THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1849.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a 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 ed for forwarding 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!!

☞ DISTRICTION 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 Borough and Townships between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers will be supplied by the candidates.

By order of the Committee. apr24

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,

Jno. SYERS of Findlay.

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

Many persons of this city, will regret to learn of the death of REV. SIMON ELLIOT, Presiding Elder of the Steubenville District, Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church. Mr. Elliot has many warm friends in this city, who, with the wide circle of his Methodist brethern, will mourn his loss—cut down as he is, in the prime of his life, and the midst of his usefulness.

The meeting in Allegheny, on Thursday evening, was of the most cheering character. The old Whig fires seemed to be kindled again, and the enthusiasm of former days stirred up the hearts of the people.

We give, in another column, the speeches made on the occasion. Mr. Fuller is a pleasant speaker, and was listened to with marked attention.—He made an excellent impression upon the crowd, who, we have no doubt, will give him a heavy vote on the second Tuesday of October.

Mr. Hampton, whose reputation as a stump speaker is not confined to his own State, made one of his happy off-hand efforts, to the great delight of the meeting, which he kept in excellent humor, and exhilarated by his wit and eloquence.

Mr. Forward is always listened to with profound attention and respect, especially when he gives full scope to his powerful intellect, his fervid imagination, and keen, sarcastic, and scorching invective. But he was in ill health on this occasion, and his remarks were short.

The meeting, altogether, was an excellent one, and looks well for the Gibraltar of Whiggery.

MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAIL ROAD.—We are gratified to learn that a letter has been received at Sandusky, from Mr. Higgins, who is now in Europe negotiating for the iron wanted by the company, announcing that he has succeeded in buying 8,000 tons of heavy T rail—suitable for iron the road from Newark to Mansfield, and relay a portion of the old track beyond Mansfield. The weight of the iron is 106 tons to the mile, or about 60 lbs to the yard. 3,000 tons, or nearly one half the purchase has arrived at New York. "So," says the Herald, "our road north will now be completed without delay."—*Zanesville Cour.*

Here is more *foreign* iron coming in to build our rail roads. So much for the fruits of the British Tariff of '46.

The road referred to above will be intersected by our western road in two places—at Mansfield, and by the Columbus branch at Mount Vernon.—Let our road once be finished to Mansfield, and a great portion of the wealthiest part of Ohio will be in a measure at our doors.

POSTMASTER AT ELIZABETH.—We are pleased to hear tha: our friend, SAMUEL WALKER, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster of that borough, in place of John McCurdy, deceased. Mr. Walker was formerly Postmaster, but was removed by Mr. Polk. Mr. Walker is a most worthy citizen, and an excellent officer, and his re-appointment by the Whig Administration has given great satisfaction to the people of that region.

ELIZABETH.—We hear excellent news from Elizabeth borough and township. Our friends say that they will give Fuller and the Whig ticket as large a majority there as they did Gen. Taylor.—Well done for Elizabeth.

ROSS.—Our friends in Ross township tell us to look for their full vote out as usual. The Whigs of Ross know how to work. They take their wagons and carriages, and carry the aged and infirm to the polls.

SIMON DRUM, the ex-postmaster of Greensburg, about whose removal Jno. Loofocoe shed so many crocodile tears, from the Washington Union, down to the Pittsburgh Post, has announced himself as a *Volunteer* Candidate for Prothonotary in Old Westmoreland. We will now see the hypocrisy of the Locofocos of that county, who gave him the scamper most signally displayed. They won't vote for him, at least not many of them, but we hope the Whigs, if they have no candidate of their own, will help Mr. Drum. His election over the regular Locofoco nominee, would be half a victory!

THE DISTURBANCES IN CANADA.—The New York Courier has letters from Montreal to the 22d inst., which give a detailed account of the disturbance at Bytown. It seems that a meeting was held by the friends of Lord Elgin, at which Mr. John Scott was elected Chairman. The opposite party rallied, detruded Mr. Scott, and elected Dr. Hill Chairman; whereupon the two factions fell to blows and, after using sticks and stones for a while, fire arms were used—the friends of Elgin firing from the windows, &c. Six persons were wounded, but none killed. The Opposition held the ground and adopted their resolutions. A large number of prisoners were taken by a company of soldiers that came up. At Hamilton there has also been a riot, growing out of a meeting called to invite Lord Elgin to visit that city. At Toronto there are still indications of trouble.

Mr. CLIFFORD, late Minister to the Republic of Mexico, arrived at Mobile on the 19th instant, in the British steamer Severn, from Vera Cruz. It is reported that Gen. Paredes lately died in the city of Mexico.

HAYTI.—Late accounts from Hayti mention that the proclamation of President Soloque as Emperor was received very coldly by the people. The Emperor has since conferred on several of his Generals the titles of Lords, Dukes, and Barons; he has also sent an expedition against the Dominican Government, consisting of one corvette, one steamer, and two schooners, containing troops.

MINNESOTA.—The Legislature of this new Territory is in session. The message of Gov. Ramsey is a good document, though too long. It presents the matter, most important to advance the Territory in strong lights, and discusses them in a plain, manly way. A warm discussion has taken place on the selection of a public printer. The contraband printing has been given to the *Pioneer*, in opposition to the claims of the Chronicle and Register. The main work was not disposed of at the last account.—Cin. *Gaz.*

Judge of Oregon.

WM. STRONG, Esq., of this city, has been appointed one of the Judges of Oregon. The appointment is a good one, and our city will be well represented on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Strong came West and first located his shingle here; he goes to the far West, and joins the ermine on the borders of the Pacific. Farewell to you Counsellor—give us your hand Judge, and when the great railroad is completed, we'll drop in upon you some morning after breakfast, and mark the course of Justice in Oregon.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WHIG MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

Speeches Delivered at the Great Whig Meeting on Thursday night.

Henry M. Fuller, of Luzerne County, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, having been introduced to the meeting by the Hon. Walter Forward, said—

That he came there to night, not so much for the purpose of making a speech, as to see the inhabitants of the great twin cities of Western Pennsylvania, and to become acquainted with them. Still, upon the eve of every election, it was customary for the people to meet together to ascertain what measures would tend most to the promotion of their common welfare; and this, therefore, was a suitable time and place for him, as a candidate for an office in the gift of the people to declare his views, in order that it might be seen whether they would prove beneficial or not to the people of Pennsylvania.

An interruption here occuring, owing to an alarm of fire, the Hon. gentleman said that it was probably a false alarm, but if there was no fire *there*, let there be at least, warmth, fire, and spirit in this meeting—(loud cheers.)

In this country, the government was founded on the will of the people, and it should administer to their welfare. It was therefore not only their *right* but their *duty* to meet together, and to discuss those great questions of political economy in which we were all interested. Last year we had similar meetings in every town and village, and at every cross road throughout the country, and those meetings resulted in the election of our gallant President, General Zachary Taylor. He could not but regret that the press of the Democratic party had already found fault with the present Administration. It had been in power but about six months—there had been no meeting of Congress since then, and it had had no time to recommend any great questions of public policy, and yet the opposition press found fault with it. Why, what had it done? What has it had an opportunity of doing? There was, it was true, one thing which General Taylor had done. The French Minister, M. Poussin, had written an insolent note to the American Government, and the General had promptly dismissed him—had given him leave to go home. Has he not pursued the proper course in this matter? Could any one find fault with him for his conduct on that occasion? (Cheers and cries of no, no.) He trusted that our difficulties with France would not terminate in a war, for war was a direful calamity, no matter what the result might be, since it always involved a great destruction of life and property. Still, rather than submit to insult and injury, he, as one of the American people, would welcome war with all its horrors.

We would see every American ship sunk to the bottom of the ocean—every sea port town in ashes, and would shed our heart's best blood freely, rather than tamely crouch and cringe to a foreign power, when we were in the right. There must be no dodging on this question. We must stand up for our rights, for without them what would the American people be? He trusted that the United States would not be forced into a war. He hoped that we would yet be able to maintain our hitherto friendly relations with the French people, our ancient allies, but at the same time, we must teach France that we will be respected.

There was one topic which had been alluded to by the President of the meeting, in which we were all deeply interested, he alluded to the subject of the Tariff. As Pennsylvanians, without distinction of party, it was the duty of all to advocate a tariff which, while it would raise a sufficient revenue for the support of the Government, would afford *ample protection to home industry*. We all stood on a common platform as regarded this question, and he regretted to see that the Democratic Convention, which met in Pittsburgh on the Fourth of July, had adopted as their platform, the Tariff of 1846. If there was one measure on which the Whigs and Democrats in this State should unite, it was on the question of a Tariff for protection, with which we must stand or fall.

The present system of an ad valorem tariff was decidedly wrong, since it gave us protection when we did not require it, and deprived us of it when it was absolutely essential. If the price of iron, for instance, in England was fifty dollars per ton this system of ad valorem duties would raise it to sixty five dollars per ton, but when the price falls, as it has done, to thirty dollars per ton, the duty falls too, and it is impossible for our mechanics to compete with the foreign manufactures, because in England money can be borrowed at two per cent. interest per annum—here it commands six per cent. and more. There laborers could be employed at ten cents per day, but such was not the case here. No, thank God, it was not! He fervently hoped that no laborer in this country should ever be reduced to starve on such wages. Freemen were entitled to freemen's wages. They should earn by their labor, a sufficiency to support their families comfortably, and to educate their children and themselves.

Many of the rolling mills and furnaces at the East had been compelled to *blow out*, in consequence of the injurious effects of the tariff of '46. Here, at the West, owing to our having the advantage of the freight on our side, we managed to go on, but there the manufacturers were ruined. He thought it was our duty, therefore, to demand that a tariff which crushed our interests should be modified. Was it not outrageous that upwards of five millions of dollars should be annually taken out of the pockets of our miners, our coal diggers, our boatmen, and our farmers; for all who labor are bound up in this common cause. All must sink or swim together. Those who work in manufactories are consumers. They must have their bread and butter, and the production of the various articles of bread stuffs they require, benefits the farmer. If men are thrown out of employment when the mills close, they must turn their attention to some thing else, and thus, other occupations are flooded with a superabundance of applicants for work. Why what a shame it was to think that even in Pennsylvania, the iron State, the keystone of our manufacturing prosperity, we were forced to send to England for iron rails to lay on our own inclined plane. Certainly a tariff of this kind should be repealed. It was, nevertheless, true that the English rail road iron would not bear comparison with the American. Both have been tested on a rail road, about twenty miles in length, connected with the Reading rail road. The American iron stands the wear and tear without injury, while the foreign cracks and splinters to pieces. Though cheaper for the moment, our own would therefore prove cheaper in the end, and our rail road makers would consult their interests by using it.

A written question was here handed to Mr. F. asking him whether, as a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners, he would use all his influence to promote American manufactures or not He thought that he had already answered the question.—[cries of, you have.] He would always do every thing in his power to foster so laudable an end. He would ever strive to develope our own resources, and employ our own people. The tariff alone would make our state stand as she should do, foremost among the States of this Union.

Another question of great interest to the inhabitants of Allegheny county, located as they were, at the junctture of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, was the improvement of our rivers, lakes, and harbors. He had always been in favor of all improvements of this kind, and had thought that Congress had power to pass such laws. Why the tonnage on our internal lakes and rivers was far greater than all our ocean commerce combined in 1810 there were $226,000,000 of tonnage on our Western Lakes and Rivers. Now, in 1849 $4,000,000 were invested in that same trade.—Ought not interests so important, so vast, to be promoted and encouraged by the General Government? Why, extensive as our territory was, this improvement of our lakes and rivers was absolutely essential to our welfare as a Government, in order to bring the distant parts of our Union into closer connection. When these improvements were made, we would be, as ought to be the case, a union in every sense of the word.

Another great question of political economy was now agitating the public mind—the question of the further extension of slavery. For his part, he held to the compromises of the constitution, since that constitution was purchased at the expense of the blood of our citizens, both North and South, but he would not be willing to see Slavery extended. Let the people of the South talk as they pleased, Slavery was a dark and damning stain upon their escutcheon. Let us yield them then all the constitution requires on this point, but nothing more. Let us say to the proud waves of Slavery, as they beat against the barriers of freedom, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," and as our glorious country grows larger and larger, let liberty extend its area. Let us give our land, free in every sense of the word, to our citizens, and to the poor and oppressed of other nations. The inhabitants of this part of the country were located in the neighborhood both of free and slave States, and had an opportunity of comparing the respective merits of the two systems. A few years ago, the great State of Ohio was a wilderness. There were only two places where a clearing was made, and the primeval forest removed, namely, at Cincinnati and Marietta. Yet it was now a greater State than Virginia, which boasts of being over a century old. Why he had seen it stated recently, on very good authority, that there was a greater demand for shipping in the State of Ohio, than in all the Slave States South of Maryland. Thus the comparative benefits of freedom and slavery could clearly be seen.

There was one singular fact relative to the great staple of the South, cotton, which he begged leave to mention. It actually commanded a less price in foreign markets now than it did under the tariff of 1842. As lovers of freedom we had a duty to perform towards the South. Let us do it with a proper regard to our friends there, but let us insist on the earliest practical abolition of slavery. He had no doubt that both Whigs and Locofocos would unite on these two great points of Free Soil, and a tariff for protection to home industry.

There was another point on which, as Whigs, we had reason to congratulate ourselves. For the first time in many years, we have recently paid the interest of our State debt in specie.—What a cheering mark of regeneration was this! Why we had been hooted at abroad on account of our repudiation. We had all read Sydney Smith's biting sarcasms on the faithlessness of the drab counted gentry. We borrowed *money*, and paid it back in *rags*—in *depreciated rags*—and our bonds were hawked about the streets of foreign capitals at half what was paid for them, and no person so fool hardy as to purchase them. The first act of the Whig State Government had been to pay the interest of the State debt in a legal currency. But this was not the only measure of our State Administration of which we had reason to congratulate ourselves. Six hundred thousand dollars of money due the laborers on our rail roads and canals had been paid to them. This they had earned by hard labor, and yet many had been compelled to sell their claims for fifty cents on the dollar.

Some of the Loco Focos had said that he dodged this question in the Legislature last winter, but such was not the case.—He voted for it, and he never in all his life voted for any measure with such a hearty good will as this. Surely the Democrats could not complain of his conduct on this occasion! Again the Administration had commenced a reduction of the State debt. They had paid off one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars of it, thus saving over five thousand dollars a year of interest. Did any Democrats complain of this? If they did, they certainly had no reason to do so. So far neither the National nor State Administrations had done any thing of which even their enemies ought to complain. When they did any thing which would militate against the interests of the people, then we would labor as assiduously to correct it as we did to elect General Taylor and Governor Johnston.

He had noticed some allusions which had been made in the papers recently, to a resolution which was offered last winter in the Legislature, relative to instructing our representatives in Congress to vote against the further extension of slavery. He was not in the House at the time. He was quite unwell, but he deemed it a question of such importance that, ill as he was, he took his seat. It was proposed that the discussion of this question should be postponed until the 7th of April. This would have been virtually laying it on the table indefinitely, since Congress would adjourn on the 4th of March. After they had adjourned, of what value! would our expression of opinion be? He therefore opposed the adjournment of the discussion, and regretted that it was carried. There should be no further extension of slavery. There were now fifteen slave states and fifteen free states. Thirty Senators from each section made the balance equal, and we should oppose the further aggrandizement of slave power, and stand up for our own interests. Why, one hundred free men could support themselves comfortably on the land where one hundred negroes toiled in rags to pamper the luxury of two men—their master and their overseer.

Other eloquent speakers would address the meeting, and he would no longer occupy their time.

The honorable gentleman then sat down in the midst of loud and prolonged cheering.

Loud cries of *Hampton, Hampton*, then arose, in the midst of which, that gentleman coming to the stand, said:

That after the able speech to which they had just listened, there was little left to be said on our great interests. He had to Allegheny county so often discussed the tariff question, that it was difficult to find anything new to say on the subject. Our political opponents told us that the question of the tariff was a party question, and should not be introduced into party politics, but unfortunately for their consistency, they themselves are most eager to commit what they allege to be an error.—I do not all know that in the city of Pittsburgh, when the Democratic Convention met, on the Fourth of July, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to oppose the eloquent gentleman who has just addressed you, it passed a resolution declaring its adherence to the British Tariff of 1846, instead of the Republican Tariff of 1842?

The Locofocos said that the tariff was not a party question, yet they press it on the people. Now was not that too bad? There should be but one view of this question taken throughout the length and breadth of Pennsylvania, and yet there were politicians even in Allegheny county, who advocated the British Tariff, and those were a new species there likewise, which had the folly to support these politicians. Was not this astonishing? It really seemed to him that every man in Allegheny county ought to understand the subject.

The Locos said that a tariff was calculated to make the rich man richer, and the poor man poorer—to build up iron lords and cotton lords, and he knew not what other lords besides. Was this the case? Common sense would teach us that it was not.

No, labor was the thing that needed protection, not capital. Did they ever hear that capital required protection? Did they ever hear money to go begging about the streets? Why, let wealth all turn up, the rich man could support himself and his family. Suppose you ruin the manufactories of iron and glass, do you injure the rich manufacturer? He would go to his mansion, dismiss his hands, attend the sheriff's sales, and would buy the land and the houses of his poorer neighbor, reduced to beggary by the destruction of those branches of manufacture which had heretofore supported him. He would turn improver, and bring the products of foreign industry to our shores, and thus our money would go to pay the pauper laborers of Europe. Then would the cotton, and the iron lords, and the woollen lords of Europe thrive. How stupid it was for the Locofocos to pretend to argue the question of the Tariff with the Whigs! He uttered it in no spirit of boastfulness, but he was willing and prepared to meet Goliah of Gath on this question

He would put a few questions to the meeting, which should be simple enough to be understood by every child. Had we not as great an abundance of iron ore in our hills and mountains as Pennsylvania, and could it not be got out as cheaply as in Great Britain? Had we not coal enough for the whole world? Had we not an abundance of capital? Did we not employ Europe with bread stuffs from our own superfluity? Were our rents not cheaper? Why then did we need protection? Because in Europe they only paid their laborers ten cents a day. But say they paid more—let us be liberal—say they paid twenty cents, or some thing more than that, while here they pay from one dollar to a dollar and a half. The manufacturer who pays his hands ten cents a day, can, of course, sell cheaper than his competitor who pays a higher price.

It is protection to labor which we want. Will any man deny this? If he does, let him now come forward or for ever after hold his peace

I do not this reason plain. Suppose we have everything else equal, but the price of labor, how are we to be on a perfect equality? We will be obliged to cut labor down, then we will be equal. Will you be in favor of doing that? (cries of no, no.) Heaven forbid that we should do so. Never let the price of our labor be cut down one jot, or tittle. This is, and ever has been the doctrine of the Whig party!

Here is the question presented to you in a nut shell. He could tell them that no matter in what manner the Locofocos might disguise the tariff of 1846, no matter whether, like Clickener's Sugar Coated Pills, it was enveloped in sugar, though it might be sweet in themouth, it would be bitter in the belly. He begged them not to be deceived by the cry of their opponents, that it was a federal measure. If it were a Federal measure, it had been supported by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and all the other illustrious patriots. The Tariff was necessary for the prosperity of the nation—it was requisite to enable the mechanic and working man to educate his children, and they must be educated, for thank God, in this country every man may rise, if he possesses the requisite industry, and the most common laborer in a rolling mill, or other factory, may rise so as to own the eigth, the sixth, the fourth, the half, or the whole, of the factory in which he formerly worked.

How different was the condition of affairs in Europe—that country, the pauper labor of which the Democrats wish to bring into competition with our own—there the child who is born poor, toils all his days on the little spot of earth where he was born, provided he does not emigrate to America, and when he dies, is grudged the scanty ground his body occupies.

He had had a conversation a few days ago, with a Democratic gentleman, who had just returned from the East. He told him that if one would run his eye along the wharves of New York and Philadelphia, far as the eye could reach, he would see piles of British iron—yes! the was Locofoco doctrine. Bring coal to New Castle, iron to Pennsylvania, or hold up a candle to give light to the sun.

The time is rapidly approaching when we will have to give our votes on this question. Every vote for Fuller is a vote given to protect home industry—every vote given for Gamble is in favor of Free Trade and the Tariff of '46. Do you doubt this? Did not the Locofoco Convention which nominated Mr. Gamble, express their opinion in favor of the tariff of '46. Let us then be up and doing, and give 3500 of a majority for Fuller as we did for Taylor.

The dist. gentleman then spoke at length in favor of the improvement of our Western lakes and rivers, vindicating the right which the Congress had to pass laws for that purpose.

He gave notice that on his return to Washington he would make a motion (if no other gentleman did so) bringing the great question of the Pacific Railroad before the Congress. He was in favor of the construction of such a road, and it could be easily paid for by the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, on each side of it.

He wished the public lands to be given to actual settlers, and, for the purpose of bringing the matter fully before the meeting, concluded by reading the series of resolutions which we gave in yesterday's paper, upholding the conduct of the Administration in its recent dispute with Mr. Poussin, the French Minister, which were unanimously adopted.

The Honorable Walter Forward was then loudly called on, but declared that he was unable to speak in consequence of a severe cold, under the effects of which he was laboring.

Cries of "speak to us ten minutes at least—give us five minutes at any rate," were heard.

Mr. Forward then rose and said. My Friends—I should like to address you, were I able, not for five minutes, or for ten, but for an hour. I see before me a vast multitude, assembled for the purpose of inquiring into the measures which are likely to advance their political welfare. Though we are not now canvassing to elect a president, still the election of a Canal Commissioner member of assembly is a most important one in the present aspect of political affairs. On it may depend the great question of protection to home industry, and we must make the voice of Pennsylvania, which is both heard and respected in other States, speak loudly in its favor. Our adversaries have raised this distinct issue before the people. On a question of such vital moment to our interests, we must speak out boldly and fearlessly. No president can be elected without the vote of this state. How important then is it to have our Canal Commissioner and members of assembly in favor of the tariff—to have a majority of our legislature who will advocate this policy.

Why, suppose we have a majority in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and that that majority should instruct our Senators and Representatives at Washington to vote in favor of it, do you not think that this expression of the opinions of the Keystone State will have great weight abroad? If such should be the case, it would almost inevitably result in the downfall of the oppressive Tariff of 1846, which is now like a vampire exhausting the energies of the people of our good old Commonwealth. Our adversaries would be obliged to succumb, and our manufacturers and working men would once more thrive and flourish.

Fellow Citizens: The question of free trade or protection to home industry, is now fairly before you. If you vote the Whig ticket, you vote for a modification of the Tariff of 1846, and for protection to home industry. If you vote for our Democratic opponents, you vote for free trade and the Tariff of 1846.

Keep this question before your minds, and remember that, when you go to the ballot box, you vote either for free trade or protection.

The honorable gentleman then announced that a great Whig meeting would be held in Pittsburgh on Friday evening, and the vast assemblage adjourned.

Great Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Whigs in Philadelphia are setting a good example to their brethren throughout the State.—On Monday evening last, the young Whigs held a meeting in Independence Square, at which there was a tremendous outpouring of the people, and the city and county ticket was ratified with great enthusiasm. Gov. Johnston was present, and the *North American* says "his clarion voice rang out in tones that stirred the heart of every Whig to its very depth, and aroused an enthusiasm which found vent in deafening shouts. Peal after peal of cheers broke forth as he presented himself to them, and it was not until some minutes had passed that he found opportunity to speak. It was a generous testimony of respect for and confidence in our Chief Magistrate, which must have been very grateful to him, and he was evidently touched by it."

His speech is reported as follows in the North American:

Governor Johnston was then introduced by the President, and the whole assemblage seemed toaned with excitement, and we have rarely witnessed so cordial a welcome, so generous and unreserved an outpouring of feeling. Returning thanks briefly for the favor and kindness done him, he said he did not know how it was,—but he could assert it as a fact—that he had gained the confidence of a large body of the city and county of Philadelphia, and through that confidence, a large majority at the polls. He did not know why it was, for he was personally unknown, and when he came among them a year ago, it was with no special claim upon their regard. True, he had endeavored to serve the people faithfully as a representative from his District in the Legislature, but he never was a representative of partizan views, but always the earnest and faithful supporter of such measures as were calculated to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. When the question was presented to him, he advocated the bill for fostering universal education, in the belief that it was wise and salutary—and because he felt in his own heart the want of the advantages of early education. He wished to bring the common school house to every man's door. He felt, also, that he was right in giving a hearty and zealous support to institutions for the alleviation of misery and the correction of error, and he sustained by his vote the institutions of benevolence and learning in this city, because he believed that its citizens were doing credit to themselves and justice to the unfortunate. He adverted to the subject of internal improvements, because he was assured it would aid in developing the rich internal resources of the State, to the advantage and prosperity of the people at large, and pour their fruits into this great city, where it right they should come, and he had legislative career he had done no act he was not bound to do by a sense of justice to the people of the State.

He came here about a year ago, and found the people disposed to cherish him. Perhaps that arose from the fact, that he presented himself in an unusual manner—that he entered upon a novel ground of conducting the contest. It was insinuated that it was wrong—that it was indelicate, to present himself before the people and personally solicit office—but he felt that our government was based on different principles, and that he who would serve the people, should be willing to serve *thyself* come before them and state his opinions. If they approved them he had a right to ask their votes; but if not, his duty was submission to their will. Such was his case!

During the previous year he had traversed the extent of this State, and in the course of his tour he made no promises. He referred all who listened to him to the history of the past, and told them that if they placed the mantle of Government upon his shoulders he would to the best of his ability strive to bring back the institutions of the State to the broad and simple basis upon which they were originally placed. He assured them that under no circumstances would he presume to exercise his solitary vote against their voice and will, and his endeavor would be to relieve the burden of taxation in behalf of the sovereign people, and reducing the onerous and unwise expenditures of the government. He was in favor of the Ten Hour Law, because he wished the operative to enjoy the opportunities of leisure, and to be able to fit himself for the intelligent discharge of his duties as a citizen. These were his declarations a year ago, and he would ask if they had not all been faithfully carried out.

He had not come there to give support to parties action. His object was to give aid and countenance to the uniformed volunteer system. The old law was wrong. It was a mockery in itself, and a burden upon the treasury of the State. He had proposed a law which would be a beneficial one, and that it was his duty to attend every military meeting, while, by so doing, he did not interfere with more important official duties. It was a law which had brought him into this section of the State.

But there were certain things which might be talked about without being charged with an attempt to influence partizan politics. Of these was the liberality they had shown to themselves and their country. According to his mode of reasoning, and his convictions, every man was bound to cast his ballot when—he was offered the opportunity—if he who does not, does a wrong to the country. It is an omission which suffers opponents to pose—late what in his opinion is right. In a government founded on the popular will, any one who refuses to discharge the duties, such a government imposes, is guilty of gross wrong. The results cannot easily be calculated. Our country cannot be subverted by brute force, but the omission to vote offers and opportunity which some day or other will be taken advantage of by demagogues, to ruin the beautiful fabric we have raised. We have reason to be proud of our institutions, he said, and with great force and beauty of thought he urged that our institutions should be kept pure. Strangers came from the shores of liberty in all lands turned for encouragement to their hopes. He alluded to Rome, stricken down by the fratricidal hand of France, and Hungary fallen in her struggle for religion, liberty and fatherland, but he added, that the spirit of liberty was hushed there now, it was only stilled for a time, and if our light continued to burn as a bright star toward which they could look, it would reinstate freedom on her throne.

Passing to the subject of protection, he argued it strongly, and being requested by some one in the crowd to give his opinion of Mr. Fuller, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, he said he knew him well—that several years of intercourse had satisfied him of his capacity, honesty, and purity of character, and that in his hands the interests of the State would not only be safe, but be promoted. He had the capacity to do good, and he knew he would, simply because he was fair and honest.

After a few additional remarks, Gov. Johnston closed his speech, and retired from the stand, amid deafening cheers.

Mr. Vincent's Democracy.

The democracy of this county are now positively assured that Mr. Vincent is a sound Democrat—that previous to his nomination he had chatechised by Mr. Harper of the *Post* and a number of other gentlemen who were present, and that they pronounced him a "sound Democrat." Now, is it possible that the democracy are so blind as not to see that the whole scheme of Mr. Vincent's nomination was made before they ever met at Bakerstown? Or, do you, as Democrats, think that a man who has been opposing and blackguarding the Democratic party and those belonging to it as "men stealers," &c., could, in the brief space of one day, be converted into a sound Democrat? It is of no importance to us what you believe, whether you think him a Democrat or not, anything more than we expect to see a party that has excluded herself as being the embodiment of every principle contrary her assertions, and not appear to the world to occupy an opposite position. The Democrats have opposed the Wilmot Proviso by resolution and by their actions. This was the dividing question between Van Buren and Cass. The convention which nominated Mr. Cass took grounds with him against the Proviso, and he was supported by the Democrats here, in preference to Mr. Van Buren, on these grounds, yet the very same men who supported Mr. Cass on those grounds, and denounced Mr. Van Buren's views as unconstitutional, come forward and nominate a man for the State Senate of Pennsylvania that adopts these very views, and present him to the Democrats of this county as a sound Democrat.—*Butler Democrat.*

TRIAL AND CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—At the late term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Somerset county, Henry Bachman was tried for the murder of his son Augustus, aged nine years. The prisoner was convicted of Murder in the *second degree*, and sentenced by the Court, (Judge Black, presiding) to undergo an imprisonment in the western Penitentiary for the term of *eleven years and nine calendar months*. The prisoner was convicted chiefly on the testimony of his son Henry aged 15 years who was present and witnessed the horrible deed. The murder, it appears, was committed in the woods, on a Sunday, by striking the boy two heavy blows across the small of the back, with an oak sapling.—*Westmoreland Intel.*

From the Somerset Herald.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a respectable meeting of the citizens of Somerset county, friendly to the construction of a Railroad from Connellsville, on the Youghiogheny river, in Fayette county, Pa., to Cumberland, Maryland, was held at the Court House, in Somerset borough, on Friday afternoon, the 14th inst.

The meeting was organized by appointing Hon. A. J. Ogle, President, Isaac Hugus, John Hannas, Maj. John Kimble, and J. Row, Esqr., Vice Presidents, and Col. John Weller and Ross Forward, Esq., Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was fully stated by the President, when, on motion, Col. Samuel W. Pearson, Hon J. S. Black, Daniel Weyand, John Witt, Wm. H. Postlewaite, John Harned, and George Meese, Esqs., were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, Col. A. M. Hill, of Fayette county, being called upon, ably addressed the meeting, on the great importance and practicability of the contemplated Railroad; after which Col. Pearson, on behalf of the committee, reported a series of resolutions, which, after a full discussion in which the President, Messrs. Hill, Hugus, Forward, Witt, Weyand, F. M. Kimmel and Pearson participated, were amended, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is now settled that Pittsburgh is the point at which the trade and Railroads of the Western States, and of the Lakes, are to be concentrated, and must therefore, become the thoroughfare ultimately of the great Central Railroad, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.

Resolved, That it is the true policy of Baltimore, Washington City, Alexandria, Georgetown, and Cumberland, to connect themselves with the great Central line of communication at Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That according to the reports of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Pittsburgh is 118 miles nearer to Cumberland (the equal distance) by the Youghiogheny route than Wheeling, by the Virginia route, and the distance from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, by the Ohio river, being only 100 miles, consequently it is 18 miles nearer to go from Cumberland to Wheeling, by way of Pittsburgh, than by the selected route through Virginia.

Resolved, That by the Youghiogheny river route from the point of divergence, following the river, without one foot of ascent, there is no grade exceeding 26 feet per mile, equivalent to a level, while the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by the Virginia route, crosses at right angles, three or four rivers, and as many intervening mountains, encountering long and steep ascents and descents, numerous and long tunnels, and bridges, and was therefore properly pronounced by Mr. McLane, late President of the company, to be a route of "*tunnels and bridges*," and to be in every proper sense of the word "IMPRACTICABLE."

Resolved, That the Youghiogheny route to Pittsburgh is not only by fifty per cent. the nearest, best and cheapest route, but it terminates at the only point where there is any *certainty* of meeting the Western Railroads and drawing to Maryland and the District of Columbia any considerable portion of the trade of the Lakes and the Western States, "the Ohio River," as Mr. McLane observes, "furnishing but a precarious and limited feeder for a Railroad, being for a considerable portion of the year either *dry or frozen up*."

Resolved, That to maintain a successful competition for the Northern and Western trade, Baltimore and the District Cities must connect themselves with the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. at the nearest, cheapest, quickest and most practicable point, and the point furnishing the greatest amount of commerce and business: that the Youghiogheny route to Pittsburgh, can be made for less than one half the expense, in less than one half the distance and on which freight can be carried for less than one half the expense, that will be required of the Virginia route to its connection with the great Central Railroad aforesaid; that this statement is more than sustained by all surveys and estimates made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and others.

Resolved, That it is the obvious dictate of common sense, that the only practicable plan of connecting the Atlantic and Western States by a rail road, is to follow an Eastern river to its highest source on the one side and the nearest Western river from its highest source to its confluence with the Ohio—that the idea of crossing rivers and mountains at right angles is an absurdity, and will be found, in the language of President McLane, "*impracticable*"—that, even if made, travel and transportation will adopt the cheaper, quicker, and safer roads, following nature's routes, the rivers, leaving the visionary routes "of tunnels and bridges," of ups and downs, over mountains and rivers, to perish by the slow but sure progress of dilapidation and delay.

Resolved, That it is now ascertained that the steamboat navigation will soon be completed from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, leaving about 70 miles of rail road to connect the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio rail road at Cumberland.

Resolved, therefore, That application be made to the Legislature of Maryland at their next session to incorporate a company to meet the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company at the State line, which it is confidently believed the Legislature will then grant the great and decided superiority of this route over all others, and the great superiority of Pittsburgh as a point of connection cause to be fully and properly understood.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five, of which the President shall be Chairman, be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, and an address to the people interested, in behalf of the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the citizens of Somerset County pledge themselves to contribute to the full extent of their means towards the construction of a work upon which her interests so much depend, and that in the opinion of this meeting, it will be wise to raise a sum approaching to half a million of dollars.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of Somerset, Baltimore, Washington City, Georgetown, Alexandria, Cumberland, Pittsburgh, and others friendly to the objects indicated by the foregoing resolutions.

The Committee on the memorial and address also the following gentlemen were appointed as follows, viz: A. J. Ogle, S W Pearson, John Hannas, Peter P. H Walker, Peter Myers, Daniel Leply, S Gaither, H L Holbrook, Ross Forward, F M Kimmel, Michael Fresse, Samuel Philson, Jonathan Knepper J R Brenham, George G Walker, Dr. M Berkey, J R Edie, John Witt, Elias K Beachly, Jacob Barckley John K McMillan, Daniel Weyand, John McCarry, Jonas Keim, and George W Haller.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned sine die.

Signed by the Officers.

WANTED—One or two LADS at the Dry Goods business. Apply at