by [o16] J. S. BONNETT & Co.

BUTTER—43 kegs No. 1 Butter for sale by
oct16 J. S. BONNETT & CO.

Lost.

ONE BOX STOVE PATTERNS, (marked A. Bradley, Pittsburgh,) taken from S. B. Pilot No. 2, in mistake. Any information will be thankfully received.
A. BRADLEY,
oct15:3t No. 19 Wood street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—*A Riot.*—The first case yesterday morning was a young man charged on an information made by Alexander, of the Bank Exchange, with raising a riot in his house on Sunday evening. He was required to enter into bail in the sum of $200. All he had to say in his defence was "Pooh!" We believe he got bail and left. This fellow was the only one who could be taken. The others escaped. But they are known and will yet be dragged up to answer for their outrageous conduct. Whiskey was the *primary* cause of the difficulty.

Drunkenness.—Two colored girls were brought up by Jenkins, charged with drunkenness and making disorder in the neighborhood. They went to the hill as merry school girls on a May Day. And why should they not, since it is the best home they have in the world.

A Discovery—A wild looking man was brought up, charged with no other offence than drunkenness. The Mayor, as is the custom, was examining the contents of his pocket book, and counting the money. "And what are you doing with my money?" said the case. "I'm going to keep some of it, unless you wish to go to jail!" "Oh, is that the way you do things here?" said the unfortunate, his eyes starting from their spherets in wonderment. "Well, as I dont want to go up, you may have the money." His fine being paid, he traveled.

Destitution—A miserable woman was presented to the Mayor, she having on the night previous applied to the officers for lodging in the Tombs, as she could get no other shelter. The entire of her earthly treasures was wrapped in a handkerchief which she carried under her arm. We believe she was sent to the Farm.

SUPREME COURT, Oct. 15.—Bowlin vs Shirer, Somerset county, judgment reversed, opinion by chief justice Gibson.

Petition of McCullough, Indiana county, petition dismissed, opinion by chief justice Gibson.

Clark vs Dougan, Butler county, judgment reversed, opinion by chief justice Gibson.

Laughlin vs Shields, Westmoreland county, judgment affirmed, opinion by justice Rogers.

Thompson vs Clark, Westmoreland county, judgment affirmed, opinion by justice Burnside.

Culbertson vs Leit, Indiana county, judgment affirmed, opinion by justice Coulter.

Frisby vs Sybert, Armstrong county, judgment affirmed, opinion by justice Bell.

Cohick vs George, Cambria county, argued by Fenlon for plaintiff in error, Cox for defendant in error.

Bell vs Bell & Co., Cambria county, argued by Fenlon & Mageehan for plaintiff in error, Cox for defendant in error.

Hezlep, et al vs Baird, Armstrong county, judgment of non pros.

Bricker vs Potts, Indiana county, argued by Banks for plaintiff in error, Cox for defendant in error.

Cassady vs Chapenning, Somerset county, argued by Cox for plaintiff in error, Gaither for defendant in error.

Ross, et al vs Barclay, Cambria county, judgment of non pros.

McClung, et al vs Henry, Westmoreland county, argued by McKahns for appellant, Foster for appellee.

Wilkeson vs Peck, Somerset county, judgment of non pros.

Wilson vs Houser, Armstrong county, argued by Lee & Foster for plaintiff in error, Purviance & Galbraith for defendant in error.

DISTRICT COURT—*October* 15.—Before Judge Hepburn.

Pitfield vs. Sampson This case occupied nearly the entire day. It amounted to this: McCune contracted to do some painting for Sampson. After some progress had been made with the work, Sampson objected to its quality and had it stopped. Pitfield, being one of McCune's jours., proposed to go on with it, and the defendant, after inspecting some specimens of his workmanship, told him to proceed. He did so. McCune refused to pay. Pitfield came upon Sampson. Mr. Alden appeared for Plaintiff; Mr. Kuhn for Defendant. The Court charged in favor of Plaintiff. We did not hear the verdict.

☞ Another Owl was caught on the Allegheny Bridge last night. A boy (who, by the way, ought to be sent to the House of Refuge for the act) killed it with a stick, in the eagerness to make the capture. Kennedy of the Gazette, did not happen to be present, else the poor bird