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☞ 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 on.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

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.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

☞ DISTRIBUTION OF ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKETS.—The Boroughs and Townships south of the Monongahela will be supplied with tickets at the office of the Commercial Journal.

Boroughs and Townships north of the Allegheny river, and Allegheny City, will be supplied at the office of the Daily American.

The city of Pittsburgh at the offices of the Daily Gazette and the Boroughs and Townships between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers will be supplied by the candidates.

By order of the Committee. sept24

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

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

SENATE,
WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

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

SHERIFF,
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

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

TREASURER,
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny

COMMISSIONER,
JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

For Local Matters see next page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.—Whigs of Allegheny, turn out to night, and hear your candidate HENRY M. FULLER, who will address you on the great issues before the people of Pennsylvania during the coming election. Come and hear Forward and Hampton, whose eloquence has electrified you on former occasions. Come and pledge your faith to each other that you will again fight the battles of good government against Locofocoism, one the second Tuesday of October.

The Whig meeting on Friday evening, which will be held at the yard on Penn street, opposite the Canal Warehouses, will be addressed by Mr. Fuller, A. W. Loomis, Mr. Forward, Mr. Hampton, and probably others.

MR. VINCENT.—The *Post* charges that the "Federal papers" have commenced assailing Wm. Vincent, the Democratic candidate for Senator, in the most shameful manner—every charge that falsehood can invent, or malace suggest, has been brought forward by unprincipled politicians."

Such is the exaggerated manner in which the *Post* speaks. Without attempting to answer one single allegation we made, in regard to Mr. Vincent's political career, or denying one single position we took, it resorts to such a current of words to hide from its readers the fact, that the Locofoco party have nominated a man who hitherto has never acted with that party. The Post says Mr. Vincent is "a sound and radical Democrat." This may be so now, but if he is, we say his conversion has been extremely sudden, and that he has never heretofore acted with the Democratic party. We know that the Locofoco party generally chooses its candidates from renegade Whigs, but when the nomination and the conversion go together, it looks, to say the least, little queer.

The *Post* says we find fault with Mr. Vincent "because he is opposed to the extension of slavery." This the Post knows to be a false assertion, as base as the source from whence it emanates. Mr. Haslett, the Whig candidate, is as ardent an opponent of the extension of slavery as Mr. Vincent, and we will prove it by the Post itself—that gentleman, or any other man, in attachment to Free Soil, although we may widely differ from him in the best mode of accomplishing that object.

It is not because he is an opponent of the extension of slavery, that we oppose Mr. Vincent but we, oppose the base hypocrisy which links Locofocoism and Free Soil together—an hypocrisy which was never more clearly manifest than in the Locofoco nomination of Mr. Vincent for the object of defeating the Whigs. Had the Locofocos had the least hope of carrying the district in their own strength, they would have scorned the idea of nominating Mr. Vincent. His Democracy would hardly have passed muster, although the Post is ready to endorse it now. But they are very willing to make use of him to defeat the Whigs, and may have flattered themselves with such a vain hope. As for Mr. Vincent, he will find that he has a barren reward for consenting to be styled a "radical Democrat."

"Independent," the correspondent of the Philadelphia American, in a letter, dated Washington, Sept. 17, referring to the dismissal of M. Poussin, says

"This dismissal was dated on the 14th inst., on which day a despatch was addressed to Mr. Rives, reciting all the facts of the controversy, but requesting him to obtain from any inference, insasmuch as the question in dispute had been conducted between the Department of State and the diplomatic representative of France, residing near the United States. On the 16th inst., a communication is addressed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs—in reply to a communication which had been made through Mr. Rush—apprising him of the purpose of this Government, but, owing to an accident in the mail, was not despatched; so that the notice to the French Government and the dismissal of M. Poussin, will all be conveyed by the steamer which sails tomorrow from New York."

PROTESTANTS IN ROME.—The following extract of a letter to the National Intelligencer, from London, among other matters relative to Rome, has the following:

"A military commission has been established for reorganizing the Roman troops. Prince Canbrielle, the new Minister at War, a Roman noble, is at the head of this commission. He bears a very high moral character, and originally served under Napoleon. Though no direct hostility exists between the French diplomatists and Pius IX. matters are very far from being arranged. Every thing is in a most unsettled state, particularly money matters and affairs relative to the finances. His Holiness is another poor sovereign, in bad credit. Now that the political revolution has for a time at least subsided, a rather striking religious revolution has commenced, and excites a good deal of attention. The celebrated Padre Gavazzi is reported to have turned Protestant, and Padre Ventura, a man whose reputation as a theologian and a philosopher gives him great influence in the country, is said to be about following his example. This is a revolution not to be put down by Austrian bayonets, although it is very probable that any number might be willingly spared for the purpose, now the Emperor is relieved from his engagements in Hungary and before Venice. Letters from Naples state that preparations are making there for the reception of the Pope, who is to spend some time in that city. No mention is made of his returning to Rome, which, both as regards public feeling and political arrangements, appears to be as far off as ever.

The Artesian Well at Charleston is still pursued, notwithstanding the discouraging facts which were recently published. It is now 955 feet deep. The scientific men state some facts in the Charleston papers which have revived their confidence in the eventual success of the work.

The Hon. Jacob Collamer, Postmaster General of the United States, arrived in the city of New York on Friday evening, on his way from his residence in Vermont to the city Washington. He is accompanied by his family.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE CUBA EXPEDITION from New York is, we believe, entirely broken up. The three vessels, viz. the *Sea Gull*, the *New Orleans*, and the *Florida*, which were seized, have been surrendered to their owners upon their giving bonds that the vessels be employed for no such purpose as that to which they were destined. The parties concerned have been permitted to go at large. This has been a great act of clemency on the part of the Government, as the laws are severe against such the expeditions: but there was no disposition to force the matter to the extreme.

It is to be hoped now that the Roundsalanders have given up their piratical intentions, and abandoned the absurd expedition that has been set on foot.

But adventures, must remember the experiment cannot be repeated with impunity. A Government will not be always thus clement, nor would public opinion always permit it.—*Express.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Secret Cause of the Rupture with the French Minister.

The alleged circumstances leading to the difficulty at Washington with the French Minister, is described in a letter from Washington to the New York Herald, a portion of which we publish below. It is proper to state that we have had a number of reports from other quarters, corroborative of the statements here given:

"Mr. Poussin is well known in this country.—He was in the service of our government in former years—once for a long time as engineer.—He was attached to the French embassy, or, at least, was very intimate with the French Minister when Mr. Pontois occupied that position. It will be recollected Mr. Pontois was a very elegant man in society, but he was quite a socialist of the fashionable order in certain things. Every one recollects the arrival of Signora America Vespucci.—Her affair with the Duke of Orleans is also known among the initiated. She was sent out to this country by Louis Philippe, in order to take her attractions away from his son and heir at that time.

Mr. Pontois knew the history of that famous female adventurer, who was a sort of Italian Lola Montes, and he introduced her into fashionable society in Washington, where she cut a distinguished figure during the Presidency of Mr. Van Buren. She wanted a "corner" of land to be presented to her by Congress, in consequence of her being the only remaining descendant of the discoverer of this continent, whose name it bears, Americus.—Many of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives paid Signora America Vespucci the greatest attention, for she was a large, fine and dashing woman, and she made her appearance at all the fashionable *soirees* in the capital.

Soon after the period to which I refer, Mr. Poussin, after residing fifteen years in this country, returned to Paris. In Paris he became connected with the republicans of that city, was an *attache*, or editor, of one of the journals there, published several works on this country, in which he lauded our institutions, our character, and every thing connected with Yankees and Yankeedom. While residing in Paris, Mr. Poussin was a member of the same revolutionary club with which Ledru Rollin and many other red republicans were connected. Even before the deposition and running away of Louis Philippe, Mr. Poussin was active in preparing the ground and the state of public sentiment from which sprung the revolution of 1848.

Well, the revolution was effected—Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and a coterie of socialists and ultra republicans seized the provincial government. Mr. Poussin was one of that coterie. Habituated to their ways and principles, accustomed to their manners, and unsettled in some respects in their general notion, he was appointed minister to the U. States, and arrived here only a few days before the inauguration of Gen. Taylor. The letters and statements which have been published, give a sufficiently correct view of the technical details of the one or two small claims, so it is unnecessary for me to repeat those dry immaterial facts. I have great difficulty, however, to tell the story, or to shape it in such a way as to publish it—I mean the facts which have caused and increased the acerbity and bitterness in the diplomatic correspondence which has laid to the foundation for his repudiation by this government. Mr. Poussin is naturally a warm tempered man, but, as a general thing, not cautious enough, and he certainly never would have gone the length which he has gone, had he not been urged by other motives and feelings, which cannot very well be appreciated by the world. Suffice to say, that a point of fashionable etiquette, in which a woman is concerned, created a very serious difficulty between the French embassy and the government. This difficulty threw Mr. Poussin into a state of high nervous sensibility, and hence, in his correspondence concerning the small claims above referred to, he forgot himself, and wrote in such a way as cannot be defended by any principle of diplomatic propriety or decency.

You will perceive, however, that this indirect cause of the difficulty between the French embassy and the administration, cannot appear in any of the correspondence, or in any of the notices. It has merely tended to give an acerbity, and bitterness, and point, to the notes of Mr. Poussin.

From Florida.

The following extract from a letter from a gentleman in Florida to his friend in Augusta (Ga.), will be read with gratification. We are rejoiced to hear there is little prospect of a rupture with the Indians

"PILATKA, Sept. 13, 1849.

"The express from Tampa Bay yesterday brought information that Captain Casey, of the artillery, had met a party of Indians, including some sub chiefs, at Sarn Soto; that he received him in a most cordial manner, exhibiting the most friendly feelings, and overwhelming him with kindness. They stated that the recent outrages at Indian river and Peace creek were entirely disclaimed and repudiated by Billy Bowlegs and Sam Jones, and indeed by the whole nation; and intimated a willingness to deliver up the murderers, five in number, to our forces for punishment. The interview terminated by an agreement to meet Gov. Twiggs in grand council on the 15th of the present month, for the purpose of explanations, &c.

"I believe that no hostilities will ensue unless the General Government should go to extremes. I am under the impression, however, that it is committed to the people of Florida to move them this time at all hazards. An effort of some kind is to be made to effect their emigration by purchase. I doubt whether it will be successful, although many believe they will go. West without much difficulty. I sincerely hope so, for I am exceedingly anxious to return, and first and last anxious. I judge the time is not far distant when we shall have the pleasure of seeing you again. I shall be directed to return, I am confident, so soon as the bottom looks clear, and General Twiggs already writes that there is no danger whatever of a rupture."

Canal Commissioner.

We are glad to observe that the opinion that there should be a division of parties in the Board of Canal Commissioners, is generally favorably received by the people of this State. To say nothing of the previous corruption among the officers of our State improvements, the defeat of one of the Locofoco members of the Canal Board, in March last, in a report to the Legislature, to extort more money from the Treasury than was necessary for public purposes; and the many and decided stand taken against it by James M. Power, the Whig member of the Board, is still fresh in their minds. Mr. Painter, it will be recollected, made a report to the Legislature, without the knowledge of Mr Power, demanding an appropriation of the amount stated in the report. Mr. Power made a report, and submitted it to the Canal Board, and, upon comparing the reports, it was found that Mr. Painter asked an appropriation of over $300,000 *more* than the report submitted by Mr. Power. Mr. Longstreth coincided with Mr. Power, and his report was adopted by the Board, and sent to the Legislature. Here was an actual saving to the Treasury, through the exertions of Mr. Power, of over $300,000!

These facts we say are fresh in the minds of the people, and as Mr. Power's term expires this fall, they will have due weight with the tax payers of the State, in choosing his successor. It is now obvious to all, that the surest means to prevent fraud upon the public works, is to have a division of parties in the Canal Board.

By electing Mr. Fuller, the Whig nominee, our opponents do not lose the ascendancy in the Canal Board, as they will still have Mr. Longstreth and Mr. Painter. And by electing Mr. Fuller, it will only be giving to the Whigs what justly belongs to them, one representative in that important branch of the State Departments. It was one of the great objects of the Bill, providing for the election of the Canal Commissioners by the people, that the system should be changed and fraud in every shape prevented. And wherein, we would ask, consists the great change, if the Board is to be composed year after year, as by appointment of one political stripe; and how a fraud to be prevented any more than under the appointing power, unless it be by electing men to the Board of both political parties.

We believe all these things will be duly considered by the people, and will result in the triumphant election of Henry M. Fuller, on the second Tuesday of October next.—*Mercer Lum.*]

LATER FROM TEXAS.—We received yesterday a file of Texas papers as late as the 4th instant, from which we take the following items of news:

We learn from the Austin *Gazette* that Doctor Pond's company of mounted rangers—one of the three ordered out by General Brooke—has been mustered into the service of the United States by General Harney. This company has been ordered to range between Corpus Christi and the Rio Grande. Captain Grumble's company has been organized and mustered into service before this time. Captain Smock is also filling up a company.

This, in addition to the force already reported, will enable the citizens on the frontier to sleep once more in security.

We received no additional election returns of importance from Eastern Texas by the last mail.

The indication, however, is pretty clear that the majority received by Bell thus far about 2,400, is not to be overcome.

The vote for Lieutenant Governor, as far as returns have been received, places Greer about 1,500 ahead. He is doubtless elected.

The vote for Congress, so far as ascertained, stands thus: Howard, 3,766; Williamson, 2,512; Pilsbury, 1,502; McLeod, 544.—*Republic.*

VERMONT.—Full returns have been received from Vermont, which give Coolidge (Whig) a majority of 33 for Governor, and showing a Whig gain of 6,224 votes. The Senate stands 22 Whigs, 7 Free-Soil, and 1 Democrat; and the House 130 Whigs, 81 Free-Soil, and 12 Democrats. The Whig majority on joint ballot is 51, and the next Whig gain 48 members of the legislature.

M. Poussin, the Minister of France, who arrived here on Wednesday last, is still in this city, but is understood to intend to return to New York, and to remain in that city until he hears from his Government.

There has arrived in this city also, within a few days, M. Charles Valois, who came to this country very lately, to be First Secretary to the French Legation.

The remaining Members of that Legation are M. Marie, *Attache*, who came out with M. Poussin, and has hitherto acted in the capacity of Secretary of Legation; and M. Berthemy, son of the General of that name, also *Attache*, now in the city of New York.—*Nat. Intel.*

CONSUL WALSH AT PARIS.—The following article from the New York Courier of Thursday, places beyond doubt the fact of the removal of Robert Walsh, Esq., United States Consul at Paris:—

"We learn that despatches went forward by the last steamer removing Mr. Robert Walsh from the office of U. S. Consul at Paris, which he has held for some eight years past. It has always been a point conceded by all parties, that the representatives and agents of the country abroad, should agree substantially in sentiment and political sympathy, with the government at home.—The present Administration, though not disposed to insist rigorously upon this sale rule, with reference to our own domestic politics, has felt that in the existing state of opinion in Europe, a just regard to the character of our own country requires it to be enforced, so far as the essential principles of REPUBLICAN institutions are concerned. Mr. Walsh, therefore, has been removed mainly because his sentiments and sympathies in regard to the struggles for popular rights and Republican institutions in Europe, are not in harmony with those of General Taylor and his Cabinet. In published letters avowedly from his pen, and intended for publication, he has constantly evinced a strong desire for the triumph of the enemies of Republican principles in all the States of Europe. He approved warmly of the intervention of France in the affairs of Rome, which sought by arms the destruction of the Republic which had been established there. He wrote constantly against the gallant struggle of the Hungarians for the recovery of their rights, which had been unjustly, and by an act of the most high handed despotism, wrested from them by the Austrian Court. He even went so far as to upbraid the Russian Czar in his bold and ambitious warfare upon free principles wherever in Europe they might have been developed. And he is ardently enlisted in vindicating the present Government of France from censure, for its suppression of the freedom of the press, its tyrannical laws against the freedom of speech, its constant encroachments upon popular rights, and its manifest purpose to destroy the Republican forms which the people have imposed upon it.—The whole tone of his political correspondence has been that of sympathy with Absolutism in the war it has waged upon liberty and popular rights.

In all this he has been working directly against the whole spirit of the Administration. He has done all in his power to thwart the exertions of our Government, in aid of Republicanism in Europe. Instead of co-operating with our Government, and encouraging by all proper means the development of our principles abroad, his efforts have been in exactly the opposite direction. Instead of representing the sentiments of the Administration, he makes war upon them. Instead of being its agent, he becomes its active and efficient opponent. It is for this that he has been recalled, and his place will undoubtedly be filled by some one whose opinions and sympathies concerning REPUBLICANISM, and the Rights of Man, harmonize more nearly with those of the present Administration.

It is perfectly natural that the *Washington Union* should denounce this act. It was to be expected that that paper would condemn Gen. Taylor for recalling one whom it designates as "*an old time-honored, unsecrate, monarchical federalist*,"—whom Mr. Polk kept in power during his whole term. It is natural that the organ, the service of Locofocoism both at home and abroad, and who has always been found like Buchanan, and Hubbard, and C J Ingersoll and other "time-honored old federalists," now in its ranks, a staunch supporter of that party who on every occasion evinces the devotion to the Ous Man power under a noisy clamor for the rights of the people, and by usurping the name which gives the standing lie to all their policy. But in spite of the ridiculous—in spite of the general denunciations of the Locofoco press, we are confident that the great body of the People will most heartily approve of this act of Gen. Taylor. They will see in it but another indication of his thorough devotion to REPUBLICAN principles, of his manifest and uncompromising championship of popular rights.—The history of the past two years in Europe has made it eminently proper for the American Government to assume a higher tone, and a more commanding attitude among independent nations.

The peoples of Europe have claimed the voice in their own Government to which they feel they are entitled. The Absolute monarchs who have held them in subjection so long, and who claim a divine right to rule and oppress them, have leagued together to crush all such attempts. The Czar of Russia, the most absolute monarch in Europe, stands at the head of this great coalition, and proclaims to all the world his determination to wage war upon this struggling spirit of liberty. This is an open declaration of hostility against the principles which lie at the basis of our Government. It is a bold and defiant denunciation of Republicanism, and an attempt to crush it and excite against it the hatred and detestation of civilized Christendom. Now the United States stand before the world as the embodiment, the representative, the champion of Republicanism, and in this league of the sovereigns of Europe aims simply to bring upon the United States the enemity of the nations over which they rule. It is a duty, then, which self-respect imposes on us, to withstand this tyrannical and destructive conspiracy, by evincing our entire sympathy with Republicanism in its struggles for sovereignty—by presenting ourselves always and wherever we have a representative at all times, Republic, recognizing the principles of popular liberty, and paying deference to popular rights, denying the right of any man or any class to usurpate over any people—and exacting the respect of other nations even for that Republicanism which they detest, and against which they have leagued themselves together.

Our representatives abroad must be throughout and at all times in full accordance with our sympathies, and in harmony with our interests. Whatever they may see fit to exercise their influence, where or officially and in formal communication with other nations, or as individuals and through less direct channels at home, that influence must always be in harmony with the Republican principles of our own Government, and aid, instead of checking, the development of Republican principles anywhere.

We believe this to be the view taken of this most important matter by General Taylor and his Administration. It is the view upon which they have acted thus far in all their foreign policy, and which they will carry out, thoroughly and sufficiently, so long as the People may see fit to entrust them with power. And that in this case they will be cordially sustained by every man whose American has not been eaten up by corroding partisanship, it would be folly to doubt for a moment. The "Central organ" of the Democracy and its satellites may denounce it,—but the true Democracy of the country will commend and sustain it.

Letter of Kossuth to Bem.

Some fragments of the following letter have already appeared in our columns:

TRENOVA, Aug. 14, 1849.—I have little for my personal safety. I am weary of life; for I see around the fabric of my fatherland, and with it the shrine of European freedom, not by our enemies, but by our own brothers, has been ruined. It is not, therefore, the unavoidably brief of life of which has determined my departure, but my conviction that my presence has become a source of harm to my country. Gen. Guyon writes to us that the united army of Transylvania is on the point of complete dissolution. You, yourself, General, in a letter of the condition to fight; Georgey, at the head of the only army which, according to this statement, was in existence, has declared that he will no longer obey, but govern. I have made him take an oath to be true to his country, and resigned my place in hate. At present I am a plain citizen, and nothing more. I have been to Jagos to see how things looked there, and upon what forces we might count for carrying on the war. I found the corps of Count Vescay in good order, and animated with a good disposition—all the rest in complete dissolution.—Dessewffy bluntly declared to me that this army would fight no more, but disperse at the first random shot. I found a total want of provisions, which were only procured by exactions—a miserable means, which turns the whole of the population against us. The Bank has been convertied to Arad, and is therefore in Gorgey's possession. Hence I entered on the persuasion, that if Gorgey surrenders, the army at Lagos will not hold together 24 hours, for they will lack the means of subsistence. An army may indeed be maintained in the country of an enemy by requisitions and forced contributions, but not in its own country! I, for my part, will never lend a hand to measures of violence and hostility to my country. Fain would I sacrifice my life to serve Hungary, but oppress her—never.

You see, therefore, General, it is a matter of conscience, I cannot abdicate yesterday, and to day resume the reins of government. If the nation and the army decided otherwise, the matter would assume another shape; but the army of Gorgey, the bravest of all, must give their consent. Else I am a plain citizen, and as such never will I lend the support of even my passive presence to measures of terrorism, of devastation, plunder, exactions, and oppression against the people. If even the army of Gorgey were to beg me to assume once more the government; if you were to succeed in executing some operations, in order to secure the victualing of your army without adopting measures of terror and oppression against the people; if the banks were in working condition, and in my hands; under these three conditions would I at the call of the nation once more undertake the government, but else not, for with me war is not the end but the means whereby the country may be saved. If I see no chance of getting nearer to the goal, war for war's sake alone I will not wage. I, therefore, as a good citizen and honorable man, advise you to set down a committee of representatives of the people, for only the sovereign power can act over the Government. Send couriers to Comora and Peterwardein to hold out. Assure yourself of the co-operation of the commandant of the fortress of Arad. This is what is before all things necessary, not my presence, for, since you are reduced now to employ force against the people to subsist your army, I neither can nor will sanction by my presence such measures. Accept the assurance of my highest regard.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

NAVAL.—The United States steamer *Allegheny*, commanded by Lieut. Wm. W. Hunter, arrived off Cat Island, on the 9th instant, and anchored there. The Allegheny lately sailed from this city for Norfolk, whence, after taking in a supply of stores, she went to sea with sealed orders. After noting the above facts, the New Orleans Courier adds.—*Nat. Intel.*

"It is now more than two years since Lieutenant Hunter brought the *Allegheny* to this place from Pittsburgh, where she was built. In the interval she has been nearly the whole time at sea—on the coast of Brazil, in the African seas, and along the shores of the Mediterranean, and wherever her flag was seen, under the able and accomplished Hunter, she has worthily represented the gallant navy of the United States."

AARON BURR.

The career of this remarkable man adds, says the Richmond Whig, another instance to the proof of which history is full, how entirely the judgment of mankind on human actions waits on the event of success or disaster in human enterprise. It can scarcely be doubted now that the designs of this celebrated individual, which clouded his name in his own day with the suspicion and charge of treason, differed very little from an enterprise whose successes we have, in our own time, seen heralded with the plaudits of approving millions—the dismemberment of the possessions of an adjoining friendly Power by citizens of the United States—the temporary independence of the territory so detached—and then its final incorporation into this Union. What but the difference of time and the event marks the broad line on the page of history between BACON and WASHINGTON—the one denounced and hunted as a rebel and felon to his grave, the other the hero of a successful revolution, the founder of a mighty empire, hailed "father of his Country." So truly and beautifully the poet sings, (whether of SIDNEY, or RUSSELL, or EMMETT, or BACON, or ROBERTS, or all the baffled votaries of Freedom the world round.)

"Rebellious, foul dishonoring word,
Whose wrongful blight so oft has stained
The holy cause, that tongue or sword
Unmoral ever lost or gained
How many a spirit, born to bless,
Has sunk beneath that withering name,
Whom fort a day's, an hour's success
Had wafted to eternal Fame."

These thoughts have been suggested by an accidental reference to the very striking contemporary account of Burr's leave taking in the Senate, when he left it as its presiding officer. When his term as Vice President expired, he took leave of the Senate in a manner that made the deepest impression. The scene was represented as altogether extraordinary—almost every Senator found himself dissolved in tears.

The following account of it was published in the Washington Federalist, then printed in Washington

"On Saturday, the 2d instant, (March, 1805) Mr Burr took leave of the Senate; this was done at a time when the doors were closed. the Senate being engaged in Executive business, and, of course when there were no spectators. It is, however, universally said to have been the most dignified, sublime, and impressive speech that ever was uttered, and the effect which it produced, justified those epithets. I will give you the best account I have been able to obtain from the Senators of several States, as well Federal as Republican.

"Mr. Burr began by saying that he intended to pass the day with them, but the increase of a slight indisposition (sore throat) had determined him to take his leave of them. He touched slightly on some of the rules and orders of the House, and recommended, in one or two points, alterations, of which he briefly explained the reasons and principles

"He then said that he was sensible that he must at times have wounded the susceptibilities of individual members. He had ever avoided entering into any explanations at the time, because a moment of irritation was not the moment for explanation, because his position (being in the chair) rendered it impossible to enter into explanations without obvious danger of consequences, which might hazard the dignity of the Senate, or prove disagreeable and injurious to more than one point of view. That he had, therefore, preferred to lay up in their reflection his justification, that, on his part, he had no injuries to complain of, if any had been done or attempted, he was ignorant of the authors, and if he had ever heard them he had forgotten them, for he thanked God he had no memory for injuries. He doubted not but they had found occasion to observe that to be prompt was not therefore to be passionate, and that to act without delay was not always to act without reflection, that error was often to be preferred to indecision, that his errors, whatever they might have been, were those of rectitude and principle, and not of caprice, that it could not be deemed arrogance in him to say that, in his official conduct, he had known no partiality, cause, no friend. That it, in the opinion of any, the discipline which had been established approached to rigor, they would at least admit that it was uniform and indiscriminate

"He farther remarked that the ignorant and unthinking affected to treat as unnecessary and fastidious a rigid attention to rules and decorum, but he invited them to reflect upon the evil which would remedy, the dignity of that body, and be appealed to their experience for the justice of this sentiment, and urged them in language the most impressive, and in a manner the most command ng, to avoid the smallest relaxation of the habits he had endeavored to inculcate and establish

"But he challenged their attention to consider strange innovations than any which regarded merely the political honor and characteristic preservation of the law of liberty and the constitution. The House, said he, is a sanctuary, and if there, of order of liberty, and if its here in this exalted tribunal, if any where, will resistance be made by the storms of popular parcasy and the silent arts of corruption, and if the constitution be destined ever to perish by the hand of violence, it will be from the usurpation of the sword, which civil avenues expiring agonies will be witnessed on this floor

"He then adverted to those affecting sensations which attend a final separation—a dissolution perhaps forever, of the associations which he hoped and been mutually satisfactory. He consoled himself, however, and them, with two reflections that, though separated, they would be engaged in the same cause, and in disseminating principles of freedom and social order. He wished always to regard the proceedings of that body with interest and wish blessings, he should feel for their honor and national honor, so intimately connected with it, and took his leave with expressions of personal respect, and with prayers and wishes, &c.

In this cold relation a distant reader, especially one to whom Colonel Burr is not personally known, will be at a loss to discern the cause of those extraordinary emotions which were excited—the whole Senate were in tears, and so unmanned, that it was half an hour before they could recover themselves sufficiently to come to order and choose a Vice President pro tem.

At the President's on Monday, two of the Senators were relating these circumstances to a circle which had collected round them, one said that he wished that the tradition might be preserved as one of the most extraordinary events he had ever witnessed; another Senator, being asked, on the day following, upon which Mr. Burr took his leave, now long he was speaking, after a moment's pause said so could form no idea—it might have been an hour, and it might have been but a moment; when he came to his senses he seemed to have awakened from a kind of trance.

The characteristics of the Vice President's manner seemed to have been elevation and dignity, a consciousness of superiority, &c., nothing of that whining adulation, those cantling, hypocritical complaints of want of talents, assurance of his endeavors to please them, hopes of their favor, &c.—On the contrary, he told them explicitly that he had performed his duties, and, if any general health is as good now as it has been for the last 10 years.

My neighbors ask me who was my doctor. I tell them that Sellers' Liver Pills was my doctor, and by the blessing of Divine Providence the means of curing me. I am confident that when the public become acquainted with the value of your Liver Pills, the demand for them will increase. Many of my neighbors, to whom I have recommended the pills, can testify to their value, as well as to the facts above stated.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE MILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The Original, only true and genuine Liver Pills are prepared by R. E. Sellers, and have his name stamped in black wax upon the lid of each Box, and his signature on the outside wrapper. ☞ All others are counterfeits, or base imitations.

R. E. SELLERS, Proprietor, 87 Wood st

and the Jesuits were prompt in availing themselves of the opening which was presented to introduce Christianity into Japan. Their priests arrived, were kindly received, and no impediment offered to their preaching and introducing a new religion. The high moral principles inculcated and practiced by these missionaries, their devotions to the unseen God they worshipped, their just and upright conduct, and their general knowledge, soon won the hearts of the Japanese. Thousands of people were converted to Christianity, and there was the success of the missionaries, that the ancient religion of the country bid fair to be supplanted. Intermarriage took place between the Portuguese and the Japanese, and the most friendly relations continued between them.

About the year 1600, a civil war broke out in Japan, growing out of rival claims to the sovereignty of the country, held in the person of the Zingoon. The country continued in an unsettled state till the year 1615, when a high officer of the Empire, who had acted as regent for the infant sovereign, usurped the throne. The native Christians, as well as the Jesuits, supported the claims of the lawful heir, whose father, during his life time, had been a friend to Christianity. They had other reasons for so doing, as they hoped that the young Prince, when seated on his throne, would not only profess the doctrines they were inculcating, but make them the established religion of Japan.

No sooner had the usurper attained the sovereignty, than he began a persecution against the supporters of his rival. The native Christians, as well as the Jesuits and foreigners, were murdered wherever they could be found, and from that time the most rigorous system of exclusion has been followed.

Notwithstanding this persecution and exclusion, it is asserted by Von Siebold, the latest writer on Japan, that it is from political, and not religious motives on the part of the Japanese, that foreigners are so rigorously excluded. The peculiar religion of this people is such, (as far as we are able to judge from the imperfect account we have of it,) that of all the people in the world, none would so readily embrace the doctrines of Christianity if properly introduced among them. Hence, it is most unfortunate, that all hope of the introduction of Christianity and European civilization is cut off by an event which has rendered the former to be regarded with fear and hatred by this race.

After the extermination of the Christians, and expulsion of the Portuguese, the Dutch East India Company succeeded in making an arrangement with the Japanese by which they were permitted to send two ships from Batavia annually. These ships have the privilege of communicating only with Nangasaki, a town at the southern extremity of the country. Here the Dutch have a factory at a small island contiguous to the town called Dezima, where the opperhoofd, or president, resides. They are not allowed to have any other intercourse, being rigorously excluded from entering the town.

Various attempts have been made by the English and Russians to open an intercourse with Japan, in all of which they have failed. The Dutch have no doubt exerted an influence with the Japanese in repelling all the efforts of other nations to trade with them. During the war between Holland and England at the close of the last century, the Dutch were obliged to employ neutral ships for their trade with Japan, and the ship Eliza, of New York, Capt. Stewart, bearing the Dutch flag, made the first voyage in this capacity, in 1797. The Japanese were satisfied with the explanation, and permitted Capt. Stewart to trade. Capt. Stewart, in 1803 made the attempt to open trade on the American account, but was refused. Other attempts by American ships met with no better reception.

In 1837 an American vessel was sent from Canton to Japan, to carry back some shipwrecked Japanese, but we are confident it had, in view, a great deal more than the mere humane object fired upon from the shore. The particulars of this voyage are familiar to American readers. These Japanese are now living with Mr. S. Wells Williams in Canton, and have been his instructors in the Japanese language. Mr. Williams is an American, and is doubtless the first Chinese and Japanese scholar now living, with the exception of the natives. He left the United States about a year since on his return to China.

FOUND.—A Note of hand, drawn Feb 7, 1848, for $230,00, payable to the order of Holmes Crawford, and signed by Brady & Hall, Jos. Frith, John McGeehen, D. Oaks, Jas. S. Ross. The owner can have the note by paying the expense of advertising at this office. sept26:d2t

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE CARPETS for the fall and winter, will be received all through the season direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold for cash as cheap as can be bought in the Eastern cities. at sept26 W M'CLINTOCK'S, 75 Fourth st.

HOCKINGS—Received this day, 6-4 and 12-4 new style Woolen Hockings, very cheap Also, 14-4 and 12-4 woolen Crumb Cloths Also, 9-4 woolen Stair Booking sept26 W M'CLINTOCK

CARD.

A. STUART THOS. K. HILL.

STUART & HILL, Grocers, and Produce and Commission Merchants No 118 Wood st, Pittsburgh, Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Butter, Pork, Bacon, Butter Lard, Cheese, Clover, Timothy and Flax Seeds, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c &c Particular attention paid to the sale of Western Produce

REFERENCES—Messrs Myers & Hunter, Robt. Darrell & Co., McGill & Rea, Hampton, Smith & Co. James Weir, King & Moorhead, Pittsburgh, Fenner & McMillan, Manchester, Jos S. Morrison, Jos. St. Louis sept25:1y

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at W. M'Clintock's, 75 Fourth st, a lot of new style French Embossed Piano and Table Covers.

Good Brussels, Printed Cloth and linen and worsted Table Covers sept26

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at W. M'Clintock's, 75 Fourth st, scarlet, crimson, and maroon plain Piano Covers sept26

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at W. M'Clintock's, 75 Fourth st, a new lot of French style Window Shades, the most beautiful style of Shades yet offered in the market Also, 36, 38, 40, and 45 inch plain Buff Linen for window shades.

Also, 6-4 crimson and white and blue and white Damask, for window curtains sept26

DRUGS—Rec'd direct from the importers and manufacturers, a large stock of all kinds of Rugs, new style and cheap sept25 W M'CLINTOCK

LIST AND RAG CARPETS—Goods and handsome articles for winter, will be sold cheap for cash at sept25 W M'CLINTOCK'S, 75 Fourth st.

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS—Large stock just rec'd of all kinds and very cheap for cash, at sept25 W M CLINTOCK

BRASS STAIR RODS—Large stock of all sizes just received, of common and secret fastenings Brass Stair Rods, at sept25 W M'CLINTOCK'S

CREAM CHEESE—44 bxs extra, rec'd and for sale by sept26 WICK & M'CANDLESS

POTASH—12 cks prime Potash, this day rec'd and for sale by sept26 WICK & M'CANDLESS

CHEESE—148 bxs W R Cheese, for sale by sept25 WICK & M'CANDLESS

GLASS—240 bxs 7x10 Glass, 14 do 7x9 do, 120 do 10x12 do, for sale by sept24 WICK & M'CANDLESS

GROUND NUTS—100 bush on hand and for sale by sept26 WICK & M'CANDLESS

FLAX YARN WANTED—The highest price in cash for Flax Yarn, by sept26 WICK & M'CANDLESS

ASPICE—On hand and for sale by sept26 WICK & M'CANDLESS

PEARLS—41 cks to arrive: for sale by sept26 WICK & M'CANDLESS

BARLEY—4 sks for sale by sept26 WICK & M'CANDLESS

FLOUR—50 bbls Push's extra family, for sale by sept26 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

GLASS—400 bxs 8x10; 150 do 10x12; 100 do 10x14; for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & CO

New Style Carpets.

W M'CLINTOCK, 75 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, is now receiving his new Fall stock of Carpets, among which are some of the latest and best styles now in the country Those wishing to furnish houses or steam boats are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves and low prices, the subscriber is now offering in his line

Received this day, direct from the importers and manufacturers—

60 pcs new style Tapestry Brussels Carpets; 40 " " " 3 ply Imperial do
10000 " " " superfine Ingrain do
3000 " " " fine do
4000 " " " common do
All of which will be sold low for c