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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

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

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WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY,
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CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. EBY, of Lower St. Clair

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EO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair.

TREASURER,
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONERS,
JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

For Local Matters see next page.
See next page for Telegraphic News.

The disgraceful squirming of the Locofoco Convention, on Wednesday, on the Tariff question, has no doubt afforded our readers much amusement. Such ridiculous inconsistency surely was never before exhibited by a deliberative body. In one hour, they deliberately vote down, after debate, a resolution in favor of the Tariff of '46, and in the next they almost unanimously pass a resolution in its favor, and go to the extent of passing a vote of thanks to the Post for supporting it!—Was ever such folly before exhibited by grown up men! What a pity we have not the yeas and nays.

The people of Allegheny county now have the issue fairly before them. After the most desperate efforts, the Locofoco party has been brought up to the mark, and has sanctioned the Tariff of '46, with all its defects, and its ludicrous operations upon the labor and industry of this country. Let every voter at the October election remember this. A vote for the Locofoco ticket is a vote for the Tariff of '46—for the destruction of our great interests, the prostration and crippling of our manufactures, the ruin of our mechanic men, and the injury of our agricultural interests. Pennsylvania can never prosper as she ought, under the operations of an *ad valorem* tariff, such as the present, and she will never cease to struggle against it.

Free Soil Misrepresentations.

From the communication below, it appears that the account of an interview at Mercer, between General Taylor and a committee from the Western Reserve, given in the *Mercer Luminary*, and which we noticed a few days ago, was a gross misrepresentation. From the statement of the Luminary, that the committee had plied him with indelicate questions, and had received evasive answers, we were led to the supposition that it was a committee of the "Free Democracy," for we felt assured that no other could be so rude, and we were pleased that the President had so effectually foiled them, as was stated by the Luminary.

It now appears that the committee was composed of Whig citizens of Warren, and not but such questions as those stated by the Luminary were asked, and consequently no such replies given.—We are surprised that Mr. Clark could have suffered himself to be so imposed upon, as we can not attribute to him the turpitude of manufacturing the article out of "whole cloth," while we fear his political prejudices would lead him to listen with too much confidence to every tale calculated to place General Taylor in a wrong light on the Slavery question.

The continual noise kept up by the Free Democracy of Ohio, about General Taylor's opinions on the Wilmot Proviso, and Slavery in the New Territories, shows in an eminent degree the hypocrisy and insincerity of the leaders of that party. It is a base attempt to deceive and humbug the people in that section, by appealing in a just and proper opposition to slavery which they, in common with the whole people of the North, entertain. They well know, that as far as the new territories are concerned, on which they base their fundamental principle of Free Soil, the question is already settled—that slavery has no more chance of obtaining a foot hold there, than in Minnesota. Indeed, there can be no doubt, whatever, in the mind of any candid and unprejudiced man, that General Taylor will not veto the Wilmot Proviso, should it pass Congress. This, however, will hardly be the case. The new States will ask for admission as *free* States, and will be thus admitted, unless they are kept out by the coalition of Locofocos and Free Soilers, who dread nothing so much, especially the latter, as a speedy and final settlement of this question.

It would be well for the people to consider the ulterior objects of the leaders of the Free Democracy. These at the present are kept in the background. The people are not prepared yet for a revelation of all their plans. If any one thinks that they intend nothing more than the prevention of slavery in the new territories, they are much mistaken. They are, in fact, attempting the revival of the old defunct Abolition or Liberty Party, by covering up their designs by the prominency which they give to a temporary question. They are not such simpletons as to spend their time and exertions in forming a party which the next Congress may destroy, by knocking their only prop from under them.—They intend the formation of such a party as Beaney, Garrett Smith, and others have long been striving for, with such mighty success—a Northern, sectional, Abolition Party, which will first attack slavery in its out-posts, and having carried them, will assail it directly as a State institution—a party which is intended to destroy the harmony existing between the States, and to read the Union, if it stands in the way of their object.

This is sufficiently evident from the style and tone of their writings, their continued misrepresentations, their labored efforts to alienate the people of the North from their brethren of the South, and the dark coloring they give to every action and every opinion differing from their own in relation to slavery. Every supporter of the Whig administration is denounced as pro-slavery the—servile friend of the slave power—as conniving at the encroachments of slavery. Their motives are traduced, their language misrepresented, their opinions caricatured. The National Administration, and the President, are spoken of as if their only object was to promote the advance of slavery, and as if all its energies were bent to that end.

When the proper time comes, this party will throw off the mask, and array itself against the compromises of the constitution, regardless of the consequences to the stability of the Union; and to accomplish their object, will stop at no coalitions, however dishonorable—no misrepresentations however gross.

There is no safety for the country but in the Whig party,—a party which exists in every state, and which has, by its conservative influence, borne the Union safely over many dangers; a party which, while it regards all the compromises of the constitution, has ever steadfastly and patiently, through evil and good report, resisted the advance of the slave power, which contended against the annexation of Texas, and every other effort of slavery for its aggrandizement, and which has ever been the firm, unyielding, devoted opponent of the extension of slavery in the New Territories.

But we only intended to introduce the following communication, and have been inadvertently led to note down some thoughts which have been flitting through our mind for some weeks. If they shall lead any Whig to pause before he commits himself to a party whose main objects are unavowed, and which are fraught with danger to the country, our aim will be answered.

WARREN, O., Sept. 4th, 1849.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your paper of the 1st inst. contains an extract from the Mercer Luminary, to the effect that Gen. Taylor was visited at that place, by a company of Free Soilers from the Reserve, and that they questioned and cross questioned him upon the Wilmot Proviso, and kindred topics, all of which he adroitly evaded, &c. &c.

Now we wish to correct this statement, containing as it does false impressions upon Gen. Taylor, as well as ourselves. So far as we know, we were the only company from Ohio, that visited the President at Mercer, and every man of that company was a Whig of the right stamp and voted for Gen. Taylor. We went on that occasion thirty miles for the sole purpose of taking the old veteran by the hand, and returned, feeling that our labor was well repaid—as we were cordially received, and many questions asked relative to the agricultural pursuits of our region, &c.

Incidentally, the subject of slavery in the territories was brought up, when the President said, substantially, he considered that question settled, and *he did not believe any more slave territories would be added to the Union.*

The catechising of Gen. Taylor, his shrewd evasions, &c., are all coinages of the Mercer Luminary's brains, if, indeed, there are any at the head of that paper, and manufactured from whole cloth. As no uncivil or ungentlemanly questions were asked, no evasive answers were received, and we would respectfully disclaim all right to the title of Free Soilers, not being anxious for that honor.

ONE OF THE NUMBER.

Although the Locofoco Convention passed a vote of thanks to the Post, for its support of the tariff of '46, it also passed, indirectly, a very severe censure on the editor of that paper for his course upon the Roman question. Poor Lucky Harper stands all alone with the reverend editor of the Pittsburgh Catholic on the question of Roman Liberty.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.—By late advices from Laguyra, received at Philadelphia, it seems that the second attempt of the partisans of Gen. Paez to revolutionize the Government of Venezuela has been as unsuccessful as their first one.—It is reported that Gen. Paez and President Monagas, at the head of their respective forces, had a conflict on the 12th of August, at San Felipe, which resulted in the capture of the former and the flight of his army. The affairs of the country remain in a very unsettled condition.

This will be cheering news to some gentlemen of this city, to whom Monagas has granted important privileges, and which would have been probably lost had Gen. Paez succeeded.

MASS MEETING TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT.—A mass meeting of the people of the city and county of Philadelphia is called, for Thursday yesterday, to make arrangements for the reception of the President of the United States, who is expected to pass through that city on his way to Washington.

SENTENCE OF PHILADELPHIA RIOTERS.—Five of the Philadelphia rowdies who were concerned in the recent riot at Red Bank, in New Jersey, were sentenced on Friday last, in the Gloucester county Court, to fines, ranging from $50 to $200, and imprisonment for the period of three months. Judge Carpenter gave notice that if the fines were not paid by the 3d inst., the imprisonment would be changed to a longer term in the State prison.

DEATH OF HENRY COLEMAN.—We regret to learn that the Rev. Henry Coleman of Massachusetts, died at Islington, near London, on the 11th of August. He had taken passage in the Caledonia, and was to have sailed for home on the 15th. His son, who went out in the Caledonia, arrived just too late to see his father before his death. Mr. Coleman was a man of fine attainments, and the author of "Familiar Letters from Europe," and of many well known contributions to the agricultural literature of the country. He was a most intelligent and agreeable companion, and a man of a singularly healthy, vigorous, and well disciplined mind. In the most intellectual society of England he was a general favorite; and few Americans have been personally so widely esteemed and courted in that country.

LIBERATED.—Some time since, the Rev. Mr. Fairbanks was committed to the penitentiary of Kentucky, for having aided to entice away a slave. He has since been pardoned and liberated, but a correspondent of the Boston Traveller says it was not done until about $600 were paid to the owner of the slave.

PLEASURES OF OFFICE HOLDING.—The Governor of Canada has had all the windows of the lower floor of the mansion at Monkland's, his "White House," barricaded with three inch plank, loopholed for musketry. When he goes about, it is always within the points commanded by a line of muskets.

The Genesee Synod of the Presbyteria n Church which convened at Fredonia, N. Y., a few days ago, closed its sessionston Friday last. It was not largely attendod, owing to the prevalence of the epidemic, and the most interesting business before it was a case of discipline. A lay member, contrary to the rules of the church, had joined the Sons of Temperance, and the censures passed upon him by the church were sustained and affirmed by the Presbytery. An appeal was had to the Synod, and the matter was settled by repealing the resolution of censure passed by the church for his joining a secret society.

The St. Louis Reveille states that Mr. Hughes of that city has invented a plan for carrying railroad trains across river gorges, up acclivities, &c., without the ordinary assistants, as bridges, inclined planes, tunnels, and stationary engines. By Mr. Hughes' method, a train of any weight can be taken over a mountain where the rise per mile is not more than fifteen hundred feet, without difficulty."

So says the Reveille. When the thing is done we shall believe it.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—An arrival at Boston, from Cape Town, brings advices to the 13th July last. Much excitement existed in consequence of the intention of the Home Government to make the Cape of Good Hope a penal settlement, and a public meeting was held on the 4th of July, at which resolutions were adopted declaring the introduction of criminals injurious and degrading to the Colony, and that it ought to be resisted; also declaring that the British Government has do right to degrade the Cape of Good Hope into a penal settlement, as it was acquired by secession from a friendly power, with its rights and privileges, as a free settlement, guaranteed. The people were much exasperated, and at Cape Town a determination was expressed not to employ, work with, or for, or associate with, any convicted felons, or with any person who may assist in landing, supporting or employing such convicted felons. The bakers of Cape Town unanimously refused to propose for supplies of biscuit to the Commissariat, lest they should be used for the support of the convicts on their arrival. The South African Advertiser of June 27th, says:

"Besides the pledge not to employ convicts, and to drop connection with those who do, we have been requested to insert a notice in the day's paper, that Banks, Insurance offices, Capitalists, and others, the most respected and influential members of the community, are pursuing a course that will in the end render the enforcement and demand of the measure altogether impracticable. The felons will be thrown for support on the Governor at once, and so long as they remain in the Colony. Will he venture to employ them on public works at his disposal of the Colony? The payers of rates will demur to that.

It is said that for greater security, the people in the country districts have resolved to employ no European labourer whatever, until the power of scoundrelly thieves and murderers amongst them, as free emigrants, shall be taken out of the hands of their rulers by Act of Parliament. This is what might have been foreseen

The strength of these resolutions will be tested quickly, for it will be recollected that some time and three hundred convicts, among whom is John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, was sent thither, and must by this time have arrived. It is said that Governor Sir Harry Smith, and his council, were much averse to the measure, but he has expressed his determination to carry out the orders of his Government. Trouble may naturally be expected to arise from this. A petition has been sent to the Queen, praying her to abrogate the obnoxious Orders in Council, by which the settlement is established.

The brig Arthur Pickering, which brings this news, has on board six fine young lions and a leopard.

The will of the late CYRUS BUTLER, of Providence, (R. I.) was proved on Wednesday. The estate is estimated at four millions of dollars, nearly all of which goes to Mr. Duncan, formerly of Canandaigua, who married the testator's niece. To the eldest son of Mr. Duncan, a young gentleman, of twenty, $250,000 is bequeathed.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.—The *Gaceta* of Havana reports the total number of cases of yellow fever in that city, during the month of July, at 1,305, the deaths being 71. In the hospitals there were treated 772 cases, of which there were 41 deaths; in private practice, 522 cases, with 30 deaths. Our readers will be, perhaps, surprised at the low proportion of deaths—less than 54 per cent—exhibited by a disease which is, in this part of the world, supposed to be a formidable pestilence; and what is not less remarkable is, that the mortality appears to have been less in the public hospitals than that in private practice, the ratio being 5.3 per cent, in the former and over 5.6 per cent. in the latter instance. In July, 1848, the mortality was somewhat greater, but even then there were only 45 deaths to 918 cases, making an average of less than 4.7 per cent.

Straits of Magellan.

The passage through these straits is likely to become an event of quite common occurrence, by reason of the active intercourse by sea which will be maintained with California and Oregon. The following letter, from the pen of a California adventurer who made the passage in April last, in a vessel from New York, will be read with interest. We copy it from the Journal of Commerce:

Sixty days pleasant sailing, the last three weeks of fighting with pampeiros and heavy gales excepted, found us in sight of the castellated bieght of Cape Virgins, the eastern entrance to the far famed Straits of Magalhaen.

These are cloud-waters. Through this narrow cut in the land, scarcely three hundred miles in all its tortuous course, bold Fernando de Magalhaen steered, and despite of unfitness of vessels and treachery of officers, accomplished that wherein Columbus failed, and opened a new highway to the Indies. For many years afterwards, this was supposed to be the only channel for ships, and many were the rich argosies that passed here with the fruits of sunnier climes. many too.

"Which struck where the white and fleecy waves
Looked soft as curled wool,
But the cruel rocks, they gored their sides,
Like the horns of a hungry bull."

Then Cape Horn was found to terminate the American Continent, and few vessels, except those of the simplest rig and smallest size, have since dared to attempt a passage from east to west through Magalhaen's Straits.

You will best understand the peculiar nature of this corner of the earth, by following us from Cape Virgins to Cape Pillar.

The first was spent in painful beating up to the first anchorage in Possession Bay, against violent gusts of wind which lifted the tops from those deep green furrows, and drenched us with showers of inexpressible sliness. We anchored with our consort, the Sea-Witch of Mystic, the pilot boat Anonyma, seventy two days from Boston, and the clipper Eclipse, eighty days from Baltimore—Though thousands of miles from home, at a distance where the distinction between States should be lost, and all viewed as a single nation, I was never more forcibly struck with sectional peculiarities, than when contrasting the slow drawling reply of the Baltimorean, with the hearty shout of the Bostonian, and the bluff, independent hail of the Yankee smackman. The little fleet which had thus gathered in a single day, determined to sail in company, through the Straits, and it may safely be said that four swifter vessels were never yet seen together in these waters

At the second trial we succeeded in passing the first and second Narrows. These are each about ten miles in length and nearly two in width, the tide running through them full ten or twelve miles an hour. By seizing it at the favorable time, no danger need be apprehended, except from the heavy squalls in which many vessels have been lost. In three days we had passed the first of the three great divisions which nature has marked in the Straits. The region of sand hills and granite cliffs yields to one which appears almost delicious in comparison with what precedes and follows it. Here the coast suddenly tends southward, and the Strait expands into a broad sheet of water, thirty miles in width and three hundred fathoms in depth. The hills are thickly clothed with trees to the water's edge, and were it not for the humid climate and boggy soil, man could gain his livelihood from the earth. As this, the Chilian colonies of convicts at Sandy Point and Port Famine, are supposed from home. Rain fell every day while we were there, and in a continual flood for a full third of the time In this kind of experience we can fully equal even our brother hun ers for gold who trudged across to Panama.

Port Famine, the capital of semi-civilization in this quarter of the globe, consists of a few houses, inclosing a wooden fort, in which lie unfinished, or two hundred rotting twenty pounders and a brass field piece, tightly spiked' Buenos Ayres also claims this country, and Chili runs arms against her rival in imbecility. There is a rickety palisade for a fence—a stout cat-mint is in full down—nettling around thirty odd forts' cells in four large styes, between which are gutters for streets, little stone islands for a side walk and eighteen inches of mud for a pavement. I thought of New York' In each of these six pigsties, the pure air and clear region, the cleanly ones of Nature, to which we have referred. A duplicate of these instructions was entrusted to Commodore Morgan, who, under the order of the President, visited the Bey in the steam frigate Mississippi. Before the arrival of the Commodore at Tunis, the Bey had agreed to pay the money due to Mr. Payne. The gallant Commodore faithfully obeyed the instructions of the Secretary of State, and has obtained all the atonement for the outrage which was desired.

He called in person on the Bey on the 1st of August, and was received in the most friendly manner; the Bey treating him with the most marked consideration, and assuring him that all he desired was granted before it was asked. The Bey subsequently made a written communication to "Admiral" Morgan, in which he repeated the assurance of his desire to preserve the most friendly relations with the United States and promised that a like cause to that of the dragoman should not occur again, and that all our treaty stipulations should be strictly observed.

We have a large and effective squadron in the Mediterranean, sent there by the President order, in consequence of the distracted state of Europe. The flag ship of the squadron is the Mississippi, Commodore Morgan.

No traces of the $3,000, stolen on Sunday morning, from the steamer Ewe, have yet been discovered. A report was adduct, a short time after the discovery of the robbery that a package, supposed to be the money thrown overboard by the thief, was seen floating down the river by persons on the boat This is probably one of the mere attempts necessitie created by such an occurrence

We stated, on Monday, that the money was to be delivered to the Mechanics' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling. The notes were all on the Bank but belonged to the Bank of Western Bank of Wheeling The notes belonged to the North Western Bank of Virginia, and were being converted, at the time they were stolen, to the last named bank, in exchange, from the Parkersburg branch of the N. W. Bank of Virginia

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Bank has offered $300 reward for the recovery of the money, and $100 for the apprehension of the robber.—*Wheeling Gazette*

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—The President left Erie, Pa., on Saturday, for Niagara Falls, where he arrived, no doubt, the same day. His health continued to be very feeble—the attack of vomiting and purging which he suffered at Erie having been much more severe and dangerous than it has been supposed from the reports which reached New York respecting it. For this reason he was compelled to avoid passing through Buffalo, where it would have been impossible for him to escape from all demonstration of popular admiration and affection.

He accordingly took a steam boat for Schlosser, on the American shore some two miles above the falls, or the Cataract, and was thus enabled to pass about the same distance, it is not certain which, there are contradictory reports as to it. He will remain at the falls until his health shall be re-established by quiet and the pure air of that region, the most invigorating in the world. With his strong constitution it cannot take long for his usual robust strength to be restored, when he will be able once more to resume the laborious duties of his office, to which he has been so unanimously called by the people, which he knows how to render so cordial, free, and truly republican.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET.—Several partisan journals, a Whig and Democratic or Democratic and Whig, whichever any reader may regard it, are in great tribulation about the relations existing between the President and his Cabinet. One set say and insist and urge and swear that the sovereign and his ministers are as amiable as a litter of puppies before their eyes are open, while the other set are equally positive in representing them as entirely hostile, as agreeing no better than cats and dogs. A third, entirely independent, says, as independent as a Swiss soldier, or, to use a more *comprehend* comparison, as independent as Captain Dugald Dalgetty, says that the President and his Cabinet are twice as the poles asunder, and hate each other mortally. Our own opinion is, that each set know as much of the case as either of the other two, and no more, and that the three united know nothing about it.

We are told that the President, believing that he has been deceived by the Cabinet, is now travelling to see with his own eyes, and hear with his own ears; and that, the people, in greeting the President, carefully overlook the Cabinet, and thus evince their dislike of His Majesty's ministers." We are told that the President has burst his cabinet fetters, and is now traveling alone, and exhibiting what he considers the advantages of a single Cabinet, and that, if he succeed in many years, a President traveling as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and not as the head of a successful party. We are told that the Cabinet stay at home under a sense of neglect and humiliation, which might greet them if they accompanied the President. And from all these *suppositions*, the gifted in second sight *conclude* that the people are entirely dissatisfied with the Cabinet, and with all proceedings, and very on the President alone for turning it out of doors, and giving them whatever they want.

All this is very *sapient*, and shows how mountains can be made of molehills, when people do not understand their subject. This is not the first time in which a President has traveled as the Chief Magistrate, and not as a partisan leader. Indeed we never knew or heard of a case in which a President did travel as a partisan leader, or in any other character than that of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The first President after Geo. Washington, who traveled, was Mr. Monroe who, in 1817, was received cordially by the whole people, without the shade of a partisan distinction. The old Republican and Federal parties united in burying the hatchet, and calling that period "the era of good feelings." Mr. Adams went from Massachusetts to the Kennebec in the summer of 1825, *not officially, as President, in coach and six*, but alone, on horseback *incog.*, or as plain *Mister Adams, of Quincy, Mass* The next Presidential tour of a President, was that of Jackson, in 1833, and he was every where received by both parties jointly as the Chief Magistrate of the nation. "Whiggism" Massachusetts, and "extra Whiggism" Boston, were particularly civil. They did not even remember Jackson, Old Hickory, the head of the "unterrified democracy," but they did know and handsomely received the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The next President who travelled *officially* was Mr. Polk, and he too was received as the Chief Magistrate, and in no other character.—Throughout "Whiggish" New England, he was received and cordially greeted by the *people* of both parties, and by "Whig and Democratic" Boston, in particular. Down East, the "Democratic" President and the Whig Senator from Maine, Mr Evans, were participating having, for the President stopped expressly to visit the Senator's family and make a call on a semi-barbarized Indian, one of the Senator's sons, then fighting in Mexico. In all these President tours, the President appeared as Chief Magistrate, and not as head of a successful party, and in none of them and the Cabinet, as a body, appear or was it referred to in any of the speeches or replies. Indeed nobody could have inferred from any thing said by or to the President in any one of these *official tours* that there was a Cabinet existed. And precisely as Mr. Monroe, Gen Jackson, Mr Polk, traveled as Presidents, does General Taylor travel now.—Never has the Cabinet traveled in a body with the President, and never has a President, in any public capacity or document, either of business or ceremony, alluded to the Cabinet, as a distinct body, or a political existence Then what is all this stuff about the Cabinet and the *Cabinet* and THE CABINET—Mere moonshine.

And the *people* are dissatisfied with the *Cabinet!* We repeat the nonsense. But what has it done which is not the *people's* doing? It seems to be very much like against the *people*. It seems to be very much like against the *people*. It seems to be very much like Prince Talleyrand's complaint of his wife, when she had run away with a young man, "Sacre bleu! mon ami, what will people say of my wife?" Why, the people will say, what they always do, when a young man and lady have run away together, "Poor fellows!" Just so with the people, in the case of the President and his Cabinet. The people will say, "Poor President! he has been deceived by his Cabinet, and they have run away with his power."