THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1847.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum *strictly in advance.*

Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
OF CENTRE (CONTY.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY)

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny City.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana Tp.
CHRISTIAN ENIVEL, of Wilkins Tp.
MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER, Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin Tp.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
J. W. BAXTER, of Pittsburgh.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair Tp.

FOR AUDITOR.
WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

At twelve o'clock last night we called at the Collector's Office, and through his politeness received the following statement of the amount of tolls collected during the current month:

Collector's Office,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1847.

Amount of tolls received during the month of September, 1847; also the amount received during the same month last year:

September, 1847,	$13,992 68
" 1846,	9,558 80
	$4,433 85

Amount received since the opening of navigation up to the 1st of October, 1847; also amount received during the same in the year of 1846:

Up to 1st Oct., 1847,	$137,063 36
Entire year of 1846,	89,284 41
Increase,	$38,797,95

LEVI G. CLOVER, Collector.

☞ Get Answers.—We would urge upon all those who have not paid a State or County tax within two years past, to repair at once to the proper office, and get assessed. Otherwise they will be deprived of the privilege of voting at the ensuing general election, one of the most important, perhaps, that will take place for years. This is the last day.

TREACHERY AGAINST THE LATE H. A. MUHLENBURG.

Further Evidence.—The statement published in the Philadelphia North American, some days since from the pen of Col. Seth Salisbury, charging Messrs. Miller, Patriken, and other confidential friends of Mr. Shunk, with having endeavored by undue means to defeat the nomination of H. A. Muhlenburg in 1844, and failing in that with having written editorials for the "Democratic Champion," abusing him in unmeasured terms, and urging the Democracy to abandon him, has been denied in most positive terms by the persons alluded to, in the late eastern papers.

Mr. Salisbury has obtained a statement from the publishers of the Champion, verified by affidavit in regular form, which he forwards to the North American, in vindication of his statement.

In his letter dated 25th Sept, Mr. Salisbury says:—

"Messrs. Miller, Patriken, Seiler, &c., were charged before the people of Pennsylvania, with having committed a moral and political offence, in the indecent and unprecedented opposition which they made to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania and its nominee for Governor, in 1844, through the columns of a public journal, a miserable, pitiful sheet, called the Democratic Champion.

To this charge they plead *not guilty.* I might rest upon my letter of the 20th inst. Upon the broad basis there laid down I feel entirely secure for "truth is mighty and will prevail;" but to the end that the country may have no doubt as to the truth of the charges which have been produced against the political integrity of Messrs. Miller, Patriken and others, I herewith enclose you such additional evidence as will convince the people of Pennsylvania that any and all denials by these gentlemen, of their improper and injurious opposition to Henry M. Muhlenburg, *after* his nomination is utterly nugatory, and only increases the offence with which they already stand charged at the bar of public opinion, and upon which the citizens of the Commonwealth are to render a verdict."

Mr. S. says the original manuscripts of some of the most infamous and abusive articles, which appeared in the Democratic Champion in the summer of 1844, are now in the possession of some of Mr. Shunk's cabinet officers—the colleague of his Secretary, Mr. Miller, and sake:—

"Is the vituperation, which has been heaped upon a great and good man when living, so interesting, that the manuscript copies are kept as remembrances of their own unscrupulousness, after his death; or, are they kept by the Cabinet officers of the present State Executive, to prevent their patriarchy from being exposed to the indignant gaze of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the world?"

On the morning of the 25th September, Mr. Laporte, Shunk's Surveyor General, addressed the following note to Mr. Salisbury:—

"Sir, I ask you to send by my son, (the bearer of this) a paper I handed you some time last summer, purporting to be an *original* article, written for a paper, called the Champion, published at this place in 1843 and '44, headed "*The Bloody Person,*" and I shall expect you to comply with my request herewith. Yours, &c., John Laporte.

The following is an extract from the statement of the publishers of the "Democratic Champion," Messrs. Morgan and Sprigman, and sworn to before proper authority:—

The state of parties in 1844, is well known to you, as well as the great effort made to affect the renomination of Mr. Shunk. But it is not so well known, that after Mr. Shunk and his most active friends were defeated in their object, they did all in their power, by personal influence, and otherwise to defeat the election of Mr. Muhlenburg and secure that of the Whig nominee! Neither is it known that they had an efficient organization for that purpose, by not only sustaining the "Democratic Champion," but by writing for, and editing it, as the following editorials, in the hand writing of Jesse Miller, Henry Patriken and Christian Seller, which will be found appended to this address, the originals of which are in my possession will show.

By these editorials, written by the ardent, personal and political friends of Gov. Shunk, who have been appointed to, and now hold high offices under him, any person of ordinary sagacity can see that Gov. Shunk refused to recognize Mr. Muhlenburg as the nominee of the Democratic party, and was secretly engaged, through his particular friends, in defeating his election. It cannot be believed that Mr. Shunk was ignorant of their course, for I am personally satisfied he was aware of the plot and proceedings—and approved them —for he would not have made actors his principal and confidential advisers after he got into power. Even in the absence of other evidence to prove this fact, the ostracism of the friends of Muhlenburg all over the State, would be sufficient to convince the most incredulous, for it is a well known fact that not one friend of the late Muhlenburg holds an appointment under him, notwithstanding numerous applications had been made.

It is also worthy of being known, that Mr. Jesse Miller, the present Secretary of State under Gov. Shunk, and who assumes the *dictatorial powers* of his Administration, was a warm and ardent supporter of Mr. Muhlenburg, up to the very hour of the meeting of the Convention, and who exerted himself in procuring delegates from Perry and other counties, favorable to his nomination which subsequently at his bidding voted for Shunk.

The letters and editorials referred to as being written by Mr Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Henry Patriken, Deputy Secretary and C Seiler, the brother of Jacob Seiler, an ardent friend of Governor Shunk, and also clerk in the State Department, J Cunningham Clark and others, the friends of Shunk, were all published in the "Democratic Champion" AFTER THE NOMINATION OF H. A. MUHLENBERG, and for the avowed determination of defeating his election. I may also state that the Champion was kept up until after the death of Mr Muhlenberg, by those men for no other purpose.

G H MORGAN

I concur in the above statements.

AUGUSTUS SPRIGMAN.

Dauphin County, Ss.

Before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came George H Morgan and Augustus Sprigman, who being duly sworn according to law, did declare and say, that the facts set forth in the above Address are true to every particular, and that the statements set forth in the above editorials, are true, and that the originals are in the hand writing of Jesse Miller, Henry Patriken and Christian Seiler, and signed with their respective names, and that the same were published in the Democratic Champion, and that the same were written by them, and published by them, for the purpose of defeating the election of Henry M. Muhlenberg, and that the statements made in the above Address are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed this sixth day of August 1847, before me DAVID HARRIS, J P.

James B Crangle, one of the Editors of the "Champion," in a letter to the North American, dated 27th Sept. fully corroborates the statements published above. He says among other things, that—

"It is a fact, that at the urgent and express request of Jesse Miller, Henry Patriken, Jacob Seiler, Christian Seiler and other friends of Gov. Shunk, who are well known in Harrisburg, myself and Mr Sprigman were induced to start the paper named above.

It is a fact, that I was furnished with, and for insertion while I had control of it, original editorial articles from the pens of Jesse Miller, Henry Patriken and other members of the body guard of Governor Shunk, the most of which were couched in bitter and vindictive language, both against the public and private characters of Mr Muhlenberg and other leading members of the Democratic party.

It is a fact, that the milder portion of said articles were given in the first few numbers of said paper, and the rest suppressed by me, or else at my request.

It is a fact, that Mr Sprigman has at several times expressed a wish to place at my disposal, all the manuscripts prepared for publication in the Champion, together with a letter and an editorial article *from the pen of Governor Shunk himself*—the first approving of the course and conduct of the Champion, and the latter villifying Mr Muhlenberg. These offers I refused upon the ground that a proper time would call them forth.

It is a fact, that the author of a certain article, the "Bloded Person," is not more than three degrees remote from the chair of State itself."

The Gazette.—It is six months to-day since the present Proprietors took charge of the Gazette establishment, and in all this time it has been increasing in public favor and prosperity. Our Weekly and Daily editions have both been largely increased, and the advertising patronage has been more than for any corresponding time previous. We feel grateful for these marks of favor from the citizens of Pittsburgh, the county of Allegheny, from adjoining counties, and from the State of Ohio, where we have received many new subscribers. We think the fact is demonstrated, that with a telegraphic communication extending already from Petersburg to Canada, and from Louisville to Maine, and soon to reach New Orleans and St. Louis, our own Journals are capable of supplying the latest news in the cheapest form. Our aim has been to make the Gazette an acceptable Journal to all classes of readers, and particularly so to business men, whose patronage we enjoy and seek to have, and to whose interests we give the hardest and most careful portion of our labors. Our wish is to make the Gazette still more valuable to our friends who now or may hereafter receive it, and to that end we shall spare no expense in procuring the latest and most authentic commercial and other news, at home and abroad. In personal wealth and enterprise, as well as in business success and population, Pittsburgh is destined to be behind no city of the Great West, and it shall ever be our pride and pleasure to contribute all a Public Press may towards the prosperity and happiness of the People at home, and in the neighborhood, State and section of country of our choice.

☞ The Weekly Gazette closed its sixtieth volume the present week. There are few older memorials of the town and country, and none so much identified with the early and latter prosperity of the place.

We have driven the Editor of the Gazette to the wall, and pinned him there. We have proven that his reckless assertions, in relation to prices falling off one-half, in consequence of the passage of the Tariff of 1846, are totally untrue.

* * * But we shall keep him where we have him, and use him as seemeth to us proper.—*Post.*

Whew! "Our army swore terribly in Flanders!" "Driven to the wall, pinned there, and to be kept there to be used as seemeth to us proper!" Really the Post has got longer ears than we had supposed, and must fancy itself a "Sir Oracle," indeed, thus to plume itself upon its capacity to pin any body to the wall. As for the matter of fact, the Gazette has made no such "assertion in relation to prices falling in consequence of the passage of the Tariff of 1846." The boot is entirely upon the other leg. It was the Nashville Union and the Pennsylvanian who stated that Breadstuffs had risen in consequence of the Tariff of 1846. We said, in time, and in answer to such a ridiculous *ad hominem* address, that they had fallen off one-half between May and August in England, and we proved it too. Now, the Dogberry of the Post brays out, as with the gift of another animal, of old,—"We have driven you to the wall and pinned you there, and shall keep you there!" Really we begin to be alarmed at this modern Sampson, now that he is loose with his "new jaw bone," and ready to slay his thousand men. Having been served so badly ourselves, "driven, pinned and kept," we warn others seasonably, as some of the sign posts on the Cross-roads say,—"to look out for the Engine while the bell rings!"

An apology for not going to the war.—As we feared the editor of the Post will not prove his faith by his works, and the goose quill will continue to take place of the sword. As the editor gives his readers his 'apologies' for remaining at home it is due that all the world should know why such a valiant soldier remains behind instead of shouldering his musket, putting on his knapsack, and volunteering for the service.

"In all our past history, it has been deemed necessary that some should attend to other duties than those of the camp; and our friends expect of us to remain in our present position, in order to war against the apologists of Mexico" at home. We will, however, make a fair bargain with the editor of the Gazette."

And this bargain is that we shall volunteer "a high private or Major General." Well get us the commission and volunteer under our standard, and we'll think of it at least. We'll show you that it is treason even for a Commander in chief to give the greatest enemy of the Country "a Pass" in time of war, and that all great boasters are sure to keep out of harms way in time of trouble. The Post, believes literally in the maxim that the "*Post* of honor is the private station," and while it rails like a fishwoman at the want of Patriotism in others, the editor stays at home, two thousand miles from the scene of danger, using his inkhorn for a masked battery to slay "the apologists of Mexico." Let him begin as the Prophet did at Jerusalem' and when he has slain James K. Polk, who admitted Santa Anna to lead Mexican Armies and Mexican councils, his work will well nigh be finished. We repeat, the editor must go to the war or stay at home to be laughed at.

Col. Wynkoop concludes his letter in defence of the First Pennsylvania Regiment as follows:

The first signal agreed upon, was a beagle, but (as that) instrument could not be found, *he promised to send me an officer with the order.*

The order never came. I sent my adjutant *three times* to request permission to make an attack, and another officer once. Gen. Pillow could not be found. My command was standing in full view, and at short bearing distance from their batteries, and was kept there until a *private* came to me with instructions from Gen. P. to withdraw my command. I refused to move unless the order was conveyed by an officer, and remained until an officer carried the instructions.

I had twelve men shot down in attaining the position, and during the whole of the work my men behaved bravely and steadily. They have since that time given me ample evidence of their quality, and I hade never doubted them.

Col. Pillow is the general butt of the country and with all classes of people; for his "Leander" letter. We wonder how he will feel when the letter he has written gets back to the Army, and with the fact communicated that it was his "The peltings of the pitiless storm" will be a mere wetcome exposure than the 'gaze of his brother officers and abused companions in arms.

Christian Seiler.—The "Sons and Stripes" having charged this gentleman with unhesitatingly having indorsed the course taken, touching the general honorable by the public generally, of the Post, per master, Gen. Shunk, he has addressed a letter to that free soiling sheet, in which he says he has not the slightest recollection of having written the articles referred to, but that the sentiments therein contained are his own, and he is willing to be responsible for them. He says he is a Democrat, and always has been, and that he has been a warm friend of Governor Shunk, and that he is now, and always will be, ready to support him for any office he may desire.

TO GEORGE M. DALLAS.

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Uniontown, Sept. 20, 1847.

Sir: On the eve of an important election, you have traveled to Pittsburgh, and there addressed the people at large on political topics generally, and especially in vindication of the tariff of 1846; —the offspring of your casting vote.

Being a public man, and having made a public appeal to influence popular opinion, I take it to be the right of any citizen, however humble, to examine the opinions you have thus publicly expressed.

It is my purpose, therefore, to make a few brief and hasty comments on the main topic only, of your address, to wit, the vindication of the tariff of 1846, which, you say, has fulfilled the highest hopes of its Friends, by having produced a vast increase of foreign imports and revenue.

Now, sir, Mr. Walker informs us that the duties by the late tariff were reduced about one-third, viz, from an average of about thirty per cent. under the tariff of 1842, to above twenty per cent under the tariff of 1846. Therefore, to increase the revenue, must you not increase the imports at least one-third? Instead of one hundred millions, (the usual amount,) must not your imports be increased to one hundred and fifty millions to get the same amount or revenue? And if the tariff of 1842 was now in operation, would not the revenue be one-third more than it is, viz. forty-five millions instead of thirty millions? And do we not, therefore, lose this year, fifteen millions of revenue, by your boasted tariff of 1846? But you may say that under the tariff of 1842 we should not have had the increase of imports, which would have remained as usual, at about one hundred millions, instead of one hundred and fifty millions. My answer is, that other causes have produced the increase. But suppose you are right, still would we not have had just as much revenue on one hundred millions of imports under the tariff of 1842, as we now receive on one hundred and fifty millions under the tariff of 1846? and would we not have thus saved, by the tariff of 1842, fifty millions of dollars, to sustain American industry, instead of sending it abroad to reward and enrich the labor of foreign countries.

The idea, however, of reducing duties to increase revenue, is an absurdity. It is contrary to the practice and experience of this and every other country—a sophism which carries its refutation upon its own face. Still, to increase revenue by reducing duties, was the ostensible object of the Secretary of the Treasury, whilst his great and real object was to break down American manufactures, and build up their rivals in Great Britain, so that England, thus rendered wealthy and prosperous, would, as he supposes, be induced to pay us higher prices for 'our cotton.' In other words, the free labor of the North is, by your favorite tariff, to be ground down and sacrificed, in the vain hope of increasing the profits of the slave labor of the South; and this Anti-American purpose is not only clearly disclosed, but distinctly avowed, by Mr. Walker, in his report of the 3d of December, 1845, in which more than once, he declares that it is his purpose to prevent the progressive substitution of our rival domestic products' for foreign goods, (see pp. 2 and 6,) and at pages 13 and 14 he further says that we must take from England her *manufactures*, and not specie, for our breadstuffs; otherwise, 'not having specie to spare, she will bring down even to a greater extent, the price of our cotton.' In other words, the farmers and mechanics of the Northern and Middle States, must send their last dollar to Great Britain, to purchase what they can and ought to make at home, so that England, having plenty of money, may give Mr. Walker a higher price for his cotton, and money being scarce, and prices low, here, he will be enabled to purchase his supplies of food and clothing for his cotton growing slaves for little or nothing.

Such are the arguments offered by Mr. Walker in support of the tariff of 1846, and I should like to know whether you, in your speech at Pittsburgh, eulogistic of this measure, intended to endorse and approve of Mr. Walker's report, which, in consequence of its anti-American and British tendencies, was published in England, by order of the British Parliament!

To show the ruinous operation of this measure on some of the principal branches of American labor, I submit the following table:

Branches of business.	Amount imported in 1846.	Rates of Revenue duties produced by the tariff of 1842.	Rates of Revenue duties produced by the tariff of 1846.	Loss of Revenue on the tariff of 1846.
Shoemakers	$42,350	30 pr. ct.	20 pr. ct.	10 pr. ct.
Tailors	1,173,089	50 do	30 do	20 do
Blacksmiths	5,526,284	40 do	30 do	10 do
Hatters	16,848	40 do	30 do	10 do
Tanners	1,198,977	40 do	30 do	10 do
Iron workers	2,675,253	40 do	30 do	10 do
Miners of coal	823,919	40 do	30 do	10 do
Glass makers	1,768,000	40 do	30 do	10 do
Paper makers	51,794	75 do	30 do	45 do
Hemp & cordage	205,675	65 do	35 do	30 do
Furs	45,078	30 do	20 do	10 do
Manufactured spirits		60 do	30 do	30 do
Raw Fur of wool	10,057,575	30 do	20 do	10 do
Manuf's of cotton	13,953,281	90 do	35 do	55 do
Manuf's of silk	16,000,000	40 do	30 do	10 do
Salt	800,853	75 do	20 do	55 do
Sugar	4,760,595	75 do	30 do	45 do
Brandy & spirits	1,045,253	100 do	40 do	60 do
Wool	1,858,704	40 do	30 do	10 do
Manufactures	1,000,000	40 do	30 do	10 do
Potatoes	58,940	26 do	20 do	6 do
Aggregate,	66,177,652	1,654 do	940 do	914 do
Average duties		66 do	38 do	37 do

The duties on the above articles being thus reduced one-half, of course the imports must be doubled to keep up the revenue; and if you double the imports, must you not destroy fifty-six millions of your present domestic supply to make room for these additional imports, and send fifty-six millions abroad to purchase what is now supplied at home!

But what, sir, will be said of your tariff of 1846 by the American farmers, mechanics, and working men, who are thus sacrificed to your foreigners! What will be said by the shoemakers, whose protection is reduced 15 per cent.; by the tailor, who loses 20; the blacksmith, who is brought down 31 per cent.; the hatter, 19; the tanner, 20; the iron maker, 45; the paper maker 45; the cotton digger, 37?

And what will the farmer say, who must reduced his wool and other raw materials and breadstuffs in a corresponding ratio, to enable the American mechanic and manufacturer to maintain the competition with their foreign rivals under this anti-American free-trade system! But this is not all. Whilst thus employed in reducing labor of its protection and the farmer of his home markets, you reduced the duties on the rich man's brandy and spirits nearly one-half, and, to make goodjhis loss of revenue you attempted to impose a heavy tax on the poor man's *tea and coffee.* Thus, by free foreign trumpery, you have stripped American labor of its protections, destroyed its employments and reduced its wages, and, in the language of Mr. Buchanan, you have thus "covered the country with benefits and blessings."

But, sir, I have extended my remarks much beyond the limits I had prescribed, and will now conclude with expressing the hope that you or some of your friends will favor me with an answer to at least some of the foregoing interogations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. S

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

James Buchanan, in his letter to the Democracy of Berks, says:—"The question of Slavery in one of its ancient aspects, has been revived, and threatens to convulse the country." I beg leave to inquire of you, Messrs. Editors, what he meant by this "ancient aspect?" There was once an aspect of it which allowed the free importation of Slaves from Africa, but that was prohibited in 1808, I think.

It is not, I take it, that nefarious commerce which has been revived. Should that be attempted, well might we expect the country would be "convulsed." What is it then? I can think of nothing but the home traffic,—the extension of the boundary of slavery, which Mr. Buchanan last himself to promote in the annexation of Texas, unconstitutionally, of which he is conscious, and fears the consequences to himself. Hence he calls upon the Democracy, not to prevent the further extension—oh, no!—but not by any means to erect a barrier against it,—*for that would facilly condemn my course on the annexation question, and would in effect deprive me of all the Southern political capital I thought I had secured by that act.*" You remember, Messrs. Editors, how this plan sold in the Senate,—"I plant myself upon that provision of the Constitution which says, new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," and then built his argument upon the assumption that new States and foreign States were convertible terms in the view of the Convention which formed the Constitution. Could those departed sages have suddenly appeared around him, how would the withering glances of every eye have hushed him into shamefulsilence! Suppose some one opposed to the further extension of slavery, should advance the doctrine that the act of Congress abolishing the slave trade, meant the domestic as well as the foreign trade; or that the provision, "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States," authorizes the prohibition of the home commerce in slaves, would he not stand, in the latter case at least, on much stronger ground than did Buchanan in the case referred to? I think so;—and, moreover, that it will not be long before this doctrine, as well as that which declares for no more slave territory, will be sustained at the

Ballot Box.

☞ Notice recently published, by the members of the Democratic Committee, that the Democratic papers would not be sent to the address of those who would refuse to pay for them, is producing its proper effect.

CITY NEWS.

Busy District.—We continue to publish an account of the new buildings erected since the great Fire of 1845, and are happy to announce that the evidences of the great devastation with which the city was visited, less than two years and a half since, are fast disappearing—and that new, larger, and more commodious houses have supplied, to a very great extent, the place of those destroyed. True it is, that here and there may be seen comfortable dwellings, business houses, shops or mercantile establishments, but they are "few and far between," when contrasted with the extensive ones since re-built.

Between Market and Wood, Diamond Alley and Fourth Streets, there have been fourteen large stores and dwellings erected, and we believe there are no vacant lots remaining in the square. Between Post Office Alley and Wood, and Third and Fourth Streets, there have been twenty-two buildings erected, exclusive of the old Pittsburgh Bank which had to be refitted, and preparations and preparatory steps are now in progress for the construction of others. There are several vacant lots within the above limits.—Between Market and Wood, Second and Third Streets twenty-three have been erected, mostly of the largest class business houses. There are several vacant lots still in this square. Forty buildings have been constructed between Market and Wood, First and Second Streets, and several vacant lots still remain. These buildings are now in progress of erection.

Between Water and First, Market and Wood thirty, mostly large commission and forwarding houses, running through from Water to First Street, have been built.

The Rise in the Allegheny.—Ninety-six Arks loaded with pig metal, arrived at the Allegheny wharf, up to Thursday evening, since the rise, principally from Clarion county. The Clarion river is one of the principal tributaries of the Allegheny, and affords an outlet to Elk, Jefferson Clarion and a part of Warren and Venango counties. It has been in good navigable order since the late rain, and we see many of the lumbermasters of that region have already arrived; Messrs Shippen & Black, W S Packer, S P Maxwell, James Hanson, W R Shippen, and others—but all are not yet here. There are many located in the vicinity of Clarion as well as on Red Bank who have not yet made their appearance, but who may be expected within a day or two.

We are glad to witness the life, spirit and activity which a rise in the tributaries of the Ohio infuse into all classes of our community. A few years since and Clarion was a wilderness. One night have travelled a day's journey without beholding the habitation of man. Now things are different—everywhere within its limits are diffused the evidences of prosperity. Good farms and comfortable dwellings are found in every section, and the smoke of numerous furnaces ascends from its vallies.

In 1838, there were but ten or twelve furnaces in that county and some of these ceased operations under the compromise act of 1833-3. During the last four or five years the number of Iron Establishments have been trebled, and several are now in the process of construction. The demand, under ordinary circumstances, keeps pace with the supply. The business of our city has been increased in a ratio equivalent to that of the surrounding country. The prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other.

We observed several large rafts of lumber from Jefferson and Elk counties pass the city yesterday for the markets below. Steamboats were also at the Allegheny wharf, receiving goods for the upper country.

Handsome again.—Twenty-five men in the Steel Spring establishment of Jones & Quigg, subscribed thirty-two dollars yesterday, for the Washington Monument Association. Hurra for the workingmen of Pittsburgh. A few men in the new workshop of Messrs. Miller, Vilsillbill & Miller subscribed $12. This was also well done. We are glad to learn that Mr. Morehead has already received between eleven and twelve hundred dollars for the monument from the citizens of Pittsburgh.

Row.—A fight occurred on Thursday evening near Fehl's Tavern on the Allegheny wharf.—Several arrests were made, one for interfering with the police officers, and attempt at rescue. The gentleman against whom the latter charge was made was dismissed by the Mayor, with an admonition to be more prudent hereafter in his expressions towards those under arrest for misdemeanor.

Larceny.—On Wednesday, one of the Independent Police arrested a colored lad named Robert Brown, on a charge of stealing from a boarding house in Penn street. He was committed by Alderman Steel for trial.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNA.

September 25, 1847.—*Abstract of opinions delivered.*—Leech, for the use of Agnew vs McCully—By Chief Justice Gibson.—An agreement by an apprentice, endorsed on the Indentures, that the wages shall be paid to the Mother, cannot be enforced, where there is no correlative obligation on her part for his maintenance.

Livingston e Adm'x, vs Cox.—By Judge Bell.—Although an action may be in form as for a tort, yet if the subject of it be based on contract, it will be regarded as an action *ex contractu*, whether *delendum* be in fact or which.

Misfeasance imports in itself, a wrong without reference to contract. *Nonfeasance*, is the violation of an obligation, by a neglect or refusal to fulfil its requirements. *Assumpsit* lies against a carrier on his contract, *or case* for a breach of his common law duty.

A contract made by one partner in his individual name, upon a subject within the scope of its business, is made with the firm, if so intended by the acting partner, and the fact of joint individual liability, should have been submitted to the Jury.

Professional partnership by attorneys, its liable to the same rules as those formed for general trade. If the partnership was liable, the action should have been against the surviving partner, and not against the representatives of the deceased, as in this case.

The measure of damages, in a claim against an attorney for professional negligence, is the actual loss sustained by the plaintiff; and such attorney will not be excused by subsequent negligence, of a volunteer attempting to carry out the original duty.

Hays vs Harden.—Chief Justice Gibson.—The act of Assembly respecting Wills, enacted 6th of April, 1833, requiring the signature at the end of the will, &c., made no alteration in the number of witnesses, or the matter to be proved by them.—The Common Law rules of proof, are therefore in full force; and evidence of the handwriting of a subscribing witnesses is sufficient, without proof of that of the party.

Additions to a will, following the testator's signature, will operate as a statutory revocation of the whole.—*Post.*

Supreme Court, Sept. 30, 1847.—Present all the Judges.

Isaac Heston, et al vs. David Findley—error to the Court of Common Pleas of Venango county—argued by Howe and Riddle, for plff. in error, Pearson for dft. in error.

David Derrickson vs. Asa Cady—error to the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county—argued by Riddle and Farrelly for Plff in error, Galbraith for dft in error.

News Items.

The French steamer has been out fifteen days from Cherbourg, and will probably be in before the Hibernia, which has been out thirteen days.

The number of deaths in New York last week were 280—98 of them under two years.

Deserters not Entitled to Habeas Corpus.—So the Court of Philadelphia have decided, informing the parties that they had no jurisdiction whilst the prisoner was under arrest, and a court martial ordered. The point was decided in the case of the Commonwealth vs Gamble, 7 Serg. and Rawle's Rep., upon the ground that military offence should be tried by military tribunals.—The recruit was therefore remanded.

Mr. Barker, one of the candidates for Congress, in the Second District, Louisiana, has come out in a long address, defining his position. The Delta says Mr. Barker is a Taylor—Sugar Protection—National Bank or Independent Treasury democrat.

Mr. Barker has hit the nail on the head in regard to the Independent Treasury. It is a shrewd question, and will take many of the doctors and some of the sharps of a thousand experiments to solve.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Petersburg, Sept. 30—8 P. M.

New Orleans papers to the 23d September, have been received, but contains no news from Mexico.

The deaths from Yellow Fever were 15 for the twenty-four hours ending on the morning of the 22d inst.

The 'Ann Chase,' with Gen. Patterson's aide, Major Polk, and two companies of Florida Volunteers, on her way from Pensacola to Vera Cruz, put into Balize on account of the weather. The Captain came up to New Orleans to procure mails.

The sloop Decatur had arrived at Pensacola from Vera Cruz, with much sickness on board.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

PEACE PROPOSALS REJECTED.

ANOTHER BATTLE FOUGHT!

GEN. WORTH WOUNDED!

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Richmond, Sept 30, 12 o'clock, night.

An Extra from the office of the Mobile Tribune, dated September 25, received by Pony Express, announces the arrival at Pensacola of the brig Osceola, on the evening of the 21st instant, after a passage of five days from Vera Cruz.—The following letter to the Sun of Anahuac, dated Puebla, Sept 11, states that an express had arrived there on route to Orajaco, sent by Gen. Leon, with letters from Mexico dated 9th August.

These letters state that the propositions of Mr Trist were rejected by them and that hostilities had re-commenced on the 6th in the afternoon, and that a battle was fought on that evening by a few hundred men of Scott's army, against four of the out-picket forts of the Mexican army—the 11th Regiment of the line—the 3d and 4th Regiments of light infantry, and one Regiment of the National Guards—all commanded by General Leon; that the enemy's forces had been badly used up, and that their loss exceeded 2,500.

The letter says that Mr Trist's propositions were these, that the citizens of the United States would not have any thing to claim from Mexico for damages occasioned by this war; that the United States would have the privilege of establishing two factories in Upper California for 8 years, and that the Mexican government could after that time if it chooses, renew this article of the treaty. This was not accepted.

Unclothing himself of his official power, Mr Trist remarked to the Mexican commander, that he thought it would be much better for Mexico to cede the whole of Upper California to the United States, for which that Government would certainly pay fifteen or twenty millions of dollars.

This would probably be agreed upon if the following articles had met the assent of the Mexicans:—That the Texas boundary line should run along the Rio Grande, on the left side, to the right side of Rio Gola, but the last proposition was rejected. The Mexicans would not yield one inch of ground on the other side of the river Nueces.

Mr. Trist then asked of them 45 days to consider the matter, as he was not authorized to accept such a proposition, but the Mexicans would grant but five days.

On the 7th a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, accusing him of breaking the armistice on some trifling pretext. Gen. Scott replied, making similar charges.

On the 8th, in the afternoon, a body of a few hundred of Gen Scott's army were sent to attack Chapultapec. They encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops and a terrible battle ensued, in which the Mexicans as usual, were defeated. Gen Leon their commander was wounded, and Gen Bolderos, of the National Guards, was killed.

The small number of Americans who, the Mexican letter says, (to use their own language) "fought like devils," retired to Lacubaya, leaving 5 wagons behind them. Some of them had no wheels and others no horses. The American loss is said to be comparatively very small.

A proclamation, or manifesto as they call it, was issued by Gen Herrera, Governor of the city of Mexico, recommending to the citizens, men, women and children, to collect stones and carry them to the tops of their houses, and throw them upon the heads of the Americans if they entered the city.

The following is from the correspondence of the Herald and Tribune, received via Pensacola Sept. 23d. The brig Osceola, Captain Smith, arrived at the Navy Yard at Pensacola, last evening, after a passage of 5½ days from Vera Cruz, and brings late and unfavorable news from the army of Gen. Scott.

It seems that hostilities were resumed on the 8th ult. Gens Santa Anna and Scott mutualy ichanged each other with having violated the armistice, and the last accounts state that our troops had possession of two of the streets of the capital, and had driven the main body of the Mexican army into or towards the plaza.

Our troops had suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy placed in windows and on roofs of houses. General Worth was badly but not mortally wounded.

Our loss since leaving Puebla is three thousand men.

Mr Trist's proposition for the cession of a portion of California in consideration of $30,000,000 had been agreed to by the Mexican Commissioners, and another proposition, fixing the Rio Grande as the boundary on this side was peremptorily refused.

Paredes was said to be on the road between Vera Cruz & Gedico, with a large force of Guerrillas. The Sun of the 16th inst. says that troops have been arriving in great numbers from the Brazos for the last four or five days; and we do not doubt that within four or five days more there will be two or three thousand men ready to march into the interior.

These accounts are derived from the Sun of Anahuac of the 16th inst., and were brought by the Osceola, and verbal communications from the Diamond to the Captain at the moment of leaving. I have no doubt they may be relied on essentially.

This news reached Vera Cruz by the Orizaba route.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

Flour—The market is firm, with moderate sales at $5,75 per bbl—supply limited.

Cornmeal is held at $3 per bbl. No sales to report.

Rye Flour—Moderate sales at $4.12½ per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of Southern prime Red 117a 119c per bu; old prime White is selling at 125a 127c.

Rye—Limited sales at 75c per bu.

Corn—Sales of prime Yellow at 70c per bu; of prime White at 66c per bu.

Oats—Moderate sales at 40c per bu.

Provisions are without change; so also the prices of other articles of the market not quoted above.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Sept. 30, 1 P. M.

Flour—Moderate sales of Howard st brands at $5,62½; 3000 bbls City Mills sold at $5,50a5,62½ per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of 2000 bu prime White at 132 a135c per bu; 5000 bu prime Red sold at 120a 123c per bu.

Corn—Sales of prime yellow at 65c per bu.

Oats—Moderate sales at 42a43c per bu.

Provisions—There is little inquiry in the market, with no change in prices.

The market generally is without change.

Stocks—The market is without change. Treasury notes have increased in firmness.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

Sept. 30, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of 6000 bbls Genessee brands at $5,75a5,81½ per bbl.

Wheat is firm, with sales of 10,000 bu at former quotations.

Corn—Moderate sales of prime White at 67c per bu; sales of 2000 bu prime Yellow at 69c per bu.

Oats—Sales at 34c per bu.

Corn meal—Moderate sales at $3,62½ per bbl.

Whiskey—Sales at 23c per gal.

Provisions—Regular sales at $14,25a14,87½ per bbl.

Prime Pork is selling at $10,75 per bbl.

Lard—Sales of Western at 9¾a10c per lb.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

From the Union of Tuesday last:

We have seen a letter from an officer at Vera Cruz of the 4th instant, which states that they were "without anything more from *Gen. Scott,*" but that it was the "opinion of the most intelligent writers from Mexico, that General Santa Anna will conclude a peace; that his present position seems to urge him to such a measure," as his only alternative against any attempt to put him down on the part of Paredes or Valencia—both of whom he had declared outlawed"—that there were on the beach at Vera Cruz some 1200 troops, with which it is understood "Colonel Hugar will go towards Jalapa with his command; and that Major Lally had not left there when last heard from (The Sea of Anahuac says that the Major had left there.) The health of the city is improving.

Gen. Armstrong, our consul at Liverpool, who arrived in the last steamer, is now in this city. He expects to return to Liverpool in a few days. A satisfactory arrangement will probably be made by Major Hobbie, about the rates on letters carried out by our steamers.—*Wash. Union.*

The epidemic at *New Orleans* continues to abate, but it is considered unsafe for strangers to visit the city at present, as the cause of sickness still exists.

Thirteen steamboats arrived in Cincinnati from Pittsburgh during the 48 hours previous to four o'clock on the 27th inst.

☞ No Cure! No Pay! Piles!—Dr J