GOV. SEWARD ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The following is Governor Seward's letter to the Convention of the opponents of the Fugitive Slave law, held at Boston.

AUBURN, Saturday, April 5, 1851

DEAR SIR.—Your letter inviting me to attend a Convention of the People of Massachusetts opposed to the Fugitive Slave law, and to communicate in writing my opinion on that statute, if I should be unable to attend the Convention, has been received.

While offering the pressure of duties here too long deferred as an apology for non-attendance, I pray you to assure the Committee in whose behalf you act, of my profound sense of their courtesy and kindness. It would be an honor to be invited to address the people of Massachusetts on any subject, but it might well satisfy a generous ambition to be called upon to speak to that great and enlightened Commonwealth, on a question of Human Rights and Civil Liberty.

I confess, Sir, that I have earnestly desired not to mingle in the popular discussions of the measures of the last Congress. The issue necessarily involves the claims of their advocates and adversaries in the public councils, to the confidence of the country. Some of those advocates have entered the political arena criminating those from whom they had differed, while others have endeavored by extraordinary means, either to control discussion, or to suppress it altogether, and thus they have shown themselves disqualified by prejudice or interest, for practising that impartiality and candor which the occasion demanded.

I am unwilling even to seem to imply by reiterating arguments already before the public, either any distrust of the position of those with whom I stood in Congress, or impatience for that favorable popular verdict which I believe to be near, and know to be ultimately certain.

Nevertheless, there can be no impropriety in my declaring, when thus questioned, the opinions which will govern my vote upon any occasion when the Fugitive Slave law shall come up for review in the National Legislature. I think the act singularly unwise, because it is an attempt by a purely Federative Government to extend the economy of Slave States, throughout States which repudiate Slavery as a moral, social and political evil. Any despotic Government would awaken sedition from its profoundest slumbers by such an attempt.

The attempt by this Government has aroused constitutional resistance, which will not cease until the effort shall be relinquished. He who reaches another faith than this, whether self-conceived or not, mistakes. I think, also, that the attempt was unnecessary; that political embarrassments, or political ends—and not real evils, resulting from the escape of slaves—constituted the prevailing motives to the measure.

I think, also, that the details of the measure are indefensible; that the denial to the alleged fugitive of a trial of his alleged obligation to labor, and of his escape from it, by a court, and nothing less than a court of justice, constitutionally organized; and proceeding according to the course of the common law within the State where he is claimed, is palpably in derogation of the constitution: that the rules of evidence which the law prescribes are oppressive of the weak and defenceless, and that Christendom might be searched in vain for a parallel in the provisions which make escape from bondage a crime, by a law retro-active in its effect, and without limitation of time to favor the presumption of freedom, which, under rigorous penalties compel freemen to aid in the capture of slaves; and which offer unmistaken inducements to false claims and false judgments. Finally, whatever change of opinions others may have undergone I retain my earliest convictions that the constitutional provision on which the law purports to be founded, is merely a compact between the States; and that the Congress of the United States have no jurisdiction of the subject.

Nor is the law, which is so obnoxious in itself, recommended to my favor by its connection with what are called the other means of compromise. Compromise implies a mingling of truth and error, right and wrong. One of those affiliated measures denied the admission of New Mexico because she had determined to come in as a free State and remanded her, with permission to come back in the habiliments of slavery. Another distinctly intimated to the Mormons the consent of Congress that they should if they could plant a Slave State in the very recess of the continent. A third abolished a public slave mart in the city of Washington, without abating either the extent or the duration of slavery in the District of Columbia. A fourth obtained peace on humiliating terms from one of the youngest and feeblest members of the confederacy, in an attitude of sedition: While a fifth one reluctantly admitted California as a Free State, when she had refused to contaminate herself with slavery. Which one of these measures has superfluous merit, to be received in extenuation of the Fugitive Slave law? But we are told bad as these measures were, they were the best that could be obtained. On the contrary, there were always votes enough for the admission of California. The Thirty-First Congress might have admitted her, and left the other questions to another Congress, which instructed by the people, might have done better, and certainly could not have done worse.

Nor do I find the Fugitive Slave law growing in my favor on the ground of the already fashioned promise of an end of the agitation of Slavery in the Republic, an agitation which, whether by sedition or otherwise, is as inseparable from our political organization, as the winds and clouds are from the atmosphere that encircles the earth.

I have weighed, moreover, the argument that some portion of the people in some of the States have made the perpetuity of the Fugitive Slave Law a condition or new declarations of loyalty to the Union. That loyalty is a duty resulting from the Constitution, and is equally due, whether the measures of administration are satisfactory or unsatisfactory. I regret that anything should happened to encourage a belief that loyalty could be accepted on conditions, and especially on the condition of forbearing to repeal a repealable statute. But since it is so, I can only say that we, on whom the recent action of the Government bears, as it seems to us, so unjustly, are in the Union for richer, for poorer, for better, for worse, whether in a majority, or in a minority whether in power or powerless, without condition, reservation, qualification or limitation for ever and aye; that we are in the Union, not because we are satisfied with Administration but whether satisfied or not, not all by means of compromises or understandings, but by virtues of the Constitution, and that all other parties are in the Union on the same terms, for the same tenure, and by virtue of the same obligation, and so they will find their case to be when they offer to plead violations of extra constitutional conditions to justify secession. Whatever is irrepealable in any of the acts of Congress, no one will be mad enough to attempt to repeal. Whatever is repealable in these acts, and whatever shall be repealable in future acts of Congress, whether it shall favor Freedom or Slavery, no matter under what circumstances, nor with what auspices, nor with what solemnities it may have been adopted, must abide the trial of experience, of reason, and of truth. It is only in this way that the Constitution can be maintained, and that the union can be saved. Its security consists in the adaptation to the physical and moral necessities of the broad and ever extending empire which it protects and defends, and in the facility with which without violence, or sudden change, errors of administration can be corrected, and new exigencies can be met, so that the State, free or slave holding, which may at any time be least favored, will at all times be safer under this Government when worst administered, than it would be under any other, however wisely administered or favorably conducted.

I think my dear Sir, that all this is virtually confessed now by those who, while they see that their complicated schemes, that suppression of free debate, which they thought essential to the safety of the Union, have failed, nevertheless admit that the Union is no longer in danger; and therefore I think we may at last congratulate ourselves on the discovery, that not only are extra Constitutional compromises unnecessary, but that the Union has strength and stability enough to endure, notwithstanding that such compromises under the influence of an unwise legislat've distrust, are sometimes unnecessarily and unavailingly made.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

John A. Andrew, Esq, Secretary of the Committee to call a convention of the people of Massachusetts, or the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, Boston.

GENERAL SCOTT.—It is evident from the papers which reach us from all quarters, that the feeling in favor of nominating General Winfield Scott, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency is spreading over the country. Among a number of other declarations of the press, expressing preference for this distinguished hero and patriot, we quote the following eloquent notice of him from an article in the *Northern Tribune*, published at Bath, Maine. It speaks very justly of the gratitude which the Nation owes to General Scott for his efforts in behalf of peace, as well as his great military services:

"We hardly know whether he has done more for us in directing our brave armies amid the din and clash of arms, or in private council, by which these perils and horrors were averted; whether he has more successfully directed our gallant sons to victory, or our statesmen to treaties of peace.

His active life has been most abundantly crowned with victory and embellished with mercy, and from his study have emanated standard authorities on the science of war, for which he is renowned, not only throughout America, but in Europe. Like the Father of our country, he has shown himself not only able to fill, but magnanimously every station that he has been called to occupy; and if the free people of Pennsylvania see fit to nominate him for this highest gift in our widely extended republic, the honor is bestowed on one by no means unworthy."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1851.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

☞ A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

Joseph B. Flanegin,	Samuel McKenzey,
F. Knox Morton,	C. Thomson Jones,
Wm. H. Slingluff,	Samuel B. Thomas,
Samuel Bell,	John S. Bryan,
Nathaniel Ellmaker,	T. Taylor Worth,
Wm. J. Robinson,	Alexander E. Brown,
Worden P. Preston,	Wm. Baker,
Thomas E. Cochran,	Wm. M. Watts,
Henry Johnson,	James Clark,
Charles B. Boardman,	Sherman D. Phelps,
George Cress,	Edwin C. Wilson,
D. A. Finney,	John Allison,
C. C. Loomis,	Daniel McCurdy,
John Bausman,	George Meneely,
Wm. Evans,	Abel'r M. McClure,
John C. Neville,	Francis Jordan.

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

THE SPARKS OF LOCOFOCOISM.

Our opponents have been remarkably quiet in this State for two years past. Some kindly disposed people imagined Locofocoism had changed its character, and that we might look hereafter for more decency, fairness and propriety in the prosecution of its political objects. This charitable view is all a mistake. It possesses all its ancient characteristics in full vigor, as is plainly evidenced by the manner in which it has received the spontaneous acclamation of the people for Gen. Scott as the next President.

To the *Post* of this city the overwhelming demonstrations in favor of Gen. Scott have been vinegar and gall. The hope has been fondly indulged that Locofocoism would ride into office, and riot in the spoils in 1852, but the prospect that the Old Hero of Chippewa would be called into the field, with the unmistakable evidences of his great popularity, has come over their visions like the black pall of despair, and has aroused all their ancient venom.

The Post tries to keep up the courage of its panic-stricken political friends, by underrating the extent and power of the Scott movement which the editor calls a "feeble and sickly cry," and by overrating the difference of sentiment which exists in the Whig ranks. The editor can not, however, expect to give his readers an such absurdities. The extent and power of the Scott movement in Pennsylvania is remarkable to escape the observation of every newspaper. County conventions have been held in nearly half the State, and in every one of them without exception there has been a unanimous voice in favor of Gen. Scott. All this has been, too, without concert of action, and without effort. It has sprung spontaneously from the unbiased judgments and warm hearts of the masses. But this movement has not been confined to Pennsylvania. Its power is felt in all the New England States, in New York, New Jersey, and throughout the West. In Ohio and Indiana it is a powerful feeling, and in Virginia it is fast taking hold of the hearts of the people.

These are plain and unvarnished facts, which it is no use to deny, and it is folly for the Post editor to stultify himself by calling it a "feeble and sickly cry."

The Post will meet with just as little success in its efforts to create an impression that there is a quarrel between the friends of General Scott and those of the Administration. There is nothing necessarily antagonistical in their position. The friends of Gen. Scott are generally warm friends and supporters of the administration, as the Whig administration, as *their* administration. They admire Mr. Fillmore for his many sterling qualities, for his noble patriotism, and for his able statesmanship, and they will rally as one man for his defence and that of his cabinet, all of whom are Whigs of worth, and many of them of renown. But all this is no reason why they should not express their views in regard to the Whig candidate for the next Presidency. There is nothing in the obligations due to the administration, from its Whig friends and supporters, that requires this, and those Whigs who make an issue of this kind are governed by sinister motives, and would be false friends to the administration were it made their interest to be so.

It cannot be said that it is too soon to agitate a question of this magnitude. A country so extensive as to span a continent, and reaching from the ice-bound coast of Canada, to the region of perpetual summer on the Rio Grande, cannot discuss a mode of action, and settle upon a candidate without time. In about one year from this time the Whig Convention will meet to nominate a candidate, and the people whose voice should be represented, should have time freely to interchange their opinions, and give potency to their voice.

THE VOICE OF MERCER COUNTY.—Pursuant to a call of the Whig County Committee, the Whigs of Mercer county held a Convention in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 9th instant. Hon. Wm. WAUGH presided.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, recognizing and reiterating the long established doctrines of the party—in favor of adequate protection to home industry in support of the improvement of rivers and harbors, and in denunciation of the course pursued by General Cass and other Democratic Senators, in the last Congress, to defeat the River and Harbor Bill. Then came the following, adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in the past life of Gen. Winfield Scott, we have the sure guaranty of his preeminent qualifications for chief magistrate of the United States, and we respectfully recommend his nomination.

Resolved, That, an examination of his course, commencing with the war of 1812, tracing it down through all the exciting scenes of that period—his agency in suppressing nullification in South Carolina, quelling the troubles on the Niagara frontier, and in the settlement of the Maine boundary question, together with the unparalleled success that attended his command from the landing at Vera Cruz, to the occupation of the Halls of the Montezumas, clearly indicate that he is a man of great firmness and decision of character, and if elected to the Presidency, his administration would not be characterized by that *masterly inactivity* which past experience has proved to be detrimental to the interests of the country.

Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our present executive, Wm. F. Johnson. His integrity of motive, honesty of purpose, and firm devotion to the interests of the State and the Union, eminently entitle him to the continued confidence and support of the Whig party, and we recommend him as the unanimous choice of the Whigs of Mercer county, as their candidate for Governor, at the next election.

Resolved, That it is with pleasure we have seen the names of the Hon. John Banks and the Hon. John J. Pearson, mentioned in connection with a nomination for the Supreme Bench, and their nomination for that office would meet our hearty concurrence.

A. H. Snyder, Esq., was appointed a Representative Delegate to the State Convention, to be held at Lancaster, and E. C. Wilson was recommended as the Senatorial Delegate.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—An election for a member to the Providence district took place on Friday, and resulted in the choice of Thomas J. Stead, Whig, by 350 majority over all competitors. This completes the General Assembly.—The House stands 37 Whigs and 35 Democrats, including Wardwell, Free-soil, with the Democrats. The Senate stands 14 Whigs and 37 Democrats, including the Lieut. Govern or and one Free-soiler. One seat in the House, held by a Democrat, will be contested.

The *Providence Journal* says that at least six towns, deciding the late election and revolutionizing the General Assembly, were carried by the dead power of money. It adds, also—

"Men stood at the polls with money in their hands, offering from ten to, in some cases a hundred dollars for a vote. One man of enormous and rapidly acquired wealth made no secret of this boast, that a Whig town, with a majority, should return a Democratic majority, if money could buy it. A Democratic candidate in one of the towns which failed to elect on the first trial, boasted that one thousand dollars had been placed in his hands, and that he was authorized to expend an equal amount, in addition. Nothing like this, we say, was ever before known in Rhode Island. In reply to our charge that the election cost the Democrats twenty thousand dollars, the *Post* says that it is 'cheap enough;' that the people's rights, a phrase which is of very plain significance in that quarter, are worth more than any number of dollars. The *Mirror*, which has sympathized with the Democratic party throughout, says it is no more than fair that the Democrats should have the worth of their money occasionally."

Market Street Store for Rent.

FOR RENT.—The Store, 118 Market street, the two and door from the corner of Market and Liberty street. Possession given the 1st of April next. Inquire of

DAVID OLIVER,
106 Penn st.

LEAVING HOME FOR DEARER GOODS.—The Committee on Manufactures in the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association use the following language, in their report published in Monday's Gazette:

"We believe that many of our citizens are ignorant of the variety and extent of our own manufactures. If not, why do they purchase an article made hundreds of miles from here, and at a higher price than they could obtain it for, by walking a few steps from their stores and dwellings."

To any one unacquainted with the circumstances it certainly would be very surprising to find the thrifty citizens of Pittsburg unmindful of their plainest interests, and neglecting to buy where they could buy cheapest; but the whole secret is that they are not gifted with second sight. The Committee may well "believe that many of our citizens are ignorant of the variety and extent of our own manufactures;" they might swear to the fact, without any reservation as to "knowledge and belief." Our manufacturers contend that there may be some necessity for advertising abroad, but, at home, *every body knows* all about their business. We use the favorite expression, *every body knows*, in order to bring it alongside of the Committee's conclusion that every body *does not* know. The Committee tell us also that our manufacturers, not being "wide awake," were on the verge of losing the nail business, and only adopted necessary improvements when their old markets were filled with a better and cheaper article than they could furnish. This is ascribed to the fact that our city has long enjoyed a monopoly of several articles of manufacture "and therefore we have gone to the extreme of indifference." It must indeed be an unparalled indifference which will lose the monopoly of a home market rather than give up the easy theory that "its no use—everybody knows."

We by no means wish to endorse the newspaper quackery that advertising, *of itself*, will create business. A man engaged in any business must in reality make it the interest of the public to buy from him; any custom gained by persuasion and lies is worthless. We hold, moreover, that as every man understands his own business best, he can generally form a just idea of how much capital he should invest in advertising.—[illegible] we do not believe, where [illegible] the extent and [illegible] of business [illegible] that a manufacturer, and [illegible] that the interests of trade are not so clearly seen. The amount of money sent from Pittsburg to purchase articles which might be furnished at home, if it could be estimated, would doubtless be found sufficient, in profit on sales, to pay for ten times the necessary advertising.

Although it must be acknowledged that our interests exactly tally with the doctrines we advocate, it does not follow that our arguments are less to be depended upon; for no simple assertion should be taken, at any rate, and a good argument is a good argument, no matter who brings it forward. Few facts of value are forced upon public attention that are not backed by self interest. A newspaper may be an over enthusiastic admirer of the benefits of advertising, but at the same time can bring forward the best possible arguments. We therefore think it by no means impossible to give our non-advertising manufacturers a few useful scraps of practical philosophy.

In an industrious country, the business men are content with small profits, provided they can secure ready sales. The only way for the seller to obtain a ready market is to inform buyers that he has on hand goods of a certain quality and price. Before the days of newspapers, the only way in which this could be done was to carry goods to fairs where buyers and sellers congregated at certain seasons of the year, and there stand in his booth and wait for customers; or else keep his position in the same shop, year in and year out, to wait for passing purchasers. The necessity of the case demanded that the buyer should go to the seller or rather pass from one seller to another, and make his choice. The seller in his eagerness to sell would very readily have taken a great deal of trouble to inform all the buyers of the extent of his stock, but this he could not do, inasmuch as it would have been impossible for him to send his goods to every buyer's house in the country. The newspaper worked the very revolution that both buyer and seller desired. It enabled each seller to inform every buyer, in the scope of his market, of the nature, extent, price, &c. of his stock. Then each buyer could see on the sheet before him, the terms offered by scores of sellers. Markets were soon watched with particular care, and out of the multitude of claims put forward by sellers, every buyer, of moderate capacity, might easily learn where he would be most likely to procure exactly the articles he needed. This diffusion of information has had a powerful influence in abolishing the petty "tricks of trade" which in old times made the buyer perpetually insecure.

But the more production increases, and the greater the facilities of advertising, the less time and inclination to *hunt for* sellers, is found among buyers. The buyer is accustomed to have every want anticipated by numbers of sellers, whose appeals stare him in the face every time he picks up that great necessary of life, the daily newspaper. Habit leads him to think that every existing product is advertised. He never starts the curious question whether there may not be some able manufacturer, or some experienced dry goods merchant with a large and cheap stock, who departs from the general rule of letting the world know of his existence. You could not persuade him that any such wonder could be found. He sits in his easy chair, and the great panorama of the commerce, revolutions, and advancement of all nations passes before him. The newspaper furnishes him with the history of every day's events, throughout the world, from the most important revolutions in Government and Science down to the chit chat of Parisian society; it gives him an account of the life and business of his next door neighbors, and dishes up the gossip at the Court of the Celestial Emperor. He knows that nothing can happen, however important or trifling, however remote or close at hand, which will not pass before him, to be seen if he choose to look. Is it not folly to suppose that a man thus *prepared* will go on an exploring expedition, and search for sellers whose locality is not set down on the great map of the world's business which is spread out before him, every morning, at the breakfast table? Nothing could be more absurd, and yet this is the very idea the business man acts upon who neglects to advertise.

To bring the case home, our Pittsburg manufacturers should recollect that there are thousands of men in Pittsburg unconnected with the manufacturing interests who never leave their own streets; and many of these are new-comers who have never had the slightest knowledge of our city's resources. They know the business of the world as far their own experience leads them, and beyond that they look to the newspapers. Such men have not the most remote idea of the extent of Pittsburgh manufactures. They know that this is a great manufacturing city, they hear the sound of the hammers, but the statistics concerning what is actually done are beyond their reach. What they need, they buy from those that offer to sell, and if none at home offer, they buy elsewhere. In fact, the precise extent of the business of Pittsburg is something of a mystery to the best informed on the subject, and will continue to be so until it is more fully represented upon the panorama of the Press. Moreover, strangers at a distance who are taught to regard the newspapers of a city as the reflex of its business, must be astonished to find that the advertising columns of a Pittsburg paper scarcely afford a hint that they belong to a manufacturing city. Many must be led to think the stories they have heard concerning the energy and manufacturing operations of the Iron City mere gasconade; and many who search for advertisements of such articles in our line as they may need, when they are disappointed, are, no doubt, led to abandon the thought of purchasing here, and turn to cities where the advertisements *assure* them of being able to get what they want. Thus home advertising is not merely beneficial in securing the home market, but is the best means of widening the sphere of distant markets. We do not mean by this that advertising abroad is unnecessary, but that the principal advantage must be derived from a publication at home.

In conclusion, we will remark that however pleasing it might be to the vanity of some merchants and manufacturers to sit at home in silent pride and to reap their reward in the hurrahs of their admirers, and to reap their reward in *the thankfulness of nations* is my *sinners prayer*."

The subsequent life and the death of Paine gave no token of the efficacy of Mr. Jefferson's "sincere prayer" for his worthy compatriot.

I repeat now, I know not whether Paine came in the Maryland or in a private vessel. The above extract proves that Mr. Jefferson did all in his power to serve his faithful fellow laborer, that he thought his course *glorious*, and his labors against Washington and the Bible *useful*, and he offered up his *sincere* prayer, that Paine might long continue to reap his reward.

Paine may possibly have returned in some other vessel, but the order was given to receive and accomodate him in a national vessel, the invitation forwarded, and the "*sincere* prayer" offered up.

So that Mr. Jefferson did himself place his own name in association with that of the infamous calumniator and blasphemous infidel whose memory stinks in the nostrils of every Christian and patriot.

So that if it was an injury to the memory of Jefferson to place it in association with that of Paine as Mr. Clarke admits; then Mr. Jefferson must bear the blame, for he himself did it, by giving the invitation, sending the order and offering the sincere prayer for the long continuance of Paine's "useful labors." C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND THOMAS PAINE.

These two patriots were once fellow laborers against better men, and were not very widely separated in their religious or irreligious opinions. The one attacked the bible, and *openly* assailed and villified the Father of our Country, George Washington: the other ridiculed the Trinity, comparing it to the three headed dog Cerberus, who watched the entrance to hell, and *privately* encouraged the calumniator of that truly great and good man, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The facts above stated are now so well known, that I certainly did not expect at this late day to see any person attempt to separate these worthy patriots, or to deny that the former was a friend and patron of the latter. But to my surprise. I saw in the Gazette of Saturday last, an article contradicting the statement that Mr. Jefferson had sent a national vessel to bring home Tom Paine from France. This bold defender of Mr. Jefferson, dates his article at Tarentum, and signs himself, "James Clarke." The following is the most material part of his note:

"Now, Mr. Editor, there is not a word of truth in the whole statement; and I apprehend it is a fair sample of the rest, with a few exceptions. Mr Jefferson never sent a national vessel, or any other description of vessel, to France, to "bring home the *venerable patriot*," nor would he at any time have been guilty of the *base purpose* attributed to him by the writer of the article. In my estimation, *the article was expressly manufactured to malign the reputation of one of our illustrious patriots and statesmen, by placing it in association with that of Thomas Paine, whose memory is rather unsavory with a Christian public.*"

I know not whether Paine landed at New York as stated by Grant Thorburn, or at Baltimore as stated by James Clarke, nor do I know whether he came home in a public or private vessel, nor is it very material. But I have the very highest authority for asserting that Mr. Jefferson did make provision for the return of Thomas Paine to America in a national vessel, did write a very complimentary letter to him, knowing well that he had not only vilified and slandered Washington, but also attacked the Holy Scriptures in a manner, to render "his memory" not merely in the words of James Clarke, "*unsavory* with the Christian public" but odious to every true hearted American and detestable to every sincere Christian.

Before giving my authority, I will give a few extracts to show how Paine spoke of Washington in a letter addressed to that great and good man published and copy righted.

In relation to the funding system the letter says:

"The head of the army, (Washington) became the patron of fraud." Again the letter says "Mr. Washington is known to have no friendships and to be incapable of forming any—he can serve or desert a cause, or a man, with constitutional indifference."

This is a sufficient evidence of his calumnies against Washington, and as to his venom against the Bible it is notorious: even Mr. Clarke admits that his "memory was *rather unsavory*" among Christians.

Now for the authority.

Within two weeks after Mr. Jefferson's installation into office, he wrote a letter to Paine, then in France, from which I take the following extracts; the whole letter will be found in the third volume of his letters as published by his grandson, page 459:

"But these details (about politics) too long and minute for a letter, will be better developed by Mr. Dawson, the bearer of this, a member of the late Congress, to whom I refer you for news. He goes in the Maryland, a Sloop of War, which will wait a few days at Havre, to receive his letters, to be written on his arrival at Paris. You expressed a wish to get a passage to this country in a public vessel." Mr. Dawson is charged with orders to the Captain of the Maryland to receive you and your baggage on board, if you can be ready on such short warning. I am in hopes, you will find us returned, generally, to sentiments worthy of former times. In these it will be your *glory* steadily to have laboured, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may long live to continue your *useful* labors, and to reap their reward in *the thankfulness of nations* is my *sincere prayer*."

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"That he might not be captured by an English vessel and carried to England, where punishment awaited him.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

PLANTER'S HOUSE
ST. LOUIS, April 7.

LEAVING HOME FOR DEARER GOODS.—The Committee on Manufactures in the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association use the following language, in their report published in Monday's Gazette:

"We believe that many of our citizens are ignorant of the variety and extent of our own manufactures. If not, why do they purchase an article made hundreds of miles from here, and at a higher price than they could obtain it for, by walking a few steps from their stores and dwellings."

To any one unacquainted with the circumstances it certainly would be very surprising to find the thrifty citizens of Pittsburg unmindful of their plainest interests, and neglecting to buy where they could buy cheapest; but the whole secret is that they are not gifted with second sight. The Committee may well "believe that many of our citizens are ignorant of the variety and extent of our own manufactures;" they might swear to the fact, without any reservation as to "knowledge and belief." Our manufacturers contend that there may be some necessity for advertising abroad, but, at home, *every body knows* all about their business. We use the favorite expression, *every body knows*, in order to bring it alongside of the Committee's conclusion that every body *does not* know. The Committee tell us also that our manufacturers, not being "wide awake," were on the verge of losing the nail business, and only adopted necessary improvements when their old markets were filled with a better and cheaper article than they could furnish. This is ascribed to the fact that our city has long enjoyed a monopoly of several articles of manufacture "and therefore we have gone to the extreme of indifference." It must indeed be an unparalled indifference which will lose the monopoly of a home market rather than give up the easy theory that "its no use—everybody knows."

We by no means wish to endorse the newspaper quackery that advertising, *of itself*, will create business. A man engaged in any business must in reality make it the interest of the public to buy from him; any custom gained by persuasion and lies is worthless. We hold, moreover, that as every man understands his own business best, he can generally form a just idea of how much capital he should invest in advertising.—[illegible] we do not believe, where [illegible] the extent and [illegible] of business [illegible] that a manufacturer, and [illegible] that the interests of trade are not so clearly seen. The amount of money sent from Pittsburg to purchase articles which might be furnished at home, if it could be estimated, would doubtless be found sufficient, in profit on sales, to pay for ten times the necessary advertising.

Although it must be acknowledged that our interests exactly tally with the doctrines we advocate, it does not follow that our arguments are less to be depended upon; for no simple assertion should be taken, at any rate, and a good argument is a good argument, no matter who brings it forward. Few facts of value are forced upon public attention that are not backed by self interest. A newspaper may be an over enthusiastic admirer of the benefits of advertising, but at the same time can bring forward the best possible arguments. We therefore think it by no means impossible to give our non-advertising manufacturers a few useful scraps of practical philosophy.

In an industrious country, the business men are content with small profits, provided they can secure ready sales. The only way for the seller to obtain a ready market is to inform buyers that he has on hand goods of a certain quality and price. Before the days of newspapers, the only way in which this could be done was to carry goods to fairs where buyers and sellers congregated at certain seasons of the year, and there stand in his booth and wait for customers; or else keep his position in the same shop, year in and year out, to wait for passing purchasers. The necessity of the case demanded that the buyer should go to the seller or rather pass from one seller to another, and make his choice. The seller in his eagerness to sell would very readily have taken a great deal of trouble to inform all the buyers of the extent of his stock, but this he could not do, inasmuch as it would have been impossible for him to send his goods to every buyer's house in the country. The newspaper worked the very revolution that both buyer and seller desired. It enabled each seller to inform every buyer, in the scope of his market, of the nature, extent, price, &c. of his stock. Then each buyer could see on the sheet before him, the terms offered by scores of sellers. Markets were soon watched with particular care, and out of the multitude of claims put forward by sellers, every buyer, of moderate capacity, might easily learn where he would be most likely to procure exactly the articles he needed. This diffusion of information has had a powerful influence in abolishing the petty "tricks of trade" which in old times made the buyer perpetually insecure.

But the more production increases, and the greater the facilities of advertising, the less time and inclination to *hunt for* sellers, is found among buyers. The buyer is accustomed to have every want anticipated by numbers of sellers, whose appeals stare him in the face every time he picks up that great necessary of life, the daily newspaper. Habit leads him to think that every existing product is advertised. He never starts the curious question whether there may not be some able manufacturer, or some experienced dry goods merchant with a large and cheap stock, who departs from the general rule of letting the world know of his existence. You could not persuade him that any such wonder could be found. He sits in his easy chair, and the great panorama of the commerce, revolutions, and advancement of all nations passes before him. The newspaper furnishes him with the history of every day's events, throughout the world, from the most important revolutions in Government and Science down to the chit chat of Parisian society; it gives him an account of the life and business of his next door neighbors, and dishes up the gossip at the Court of the Celestial Emperor. He knows that nothing can happen, however important or trifling, however remote or close at hand, which will not pass before him, to be seen if he choose to look. Is it not folly to suppose that a man thus *prepared* will go on an exploring expedition, and search for sellers whose locality is not set down on the great map of the world's business which is spread out before him, every morning, at the breakfast table? Nothing could be more absurd, and yet this is the very idea the business man acts upon who neglects to advertise.

To bring the case home, our Pittsburg manufacturers should recollect that there are thousands of men in Pittsburg unconnected with the manufacturing interests who never leave their own streets; and many of these are new-comers who have never had the slightest knowledge of our city's resources. They know the business of the world as far their own experience leads them, and beyond that they look to the newspapers. Such men have not the most remote idea of the extent of Pittsburgh manufactures. They know that this is a great manufacturing city, they hear the sound of the hammers, but the statistics concerning what is actually done are beyond their reach. What they need, they buy from those that offer to sell, and if none at home offer, they buy elsewhere. In fact, the precise extent of the business of Pittsburg is something of a mystery to the best informed on the subject, and will continue to be so until it is more fully represented upon the panorama of the Press. Moreover, strangers at a distance who are taught to regard the newspapers of a city as the reflex of its business, must be astonished to find that the advertising columns of a Pittsburg paper scarcely afford a hint that they belong to a manufacturing city. Many must be led to think the stories they have heard concerning the energy and manufacturing operations of the Iron City mere gasconade; and many who search for advertisements of such articles in our line as they may need, when they are disappointed, are, no doubt, led to abandon the thought of purchasing here, and turn to cities where the advertisements *assure* them of being able to get what they want. Thus home advertising is not merely beneficial in securing the home market, but is the best means of widening the sphere of distant markets. We do not mean by this that advertising abroad is unnecessary, but that the principal advantage must be derived from a publication at home.

In conclusion, we will remark that however pleasing it might be to the vanity of some merchants and manufacturers to sit at home in silent pride and to reap their reward in the hurrahs of their admirers, and to reap their reward in *the thankfulness of nations* is my *sinners prayer*."

The subsequent life and the death of Paine gave no token of the efficacy of Mr. Jefferson's "sincere prayer" for his worthy compatriot.

I repeat now, I know not whether Paine came in the Maryland or in a private vessel. The above extract proves that Mr. Jefferson did all in his power to serve his faithful fellow laborer, that he thought his course *glorious*, and his labors against Washington and the Bible *useful*, and he offered up his *sincere* prayer, that Paine might long continue to reap his reward.

Paine may possibly have returned in some other vessel, but the order was given to receive and accomodate him in a national vessel, the invitation forwarded, and the "*sincere* prayer" offered up.

So that Mr. Jefferson did himself place his own name in association with that of the infamous calumniator and blasphemous infidel whose memory stinks in the nostrils of every Christian and patriot.

So that if it was an injury to the memory of Jefferson to place it in association with that of Paine as Mr. Clarke admits; then Mr. Jefferson must bear the blame, for he himself did it, by giving the invitation, sending the order and offering the sincere prayer for the long continuance of Paine's "useful labors." C.

"That he might not be captured by an English vessel and carried to England, where punishment awaited him.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

PLANTER'S HOUSE
ST. LOUIS, April 7.

MOCHA COFFEE.—For sale by WM. A. McCLURG & CO., Grocers.

ORANGES—Half boxes, very superior, and convenient sized packages for families, for sale by WM. A. McCLURG & CO.

PEARL ASH—31 casks for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

SALERATUS—25 bbls. (Adams') for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

BUTTER—8 bbls. Roll, for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

BACON—247 pcs. Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

WOOL—3 sacks Common, for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

BEANS—5 bbls. Small White, for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

BROOMS—75 doz. Corn, for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

GREENWOOD GARDENS.

THIS SUMMER RETREAT is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The beauty of the place has been much improved by the addition of choice Shrubbery and Flowers. A large collection of ever blooming Plants and shrubbery, of the choicest kinds, are kept for sale on the premises.

Ice Creams, Fruits, &c., kept in the Saloons as usual.

Bouquets tastefully put up at short notice.

The neat and comfortable steamboat CHIEFTAIN, leaves the landing, between Pitt street and the Old Allegheny Bridge, at the beginning of every hour—from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 10 P. M. One extra trip every evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Strangers visiting the Smoky City are invited to pay a visit to this perfect Flower Garden.

The Garden is kept on Temperance principles, and closed on Sunday. apl6tdf

Card.

DR. J. J. MYERS—Surgeon and Physician. Office and dwelling, corner of Darlington's row, No. 149, Third street one door above Smithfield st.

Dr. Myers has permanently located in Pittsburgh, and will attend to the duties of his Profession. He will give particular attention to Scrofula cases, and the diseases of women and children. ap16dm

Tuition on the Piano.

MR. F. HARBORDT would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny that he is now prepared to receive a few more pupils on the Piano and to teach in Singing.

References—C. S. Spang, Esq., Henry Irwin, Esq., Mrs. Grant, (Fourth street) Madame Frost. ap16tf

Fancy Millinery Goods.

MRS. M. E. ROBINSON, No. 32 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa., announces to the ladies of the city and vicinity, that she has received her Spring Stock of *BONNETS and FANCY MILLINERY GOODS*, and that the opening will take place on THURSDAY, April 17th, 1851, on which occasion she will present the best assortment ever offered. ap16

NOTICE.—The G. D. of the Sons of Temperance will meet in Pittsburgh, at the ODEON, on Fourth street, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1851.

SAMUEL J. PICKARDS, G. S.

Store in New Brighton.

THE advertiser, wishing to go west, offers to sell his store and fixtures, in the state of trade in New Brighton, 32 miles from this city. An extensive manufacturing business is carried on at Beaver Falls, there is a prospect of several new establishments going into operation in a few months, and New Brighton is locally the most promising place in Beaver county. Merchants wishing to establish a branch store, or young men desiring to commence business are requested to call on Messrs. BROWN & KIRKPATRICK, or the Editors of this paper, for further information. apl4dtdw1w2

Lawrenceville and Sharpsburgh Plank Road Company.

BOOKS for subscription to Stock of the above Company will be opened at the office of HIGH