THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1849.

☞ 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.

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged and ordered out

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, receive and forwarded from this office.

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

Are You Assessed?

Let every Whig voter see to this at once. Examine the list put up in your election district, and if your name is not there, have yourself assessed immediately—for if you are not assessed at least *ten days* before the election, or have not paid a *State* or *County* tax within two years past, you will lose your vote!

We commend to the attention of all our readers, the Address, in another column, of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Committee of Correspondence. The arguments it presents are incontrovertible. Let them have the effect to bring out every Whig voter in Allegheny County.

DIFFICULTY WITH FRANCE.—The News from Washington, by telegraph, published yesterday, in relation to the dismissal of the French Minister, by Gen. Taylor, caused considerable excitement and conversation in this community. The cause of the difficulty, we presume, has relation to the appointment of Mr. Rives, as Minister to the French Government. It has been rumored for some weeks, that Mr. Rives would not be received, and it is probable that the dismissal of the French Minister has originated from an improper interference on the part of that functionary, with the appointment. The despatch states that the French Government has sustained her representative, and refused to recall him, and has thus made itself a party to the outrage. The probability now is, that Mr. Rives will not be received at the French court, and that the two Governments will thus be engaged in a serious difficulty.

The moderation and good sense of the President and his Cabinet are so well known, that no doubt can be entertained in the mind of any, that the American Government has gone no further than the dignity and honor of the country demanded. If the spurious Republic of France wishes to measure her strength with the United States of America, she can be accommodated to her heart's content. While the humility and good sense of our people would condemn any administration which would unnecessarily involve us in a quarrel with any nation, yet a war with France, just at this time, to defend the honor and rights of the country, would be universally popular.

THE TARIFF—THE ELECTION.—The following extracts, we take from an editorial article, in the Mercury of yesterday.

"The present tariff was passed against the solemn protest of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The miners and laborers of the state gave to it the most decided opposition. *We maintain that the worst fears of the laboring men have been realized*, and that to represent them now as being favorable to the present revenue laws is a fraud and a falsehood.

"Now, Democrats of Pennsylvania, we ask you seriously to reflect upon these facts, and decide if those who advocate a modification of the present tariff, do not truly represent your sentiments, and if those who seek to maintain it, be not the worst enemies of the laboring man."

With such sentiments we make no quarrel. They are correct in whole and in part, and we call upon all friends of the Tariff to act upon them.

But how, says one, can this be done; only in one way—*vote the Whig ticket.* A vote for Mr. Gamble will be a vote for the Tariff of 1846, to which the Mercury says you are opposed, and which has realized your worst fears. The Convention which nominated Mr. Gamble endorsed the Tariff, and thus placed his election on that issue. So did the County Convention, in this and in every other county in the State, as far as we have seen. 'The issue is fairly made—*Gamble* and the free trade Tariff of '46; *Fuller* and the protection of home labor. This issue is admitted by the whole Locofoco party, and by every Locofoco paper in the state, except the Mercury. No man in his senses can suppose he will not support the Tariff of '46 by voting for Mr. Gamble. This is clear—vote, then, for the Whig ticket, and for Mr. Fuller. The Locofoco party which nominated and supports Mr Gamble, *does not*, in the language of the Mercury, *"represent your sentiments,"* but are *"the worst enemies of the laboring man."*

$1,300,000.

Demanded by the Locofoco Canal Commissioners for the public works, the present year, exceeds ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. The appropriations, published in the pamphlet laws, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, show this. Is this not sufficient? exclaims the prodigality. The people should elect for Canal Commissioner, the candidate—Mr. Fuller—who is pledged to reform. He will elect tested by the People's Sentinel. He will let a *Fuller* light shine upon the mysterious affairs of the Canal Board, which will be controlled by two Locofoco members.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF TEXAS.—We apprehend that the correspondent of the Richmond Whig was misinformed in stating Mr. Bell, the Governor elect of Texas, to be a Whig. We notice that, in his address to his fellow citizens, published previous to the election, he avows himself to belong to the Democratic party, promising, at the same time that he will not be controlled by partisan feelings in administering the State Government.

SPEECH FROM HON. HENRY CLAY.—Mr. Clay, during his sojourn at Utica, visited the numerous manufacturing villages, at all of which he was heartily received, especially at Clayville—named after himself—where he was introduced to the assembly with an address, to which he made the following reply, which we find in a letter to the Albany Evening Journal:

Fellow Citizens—A lady friend extorted from me the dangerous promise that I would say a few words on this occasion. This is in violation of the rule of preserving silence to which I intended to adhere throughout the journey which I am now performing.

I see so many ladies around me, that I am not so well prepared as I should be for a *tete a tete* with *one* to whom I might say something which would not meet with approbation.

My life is rapidly drawing to a close, and remembrances of my political career are crowding upon me, to which I turn sometimes with pleasure, and sometimes with regret. I look back with pleasure upon the history of that policy to which more than half my life has been devoted, a policy which has made your country independent of foreign nations, and sown the seeds in this valley which have grown to the prosperity and happiness I see around me.

If I could find any motive for departing from the rule of silence, except the obligations of a promise, it would be to bestow my warmest wishes upon a place upon which I have been honored by bestowing my humble name.

I tender my sincerest thanks to him who was instrumental in expressing so kind a remembrance, and conferring upon me so grateful an honor.

I devoutly hope that happiness will continue to encircle you, and that the choicest blessings of Divine Providence will descend upon every inhabitant of this beautiful valley—of these fertile hills.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen has been elected by a unanimous vote of the Trustees to the Presidency of Rutger's College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The Free Soil State Convention of Massachusetts, has nominated Stephen C. Philips, as their candidate for Governor, and John Mills for Lieutenant Governor—the same ticket as last year.

ST. DOMINGO.—Accounts from the city of San Domingo to the 21st August, state that Beneventura Baez, member of the Senate, has been elected President of the Republic by the electoral college and duly proclaimed by Congress. There was no doubt of his accepting the office, and much impatience was manifested for his installation, as great changes in the direction of affairs were expected under the new administration.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The Pittsfield correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* says the fortieth annual meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. commenced in that village on the afternoon of the 11th The attendance is very large. Dr. Beecher preached the Annual Sermon, Mr. Frelinghuysen presides over the meetings. From the Treasurer's report, it appears that the receipts of the year have been $291,705 27, and the expenditures $293,418 47, being $25,296 less than the receipts—reducing the debt that amount, and leaving $31,603,38, the present indebtedness of the Board. Dr. Anderson read the abstract of the Annual Report.

MEETING OF THE WHIG AND ANTIMASONIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—The members of the Whig and Antimasonic Committee of Correspondence, pursuant to notice, held a meeting yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, in the Grand Jury Room of the New Court House.

The following address was read, and, on motion of Hiram Hultz, Esq., was adopted:

ADDRESS
TO THE VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
BY THE
Antimasonic and Whig Committee of Correspondence.

The Tariff of 1842, and the Reduction of the State Debt.

The Antimasonic and Whig County Convention desire to say a few words to their fellow citizens on the importance of securing a full vote on the 9th of October. We subjoin our tickets as agreed upon by the State and County Conventions.

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

TREASURER,
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny

COMMISSIONER,
JAS MITCHELL, of Peebles

CORONER,
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh

ATTORNEY,
JOHN BYERS, of Findlay.

Henry M. Fuller, of Luzerne county, is an honest and capable man, who thoroughly understands the interests of the State. So strong a hold has he upon the affections of the people in his own district that he was last fall elected to the Legislature by some 1400 majority, in a county where Locofocoism has heretofore had nearly 1000 majority. His unanimous nomination, by a Convention *answering protection to American industry, as embodied in the act of 1842*, entitles him to the support of every *advocate of a modification of the obnoxious act of 1846.*

John A. Gamble, the candidate of the Locofocos on the other hand, was nominated by a Convention avowing themselves *hostile to either the repeal or modification of the act of 1846.* Disguise the issue as you may, *every vote for Gamble will be counted for free trade, and every vote for Fuller, for protection to American labor.*

The rest of our ticket is composed of good, reliable Antimasons and Whigs, worthy of your support. Upon the next Legislature will devolve the duty of districting anew the State for members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Allegheny county, defrauded of her just rights in the last Apportionment Bill, should take care that her voice is heard and heeded in passing a new one.

Fellow citizens.—The result of the approaching election must largely affect the interests of the entire Union, and of no other district more largely than of our own State and County. We have already felt the benefits of a Whig State Administration. Since the election of Gov. Johnston, great Whig measures have been adopted. A sinking fund, to pay off the State debt, has been established, and nearly $2,30,000 of State Stock has been bought up and cancelled. A large amount of old debts, contracted by a Locofoco Canal Board, have been paid. The interest on the State debt, for the first time in ten years, has been paid in specie. The sum of $400 000 has been appropriated to avoid the inclined plane near Philadelphia and thus remove that great drawback to the efficiency of our main line of public improvements. And at the same time, sufficient money remains in the Treasury to appropriate the sum of $152,000, under the act of last session, to complete the North Branch Canal, and thus render available that important link in our improvement system, on which a former Locofoco administration expended some three or four millions of dollars, and then abandoned the whole to decay and desolation. Never, during the last ten years of Locofoco misrule, has so much been effected to advance the interests of our good old Commonwealth, as has been accomplished by the present Whig State Administration in a single year. Candid men of all parties admit this to be the case.

Shall the State Administration be sustained in this great work of reform? Shall the present Canal Board be permitted to embarrass the executive with impunity? Shall at least one half of the State have no voice in the management of our public works? Shall no faithful sentinel be placed to guard from depredation the public treasury? These questions MUST, WITHIN A FEW DAYS, RECEIVE THEIR ANSWERS THROUGH THE BALLOT BOX.

Fellow citizens.—Less than one year since the Whigs of the Union rallied and expelled from power that corrupt band who had for years fattened upon the public treasury. GEN. TAYLOR'S ADMINISTRATION HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED EVERYTHING WITHIN ITS POWER TO INFUSE CORRECT PRINCIPLES INTO OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. But other measures are unimportant until that infamous free trade tariff of 1846 shall be repealed or modified, and the principles of the act of 1842 shall be again re-established. Three years ago, the ranks of Pennsylvania Locofocoism might have been ransacked in vain to find an AVOWED ADVOCATE OF THAT BRITISH BILL. But now their State and County Conventions, recently assembled in the city, have BOTH ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS HOSTILE TO THE REPEAL OR MODIFICATION OF THAT INFAMOUS LAW.

This act, as was foretold, by abandoning specific duties, has opened the door to endless frauds, by which the Government is cheated, and the American manufacturer is prostrated. This law has not yet been in operation three years, and yet actual returns show that 57 per cent. of all foreign goods imported are consigned to foreign agents of foreign houses, at a nominal cost, and that the honest American importing merchants have been driven from the trade. Double invoices are of daily occurrence. The entire tendency of this law is to give a premium to the dishonest, and to render bankrupt the honest dealer.

Under the protecting influence of the act of 1842, a large number of establishments had been erected to manufacture railroad iron, a majority of which were located in our own State. The railroad mania in England enabled these manufacturers, for a short time, even after the repeal of that act, to continue their works in operation. But at this time, we believe that not a *single American rolling mill, designed to produce railroad iron, is in operation*, unless possibly such as have old contracts to fulfil. The rest are all standing still, their machinery going to decay, their workmen wandering without employment.

When the act of 1846 went into operation, railroad iron commanded in market from $65 to $75 per ton, and then, even under that act, must have paid from $20 to $22 per ton duty. So baleful, however, has been the operation of this law, that now, railroad iron is worth only from $35 to $40 per ton, and, of course, would only pay, when fraudulently invoiced, has been sent into our country, paying only from $6 to $8 per ton.

The result has been, that American manufacturing establishments, designed to produce $7,000,000 worth of rail road iron annually, out of our American ore and American coal, by the labor of American mechanics, consuming the products of our farms, are all lying idle, and we are engaged in the construction of railroads made from British iron, by English mechanics, fed upon English agricultural products.

What we have stated, somewhat in detail, in regard to railroad iron, is substantially true, in regard to a great variety of other mechanical pursuits. It is while witnessing the operation of *a law bringing such ruin upon the heads of the honest and industrious American mechanic*—that State and county conventions of Pennsylvania Locofocoism *avow their hostility to either the repeal, or the modification of the act of 1846.* Let the American laborer say they work for 10 cents a day, and then we can compete with all the world.

Prior to the war of American independence British Statesmen endeavored to prostrate American manufactures by *British* legislation—but in modern times they find it much easier to effect their purposes through the agency of their natural allies the Locofocos—who undertake to destroy them by *domestic legislation.*

But courage, fellow citizens. The American Whigs of '76, led on by the first Washington, successfully asserted their right to enact their own laws—and the Whigs of the present day, led on by the second Washington, can again overturn *these modern allies of British interests, who are seeking to make us a mere dependency of the old world.*—Our ancestors had to encounter a 7 years' war and leaden bullets, to secure their independence—ours can be sooner accomplished, by one and all depositing our tickets in the ballot box.

We have every thing to encourage us—a glorious old chieftain who has never surrendered. *He says that the Tariff of 1846 should be modified, that instead of its ad valorem, specific duties should be substituted.* That is the people desire to improve *their harbors and rivers, to prohibit slavery in New Mexico and California—the Executive veto should not be interposed.*

Rally, then, on the second Tuesday of October next, with the same enthusiasm you displayed in greeting our old chieftain, on his recent visit to our county—you can if you will, even in this quiet election, vote up 2,000 *majority for Fuller—a progressive Tariff the reduction of our State debt.* The national and state administrations have a right to expect this at your hands

ALEXANDER HILANDS, Chairman.

Joseph Penrose, } Vice Presidents.
Lewis Peterson, }

Secretaries—John E. Parke,
Thomas Steel,
Alexander Frank.in.

Sept. 18, 1849.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Western Railroad.

It appears by an article published on the 12th instant, as a communication in the Pittsburgh Gazette, that the Wellsville interest, not content by the total defeat which they suffered, some months ago, when they attempted to convince the citizens of Pittsburgh, that it was their interest to aid the people of Wellsville to make that town the great depot on the river for the trade and travel between the Ohio and Lake Erie, have recommenced the same hopeless task. The effort is a vain one, and can never bring about the result which the speculators in town lots at Wellsville and Salineville, and the owners of the barren hills on the crooked banks of Yellow Creek on which the projected Mars a River, toil a scant subsistence, are found to sustain the traffic, and thousands per chest before reaching the Salt.

Few or none of the rich grains had died from want of food, but their sufferings from want of water had been intense. In many places the poor creatures, were compelled to bury their noses in the sand up to their necks and await the return of their friends who went off in search of water—but many have died, and most of the rest are now abandoning every thing but provisions, would reach Sacramento City.

THE ROBBERS.

One of the correspondents writes from the seat of diggings at Stockton:

I do not advise a dog to come to California. The entire northern portion of Upper California is a perfect hell. England in every respect, while the southern half of the same territory is cooked and simmered by a scathing, scorching sun, for 9 months of the year without rains or dews, and the dozen during the other three.

Salt provisions is to be seen upon the beach at present from February to December, while Old Sol smiles his severest. My neck, arms, hands, and face, are blistered. I am working upon a machine, and it is a hard, wheat burning hot at midday without shade—some times rain and precipitation, and after an hour or two of canal digging alone with the pick and shovel jumping into the water singing hot for the purpose of "panning out" with a tin pan.

The thermometer ranging from one hundred to, and I ought intelligent here landed fortunes to be induced to leave comfortable homes and bring their families to an, however rich in mineral wealth, where labor is considered only fit for slaves.

The harvest of gold will be gathered in two years, and the gleanings will be poor indeed—Then will be the harvest of reapers—and only those of industry brings him riches.

THE SCIENCE OF MINING.

The mines of California have baffled all science, and rendered the application of philosophy entirely nugatory. Bone and sinew philosophy, with a sprinkling of good luck, can alone compete successfully here. Men with many geologists and professional scientific men in the mines, and have repeatedly seen them beaten by unskilled men and boys and negroes and the sons of the aborigines. It is that gold has been found in every part of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and in every ravine, and it is the hard working and lucky men who may restore it.—*Placer Times.*

PHILOSOPHY OF MINING.

A letter from Sacramento City, also says: "The real gold, running northward through the river's bed, to a suitable place of divergence, and from that point to make another road running on westward to Canton, Marcellus and other towns beyond—*If this scheme had been carried out, the speculators at Wellsville would have held the keys of the commerce of Pittsburgh.* No wonder that they have received such a check as they did. Nothing in the way of misrepresenting, they stop at nothing in the way of misrepresenting the character and the Engineering characteristics of the different routes surveyed for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, which is a truly patriotic enterprise, mainly owned and controlled here, and which will greatly enlarge the trade of the State of Ohio, and bring it to our doors, by—*cans of one continuous and unbroken round line.*

For the advocacy of the interests of Pittsburgh, the Chief Engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, has been unceasingly attacked by the Wellsville speculators, ever since he first announced the important fact, that the shortest and best route for the Mars a River, and that that which had the lowest summit, diverged from the Ohio by the Valley of Big Beaver, being the nearest practicable point of divergence to Pittsburgh. What he said is perfectly true, and he would no more make a slaughter table. A little word or two made by the Wellsville interest in favor of a route in Ohio, on the ground that he wished to divert western men to Pittsburgh, and the attack was promptly met, and at the next meeting held at Canton, a unanimous expression of opinion was given in favor of the route by Salem and Beaver, as the shortest and best rail road route from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, which would undoubtedly be whatever the Wellsville speculators may say to the contrary.

The determination of the Directors of the Columbus and Pittsburgh Railroad Company to construct road from Wooster, has excited the ire of the people of Wellsville. That the Ohio canal travel should come to Pittsburgh, without passing by Wellsville is unbearable, and prompts the Editor of the Wellsville Gazette to talk about a route to Wellsville being fully as near as that to Columbus. This is a matter that may safely be left to the Delanos, the Curtises, and the other sterling owned gentlemen who compose the company of Columbus and Pittsburgh Railroad, whose one of the most intelligent in the State of Ohio, and which has already decided on the route without consulting the distinguished citizens either of Wellsville or Salineville.

The article in the Gazette commences his article by saying that the parties whom he represents have purposely refrained, for some time past, from carrying on the controversy now existing between the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company because they had no wish to embarrass the Company. No one doubt the Company will feel duly grateful for such disinterested kindness, coming as it does after a few months' acrimonious express, the sound of which has not yet been brought to a sound price. And the question will soon be settled as to whether the Wellsville speculators will be able to raise the means to make the Yellow Creek Railroad to Wellsville.

PITT.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18th, 1849.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The union of the Barnburners and old Hunkers in this State is complete, and the fall election will be contested with much warmth. Neither branch will allow that any concession has been made, but the fact is simply this: the old Hunkers retain all the lucrative offices, and those to which patronage appertains, while the Barnburners take the subordinates. John Van Buren was the most zealous in effecting the reconciliation, which is rather a sign that the Barnburners have given in.

An experiment trip has been made on the Hudson River Rail Road, which has given us prospects the highest gratification. Thirty one miles an hour were made with the greatest ease, including stops, and forty can be performed after the engines know the road, upon the fast trains. The deviation from a air line between New York and Albany is but 91 per cent., making it the straightest road in the world, for the distance. The road bed is a dead level, or as near as may be, and we shall soon have a fair trial between steam afloat and ashore. The New Haven road, along the shore of Long Island Sound, is doing an elegant business, and you may see, one of these days, a road competing with even the Ohio river, side by side.

The good gold crop of California has started a good many ships off, to assist in the harvest, and large departures are now announced. Nearly emigrants are in course of formation for the purchase of ships, as was the case last winter—very few drones go now, and the emigrants are Very few drones go now, and the emigrants are Very few drones go now, and the emigrants are