THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1849.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne County.

SENATE,
WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY,
ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

SHERIFF,
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair.

TREASURER,
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,
JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
JOHN BYERS of Findley.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.—President Taylor and Governor Johnston left Pittsburgh yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, accompanied by a large number of our citizens. They visited Sewickley, and stopped for some time at Economy, where they were received in a most enthusiastic manner by an immense multitude, who had assembled to pay their respects to the gallant General, and our worthy Governor.

At the County line they were met by a deputation of the citizens of Beaver, who escorted them to that town, where their reception was as cordial as could have been desired. The citizens of Beaver County turned out *en masse*, and appropriate addresses were made. The General remained last night at Beaver, and starts this morning *en route* for the Lakes.

Our Distinguished Visitors.—The President and Governor have taken their departure. They left yesterday morning for Beaver, escorted by a number of our citizens, who went as far as Economy, where the people of Beaver claimed the honor and gratification of extending the hospitalities of a grateful and affectionate people.

This visit will long be remembered as one of unmixed pleasure. Nothing occurred to mar the happiness afforded by the presence of such distinguished guests, or to disturb the delightful harmony which prevailed.

That General TAYLOR has greatly increased his personal popularity, by thus mixing among the people, and has left an excellent impression upon all who had intercourse with him, will not be denied. The simplicity and urbanity of his manners, his unaffected modesty, demeanor, which high station and the most enthusiastic popular demonstration cannot destroy, his sterling common sense, his freedom from prejudices, his ardent desire to do justice to all classes and sections, the warm patriotism manifested in every thing he says and does—a patriotism which is undimmed by sectional influences—his freedom from fashionable and injurious personal habits of every kind, all are calculated to win esteem and inspire confidence. If any of his friends felt unassured of his fitness for the high station to which he is exalted, before his visit his presence and his conversation have dispelled every doubt. The confidence inspired by a firm trust in the wisdom and undoubted integrity of this Chief Magistrate, has dispelled every fear. Gen. Taylor has enshrined himself in the *hearts* of the people of Pennsylvania, and they will stand by him with the firmness of their native mountains, despite all the slanders which his reckless and unprincipled enemies may heap upon him. The poisoned shafts fall harmless about the feet of the brave old soldier, shielded as he is by uprightness and truth.

Gov. JOHNSTON is an old acquaintance. His fine, manly form and cheerful countenance are frequently seen in our streets, and always with pleasure. The prevailing sentiment of Pennsylvanians towards their Governor, is one of respect and pride. They respect him for his abilities; they are proud of his fame, his eloquence, his manly bearing, and of the success of his administration. It has been a long time since Pennsylvania had a Governor, in regard to whom the people cherished so much State pride. His political friends love and trust him—his Locofoco opponents fear him—they know his abilities, his eloquence, his popular manners, and they tremble for their party power—but all in Pennsylvania, are proud of him.

If any ask why it is, that these distinguished men are the constant objects of Locofoco vituperation of the most virulent character, the answer is easy. Just in proportion as leading Whigs are justly popular from great abilities and high character, they become dangerous to Locofocoism—hence, those who are governed only by party influences, and who are alike regardless of truth, honesty, character, and true patriotism, just their fiercest attacks upon the most shining marks. If Gen. TAYLOR and Gov. JOHNSTON are the objects of the continued and malevolent assaults of the opposition, it is because they have overthrown Locofocoism in its strongholds; they have redeemed Pennsylvania, and the future is dark for their seekers after the spoils, while each man sway the hearts of the people. If need surprise no one, then, that every effort, however dishonest, is resorted to to destroy their influence. Their efforts are, however, vain. They lose more than they gain. Honesty, in this, as in every thing else, is the best policy, but they will not be persuaded of this, until the sun of Locofocoism is set forever in Pennsylvania.

THE PASSPORT QUESTION.—The Mercury of this city, makes a very ungenerous use of the refusal of Mr. CLAYTON to grant a passport to a colored man. We have given sufficient on this subject to place it in a just light before our readers, and no fair man, we feel assured, can condemn Mr. Clayton for the course pursued. He merely carried out the settled rule of the Department, which has been in existence since the formation of the Government, and to make him responsible for the rule, and to visit him with every description of invective, only exhibits the meanness, injustice, and malignancy of partizan warfare. The Mercury should reserve some of its choice epithets for Mr. BUCHANAN, who never granted passports to colored persons. It should also be more careful of its facts, and then it would not have the mortification of finding that it had based its wholesale and sweeping assertions on false premises.

As an excuse for a violent assault upon Mr. Clayton, the Mercury asserts that precedents for giving colored citizens passports had been established by two Democratic administrations. If this were true, in what position does it place Mr. Buchanan, and other Democratic Secretaries, who have invariably refused such passports! But the Mercury is mistaken in its facts, as the following certificate of the passport clerk, who held the same office under Mr. Buchanan, clearly shows:—

"I, the undersigned, Passport Clerk in the Department of State, do hereby certify and declare that since my appointment to this office, no passport was ever knowingly issued to a colored person, and that upon any application where the applicant was found to be a person of color, the application was always refused, and that in many instances, where doubt was entertained of the person being colored, the application was suspended until the Department was satisfied; and I further certify, that so far as the records of the passport bureau go, in no case does it appear that passports have been issued to persons of color, and that it always has been a settled rule of the Department of State not to grant passports to such persons; and that I know of no law authorizing such passports to be issued.

"(L. S.) W. G. REDDALL,
"Passport Clerk in the Department of State.
"Washington, August 8, 1849."

The Chief Clerk of the Department, who has held his office for twenty years, states that it has always been the rule, to refuse passports to colored persons.

The above is sufficiently clear as to the rule of the Department, under Democratic administrations, and up to the present time. As to the "precedents" referred to by the Mercury, they are most unfortunate for its purpose. The case of Mr. Williams, which is paraded with a great show of triumph, we have the certificate of the Clerk, Mr. Chew, who granted the passport, which we published yesterday, to show that the certificate was granted in the full belief that Mr. Williams was a white man. The other case referred to, that of Mr. Purvis, the applicant being nearly white, the passport was granted to him as a white man. So that it turns out, that not one single passport has ever been granted to a colored person, as such. So much for the Mercury's precedents.

All the evidence on the subject which has been published, shows conclusively, that Mr. Clayton has nothing to do with the subject, except to sign blanks, which are filled up by the passport clerks, who adhere rigidly to the rule of the Department which has been established by Democratic Secretaries. All the clamor which has been made by the opposition against the present Secretary of State, has no foundation in justice, and is merely the effervescence of partizan malignity. But since the subject has been agitated, we sincerely hope, that if the rule is subject to the control of the Secretary, it will be immediately changed, the Democratic precedent to the contrary notwithstanding.

We can see no good reason why colored citizens should not be entitled to passports as well as white persons. The rule is an anomaly in our free institutions which ought to be done away. Mr. Clayton has sufficient reason, if it lies within his powers, from the noise which has been made about this matter, to make the change, and we hope it will be done.

EXHIBITION OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—We direct the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in relation to their next annual exhibition—We hope that Pittsburgh will be largely represented.

"God's Goodness and our Ingratitude," is the title of an able Discourse delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church, on the National Fast Day, by Rev. W. D. Howard, pastor. It can be had at the store of J. D. Williams, corner of Wood and 5th streets, of Logan, Wilson & co., 129 Wood street, and at the Presbyterian Rooms.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 1849.

There is a perfect rush of people to the city, and the streets wear an appearance to which they have long been strangers, and which remind me of old times. The merchants generally are fully employed, and speak with unwonted confidence of the prospects of trade. The atmosphere has changed suddenly, and instead of cholera symptoms, we have now abundance of colds and catarrhs. The number of deaths by cholera remain the same, but the general health of the city is good.

The "Siamese Twins" continue their playful sports at Rome, and do not seem inclined to coalesce readily. The Hunkers stick out for what they call the old platform of Democracy, that is, a general *polayer* about human freedom, and legislation upon the doctrine of the Missouri compromise, one Free and one Slave State, when a whole Slave State cannot be got in alone. The high pretensions of the Hunkers make it very probable that the breach will not soon be healed, in which case the Whigs must continue to rule the State.

New York Custom House never witnessed so much activity as now. A million of dollars have been in for duties this week, and in all departments people almost fight for their turns to get goods passed. Rows of eager clerks elbowing for their turn, wind round the rotunda, and stretch into the street.

Mr. Fuller, who hoisted the flag first for General Taylor, has taken possession of his office as Naval Store keeper at Brooklyn. The position is one that requires a good deal of business talent, and is quite as honorable as the U. S. Marshalship. Mr. Fuller did good service, and few will be his foes.

A demonstration for Hungary is to be made here soon, and a voice will be sent across the ocean, as cheering to the spirits of the republicans, as was the debates in the British Parliament. The good offices of Great Britain are fortunately of no service to the republicans of Europe than our own. While we talk of our devotion to the cause of liberty, John Bull steps in and secures an honorable existence to a nation—when she can make a good customer.

A large purchase of land has been made on the Jersey shore, for the Cincinnati Rail Road Company, who mean to make a depot at which ships can load for Europe, and land there passengers thereto. The extension westward is going ahead well, and by six weeks the connection by Geneva Lake will be effected, and western travelers taken to New York way, and not going to Albany as now, and the trade that strays to Boston be turned towards us.

There is still a good demand for money, and a good supply. Capitalists seem inclined to discount merchants' paper rather than to speculate; and the consequence is, an easy rate of interest. There is and has been a large speculative movement in wool, and holders are firm. Other than this, affairs are quiet.

Among grocery and tea merchants there is a good deal of business; but prices show no change. To sum all up, it may be said that, New York is now commencing the autumn trade with unwonted spirit, with nothing in the future to cause alarm. C.

For the Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, August 17, 1849.

I was much pleased, yesterday, with a visit I made, by invitation, to the Pittsburgh Infirmary, to see the order and neatness of every thing about the establishment, and by the politeness of the Rev. Dr. Swasey, and the politeness of the Rev. Dr. Swasey, was taken through the whole establishment. I was very much pleased to see the cheerfulness with which those devoted, and I think, self sacrificing Deaconesses perform their respective duties, from the kitchen to the sick wards; but I was more forcibly struck with their disinterestedness, when I saw them making preparations for a poor distressed German, who was about to submit to the painful operation of having his right arm amputated at the shoulder. They stood by him, and made every preparation necessary for him, and attended to him to the last with the decorum, and even cheerfulness, that soothed him, to my astonishment. It was to me an interesting moment. Having been myself in a strange land, and far from home, thrown amongst strangers in a hospital, amongst the wounded and dying—but there, was no angel of mercy in the form of Deaconesses, to cheer and comfort, but the stern, unfeeling Naval Surgeon, standing up the wound, and pass on in a hurry to the next. But here, every thing was attended with paternal kindness. The time arrived for the operation, which was performed by Dr. Cormnan, of the Fifth Ward, who was assisted by our esteemed friends and townsmen, Drs. Gerhard, Morgan, and Hallest, and, other persons present. For the first that Dr. Cormnan had performed, the like operation, in my humble opinion, he deserves credit. The poor stranger was well cared for, and I understand is doing well. I hope God's blessing will rest on the institution, and I hope it will get support from the friends of humanity it deserves. If it does, it is certainly calculated, under God's blessing, to administer much comfort to the afflicted.

A FRIEND TO THE INSTITUTION.

FROM HAVANA—The Abduction of Rey.—Passengers on board the Falcon from Havana, state that considerable excitement existed there in regard to the abduction of Rey from New Orleans:

From what we have learned of the matter, the American consul suspected there was something wrong, and as soon as the vessel in which he arrived had reached Havana, that official demanded permission of the Cuban authorities to visit the vessel and have a conference with Rey. After some little delay the request was granted, but the Consul was accompanied by a Spanish officer and a file of soldiers to the ship. As soon as all had appeared on the deck, Rey was interrogated as to whether he left New Orleans voluntarily and of his own free will or not? He replied, under the influence of fear, that he did leave that city voluntarily. The Consul then remarked that he had nothing further to say, withdrew and went on shore.

Soon afterwards Rey was removed from the vessel and placed in prison, but in the meantime he managed to send two letters to the American Consul, stating that he was forced to admit he left New Orleans voluntarily under threats, and he wished to retract his statement. Instead of leaving New Orleans voluntarily, he was forcibly abducted therefrom and conveyed to Havana, and he prayed the protection of the American government. As soon as our Consul received this intelligence, he applied to the authorities for permission to see Rey again. Three days after his application was made, he was informed by them that Rey was in prison, and that the Consul could have no interview with him.

Such was the position of matters at the time of the starting of the Falcon. The excitement which grew out of the matter was heightened by the appearance of the U. S. ship of war Germantown on the Havana waters. As soon as she came to anchor she was boarded by the Cuban authorities, who made many inquiries, and manifested much anxiety to know the object of her visit. They seemed much pleased when informed that it had no reference to any special subject. The Germantown remained only twelve hours, and then sailed for the U. S.!

The Falcon brought a large pile of despatches from the American Consul, connected with the subject.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.—The argument in this case was continued yesterday, in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge Grier. Mr. Stanton concluded in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania about 10 o'clock, and was followed by Mr. Cadwalader, who will conclude to day. Mr. Stanton contended that the river was a great natural high way, and that it is cannot could not be obstructed—that the erection of the bridge would impede the progress of boats, and that it was constructed in fact with a view to make Wheeling the head of navigation instead of Pittsburgh. The subject is exciting much interest, and the question is one of the highest importance to the business interests of Western Pennsylvania. We see by the *Wheeling Gazette* of the 13th inst. that two cables have already been stretched across the river, and should a rise of water occur, so that navigation could be resumed, the passage of boats to and from Pittsburgh from below would be successfully impeded. —*Phil. N. Amer. of Sat.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MONTREAL.—By telegraph from Montreal we learn that at midnight on Thursday the large hotel in that city, known as "Donegana's Hotel," was entirely destroyed by fire; the inmates having barely time to escape. One of the firemen was killed. The loss is heavy; it is put down at $120,000. The amount insured is said to be only $50,000, $6000 being by the Ætna company.

The building was originally the property and residence of Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia, and was purchased by that gentleman, and fitted up for the residence of Lord Sydenham.

It was subsequently purchased by Mr. Donegana, and large additions were made by that gentleman, who kept it, up to the close of last year, as a hotel, in a style equal to that of any hotel on the continent.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Whig State Convention, appointed by the several counties, agreeable to the call of the State Committee, assembled in the Court House, in Harrisburgh, on Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1849, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Convention was called to order, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Mr. Swartzwelder, of Allegheny county, on whose motion David Leech, Esq., of Armstrong was called to the chair as temporary president, and Thomas W. Duffield, of Philadelphia, and John F. Cochrane, of York, were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention being temporarily organized, Mr. Kunkel, of Dauphin, submitted the following resolution, which, after a brief discussion was adopted:

Resolved, That no substitute be admitted to a seat in this Convention, who does not reside in the county or district he proposes to represent.

The several Senatorial and Representative districts were then called over, and the following Delegates answered and took seats in the Convention:

[We omit the names of the members, as well as of a very large Committee to nominate permanent officers of the Convention, for want of room.]

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Franklin, from the Committee on disputed seats in Perry and Cumberland, reported that Dr. Joseph Speck, of Perry, was entitled to the seat. Adopted.

Mr King, from the committee appointed to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, reported the following.

PRESIDENT.

Edwin C. Wilson, of Venango co.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Ephraim Jones, Jr., of Allegheny.
David Hays, Chester.
Lloyd Jones, Montgomery.
N P Campion, Philadelphia county.
Benjamin Hershey, Lancaster.
James Wilson, Adams.
David Leech, Armstrong.
Jacob B Lancaster, Philadelphia city.
John H Wintrode, Bedford.
L L McGuffin, Mercer.
Isaac Bertolet, Berks.
Jonah Fletcher, Northampton
Cornelius Garretson, Columbia.
Henry W Snyder, Union.
Samuel Williams, Philadelphia.

SECRETARIES.

Thomas Warner, Berks.
John F Cochran, York.
R G Durham, Centre.
J C Hornberger, Dauphin.
Thomas W Duffield, Philadelphia co.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Col. Wilson was conducted to the chair, and returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in a brief, but neat and pertinent address.

Mr. Swartzwelder moved that a committee of nine be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The President appointed Messrs. Swartzwelder, Kunkel, Riddle, Vance, Durham, Brown, Taggart of Northumberland, Irvine and Campbell.

On motion of Mr. Snyder, D S Elliott, Esq., was admitted as a delegate for Mifflin county.

On motion, the the Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Canal Commissioner, when

Mr. Durham nominated Henry M Fuller, of Luzerne county.

Mr. Warner nominated Joshua Dungan, of Bucks county.

Mr. Bigelow nominated Henry P Kupp

The nominations of Mr. Dungan and Mr. Kupp were subsequently withdrawn by the gentlemen who nominated them, when

Mr. Kunkel submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That Henry M Fuller, of Luzerne county, be the nominee of the Democratic Whig Party of Pennsylvania for Canal Commissioner, at the ensuing election.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, and greeted with warm applause.

On motion of Mr. Kunkel, Mr. Charles Gilpin was added to the committee on resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, the officers of the Convention were deputed to inform Mr Fuller of his nomination.

The Convention then, on motion, took a recess of one hour.

The Convention having re-assembled, Mr. Swartzwelder, from the committee on the subject, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:—

The delegates from the various counties and districts of Pennsylvania, assembled together in Convention, for the purpose of selecting and presenting to the people a suitable candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, and having performed that duty, present the following resolutions, as expressive of their views and sentiments on the great principles of National and State policy:

Resolved, That this convention offers its warm congratulations to the people of the United States, and our glorious old Commonwealth, on the success of the Democratic Whig party, in the election of that sound, sterling, patriotic, Democratic Whig, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, to the office of President of the United States, and of WM. F. JOHNSTON, our firm enlightened and intelligent Governor, to the highest office within this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That with such men as Taylor and Johnston at the head of our National and State affairs, the people have no fears to fear as to the safety of their interests or betrayal of their rights; but may repose in perfect confidence that the honor of the state and nation will be preserved undiminished, and the interests of the people protected and promoted.

Resolved, That in calling to his assistance in the administration of public affairs the honest, the sagacious and experienced statesmen of the country, the President has given earnest of his intention of the government under his control will be faithfully administered; that the interests of the whole people will be constantly protected and fostered; that public faith with all nations will be faithfully regarded, and that, following the examples of the earlier Presidents, the pure republican principles of the constitution, will be deemed paramount, whatever interpretations they may have received from recent commentators.

Resolved, That the selection of Wm. M. Meredith for the responsible office of Secretary of the Treasury, meets the hearty concurrence of the people of this State, who feel that Pennsylvania is honored in the choice of one of her gifted sons, she feels a proud confidence that the administration will be strengthened by the influence of his virtues and the eminent abilities he brings to the discharge of its duties.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the Hon. James Cooper, whose past life affords the surest guaranty that he will nobly vindicate and sustain the interests of Pennsylvania in the National Legislature.

Resolved, That if property sustained by the action of Congress, the enlightened Chief Magistrate of the nation will in a brief space of time witness the improvement of his country, the policy adopted by the fathers of the Republic; the dissemination of just and equal laws, protection to their honest industry, adequate wages for their labor, the improvement of our harbors, and the promotion of their general happiness.

Resolved, That protection to the industry of the people is one of the first duties of government; that the true interests of the country will best be promoted by placing the Manufacturer, Mechanic and Laborer side by side with the Agriculturalist—that the days of greatest prosperity for the country have been those when domestic labor has been protected and unnecessary and excessive importation of foreign fabrics prevented by a proper tariff of duties, and in our opinion, such results have not followed the tariff of 1846, and can never be promoted by its continuance.

Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians we cannot tamely submit to see our iron manufactories thrown idle, our mines of coal rendered valueless, our laborers and citizens unemployed, our farmers without a market for their products, our capital destroyed, and business paralyzed, to try any further experiments on the Locofoco theories of Free Trade, when we are taught by all experience that poverty and want must be the consequence of importing from other countries those articles which we can better manufacture within our own borders.

Resolved, That, in the language of Governor WM. F. Johnston, we view slavery as an infraction of human rights—opposed to the enlightened spirit of our free institutions—destructive of equality of power in the general government, by enlarging, where it exists, the constitutional representation—possessing an influence against Northern and Western policy and interests, by promoting a system of labor destructive of domestic industry, and vitally affecting free labor—retarding the natural growth of population and improvement, by the appropriation of large tracts of land for the benefit of the few to the injury of many—as in open defiance of the spirit of the age, the march of rational truth, and the enlightened policy of mankind,—and while in good faith we would maintain the compromises of the constitution, the further extension of the system should be steadily and firmly resisted.

Resolved, That we have undiminished and abiding confidence in our patriotic, enlightened and worthy Governor, WM. F. JOHNSTON, and believe that such a man at the head of our state affairs, if properly sustained by an honest and intelligent Legislature, Pennsylvania will be able to sustain and sustain her exalted station at the head of the National confederacy.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to our efficient and indefatigable State Treasurer, Hon. GEORGE J. BALL, for his patriotic and successful exertions in paying the interest on our State debt in specie, thereby sustaining the credit of the Commonwealth against the unworthy computation of the Locofoco leaders to tarnish and break it down, by prematurely drawing enormous sums of money from the public treasury to place in the hands of their office-holders and political parasites, under a pretext of paying the laborers on the public works.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the successful struggle of the gallant Hungarians for their "long lost liberties"—and deeply deploring the unhappy fate of Rome, loath and detest the treachery and inconsistency of her Republican conqueror—and with our whole heart send our shout of good cheer to all the down trodden and oppressed of the old world, battling against tyrants and tyranny.

Resolved, That as the government is in duty bound to protect the labor of the country, so more especially should it be its care to foster and protect the youthful laborer, the youth of the country being its most valuable possession. We therefore deem the law known as the Ten Hour Law, a proper and judicious safeguard against oppression.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and will sustain an Elective Judiciary, a Whig measure carried out by the last Whig Legislature.

Resolved, That in presenting to the citizens of Pennsylvania, the name of HENRY M. FULLER as a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Canal Commissioner, we have given them a man entirely worthy of their confidence, one who is well known to the people, and the entire unanimity of this convention is the surest criterion of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That it is the true interests of the people, to have gentlemen in the Board of Canal Commissioners entertain different political principles, as thereby the fraudulent beatowal of public money on party favorites, for party purposes, will be prevented. We therefore call upon the honest tax paying people of Pennsylvania, to give their suffrages to HENRY M. FULLER, as the best means of promoting their own interest, and securing the public Treasury against fraudulent peculation.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the delegates from Dauphin county were appointed a Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cochran moved that the President of the Convention appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of one from each Congressional District, and two members at large, in addition.

After an interesting discussion on this question, in which Messrs Cochran, Sanderson, Kunkel, Franklin, Swartzwelder, Riddle, and others, participated, and in the course of which various amendments were submitted, the original resolution was adopted.

The President announced that he would report the Committee as soon as practicable.

A resolution of thanks to the officers, and one directing the proceedings to be published in the Whig papers at Harrisburg, and throughout the State, were adopted; when the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with three cheers for HENRY M. FULLER.

The President of the Convention has announced the following

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

Morton McMichael, (Chairman.)

George H. Hart.	John Traquair.
Thomas W. Duffield,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Caleb N. Taylor,	Samuel B. Thomas,
Nathaniel Ellmaker,	Isaac Bertolet,
Henry D. Maxwell,	S. D. Lewis,
M. C. Mercur,	James Moore, jr.
John C. Kunkel,	Wm. R. Morris,
Simon Oyster,	M. Swartzweiler.
Jacob Criswell,	Francis Jordan,
John Allison,	J. Stuart Riddle,
Samuel P. Johnston,	Wm. T. Sanders,
Alexander Ferklin,	W. F. Murray,
Humphrey G. Hill,	John M. Coleman.

The Next House of Representatives.

The New York Express has the following tables, showing the probable state of parties in the next House of Representatives, which will no doubt be interesting to many of our readers:

RESULT SO FAR.

	NEW CONGRESS.		OLD CONGRESS.	
	W. & F. Sent.	L. & F. Sent.	Whig	Loco
Alabama	2	6	2	5
Arkansas	1	2	1	2
Connecticut	1	5	1	4
Delaware	1	2	1	2
Florida	1	2	1	2
Georgia	4	4	4	4
Illinois	1	6	1	6
Indiana	1	6	1	6
Maine	2	5	1	6
Massachusits	9	7	9	7
Michigan	1	2	1	2
Missouri	1	6	1	5
New York	32	2	23	11
New Jersey	4	1	4	1
New Hampshire	2	3	2	3
North Carolina	6	6	3	9
Ohio	10	6	10	10
Kentucky	6	4	6	4
Pennsylvania	15	9	17	7
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	7	1	7	1
Tennessee	4	7	5	6
Virginia	14	1	6	9
Vermont	2	1	3	1
Wisconsin	1	2	1	2
	107	104	110	101

This gives a "Whig and Free Soil" majority so far, of three members. But in this are included Messrs. Giddings, of Ohio, and Allen, of Mass. the influence of whose political conduct is very uncertain. In the Loco Foco Free Soilers are Messrs. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, Preston King, of New York, and Mr. Cole, of Vermont. In those districts in which Messrs. Holmes, of South Carolina, classed with the Loco Focos, is a Taylor man.

ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE.

Rhode Island, (vacancy)	Tuesday, Aug.	28
Massachusetts, (vacancy)	Monday, Sept.	10
Maryland	Wednesday, Oct.	3
Mississippi	Monday, Nov.	5
Ohio, (vacancy)	Monday, Nov.	12
Vermont, (vacancy)	Sept.	—

PROBABLE RESULTS.

	NEW CONGRESS.		OLD CONGRESS.	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco
Louisiana	3	3	3	3
Mass. (vacancy)	11	—	11	—
Rhode Island	1	—	1	—
Maryland	4	2	4	2
Mississippi	1	3	1	3
Ohio (vacancy)	9	7	9	7
Texas	2	—	2	—
Vermont	1	—	1	—
Add chosen	107	101	110	101
	117	114	119	112

This shows that the handful of Freesoilers will hold the balance of power, but the Whigs will have to work hard in the few coming elections to do as well as in the table we have laid out for them.

[According to the Tribune's table the whole number of Freesoilers elected is 13; of which number it classes eight as Whigs and five as Loco Focos.]

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer

OUR CANDIDATE.

WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE RESCUE!

Our banner again streams to the breeze! At our mast head floats the name of HENRY M. FULLER, the candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania! Never was a nomination made with more unanimity.—Never was a candidate presented to the people of Pennsylvania, who was more worthy of their suffrages. Mr. FULLER is a resident of Luzerne county. He is a man of fine talents, courteous and gentlemanly demeanor, of winning and popular manners, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is a fluent and able public speaker, is well acquainted with the wants and interests of the State, has business qualifications of the first order, and will make one of the best Canal Commissioners the State ever had. We say well, because we believe the people understand their interests, and intend to elect him to the important office for which he is nominated. His popularity *at home*, where he is known, may be inferred from the fact, that he was elected to the Legislature lastfall by the people of Luzerne county, which has usually given a Locofoco majority of from eight hundred to one thousand. In a majority of *fourteen thousand*—notwithstanding they polled the largest vote they ever did at any election in the Commonwealth.

The issues now pending are scarcely of less importance than those of last fall. The public works have been for years in the hands of the Locofoco party, and have been used by that party as a political machine, to the great detriment of the interests of the tax payers of the Commonwealth. The election of James M. Power in 1846, was some check upon their peculating operations. Mr. Power has been an able and faithful officer, but being in the minority of the Board, and overruled by the Locofoco majority, he was unable alone to accomplish the reforms which are necessary in this branch of the public service.

These reforms must yet be accomplished, if the people desire an honest administration of public affairs, and the only way to accomplish them is to elect Whig Canal Commissioners. Elect HENRY M. FULLER this fall, and follow up by electing another Whig Commissioner next year, and we venture the prediction that the expenses of the public works will be reduced one third at least, below what they have been under Locofoco rule; and that instead of increasing the State debt, and keeping the Commonwealth constantly embarrassed for want of funds, the public interest will be paid in *par funds*, without resort to loans; the public works will yield a large revenue above their expenses, the North Branch Canal will be finished without additional loan or taxation; *the State debt will be reduced every year*, and finally the State taxes will be found unnecessary, and *will be wholly repealed!* We venture these predictions in the full confidence that they will be fully verified under a Whig administration of the public affairs of the State for a few successive years. Let the people but try the experiment—let the Whigs but turn out the idle polls in their full strength for a few years, and the glorious work will be accomplished.

Is there a Whig in the Commonwealth who will be recreant to his duty! We hope not; and in the inspiring words of Henry Clay, we say to one and all—AWAKE! Annoint Shake off the dew drops that glitter on your garments, and once more, march to battle and to victory!"

GEN. TAYLOR'S VISIT.—It is particularly gratifying to see with what respect and consideration General Taylor is received every where, in his visit amongst the people. Having spent his life in the service of his country in the camp, having guarded and sustained the national honor, having passed through the most trying ordeals, and added unfading laurels to the national arms, he is properly received with the most cordial and enthusiastic welcome wherever he goes. A faithful old public servant, whose deeds have glorified our national arms—spotless in character—unimpeached in integrity or wisdom—one of the most powerful, though one of the most unpretending of men—the Chief Magistrate of a mighty people—it was proper that the homage of the people whom he has so faithfully served, should be, as it is, extended to him without distinction of party. His name and fame belong to the nation, and he is now in the nation's service. A better man, a purer patriot, or one possessing more sympathy for his kind, does not live; nor has our public service ever known a man less under the influence of party feelings. This movement is one by which he seeks to know his country and its resources, his countrymen, their wants, pursuits, interests, and feelings, and he certainly desires that his countrymen should know him. Let the people all see him.—*Har. Tel.*

DIED,

Yesterday morning, 21st inst., WM. P. GUNNING, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence on Ross street, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

WANTED,

INFORMATION of a small Box of Books, marked T. B. H. Thomas or Thomas & Stacker. Any person giving information of the above box, will be liberally rewarded. aug22:dlr M ALLEN & Co, 42 Water st.

FOUND—A Silver Dessert Fork, threaded pattern, engraved G. F. B. The owner can have it by calling at the store of JNO. B. M'FADDEN & CO aug22:dlt

TO LET—A Dwelling House, pleasantly situated on Third street, opposite the Post Office, containing 9 rooms, with a good cellar. The above would be a good stand for a boarding house. Possession given on the first of October. Rent $250. Inquire on the premises. aug22

LEAF LARD—4 bbls and 13 kegs rec'd and for sale by TASSEY & BEST aug22

PEARL ASH—2000 lbs in store and for sale by TASSEY & BEST aug22

POT ASH—10 cases for sale by TASSEY & BEST aug22

BACON SIDES—2000 lbs, prime article, rec'd this day and for sale by TASSEY & BEST aug22

DRIED PEACHES—1 sack for sale by TASSEY & BEST aug22

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will please take notice that Letters of Administration on the Estate of HENRY MANSON, dec'd, late of the city of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the late decedent, are requested to make the same known to them without delay, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment to

ZACHARIAH PETERS, 5th Ward, Pittsburgh.
GEORGE RAUM, 5th Ward, Pittsburgh.
Administrators o. the Estate of Henry Manson, dec'd. aug22:2dlw

BACON—5000 prime Bacon Hams; 5000 do Sides. 1000 do Shoulders, now ready for sale by W & R McCUTCHEON, 129 Liberty st aug22

CANAL BOATS FOR SALE—The section canal boats, Abigail and Hilda, in fine order for the season, being nearly new, now lying in Basin at Blairsville, Pa., are offered for sale on accommodating terms. Apply to BAGALEY & BRO aug22 19 and 20 Wood st

LONDON QUARTERLY AND WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, FOR JULY, 1849—Just published and for sale by JAS D LOCKWOOD, 63 Wood st

Recently Published—Edinburgh Review for July; Blackwood's Magazine for do aug22

WESTMINSTER REVIEW FOR JULY, 1849—Contents: The Navy; Lamartine's Poems; Ancient Literature; Literature of Middle Ages; Botany; Earthquakes in New Zealand, Prescott's Ferdinand and Columbus; Hungary; Louis Napoleon's Constitution; French Foreign Literature, Critical Notices. Just published and for sale by aug22 JAS D LOCKWOOD

STAULING MEDICAL COLLEGE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THE Annual course of Lectures will commence on the first WEDNESDAY (7th) November, 1849, and continue sixteen weeks.

FACULTY.

Henry H Childs, M. D., Prof of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children
John Butterfield, M. D., Prof. of the Practice of Medicine
Richard L. Howard, M. D., Prof of Surgery
Jesse P. Judkins, M. D., Prof. of General and Special Anatomy
Samuel M. Smith, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence
Francis Carter, M. D., Prof. of Physiology and General Pathology
Frederick Merrick, M. D., Prof of Chemistry and Botany.
Norman Gay, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Three Lectures daily, constituting a preliminary course, will be given during the month of October, (commencing the first Wednesday,) on the following subjects: Minor Surgery, Insanity, Pneumonia, Principal Anatomy, and Physical Diagnosis. This course will be FREE, and students are earnestly advised to avail themselves of its advantages.

FEES

Lectures	$50 00	Matriculation	$3 00
Graduation	20 00	Dissecting Ticket	5 00

Numerous cases and surgical operations are brought before the class. Ample facilities are afforded to those who wish to pursue Practical Anatomy. The means of illustration are ample; among these, are two superior composition Anatomical Models.

Good Board may be obtained at from $1.50 to $2.00 per week. SAML. M. SMITH,
aug22:2tw[O. S Jour. Dean of the Faculty.

Corrected Address of the Committee on Exhibitions

Of the Franklin Institute

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