THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY-MORNING, SEPT. 22, 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 until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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.

AUDITOR.

JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

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.

THE FRENCH DIFFICULTY.—The correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing from another column, gives a very clear view of the French difficulty, and is the only additional intelligence we have received.

United States Stocks had a sudden fall in New York, on the reception of the French difficulty news. The first impression of all the papers was that the trouble first originated from Mr. Rives' appointment.

MONEY.—The editor of the Mercury says he believes he has done more for the cause of protection to domestic industry than both the Commercial Journal and Gazette put together! The Mercury has been published near six months, we believe, and yet the very modest editor has done more for a cause which the Gazette and Journal have advocated for years! What an intellectual prodigy the Mercury man must be! But where are the proofs? By their fruits ye shall know them. He professes to belong to the Democratic party, and yet that party has, since the commencement of his paper, endorsed the Tariff of 1846—Where is the man he has converted from Free Trade principles? Can he name one? No, not one! What has he done, then, except to trumpet his own praises.

VOTE FOR FULLER.

From a very singular indifference in respect to the office, or misapprehension of its importance—many persons in the Whig ranks, who have gone to the polls in past years, and have voted the rest of the Whig ticket, have neglected to vote for the office of Canal Commissioner.

Why this was the case, we cannot say, unless it proceeded from an impression that as there was a majority of our opponents in the Board, the election of a Whig would not be of much practical benefit. But it should be recollected that if we carry two elections successively, the Whigs would have a majority.

But let the cause of this past difference and neglect be what it may, it should exist no longer—Every Whig who goes to the polls should deposite a vote for Fuller, with as much interest and care as if he was voting for a candidate for Governor.

Vote for Fuller! The success of the Whigs in the county contest, by the election of Fuller, would be a triumph at least equal, if not superior to that last year. It would be felt even more keenly by our enemies. They never have been willing to admit that the Whigs composed a majority of the people of the State. The election of Fuller would go far to shake their overwrooting confidence in their strength. Its moral influence upon the politics of the State would be of the most beneficial character. The power of Locofocoism, which has reigned in Pennsylvania so long, would be effectually broken, and the Old Keystone would be permanently ranked in the list which forms the bright galaxy of Whig states.

That Pennsylvania is destined to be one of the strongest and most reliable of Whig states, none can doubt who is acquainted with her people, her wants, and the peculiar sources of her prosperity. All her interests are identified with the success of the Whig party, and the adoption of Whig measures. The Whigs thus have every encouragement to rally all their forces, and put forth all their energies at every election, as a certain and glorious triumph will be the final result of their efforts. We have been steadily approaching this desirable result for years. The immense Locofoco majority has dwindled away to nothing, and Pennsylvania has become one of the doubtful states. Is not even this a great triumph? "One fire more and the victory is ours."

THE LOCOFOCO CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.—The Mercury, of Wednesday, makes the following declaration:—

"We therefore support Mr. Vincent, because he is the *Democratic candidate*, and without any reference to his opinions, whatever they may be, upon the question of protection."

While warring with wonderful zeal against the free trade policy of the Locofocos, the Mercury, nevertheless sticks to the candidates of the party with true Locofoco tenacity. This the editor expects will cover all his political delinquencies, and it is very probable it will, for the party is as notorious for its attachment to the spoils, as for its laxity of principle.

But while the Mercury cares nothing about Mr. Vincent's opinions on the Tariff question, is the editor equally indifferent about his opinions on every other subject? Is it necessary for a candidate to be a *Democrat*, as well as a "Democratic candidate" to secure the editor's support, or is his devotion to party so intense, that the latter is sufficient, and that he is willing to support every "Democratic candidate," without question? Would it not be well for the Mercury to ask a few questions before it endorses Mr. Vincent so enthusiastically as such as the following.

1. Is Mr. Vincent a Democrat?
2. If so, when did he become one?
3. Did he ever vote a Democratic ticket in his life?
4. Has he not, always, up to the present time, professedly, been the bitter opponent of Locofoco Democracy?
5. Did he not vote *against* Mr. Polk in 1844, and against Mr. Cass in 1848?

When people make so much fuss about the genuineness of their Democracy, and are so ready to denounce "*new converts*," they should at least be careful to know whether their "Democratic candidate" is a convert to the Democratic faith at all.

The Mercury editor is terribly annoyed at the ridiculous position it fills before the community, in supporting a party and candidates wholly committed to the support of the Tariff of 1846, while it pretends to oppose it. It does not take much discernment to perceive that its support of the Locofoco candidates wholly neutralizes its support of protection. To escape from its dilemma, it tries hard to make it appear that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has not endorsed the Tariff of '46, and that its candidates are not bound to its support. The resolutions which have passed the State and County Conventions, he calls "ambiguous," and the whole Democratic press of the State which has endorsed them, he speaks of as "*a few simple editors* throughout the State, who have, with more zeal than discretion, committed themselves in favor of this defective tariff." Does the Mercury editor think he can thus insult the common sense of his readers with impunity? He knows the resolutions are not "ambiguous," but perfectly to the point, and the "*few simple* editors," compose the editorial corps of the Locofoco party, himself excepted. He knows the issue on the Tariff question has been made, and that it was made by the Locofoco party.

Let the voters of Pennsylvania read the article on the Tariff question, we give to day from the Republic. Pennsylvania is now to decide whether she wishes more protection or not for her great interests. The Whig party says she does—the Locofoco Democratic party says she does not. The election of Canal Commissioner will decide the question. If the Whigs succeed, we shall have increased protection as soon as it can be obtained. If the Locofocos carry their ticket, there will be certainly far less exertion made to confer a boon upon a people which they say they do not want.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—The Pittsburgh morning Post, as was to have been expected, came out yesterday in a strain condemnatory of our article of the day before, relative to the recent interruption of our friendly relations with the French Government. It is somewhat amusing to see such a man, accusing another, even by implication, of inconsistency. A political weathercock of his calibre, who to day knows not what his opinions may be to morrow, because they are based not on feelings of honor or morality, but on the decrees of the leaders of the Loco Foco party, should be very cautious how he indulges in throwing stones, since his house of glass is vulnerable to every attack.

We *did condemn* and we *yet condemn* the late war with Mexico, since it was undertaken without any actual necessity and with the design of increasing the power of the south. This was the reason of our opposition to the Mexican war, and not simply because it was a bantling of the Loco Focos. How different is the case in the present instance! We hope—we fervently trust—that we may not grow out of our present difficulties with France; but if it must come, let us boldly stand up in defence of our rights. We have not taken the initiative in the matter.—It has been forced up on us. We could not, consistently with the honor of a great nation have acted otherwise than we have done. The quarrel is not ours, and we have but one honorable way left open to us.

Is the United States to cringe to the power of the pseudo Republic of France? Would it become us tamely to endure the buffets of a government universally despised throughout Christendom? No, let us not yield an inch of our rights! and since we have not been to blame in this matter, let us not be the first to make any concession. If France *will* have war, and we trust in God that such is not her desire, it will be welcome to the American people and though we all would deplore the loss of life, and the injuries to our commerce, which would ensue, better far for a nation, as for an individual to suffer death than dishonor.

It remains for the French Government to say whether we shall have peace or war, and we ask, what can be expected from those who have just crushed the rising liberties of Rome?—who have delivered an infant republic, bound hand and foot, to the galling tyranny of ignorance and superstition? Let the administration hope for the best, but prepare for the worst, confident that it will be supported in its determination to uphold the national dignity, by the united energies of every true American, however, those who were silent when Rome fell, influenced solely by the love of liberty, may storm and rave.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Pittsburgh, held on Thursday night, the subscribers were named as Delegates to the Convention, to be held on the — instant, at St. Louis, with instructions to invite as many of our citizens as might be willing to unite with us in representing our city in that body.

It is certainly desirable that the terminus of a great rail road, extending from the Mississippi westward, should be made at some point on that river, not farther South than St. Louis, and the action of the approaching Convention will undoubtedly exercise a very material influence on that subject. Our own great western railway will extend far into Ohio, and by other works now in progress and in contemplation, will undoubtedly reach the Mississippi at some point, either St. Louis or farther North.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to remind citizens of Pittsburgh, that the great National Road from the Potomac to the Mississippi was, owing to the apathy of our city, carried south of us, and thus, instead of greatly benefitting us, was actually a serious disadvantage.

A decided expression of opinion in favor of a terminus of the Great Western Railway at a favorable point, may not only exercise a beneficial influence on Congress, but will undoubtedly stimulate and hasten the extension of our western line to the Mississippi.

The subscribers, therefore, earnestly invite every citizen of Pittsburgh, of Allegheny city, and the neighboring boroughs, who can make it convenient to visit St. Louis on the 15th of next month, to meet us at the Board of Trade Rooms on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

WM. J. TOTTEN.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
GEORGE DARSIE,
GEORGE ODDEN,
SOLOMON W. ROBERTS,
J. K. MOORHEAD
CHARLES NAYLOR,
T. J. BIGHAM
G. E. WARNER,
L. WILMARTH,
JAMES WOOD,
WM. M. LYON,
WM. M. SEMPLE,
WM. PHILLIPS,
WILSON McCANDLESS,
R. H. KERR.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1849.

France and the United States—Particulars of the Origin and Progress of this Difficulty.

The difficulty between this Government and France, as stated in my letter yesterday, has attracted much attention here, as it doubtless has also in Baltimore. In order to prevent the circulation of the incorrect details floating throughout the capital, with regard to the origin of the difficulty, I furnish you the following summary of the facts:

The facts are, that so far back as last May, the difficulty arose, consequently Mr. Rives' appointment could have had nothing to do with it, and, since May, no official communication has been held with Mr. Poussin on the part of this Government.

When Mr. Poussin's first discourteous note was received, it was supposed it might have been unintentional, and, acting in the most friendly spirit, its impropriety was unofficially pointed out to him, with a suggestion that he should withdraw it, and send one framed in more courteous and diplomatic etiquette. He complied with the friendly suggestion, and it was of course then believed, his first note was merely an inadvertent offence. In a month, however, he sent a second occasion to write upon the same subject, and his letter was still more discourteous—insulting, perhaps, in the proper term—than his first note. Notwithstanding this, the matter was investigated, and it was found that the charges he had brought against a public officer connected with an important branch of the public service, were not only misrepresentations, but in fact wholly unfounded, and proofs of his error were furnished to him. He replied to this, more offensive, and at length so much so, that the Government refused to correspond with him further, and forwarded the whole matter to the French Government for their consideration. This occurred last May. Their answer has been received, and in the most superlatives way they decline interfering in the matter, and consequently endorse the impertinence of their minister.

Our government, of course could not brook this insult, and it has, by the last steamer, informed the French Government that M. Poussin cannot be recognised longer as the representative of that nation, and that his passports are ready for him. It has, in fact, demanded his recall.

The action of France in refusing to recall M. Poussin, when his correspondence was laid before her, shows clearly that her friendship and respect is but a hollow mask. It remains to be seen whether more attention will be paid to the explicit demand for his recall, now made by our government, or whether France is willing to stand revealed as the foe of liberty on this continent, as she has already done in Europe.

But should matters proceed to a crisis, France will find here a nation of freemen, who fear nothing in their country's cause. She will find a people who have never known defeat—who prefer death to dishonor. The country may rest assured that its honor will be vindicated and its rights respected. America may yet have to teach the despots of Europe a republican lesson, and France, a renegade to herself and the world, a foe to liberty and the friend of tyrants, may be the first to feel it.

SPECTATOR.

DEAD LETTERS.—Under this horrible title are classed all letters returned as uncalled for, by all the post offices of our extensive country, gathered into one mass at the General Post office in Washington. Six hundred thousand is the average number thus collected in the "dead letter department" every three months. The average amount of money taken from these letters is $2,000; and out of every $50 owners are found for $51. The balance remains in possession of the department. A trusty person is employed to open every letter. The empty are cast away and consigned to the flames; those which contain money are noted, and every effort is made to find the owner or the writer, by reference to the post masters whence the letters were originally mailed. Reference may be made in all time hereafter to the records of this department, by parties having lost money by mail; and if the same has been received it will be at once paid over to the lawful claimant.

Many very strange articles are found in the dead letters. We observed on a recent visit to the office, among the articles taken from the letters, a pair of drawers, some shirts, cans of sugar sent as specimens, daguerreotype likenesses, and a variety of such things not exactly suitable for the mail.—*Balt. Sun.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18th, 1849.

Whig Primary Elections—The "Union and Harmony" Coalition—The Proposed Ratification Meeting at Tammany Hall—Trial of the Opera House Rioters—Opening of the Theatre—The Byron Papers—Libel Suits—to the tapis—Packet Day—"Weekly" News papers—Strangers in town—The Episcopal Convention—Death of Dr. Hosmon—Specie Exports—Money Matters—Produce Markets, etc., etc.

The Whigs throughout the city hold their primary meetings this evening, to appoint delegates to represent them in the State Nominating Convention, which meets at Syracuse on the 26th inst.—The best feeling is apparent among the rank and file, and despite the abominable coalition of the enemy, we confidently look forward to a propitious result of the November election. The omens are in every way auspicious.

Apropos of this Locofoco re-union, believe me, it is looked upon by the great mass of intelligent men, who still, half ashamed, hang on to "the party," with sentiments only of unmitigated disgust. The predominance of spoils over principle, they feel, is become the governing impulse of the leaders, and if they ask what shameless sacrifice has transferred one half of them all at once to communion with men whom they have been warring against for the two years past, their answer is,—"the party" must have the offices or starve. One half can *afford* to stand out no longer on one idea, while the other half, having no legs of its own to stand on, falls a willing victim to "the cohesive power of public plunder."

I am quite sure, however, that if the managers here venture to call a ratification meeting of the Union ticket, (as it is called) as they propose to do, a storm will ensue that will shake Tammany Hall to its centre. The action of the Utica and Syracuse Conventions is repudiated at heart, and it will be hard to extort it from the masses, even a life endorsement of the most brazen piece of political villainy the annals of New York Locofocoism record.

The trial of the Astor Opera House Rioters is quietly proceeding in the Court of General Sessions. The hall and lobbies are crowded to excess, and no little excitement is apparent. The notorious E. Z. C. Judson, ("Ned Buntline,") at this writing is on trial, and the rest of his compeers will come in order of comparative rascality. Counsel for defence interpose many frivilous objections, only to annoy, but the jury is an intelligent one, and will see to it that justice is fairly dealt.

The Astor Opera House, by the way, opens its doors again on Monday next, for the first time since the disastrous termination of Mr. Macready's engagement. There will be no opera, however, for the first few weeks,—not till Max Maretzek, indeed, comes back from Europe, where he is now in search of an efficient company of French and Italian Artistes. Meanwhile we are to have English drama, with the celebrated Miss Davenport, as the bright particular star. But, I fear, the speculation, will be a losing one for the manager, Mr. George Barrett.

The forth coming "Byron papers" constitute, just now, the most prominent topic of chit chat in literary circles. The author, Major George Byron, claims to be an illigitimate son of the illustrous poet of that name, and avers that he has made it his business to travel all over Europe, these twenty years past, for the express purpose of gathering together the fugitive writings of his father, not yet published. His labors, he says have been crowned with success, and in a week or so the first volume of the "Inedited Works" will issue from the press. The gentleman, I understand, has entered suits for libel against the editors of the "Sun," "Mirror," and "Metropolis"—who pronounced the whole thing a barefaced imposition.

Thursday next—will be a great "packet day."—The steamship "Washington" sails for Bremen, via Southampton, and the new steamer "Ohio" for Chagres. On the same day, also, sails the Havre packet ship New York, having Mr. Marsh, our minister to Constantinople, on board; also M. de la Forest, the new Consul-General of France, resident here. The Washington will have as many cabin passengers as she can seem modate, and a very remunerative cargo. The "Ohio" will be full also—and most of the passengers booked, so far, are "up" for California.

There have been two or three weekly papers started in this city, during the last ten days, for what precise purpose it is difficult to imagine, save that the proprietors thereof are afflicted with a distressing plethora of funds, and have taken this as the easiest way to rid themselves of the encumbrance. It shows, too, that lunacy prevails in Gotham to an alarming extent. Straitjackets would find a ready sale, now, in the neighborhood of Nassau, and Ann streets.

Among the notabilities, at present sojourning at our hotels, are Hon. George Bancroft, our late Minister to England, looking as stalwart as ever; Hon. Jas. Dean, Senator Smith, of Connecticut; Hon. John A. Rockwell, of the same state; Chancellor Walworth; Col. Mills, of Texas; Major Gaines, of the army, and Commodore Perry, U. S. N. The arrivals at all the hotels, just now, are very numerous, and so they are likely to continue for a long while to come, the protracted prevalence of the Cholera thrusting the "business season" well nigh into the winter months.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of this diocese assembles in St. John's Chapel, on Wednesday morning next, for the transaction of business. There are rumors that yet another bishop will be made for the restoration of the deposed Bishop Onderdonk, but, if made, I presume, with as little success as has blessed former exertions to that end.

Dr. Hosmon, of the Herald, you will see is dead. He was a man of acknowledged ability in the newspaper world. Of late years he was engaged as an assistant editor of the Herald.

The exports of specie from this port, last week, amounted to $21,061, all in silver, and the most of which was sent to Havre. The aggregate amounts for the year, so far, have been $1,934,170.

There is nothing particularly new to notice in monetary affairs. Stocks are rather heavy, with a continued decline in price. At the sales at the first board, to day, Pennsylvania 5's are 1 lower, and Erie and Farmers Trust 1 each. Foreign exchange is dull, the market not having yet fairly opened for the next steamer. Sterling is rolling at 9½ for good bills, although leading drawers ask 9½@10 per cent.

Our produce market is tolerably active to day. Sales of pot ashes at $7; pearls, $6 50.

The sales of flour reach 6,000 bbls. at $3 75@$4 12½ for fine, $4 62½ for ordinary State, $4 85@$4 87½ for common State and old mixed Michigan, $5@$5 12½ for great State and new Michigan, $5 25@$5 37½ for pure Genesee and southern Ohio, $5 44@$5 87½ for fancy State and Ohio, $5 50@$6 25 for extra State and Ohio. At the close the market was unsettled and prices nominal. In Southern there is but little doing. Sales 300 bbls to the trade at $5 31 for old Baltimore, $5 37½ for new Brandywine, $5 50 for old Georgetown, and $5 62½ for new Petersburgh city mills. Rye Flour is dull. Sales 200 bbls. to arrive, at $3 18@$3 25 for Jersey.

Grain—Our market for wheat is heavy, with increased receipts. The demand is moderate for milling, with sales of 2,400 bush prime Genesee at 120c. Corn is quiet, the market Buttoon, with the buyer. The sales are 12,000 bush. at 60@61c for Western mixed, 62c for flat yellow and Southern white, and 62½@63c for Northern and Jersey yellow, closing heavy.

Provisions—Our market for pork is again lower, with a fair trade demand, and sales of 1,000 bbls at $8 62½ for prime, and $10 18@$10 25 for mess, closing steady, but very dull. Beef is inactive, at $12 50@$13 for prime, and $10 for prime mess. Cut Meats are dull, at 4@4½c for shoulders, and 6@6½c for hams. Lard is heavy, with a fair inquiry, and sales of 650 bbls at 6½c for No 2, and 6½c for prime. Butter is selling at 9@11c for Ohio, and 10@12c for State. Cheese is plenty, and arriving more freely, and the tendency is downward. Sales at 4@4½c.

Whiskey—The market is more settled, with sales of 300 bbls Ohio and Prison at 25½c, cash, and 27c bbls Drudge at 26c, time.

Iron—A steady demand for Scotch Pig for consumption, at $20 75@$21, cash, to $21 50@$22, 6 mos. Of Scotch Bars some sales are reported at $40, and English refined, in lots of 50 tons, at $50@$55, 6 mos.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 17th—Offered 2000 beeves (1100 Southern, the remainder from this State and the East) 65 cows and calves, and 5500 sheep and lambs. Prices, &c—The supply of beeves since our last have come in very freely. A small reduction upon the lowest average of prices quoted last week, has taken place; but on the better qualities prices if any thing have advanced. Sales at from $5 50 to $8 per cwt. The market closes rather dull, and it was probable that the number left over would reach 200 head. Sales of cows and calves at from $18 to $30@$45. Demand dull; 15 left over. Sheep brought $1 25@$2 75 to $5 25, as in quality. Lambs, $1 to $2 25@$3 25. Left over 300.

John A. Gamble.

The Carlisle *Democrat* says Mr. Gamble is "a plain, honest FARMER." This will certainly be news for the people of Lycoming county. Everybody in that section of the State knows that Mr. Gamble is an OLD CONTRACTOR and office holder on the public works, who has grown rich upon the plunder of the public Treasury. He ranks among the "upper tens" in Jersey Shore, and lives in one of the most magnificent and gorgeously decorated mansions in that region. With all his wealth—wrung from the pockets of the oppressed tax payers of the State—he lacks the ability to discharge the duties of Canal Commissioner. He is an intellectual dwarf, and if elected, would be a mere tool in the hands of the dishonest clique who were instrumental in procuring his nomination. He is decidedly unpopular with his own party, who have neither forgotten nor forgiven his political traitorism in 1846, in opposing and defeating Wm. B. Foster.

The attempt of the Democrat to humbug and deceive the people, by representing Mr. Gamble as "a Farmer," is characteristic of Locofocoism! He has been an office holder and office hunter all his life, and not satisfied with the large amount of "spoils" he has already appropriated, wants another opportunity to plunder the public Treasury. Should Gamble be elected, there will be no end to the PLUNDER heretofore so extensively carried on by the Locofoco majority of the Canal Board. Tax payers, look to your interests!

From the Republic.

Pennsylvania.

The Locofocos have made up an issue for Pennsylvania in favor of the Tariff of 1846. They have staked their fortunes on an appeal to the people on that odious law, which was concocted by the paid agents of British manufacturers and Locofoco custom house officers, under the auspices of Mr. Walker.

It was not pretended in 1846 that the measure was acceptable to the people of Pennsylvania.—It was well understood, and universally admitted, that the State was hostile to the Executive British tariff. Every representative in Congress from the State, with one exception, voted against it. The two Senators voted against it. Every where it was conceded that the Keystone State looked upon it as destructive to her two great interests.

But now the Locofoco leaders have changed their ground. They say that the people of Pennsylvania are satisfied with the tariff of 1846, and seek no change in it. They make the tariff of 1846 a party watchword—just as in 1844 they inscribed on their banners "the tariff of 1842." It is claimed that the political contest now waging in the State turns upon this question, and that if the Democracy are successful, the result will be regarded as a triumph of free trade, and a sign that the voice of LABOR in the Keystone State is lifted in its support. Democratic success will be claimed as Democratic approval of the present *ad valorem* duties on coal and iron, and will be so regarded by Democratic Senators. In view of the appeal which has been made, we suppose it must be conceded that there will be much reason in the presentation of the case. Now, it is no part of President Taylor's policy to press any Executive measures against the will of the people. If Pennsylvania is satisfied with the Tariff as it stands, and makes it so to appear by her vote, it would be in the last degree ungracious on the part of her sister States, to force upon her an undesired change.

The question now to be solved is, whether all the Representatives from Pennsylvania, Whig and Locofoco, were mistaken in regard to the sentiments of their own State in 1846. The Union said at the time, that they misrepresented their constituents, and prophesied that the result would finally show that Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Walker were right, and that all the Representatives and Senators from the State were wrong. That journal obviously persists in the belief to the present day, and how it is that it so boldly denounces the iron masters, for what it calls a "pig iron trick,"—a trick which not only implicates the iron masters, but all the members of Congress from that State in 1846, with the single exception of Mr. Wilmot.—We quote a couple of editorial paragraphs from the Union, bearing on this subject:

From the Union of July 3, 1846

"From Pennsylvania, so distinguished in support of the war of '76 and 1812, and so overrunning to pour out the life blood of her sons in defence of the country—so devoted to the Union—*so true to the Democratic faith* on all other questions but the tariff—there was but a single vote for this great measure (the tariff of 1846)—and that came from the *bold and fearless, the truly able and eloquent* WILMOT! Let him wait but a year to see the operation of this bill defeat all the predictions of his opponents, and its very PROSPERITY WILL BE THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA. It is a singular coincidence that Mr. WILMOT, *the only Pennsylvanian* who voted for the bill, is a native of the same town and county of that State as Mr. WALKER."

From the Union of July 7, 1846.

"Nothing interrupts the full communion of the South with Pennsylvania but this question of the tariff. We hope, then, that the stumbling block will now be removed, and a perfect re-union take place. We venture to say that these sentiments flow from the heart of every Southern Democrat."

It remains to be seen if the citizens of Pennsylvania be prepared to yield this point to their Democratic brethren of the South. The only condition upon which they can be admitted into full communion with the Democratic church, is by abandoning their coal and iron to the operation of the surplus revenue system of Great Britain. If their consent to this sacrifice, they can be taken under the wing of the *elite* of the distinguished Democrats of Richmond, and assume their position with the Osborneys, Dabneys, and Mayos, of the Old Dominion. Otherwise, they must stick to their coal and iron, and look out for themselves under the Administration of an "honest old soldier."

ERIE, Sept. 13th, 1849.

Hon. John N. Purviance, Auditor General.

SIR—I have just seen your letter of the 3d instant to Gov. Johnston. In replying, I must comprehend your interpretation of the act relating to the North Branch Canal, doubly interesting to me, in consequence of my being its author. I assume that the Governor also will be ungrateful, if he is not pleased to accept your opinion in an equalization to his legal erudition.

In your letter to the Governor, you remark, "it is strange indeed that the State Treasurer should make a statement calculated to mislead the public, in reference to so important a subject, and to induce the belief that I had reported a less sum than was required to authorize the commencement of the work."

I am so fortunate, sir, as to have in my possession copies of the reports signed by yourself and submitted to me for concurrence. The first report exhibits an "excess" in the Treasury of $2,726 13. The second one an excess of $27,726 13. If you were insincere in preparing either of them, you no doubt regret it now, inasmuch as the evil consequences of dissimulation are not only apparent, but troublesome.

You remark in your letter, that you "*submitted to me all your papers of calculation and approximate estimates.*" This was kind in you—not of what avail were calculations framed to embarrass or defeat the resumption of the North Branch work?

Those "*approximate estimates*" of which you speak were so too flexible for a practical man, and if I am not mistaken, it is their remarkable flexibility which has caused this trouble. In proof of these positions I call your attention to our last interview by appointment. It was in the afternoon, soon after dinner. After conversation, we failed to concur, each declining to sign the paper prepared by the other.

You then suggested we should submit our reports to the Governor. You to report against the canal, and myself in favor of it, and thus throw the entire responsibility of resuming the work on the North Branch.

To this proposition I could not object. We parted with that understanding, and in the best of faith, I immediately prepared my letter to the Governor, stating the facts and avoiding the responsibility on him as you desired. If you were subsequently induced to change your mind and resort to your *flexible* estimates for the basis of a third report, the responsibility of your action so certainly did not rest with me, no more than does the ready facility with which you prepare such documents, or the magic control you have over figures and other things with most men, but plaintiff enough in your hands.

You indicate that I avoided consultation, your mind is inventive, perhaps wickedly so when it speaks of indisposition on my part to discharge a public duty. Sir, I have been informed and believed that on the 13th of August, you were furnished from the Treasury office, with the amount of cash on hand viz $305,165 00, the starting point of the "*fabrication of approximate estimates*" and eight days prior, viz, on the 5th of the month, I invited your attention to the question. Were you not to blame for the delay?

In conclusion! I will observe, you pressed me earnestly to sign your report of $27,726 13. Had I yielded to your pressing solicitations, and thus defeated the views of the last Legislature, you and your coadjutors would now be sounding loud acclamations in favor of the North Branch Canal, and selling your friends to paper, country merchants and others, at prices ranging from 10 cents to $100 per piece. Of Regich Bars some sales are reported at $40, and English refined, in lots of 50 tons, at $50@$55, 6 mos.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 17th—Offered 2000 beeves (1100 Southern, the remainder from this State and the East) 65 cows and calves, and 5500 sheep and lambs. Prices, &c—The supply of beeves since our last have come in very freely. A small reduction upon the lowest average of prices quoted last week, has taken place; but on the better qualities prices if any thing have advanced. Sales at from $5 50 to $8 per cwt. The market closes rather dull, and it was probable that the number left over would reach 200 head. Sales of cows and calves at from $18 to $30@$45. Demand dull; 15 left over. Sheep brought $1 25@$2 75 to $5 25, as in quality. Lambs, $1 to $2 25@$3 25. Left over 300.

John A. Gamble.

The Carlisle *Democrat* says Mr. Gamble is "a plain, honest FARMER." This will certainly be news for the people of Lycoming county. Everybody in that section of the State knows that Mr. Gamble is an OLD CONTRACTOR and office holder on the public works, who has grown rich upon the plunder of the public Treasury. He ranks among the "upper tens" in Jersey Shore, and lives in one of the most magnificent and gorgeously decorated mansions in that region. With all his wealth—wrung from the pockets of the oppressed tax payers of the State—he lacks the ability to discharge the duties of Canal Commissioner. He is an intellectual dwarf, and if elected, would be a mere tool in the hands of the dishonest clique who were instrumental in procuring his nomination. He is decidedly unpopular with his own party, who have neither forgotten nor forgiven his political traitorism in 1846, in opposing and defeating Wm. B. Foster.

The attempt of the Democrat to humbug and deceive the people, by representing Mr. Gamble as "a Farmer," is characteristic of Locofocoism! He has been an office holder and office hunter all his

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.

FINEGAN & CHASE, of the "AMERICAN," have fitted up their front Parlor, on the second floor, in a superb manner, and have it set apart exclusively for a LADIES' OYSTER SALOON. The furniture is new and costly, and nothing has been or will be left undone that may tend to the comfort and convenience of their Lady patrons. ☞ Smithfield street, opposite the Monongahela House. sp22:2tdw

DRIED PEACHES—150 bush prime Ohio Peaches, received and for sale by
sp22 BAGALEY & SMITH

BUTTER—30 bbls No 1 packed Butter, to arrive, for sale by sp22 BAGALEY & SMITH

TANNERS' OIL—20 bbls Tanners' Brown Oil, just rec'd and for sale by s22 BAGALEY & SMITH

COFFEE—500 bgs prime Rio Coffee, now landing, for sale by sp22 BAGALEY & SMITH

RICE—30 tcs fresh Rice, in store and for sale by
sp22 BAGALEY & SMITH

CHEESE—300 bgs prime Western Reserve Cheese, just rec'd and for sale by
sp22 BAGALEY & SMITH

FLOUR—30 bbls superior Flour, just received and for sale by
sp22 COPE & BREYFOGLE.

SWANSDOWN FLANNELS—W. R. Murphy has rec'd a few pieces of above scarce article. sp22

GAUZE FLANNELS—Of different qualities; fine Saxony do. to be found at Dry Goods House of
sp22 W R MURPHY

HOME MADE FLANNELS—W. R. Murphy has received a lot of white, brown, and barred Domestic Flannels, to which he invites the attention of buyers, either by the piece or yard. sp22

HOME MADE BLANKETS—To be found at Dry Goods House of sp22 W R MURPHY

WINDOW GLASS—150 boxes assorted sizes, for sale by sp22 M'GILLS & ROE

BUTTER—20 kgs Butter, in shipping order, for sale by sp22 M'GILLS & ROE

BEAVER AND MARIETTA BUCKETS—100 doz in store: for sale by sp22 M'GILLS & ROE

BROWN SHEETINGS—15 bales for sale.
sp22 M'GILLS & ROE

WHITE BEANS—15 bbls to close consignment—
sp22 M'GILLS & ROE

PIG IRON—50 tons Foundry Pig Iron.
sp22 M'GILLS & ROE

JUST ARRIVED—A splendid lot of Diamond Sparks and for sale by W W WILSON,
s22 57 Market st.

CREAM CHEESE—200 bgs just rec'd at the Hunter and Cheese Depot, and for sale by
sp22 J B CANFIELD

SALERATUS—8 bbls for sale by
sp22 J B CANFIELD

TALLOW—2 bbls for sale by
sp22 J B CANFIELD

WOOL—7 bgs for sale by
sp22 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

BUTTER—2 bbls packed, for sale by
sp22 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—6 bgs for sale
by sp22 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

BROOMS—120 dozen superior Brooms, for sale by
sp22 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE—Having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN SHREIDER, late of Peebles township, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all who are indebted to make immediate payment to the subscribers.
DANL. SCHREIDER,
ROBT. A. TAYLOR, } Admrs.
sp22:w3t*S

ROUSSEL'S AROMATICK VINEGAR.—The highly sanitory, balsamic and tonic properties of this Vinegar render it far superior to Cologne water for the ordinary purposes of the toilet, surpassing the latter in its perfume. It prevents and removes pimples, tetter and scurvy of the skin, it refreshes and whitens the skin, rendering it soft and smooth. It corrects the clammy and bitter taste of the mouth, imparts a fresh and pleasant breath. It cleanses and whitens the teeth, and hardens the gums. For all the above purposes, it is used with water in such proportion as may be found most agreeable. By smelling it and rubbing it on the temples, it will remove headache. If applied instantly to a burn or bruise, it will effectually prevent mortification. It corrects vitiated air, and guarantees from contagion; it is therefore very useful for purifying and perfuming apartments. For sale by
R E SELLERS, Wholesale Druggist,
sp22 57 Wood street, Pittsburgh

The Chartiers Coal Company.

(INCORPORATED.)

BOOKS will be open for subscription to the stock of the "The Chartiers Coal Company," on and after Monday, the 24th day of September inst, at the office of Z. W. Remington, Penn st, Pittsburgh
sp22:d3t Z. W. REMINGTON

TAYLOR & BENNET,

PROPRIETORS OF THE PITTSBURGH ALKALI WORKS, are now prepared to furnish a superior article of soda Ash and Manufac Acid. Persons wishing to purchase either of the above articles, are requested to call on ISAAC WALKER, No. 13 Fifth st, and examine the articles before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B—The Soda Ash manufactured at this establishment is greatly superior to any other brought to this market. sp22

AMERICAN WOOLEN GOODS—The subscriber has on hand, consigned direct from the manufacturers, as follows:
2 cases grey mixed Blankets;
1 " " Beaver Cloth;
1 " " Blanket Coating;
1 " " blue
1 " black Tweeds, 1 case gold mixed Tweeds,
1 bale Flannel Blankets Coating;
2 cases family Red Blankets, six pounds, ribbon and bound, 1 case stream coat ribbon and bound white Blankets. All of which are manufactured to order, and terms easy. The especial attention of clothing stores are invited to the coatings. H. LEE,
sp22 100 Liberty st, opposite 5th

WOOL SACKS on hand and for sale by
sp22 H LEE

THE highest price in cash paid for all grades of clean washed Wool, by sp22 H LEE

H. LEE has removed his office to the first floor of Warehouse No. 100 Liberty st. sp22

FLANNEL—Of American Army Cloth, on hand and for sale by sp22 H LEE

PIG IRON—50 tons Pig Iron, on hand and for sale by sp22 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

BROOMS—15 doz Brooms, rec'd and for sale by
sp22 C H GRANT

CHEESE—255 bxs Cream Cheese, landing from canal boat Gen Mead and for sale by
sp22 JAMES DALZELL, 21 Water st

POTASH—10 cska Potash, landing from Pittsburgh and Cleveland Line, and for sale by
sp22 JAMES DALZELL

Young Ladies' Literary Institute,

Wylie st, near the corner of Washington, Pittsburgh.

MRS P DAVIS AND DAUGHTER, late Principals of the Female Seminary, Louisville, Ky, The Autumn Session of this Institution commenced on Monday, the 3d instant.

REFERENCES

Rev D Elliott, D D	Rev. Wm. Preston,