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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a special time will invariably be charged until ordered on

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, receive ad 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!!

☞ DEPUTIES 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 office 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. sp21

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.

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

To the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

In view of the approaching contest between the friends and the opponents of the present State Administration, and the policy recommended and pursued respectively by them in reference to the affairs of the Commonwealth, the *Whig State Central Committee* invite attention to the following statement of

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

It is a fact, that the Locofoco party, for a number of years, have had the entire control of the administration of the State government, of the finances of the State, and of the public improvements.

It is a fact, that during this period the interest on the State debt was paid in depreciated paper; the credit of the State was prostrated; the stocks of the Commonwealth were greatly below a par value; the revenues were insufficient to pay the interest of the debt and maintain the public works.

It is a fact, that large amounts of money were frequently borrowed to pay the semi-annual interest, and that a floating debt, along the line of our public works, of six hundred thousand dollars had accumulated for years, and remained unpaid.

It is a fact, that laborers, material men, and men who had sustained damage along the improvements—men who could not be denied their honest claims without sorely feeling the loss—men whose famished families were crying to them for bread, had remained unpaid for years, and their petitions for relief had been disregarded.

It is a fact, that the people, while they paid into the Treasury the taxes deemed necessary to the support of public credit, were fearfully discouraged at the prospect before them,—heavy burthens, crippled and insufficient resources, and domestic debts unpaid,—and they despaired of seeing, in their day and generation, any change for the better.

It is a fact, that the party then in power made no attempts to reduce the burthens of the people, by the only available mode, the payment of the public debt, and the citizens could see in the future no relief from taxation.

It is a fact, that those laborers and material men upon the public works, who were fortunate enough to receive from the Locofoco superintendents the reward of their toil, were paid in worthless notes, scrip, defaced, and depreciated in value;—notes which were kept in circulation against the terms of their original issue, which required their redemption years ago.

It is a fact, that so soon as the Whig Administration came into power, the Locofoco party, from one end of the State to the other, commenced an unprincipled outcry against it, because it did not pay the debts along the line of internal improvements, and because the poor laborers remained unrewarded—debts which that party had contracted and concealed—laborers who had suffered the pangs of want for debts due them for months, if not years, under Locofoco administration.

These are facts which the records of the State and the experience of the people will fully sustain. Look on the reverse of the picture—for there is a second chapter of facts to follow.

It is a fact, that the Whig Governor, William F. Johnston, was inaugurated in the month of January last, having received the largest vote ever polled in the State of Pennsylvania, and that since then, he has had the administration of the Executive branch of the government under his control.

It is a fact, that before, as well as since, his inauguration, the public press of the Locofoco party have assailed him, his recommendations, and his public acts, with a ferocity which contemned public sentiment, disregarded the expressions of the public will, and which, defying truth and shame, denouncing his administration as ruinous to the interests of the people.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that under his administration of public affairs, within the short period of nine months, the interest on the public debt has been paid in sound, convertible currency, without borrowing, and without the cost of a cent in exchanges, thereby saving to the people thousands of dollars.

It is a fact, that, within this period, the floating debt of six hundred thousand dollars, created by the Locofoco party, and by them suffered to accumulate for years, has been principally paid, and resources are in the Treasury to meet every dollar of the debt which has been brought to the notice of the Whig Administration.

It is a fact, that the workmen, material men, and men who have sustained damage along the lines of Canal and Rail Road in the State, have either been paid, or the payments have been delayed by superintendents on the said work.

It is a fact, that of those torn, defaced, and depreciated notes, with which Locofocos paid the laborers on the public works, $327,937 00—being nearly two thirds of the whole—have been withdrawn from circulation, and their places supplied with a sound and safe currency.

It is a fact, that one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred dollars of the funded debt have been paid, and one hundred thousand dollars more will be paid before the first day of February next; and that a sinking fund has been established which, under proper management and the continuance of the judicious system pursued by the existing administration, will secure the payment of ten millions of dollars of the said debt—or one fourth of the entire debt of the Commonwealth—within the next six years.

It is a fact, that after every known claim which can be legally made upon the Treasury shall have been paid—except the funded debt of the Commonwealth—including the interest payable on the first of February next, there will remain in the Treasury an unappropriated balance of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which may with propriety and justice be directed towards the completion of the North Branch Canal.

It is a fact, that during the next year, the revenues of the State will meet every ordinary expenditure; will pay of the public debt from three to five hundred thousand dollars, and will leave an unappropriated balance of $500,000 dollars in the Treasury, to be directed towards the completion of the North Branch Canal.

It is a fact, that the credit of the State is restored,—her stocks have risen in value,—the people have become encouraged, and the future is full of confident hope and rational expectation.

And finally, it is a fact, that all this happy state of things, so different from what has been heretofore known in Pennsylvania, has been brought about during the brief period when the interests of the State have been entrusted to the hands of a Whig administration.

By the Committee.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman.

George H. Hart,	Caleb N. Taylor,
John M. Coleman,	James Traquair,
Nath'l Ellmaker,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Henry D. Maxwell,	Sam'l B. Thomas,
M. C. Mercur,	Isaac Bertolet,
John C. Kunkle,	S. D. Lewis,
Simon Oyster,	James Moore, Jr.,
Jacob Criswell,	Wm. R. Morris,
John Allison,	M. Swartzwelder,
Samuel P. Johnson,	Francis Jordan,
Alex. Franklin,	J. Stuart Riddle,
Humphrey G. Hill,	Wm. T. Sanders,
Thos. W. Duffield,	W. P. Murray.

The *Washington Union* says that it has "not a doubt that the successor of M. Poussin will come with instructions to renew the demand for the censure of Commander Carpender." Well, suppose he does—if he behaves with due propriety he will be treated with all proper respect; but if he imitates the conduct of M. Poussin he will get his walking papers. The *Union* charges Mr. Clayton with having committled great blunders, and various other sins, in this French affair, so that we may take it for granted that we have a French party among us, at the head of which is the Washington Union and various other Locofoco] papers, who have taken the part of France against their own government. These folks apologize for the insulting language of the French Minister, and lay all the blame on Mr. Clayton and the administration. The country, however, which has the correspondence before it, will judge differently, and will approve of Mr Clayton's course, and be ready to sustain the honor of the Government.

Beaver County—More about Locofoco fishing for Free-Soilers.

Old Hunkerism, the ally of the Slavocracy, having swallowed up the Barnburners of New York, including Prince John, body and breeches, the Old Hunker Locofocos of this State are keen to perform the same operation here, and thus renew their strength, and enable them again to contend with the great and growing Whig party. They have undertaken the same operation in this Senatorial district, and have succeeded in swallowing Wm. Vincent, but as to his carrying any party with him is more than doubtful. They have got Wm. Vincent, and that is about all. They have undertaken the same operation in Beaver County, and have nominated those staunch Liberty men and Free Soilers, G. St. Clair Hussey and Arthur A. Bradford, for office, and placed them on their ticket. But they caught a tartar, when they fished up Mr. Bradford. He is out in the Beaver Argus, declining the nomination, and defining his position. We copy below an extract from his article, and would respectfully recommend it to the notice of Mr. Vincent, the Locofoco candidate for Senator in this district. If it does not cause him to blush at his position, he is not very sensitive, or very alive to its inconsistencies.

Mr. Bradford comments severely on the resolutions passed at the Beaver Convention, and after some strictures on the administration of Mr. Polk, he proceeds as follows—

"The grand measure "proposed and prosecuted" by Mr. Polk's administration was the Mexican war, which I denounced from beginning to end, as a disgraceful crusade got up by the slave-holding aristocracy of the South and North, for the strengthening and perpetuating of their power in the General Government. These are still my sentiments, and sooner than endorse the sentiments of that resolution, I would suffer martyrdom."

The 5th resolution regards Slavery as an evil, but in the face and teeth of Jefferson, puts into the lips of the Democracy of Beaver county and their nominees for office, the exploded doctrine of Gen. Cass' Nicholson Letter, in regard to the power of Congress over the Territories, simply alleging that the extension of Slavery into territories now free is not wrong, but only "impolitic and impracticable"—thus coming far short of the position of the Whigs in their late County Convention. It then proceeds to "regard the introduction of any test into the creed of the party respecting the power of Congress to extend or restrict Slavery, as unwise, and proper to adhere to the old land-marks of Democracy, leaving every individual free in their opinion on this subject."

This is the Baltimore Platform erected by old Father Ritchie, Buchanan and Cass, who wish to rally the scattered forces of the "democracy" for another defeat. This is just what the aristocrats of the lash and the loom desire, to leave slavery alone. They know well that if let alone, and not checked by positive law, it will steal its way into the territories, as the Devil did into the garden of Eden, and by means of bowie knives and revolvers, set up its undisputed sovereignty. A union with the Free Soil Democracy on such a basis as this, would indeed be a proposal to perform the play of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, with the part of Hamlet omitted.

How could any consistent and honest Free Soil man, with the sayings and doings of 1848 fresh in his recollection, adopt such sentiments, or consent to be the nominee of a Convention adopting them? The office of Trustee is a mere bagatelle. But if it were one of great honor and emolument, I never could accept the nomination as the representative of such principles as are embraced in these resolutions. Every one I have received in the great battle we are fighting against slavery, would reproach me as a craven-hearted apostate. And I am much mistaken in the man, if Dr. Hussey will consent to occupy so degrading a position before the public. If he degenerates from his noble position of a Free Soil Anti-Slavery Democrat, and allows old Father Ritchie's collar to be put upon his neck, for the hope of office, verily he will receive his reward, but it will not be the applause of men of honor and principle.

Mr. Editor, the Democrats, I fear, need a few more defeats before they come to their senses. Else why the infatuation to shoulder and carry the Baltimore Platform with Gen. Cass and the Slaveholders upon it—the same platform that broke them down last year!—They must repudiate the overwrought leaders, from Ritchie down to Barker, if they would deserve the name of Democrats. —Look at the heartless and unprincipled dictatorship of the man who offered the resolutions of the County Convention. After nominating for office two Free Soil men, who had carried over again a declared against the Mexican war, Gen. Cass and his anti-Jeffersonian doctrine, to put the crude, contradictory and pro-slavery principles of these resolutions into our platform and make us the representatives of them before the public. Dr. Barker must be a very unprincipled man himself, or else must consider Dr. Hussey and myself to be so. I hope no honest democrat will consider me uncourteous, when I say of the adoption of such resolutions, under the circumstances, that it was a downright outrage upon decency. Had the Convention simply made the nominations as an overture for a union, upon principle, with the Free Democracy, I would have allowed the use of my name. But as there is no such union, and as the Beaver county Democrats are not yet weaned off from the disgraceful infatuation of supporting the waning power of a slaveholding aristocracy, I must, as I hereby do, respectfully decline the use of my name as their candidate for Trustee.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.

The *New York Tribune* expresses the following opinion of the conduct of the captain of the Eugenie, in asking for the censure of Commander Carpender, after the brave American officer had saved his vessel:

"As to the case of the Eugenie, it is our private opinion that her captain was an ungrateful puppy, who should have been kicked out of the office of the French Minister, to whom he originally presented his claim. After running his vessel on a dangerous rock and having her got off by the volunteered exertions of our brave tars, he ought to have been willing to wait the decision of some competent court on the claim of salvage; but that having been so speedily abandoned, he should have sneaked off with his vessel, and never mentioned the subject to an honorable man. His complaining of the detention was the sublimity of impudence, which we trust is not often paralleled. We think a just umpire would settle this claim substantially as follows: Take the Eugenie back to Anton Lizardo and run her on the rock El Riso, just as she ran herself before the Iris came to her relief. Have Captain Carpender there, well prepared by three weeks' practice of bows and genuflexions under the tutelage of a French dancing master to step right on board the Eugenie the moment she is 'hard on,' and say, "Monsier Captain of the Eugenie, I humbly ask your pardon and that of your Government, for my rudeness at the time you formerly ran on this rock, and I was fool enough to get you off. I hope you will have a good time. Monsieur, I wish you a very good morning."

OUR PROSPECTS.—The *Huntingdon Journal* says, that "many of the honest, tax-paying members of the Locofoco party, whose only object is the public good, declare their intention of voting for HENRY M. FULLER for Canal Commissioner. They say they will never give their votes in favor of electing the entire Board from one party. A Locofoco of this kind remarked to us the other day, that he would vote for FULLER, "because," said he, "I believe there will be more honesty in the Canal Board when both parties are represented, than when it is composed exclusively of members of one party. We think he is right, and no doubt there are scores of honest Locofocos who entertain the same opinion."

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN ACRON.—About half past eight o'clock, on Saturday evening, the new brick dwelling house, nearly finished, of C. Crane, in Akron, was entirely consumed by fire. Loss $1200, with no insurance. While the firemen were endeavoring to arrest the flames, a portion of the walls fell, catching under them Mr. David Miller, one of the company, who, before he could be rescued, was so burned and bruised that he expired in a few moments.

OUR WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

If the present prolonged state of low water does not prove to our citizens the stern necessity of a Western Rail Road to preserve the business and prosperity of this city, then we shall despair of them in all future time.

We have now had some months of extremely low water, and what is the consequence—almost an entire stagnation of business, while all around us the hum of prosperity and active trade shows that we are alone in our unwonted and disagreeable idleness.

In St. Louis, business is extremely brisk; her merchants are worked night and day, and their stocks are nearly exhausted. In Nashville, business is very fine, especially in Dry Goods. Cincinnati is doing well, as she has communication with the interior by rail roads. All our eastern cities are doing a good and profitable business.

In Pittsburgh we hear one universal complaint of dullness, while every eye is turned to watch the clouds, and the continual inquiry is heard, when shall we have rain? Our manufacturers have immense stocks on hands waiting for the purchasers who do not come, because the avenues of access are cut off, and heavy freight cannot be shipped The shelves of our wholesale Dry Goods Jobbers are groaning with goods, at extremely low prices, but the ready salesman hangs about listless and idle. Our Grocery, Hardware, and Drug Dealers and numerous others, in every variety of trade, have hardly any thing to do but to sigh for rain!

How long is Pittsburgh to remain in this dependant condition? A trade which is liable to such periodical interruptions can never be prosperous and certain. Country dealers will not establish their connections with a city which is liable to such inconveniences. Without certain and ample means of access, at all seasons, Pittsburgh must consent to take a very secondary rate in the list of western cities.

Suppose we had now our Western Road in operation to Wooster and Mansfield, what a contrast would our streets present. Every manufacturer, merchant, jobber, and mechanic, would be busy. Our dull streets would swarm with active life. Our languishing exchange would show a large congregation of smiling and bustling business men. We should find that we were not wholly dependant upon our rivers; but that our artificial streams, which no weather could affect, supplied to us all, or nearly all, that the natural stream lacked.

We venture the assertion—that Pittsburgh has lost more by the cholera on the rivers, and the subsequent low waters this season, than would have built the rail road to the State line.

If the manufacturers, the capitalists, the real estate owners, of this city, possess the sagacity for which they have the reputation, where their interests are concerned, they will take hold of this Western road, and have it finished as fast as money can construct it. They will not consent to wait for the slow moving of the negotiation of Bonds, but by a liberal and universal subscription of stock, they will say to the Directors—*here is the money—let the road be finished by the Spring of 1851!*

Pittsburgh has subscribed nothing, comparative with her means, as yet. She has not subscribed more for this great object, than the county of Jefferson, in Ohio, has for a like object, and they say their intend to run their subscription up to half a million.

We would beg leave to suggest to our business men, who daily assemble at the Exchange rooms to mourn over the continued low water and the dull times, to take this subject under serious consideration, and see if some thing cannot be done to expedite the speedy construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

We are aware that the directors on that road are doing all that men can, and we have not the least doubt that the road will finally be built. But, hampered for money, the progress of the road will be necessarily slow. Is Pittsburgh willing to await this slow progress? She has undertaken this road—she has got to build it, and why not do it at once, as every day's delay is to her a positive injury.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MEDICAL SCIENCE AND REFORM—HOMEOPATHY.

BY C. M. DAKE, M. D.

Believing that the welfare of the public justly demands a fair and honorable announcement of the *principle* upon which rests the Homeopathic System of Therapeutics, I submit the following, asking for it only a candid perusal.

It is well known that many individuals are in the habit of patronizing physicians of this school, not a few of whom are distinguished for literary, scientific, and other attainments; hence it is of some importance to inquire whether the system is true or false. There is but one principle upon which it is reared, and its structure governed; and whereas this principle is demonstrable, it is possible to show it true or false, as the case may be.—If found true, it must exert an incalculable and benign blessing on the human race. On the contrary, if found false, the most bare faced folly ever propagated by mortal man will be exposed.

Dr. HAHNEMANN, a learned German, a close observer, a careful experimenter, "and indefatigable searcher after truth," scanned every system which had been promulgated for the cure of the sick.—Thus furnished, he proclaimed medicine a misnomer, and of discrepancy and uncertainty, and destitute of a *principle* by which physicians could be governed in the selection and administration of curative remedies. To reverse this order, and give certainty and precision to the healing science, a *principle* must be discovered, the accomplishment of which required endowments of high order, (exactly those possessed by Hahnemann.) "We have the result of his labors—"SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR." If this announcement is true, we are in possession of a *principle*, or law, by which the curative or specific action of every remedy can be known, (before it is needed,) with accuracy and precision; and the declaration bold, good, that *the curative property of a drug depends upon its faculty to produce symptoms similar to those it would cure.*

On the part of Hahnemann and his disciples, not any thing seemed to have been left undone that was calculated to prove their position—and verify the amount and character of the proof, if going to establish the authenticity of any other position, would commonly be considered sufficient. Hundreds, yes, thousands, of regularly educated physicians of the old school—many of them possessing as much learning and natural ability as can be found in that school—have investigated the *principle*, and believe it true—the only rational mode of healing.

The above facts seriously demand the attention of the public, especially of physicians who have the well being of the sick committed to their care, the latter again more particularly, because of the confidence some individuals may have in their opinions. Then let physicians come out, and by a fair examination, settle the matter; in all candour we ask, that they will they must, if actuated by principles of philanthropy. Justice demands it. Honor demands it; and the incompetency of other systems to cure the sick is a satisfactory matter demands it.

Therefore, to physicians we say, learn the symptoms which each of the many drugs are capable of exciting on healthy individuals; and when called to prescribe a remedy, make choice of the one which has been known to produce similar symptoms, to those which your patient presents. Then and not until then—do you possess the right to declare pro or con in the matter, nor until then are your decisions of weight or character; and we should they be, especially to the intelligent portions of the family of Adam. In proving Homeopathy, it will not do to prescribe a remedy, because of the name attached to disease: such procedure would be classed among the most vile acts of empyricism.

To prescribe a Homeopathic remedy for the sick, without some considerable knowledge of the Homeopathic Materia Medica, would be considered disputable, and beneath the calling and dignity of a medical man.

Strictly speaking, but two schools are recognizable in medicine—one is termed Allopathy, the other is termed Homeopathy—consequently, if the sick receive treatment, they must accept one or the other, with the mode of practice peculiar to the same. Allopathy is honored for its age, Homeopathy for the principle it contains.

As Dr. *Forbes* is regarded the highest authority in the Allopathic school, we quote some few of the many similar remarks made by him, illustrative of Allopathy; and the confidence we are to place in the Therapeutics of that school. Dr. Forbes writes, "It is well known from the history of physic, that a large proportion of the men of this class", namely, "the most scientific physicians of all ages, have in their old age abandoned much of their enerfletic and perturbing medication of their early practice, and trusted greatly to the remedial powers of nature." "What indeed is the history of medicine, but a history of perpetual changes, in the opinions and practice of its professors, respecting the very same subject—the nature and treatment of disease." Although Homeopathy has brought more signally into the common daylight, this lamentable condition of medicine, regarded as a practical art, it was one well known before, to all philosophical and experienced physicians."

If Allopathy is such a dark picture of uncertainty, who among the conscientious need start back and exclaim, "I dare not risk the fate—the wellbeing—nay the life of my patient to the efforts of nature, while I prove by Homeopathic doses the law," "*Similia similibus curantur,*" as it is called."

Surely if facts are not to be regarded in the premises, let truth be clothed in falsehood, and the same mantle cover all our iniquities. But if facts are to be regarded, let the cloak which has been unwrapt from Allopathy, no longer hide her nakedness, and the lesson she teaches, no longer debar physicians from giving medical subjects the examination their importance demands.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1849.

It is currently rumored here to day that M. Poussin, the late Minister Plenipotentiary of France, near this Government, has received, per the last steamer, despatches from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of a highly interesting character, covering letters to M. Montholon, now in New York. The general impression seems to be that M. Montholon has been authorized by the French Government to act as the temporary agent, through whom it will communicate with our own, until the usual course of diplomacy shall be resumed, and instructed to arrange, if possible, M. Poussin's difficulties with this Government. This I learned, also, from a gentleman who said he had it from M. Poussin himself. It is supposed by some that M. Montholon has been appointed to succeed M. Poussin permanently, whilst others think that he is only authorized to reconcile the Cabinet to the late Minister, and to procure a retraxit of the dismissal. These, however, are mere idle speculations, since the French Government has not yet had time to receive the official announcement of the dismissal nor any intimation of it in advance from M. Poussin himself, who declares that his dismissal from a Republic, whose interests and honor were so dear to him, was so entirely unexpected that it had well nigh broken his heart. It is matter of regret that his sensitive bosom was only awakened to a just appreciation of our national honor when he found it was not to be insulted with impunity.

I am credibly informed that Mr. Donelson, our able and dignified Minister at Frankfort, will in a short time receive his letters of recall, not on account of any objection to him, but because it is deemed expedient that the mission to the Germanic Confederation should be suspended, at least until European politics shall have resumed an aspect more favorable for permanence and stability.

There have been no removals in any of the Departments during the past week, but it is confidently predicted, by those who are interested in knowing that the first "October sun" will furnish Father Ritchie an opportunity to chant his Jeremiads to the tune of "Oh carry me back to old Virginia," to which, no doubt, his particular friend John Van Buren will respond with a hearty Amen. I trust the prediction will prove true, for I hesitate not to assert, with confidence, that time and security will show that more than one bureau in the Treasury Department was left by Mr. Walker with its business in a ready in arrear.

To the appointments lately announced may be added that of your townsman, E. Beaty Graff, Esq., as Consul to Nassau, that of Dr. F. Monroe King to the Consulate of this District, as the Consul to Africa, Peru, and that of Capt. Wm. P. Rogers, of the Mississippi Regiment Volunteers, who fought bravely under Gen. Taylor, in all his Mexican battles, to the Consulate at Vera Cruz. The two last places have been for several months without a regularly appointed Consul.

NAVAL.—We learn that the frigate Congress is shortly to be sent to relieve the frigate Brandywine, now the flag ship on the Brazil station. Two sloops of war are now fitting out, one of which is destined for the coast of Africa and the other for the Pacific. The steamship Saranac, recently launched at Portsmouth, (N. H.) has been ordered to be ready for sea by the first of November next. Her destination is, at present, unknown. A storeship is being made ready at Norfolk, for the purpose of conveying supplies to the squadron on the Pacific.

The U. S. schooner Taney has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to the Coast of South American, for the purpose of testing the truth of Lieut. Maury's Wind and Current Charts, which have been drawn according to a theory based on close and careful inquires into the reports of a great number of navigators on that coast. It is alleged that, along South America, vessels which sail close in shore have the benefit of a strong westerly breeze, by taking advantage of which they are enabled to shorten the distance at least one thousand miles. It is customary in our commercial marine to take the north-east trade winds which carry the vessel near the Cape de Verde islands, where the south-east trade winds are met. By these latter they are enabled to proceed to Rio de Janeiro, whence they pursue their voyage in a direct line to the Horn. The route by the Cape de Verdes is an obtuse angle, and if the theory of Lieut. Maury is correct, vessels may sail in a direct line to Rio. The question to be tested is a most important one, and we shall look for the result of the inquiries of the officers of the Taney with great interest.

Another object in sending the Taney to the South American Coast, is to test the strength of the eddy currents and their bearing. Our merchant vessels have been frequently and disastrously delayed in their northward voyage by them, and it is time that information of a reliable character was had as to their nature, their trend, and the means of avoiding them.

The Norfolk Beacon states that Commander William M. Glendy has been ordered to the command of the U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes. Lieut. Overton Carr has been ordered to the same vessel as first Lieutenant. Lieut. Carr has been for some time the able assistant of Commodore Skinner in the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and that department will lose by his departure a most faithful and efficient officer.

The U. S. store ship Relief has sailed from Norfolk for [illegible] provisions for the squadron on the Coast of Africa.

THE GLEE.—The equinoctial gale commenced here about six o'clock on Saturday evening, and by half past nine reached its height, though the wind blew freshly the remainder of the night, and all day yesterday. The wind blew as violently as we ever knew it to, and there was but little rain. Many trees were blown down, or had large branches twisted off, a small chimney on the Weddell, House was blown over, and both the chimneys on the north side of the Medical College were blown down, and the entire ballustrade carried away.

About half past two on Sunday morning, the schooner Big Z., of Silver Creek, in entering the harbor, struck on the bar, was dashed against the west end and lay against the east pier, commenced filling, and sunk in the river at the foot of Hath st. where she now lies across the river, wholly obstructing navigation.

Three of the crew jumped overboard, two of whom swam ashore, and one was picked up near the end of the pier, by a yawl, which also took off those who remained in the rigging.

She cleared from Toledo on the 22d, with 7,059 bushels of corn, on account of B. F. Hollister, Esq. The vessel was owned by Messrs. Lee, Snow & Co., of Silver Creek. During and since the storm, the steamboats Bunker Hill, Albany, Indiana, Rochester, Troy, and Wayne, and the schooner Coral, came into port.

We fear that many disasters have occurred on the Lakes.—*Cleveland Herald, Sept. 24.*

WHAT DO THE WHIG LIBERTYMEN THINK OF IT?—Many of those who belong to the old Liberty party, yes, a majority of two to one, were seduced from the Whig party by the cry of the sin of Slavery which was raised against the Whigs. They are now gen where their leaders have launched their frail bark. They have rowed it into the dominions of Slavery and tied it up, and taken up quarters with the Locofoco party. It is unnecessary to say anything more, as they will see the deception which was practised upon them, and return again to the Whig party from which they have been seduced. A word to the wise is enough.—*Bell's Tippecanoe.*

Another Row in Canada.

A despatch from Montreal dated the 19th says:

A public meeting was held at Bytown on Monday last, called by the Ministerialists for the purpose of addressing Lord Elgin.

The Opposition were present in full force, and succeeded in completely breaking up the meeting and forcing the Ministerial President to leave the Chair.

A resolution was then carried, condemning Lord Elgin and the Ministry, which gave rise to considerable disturbance, during which fire arms were freely used, and several persons wounded or killed. The military being called out, after some difficulty, succeeded in restoring order.

FIRE.—Just as we were closing our form, yesterday evening, a fire broke out in North Bridgewater, which destroyed the large and valuable brick dwelling, of Mr. Johnson Small, and the frame dwelling of Mr. Samuel Moorhead. The fire originated in a shop adjoining, in which some shavings were fired by children,—the flames spreading with great rapidity, defying the efforts of firemen and citizens. The sufferers, who are industrious good citizens, are entitled to our sympathy.—*Beaver Argus of Wednesday.*

A HARD CASE.—On Friday last, the steamer Globe came into this port, and was tied up by the Sheriff for debts to the amount of $15,000. She had on board some two hundred emigrants, who had paid their fare at Buffalo to Chicago and Detroit, and who are detained here for want of means to go on. The amount of fare paid by them was about $800, and the provisions which they provided for the trip have given out, and here they are, unable to proceed, and many of them without the means of subsistence.—*Cleveland Herald. Sept. 24.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Bluford Johnson, of Illinois, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, Illinois, from and after the 10th of October next, vice John G. Cameron, removed.

Andrew Backus, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Daniel Hicks, deceased.

Ferdinand Maxwell, of Illinois, to be Registor of the Land Office at Kaskaskia, Illinois, from and after the 10th of October next, vice Jacob Fenman, removed.

Greer W. Davis, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Jackson, Missouri, from and after the 10th of October next, vice Franklin Cannon, removed.

THE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.—A final decision in this case was given on Saturday last, by the Court of Common Pleas, at Philadelphia. The prayer of the petitioner, Pierce Butler, was granted, and a divorce was decreed dissolving the bond of matrimony between himself and his wife, Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler. Proclamation had been duly made to the respondent to come forth, but she did not appear.—The parties are at full liberty to marry again.

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills of Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, &c. &c.

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET.

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1836—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at *the lowest rates.*

OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
ROBERT PENNY, Secy. my6:dtw

Medical Society.—A regular meeting of the Medical Society of Allegheny county, Pa., will be held in Union Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield sts., on Tuesday, Oct. 2d, 1849, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN J. IRWIN, A. M. POLLOCK, } Sec's.
sp22:d1w

View of Pittsburgh.

FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES OF PITTSBURGH: You are told by one E. Whitefield that I have robbed him of your patronage—that I am a fugitive from his employment, and from the legal measures which he has been compelled to threaten against me. He says that in getting your subscriptions for a view of your city, I was his agent, though he knew not where I was, that I am no artist; that he has paid me as a canvasser for my services, and that I am now dishonestly using his *subscription book* for my own purposes. I ask you to see for a plain tale will put him down, and place upon his own limbs the strait jacket which he has so cunningly and impudently prepared for mine.

The day before E. Whitefield left New York for Pittsburgh, I happened in at a lithographic establishment in the former city, and saw a View of Pittsburgh in the process of printing. It was without the name of any artist, but purported to be published by Hudson & *Smith.* Dealings with E. Whitefield, which it is not the place here to discuss, led me to suspect that it must be some design of his to injure me. Hudson & Smith, on inquiry, confirmed my suspicions. They had no interest in the picture, and had never seen it, but at his request, had given Whitefield permission to use their imprint. It was clear to me that he had borrowed that imprint for the sake of the *Smith* in it, and that, by leaving off his own name, he designed to impose on you his hasty and imperfect picture for the one I was getting up. I immediately sent to the editors of Pittsburgh a notice which you have probably read. The next morning I started for Philadelphia, and found as a fellow traveler in the cars, E. Whitefield. I also saw and conversed with him at a hotel in Philadelphia. Why he did not take that opportunity of prosecuting those long threatened legal measures against me, or new ones for my more recent and flagrant violations of his rights, he himself best knows, as he best knows why he pretends to you that he has not seen me and I avoid him. The pretence is utterly false, for almost any one in New York can tell him that my office is at 131 Nassau st. in that city, and that I am to be found there.

On his arrival at Pittsburgh he met my notice, and it must have rolled his design. But he was there with a large quantity of printed views, and could not afford to lose them and the expense of his journey. Then it was that he conceived the scheme of blackening my character as a swindler and an impostor, in order to sell his picture in advance of mine and in spite of my subscription. Well knowing your sense of justice, and also the nature of my engagements which detain me here, he cunningly promises that he will wait a week or ten days, till I can come on and face him before a legal tribunal. I have no occasion to do it—I have your subscriptions which I intend faithfully to fill on my part, and I have no doubt you will do the same on yours. It is for him, if his story is true—as it surely is not—to sue me for that subscription book. And here I am, ready for him. I have not the slightest wish, unless it be for your sake, to prevent him from finding purchasers for his pictures. All I ask is, that it may be at hand when mine arrives, to be compared with it by your best critics and connoisseurs.

Though made temporarily a sufferer, I have no inclination to revenge by anticipating. My work and character will take care of themselves in good time. But to disabuse you, to whom I am indebted for so much courtesy and kindness, I append a document in defence of my character as an artist, and shall ever remain,

Your obliged and ob't servant,
G WARREN SMITH.

New York, Sept. 19th, 1849.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare I am the *only* artist G. Warren Smith employed on his View of Pittsburgh. He assisted me in taking the sketches, and the whole thing was made under his direction. Concerning a paragraph which appeared in the Pittsburgh papers, to the effect that G. W. Smith had no knowledge of drawing, I consider a willful falsehood.

B. F. SMITH, Jr.
sp18:d2t

FLOUR—33 bbls prime, in store and for sale by
sp18 STUART & SILL

CREAM CHEESE—160 lbs for sale by
sp18 STUART & SILL

WINDOW GLASS—10 boxes for sale by
sp18 STUART & SILL, 115 Wood st

BACON—30 hhds Cincinnati Shoulders, just rec'd and for sale by sp18 SELLERS & NICOLS

GEORGE W. SMITH. JAMES D. VERNER.
GEORGE W. SMITH & CO., Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers, Pittsburgh. sp18

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—By mutual agreement the partnership heretofore existing between George W. Smith & Co. is hereby dissolved by the retiring of the undersigned from the firm. I will leave respectfully to recommend James D. Verner, my successor, in connection with Geo. W. Smith, who are fully competent to meet the wishes of the trade.

sp18:d2t JAMES VERNER.

LARD—7 kegs rec'd this day, and for sale by
sp18 TASSEY & BEST

PEARL ASH—2 casks in store and for sale by
sp18 TASSEY & BEST

TANNERS' OIL—10 bbls rec'd and for sale by
sp18 TASSEY & BEST

BUTTER—10 bbls and 8 kegs packed Butter, in store and for sale by [sp18] TASSEY & BEST

WINDOW GLASS—750 boxes, assd sizes, in store and for sale by [sp18] TASSEY & BEST

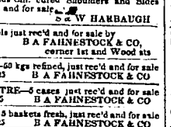
CHEESE—120 bxs prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store and for sale by
sp18 BROWN & CULBERTSON

Penmanship and Book Keeping.

THE subscriber will open an Evening School on Monday next, at the Commercial Boarding House, the Fourth st. School House, for the purpose of giving lessons in either of the above branches, as the pupil may desire. Those wishing to acquire an easy, graceful business style of writing, or a practical knowledge of the other, at about one fourth the usual cost, will avail themselves of this opportunity.

A. G. REINHART.

Magnetic or Galvanic Machines for Sale



THE subscriber has recently received a number of valuable instruments, which he continues to keep constantly on hand for sale, accompanied by directions for their proper application in all cases of disease, as well as for the cure of himself in the nearest manner. Past experience in the treatment of diseases has led him to believe that there are few cases, if any, which may not be advantageously treated by a proper application of the galvanic fluid. The most satisfactory testimonials will be given of cures having been effected of different diseases, some of which were deemed incurable in the ordinary medical practice, and no persons will be known among us, to whom references may be given.

Persons afflicted with Chronic Disease of any kind, are especially invited to call and examine these instruments for themselves.

MEDICINES,