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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne County

SENATE,

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY.

ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. EPEY, 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.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

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

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

The city of Pittsburgh at the 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. sp124

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

THE TARIFF—JUDGE SHALER—SIMON CAMERON.

It is well known to every person of the least intelligence, that the Whig party has firmly, steadily, and uncompromisingly adhered to the principles of the Tariff of 1842—*adequate protection and specific duties*,—and has consequently opposed the Tariff of '46, and advocated its modification. It is equally well known that the Locofoco-Democratic party of this State, after a great deal of wavering and doubting, has finally, by its late State Convention, settled down upon the Tariff of '46 as its platform of action, on the subject of protection, and that this decision has been ratified by almost the entire press, and the great mass of the party. In this county, where, if any where, we ought to look for an opposition to the British Tariff, the Locofoco Convention endorsed the Tariff of '46, *without modification*, and passed a vote of thanks to the *Post*, for its support of the measure. The issue between the parties has thus been fairly made, and the people at the ballot boxes must decide the question.

We have been thus particular in giving a brief history of the state of the Tariff question, in order to introduce to our readers two distinguished Democrats, who have boldly taken the *Whig* side of the question. They are the Hon. JUDGE SHALER and the Hon. SIMON CAMERON. Their letters, defining their position, were published in the *Mercury* of yesterday. The extracts we give below will show clearly that these gentlemen are in favor of the modifications of the Tariff of '46, for which the Whig party is now so strenuously contending. Mr. Shaler's letter is dated Oct. 2, 1849, and says:—

"The true cause of many of our failures in this county is that *a branch of the party are obstinately bent upon making the tariff a political question, and upon adhering to the tariff of '46*, as though it were the only system of duties suited to the condition of the country. Even many distinguished Democrats, who opposed that measure with the most pertinacious obstinacy, seem now to be convinced that it ought to become a matter of principle to support it. Surely democracy is not so inconsistent with itself as to pin its determinations upon any view of this limited nature. To talk of the tariff of 1846 as an undeviating rule, a fixed principle, a platform of the Democratic party, is *to be guilty of the grossest absurdity*. It is, in fact, an innovation upon our professed doctrines, which, in matters of policy, open and expand, and wait themselves to the exigencies of the government, and the necessities of the country. If the great interests of Pennsylvania, the interests of the mining regions, whether of iron or coal, require for their support a change of the tariff of '46, or any tariff, it would certainly not be warranted by any Democratic principle that I am acquainted with to refuse them suitable protection. If it could be demonstrated that without an increase of duties, our laborers in the coal pits must suffer from want of adequate remuneration, or the business stop altogether, or that our furnaces, forges, &c., must cease to work except at wages so much reduced as that the workmen must be placed on the same scale of wages with the laborers in Europe, certainly no one will pretend that it is a violation of Democratic principle that the government should by an increase of duties better his condition."

What a severe reproof does this extract read to the *Post* and the Locofoco Convention, and to various prominent members of that party, who were warm advocates for the Tariff of 1842, but who changed their tune to suit the times, on the passage of Mr. Walker's British Tariff! The necessity of a modification of the present Tariff, Judge Shaler shows in the following extract:—

"We are now remitted to this state of the question. Pennsylvania is largely in debt. The very interest upon forty millions of dollars is onerous and almost ruinous. Our taxation amounts to more than one fourth of our income. Can the agriculture of Pennsylvania bear the tax and still compete successfully in the market with the agriculture of more fertile regions, subject to comparatively no taxation. It is evident that the agriculture of Pennsylvania is now staggering under a burden too heavy to bear, and that the value of property must diminish unless there is something to diminish the taxation. We have that something in abundance. Our iron mines our coal fields supply it. We must dig from the bowels of the earth what the surface cannot supply.—Here, we are met by impenetrable difficulties. The iron mines of Wales, the coal fields of England, are worked at prices so moderate, that at the doors of our very factories, for the purposes of our railroad construction, for all for which iron is used, and for the coal used in its smelting and its ulterior operations, we have a rival article with which we cannot compete. Under our present issues, the raw material is sold, which we have abundant means of supplying, but are paralyzed in our exertions and ruined in our attempts, by foreign competition. Now, put the question—if the Tariff of '46 supports British labor, mines British iron and digs British coal, while we are compelled to stand every man idle, and to derive no benefit from our vast resources, is there any thing in Democratic principles or innovating platforms to prevent its introduction so as to give life, vigor, and activity to our own people? I trow not."

We admit the whole force of Judge Shaler's argument, showing the necessity of a modification of the "Tariff of '46, which supports British Labor,' but we cannot answer his question quite as satisfactorily as he does. There is much in "Democratic principles and platforms" to prevent the introduction of reforms, if there is any confidence to be placed in the declaration of principles of the party. It the Locofoco party and presses in Pennsylvania mean nothing by their declaration of attachment to the Tariff of '46, then Judge Shaler's question may be answered in the affirmative; but this he would hardly be willing to admit, in regard to any other principle of the party and why should he make an exception in this case. As far as the Locofoco party can, by its platform of principles at Baltimore, in 1848, and by its State Convention in Pittsburgh, in 1849, and by the course and arguments of its presses, from its Central organ at Washington, to the Morning Post at Pittsburgh, it has ratified the Tariff of '46, has made it a party measure, and has evinced its determination to stand by it. The only hope, then, for the modification in the British Tariff which Judge Shaler advocates, is in the *Whig party*. The Democratic party, as such, *will not* make these modifications. A majority of the party in this county, even, has gone against modification, and if any member of their legislative ticket should be elected, he would be bound by his instructions to vote against a recommendation for such modifications. There is only, one course, then, for the friends of Pennsylvania interests and Pennsylvania labor to pursue—to *vote for the Whig ticket*.

But we are keeping our readers from the letter of Hon. SIMON CAMERON, which is a most eloquent argument in favor of the *Whig doctrine of protection*. Mr. Cameron's letter, which is dated Sept. 26, 1849, says:—

"The Tariff policy is of momentous importance to all the great industrial pursuits of our country. The public good is the rule by which we should be guided in the performance of relative duties; and to this central point the legislature should invariably direct all its deliberations. At an early day, I took lessons in the school of Simon Snyder on this very question of *protection* to the infant manufacturer of the Union, and *time* has had no effect to change my views and wishes, which have been expressed in the Senate, in favor of the permanent establishment of a *home market* as the only solid basis of national prosperity. And here, I may add, it is very remarkable that all the Democratic governors of this Commonwealth, down to Gov. Shunk, have maintained ground in favor of *protection* to home labor. *Nine* consecutive messages of Gov. Snyder are text books to sustain and cheer the sound portion of our Democratic friends, who will not surrender to the free trade doctrines of British capitalists.

"We must command our own consumption and the means of our defence," has been the sentiment of Pennsylvania from the dawn of independence. And as a freeman, born upon the soil, I may be permitted to regard with no ordinary solicitude, the onward prosperity of the iron, coal, and agricultural interests of this State.

The new settlements being opened up in the far West, embracing the Territories of Texas, California, and Oregon, must of necessity increase the surplus produce of the soil. Upon foreign countries our farmers can never depend with certainty for a permanent profitable market. It is therefore the safest and wisest policy to create a home market for the farmer, by encouraging domestic manufactures, under such revenue laws as shall secure to the American mechanic the rewards of his labor in his own market. Let the pauper labor of Europe continue but a few years to flood our country with the productions of foreign workshops, and if the past history of the world furnish facts by which we may be guided in our deliberations on this subject, then I venture to predict that all the leading interests of Pennsylvania and of the Union—the iron, the coal, the salt, the wool, the flax, the hemp, the paper, the hat, the sugar, and the gunpowder manufactures, with others too tedious to mention, will be entirely ruined through the length and breadth of the land.

The doctrine of "let trade regulate itself," is beautifully illustrated, if it were not destructive in its effects, by the present condition of the country *importing* immense quantities of British iron, although, we have at home, the raw material in abundance, industrious and skillful mechanics, and ample capital to command our own consumption in this respect. With these facts staring us in the face, is it any thing short of an insane policy to preach up free trade, to benefit the overgrown money changers of Great Britain, thereby working injury to American labor. I feel a lively sensibility on this subject, and whether I am in error or not, I freely state to you, that I look upon the permanent and prosperous establishment of free labor, in this country, as the most effectual means, in the mysterious operations of political events, to subvert the thrones of hierarchies and despots upon the continent of Europe, and to elevate the masses to equal rights and rational liberty, the destiny of mankind.

These views incline me to hope, that every man, who is anxious for the welfare of our good old Commonwealth and for the integrity of the union, will stand up for *protection* of American industry, on grounds of patriotism. We must be wholly independent of foreign supplies; American labor must not be sacrificed to feed the squalid operatives of Great Britain."

There, Whig fellow citizens, do you not feel proud of your glorious principles, when such an eloquent defence of them has been wrung from a distinguished member of the opposite party?—Read this, ye Harpers and M'Candlesses, and Blacks, and hide your heads in shame. Ye have forsaken the good, old-fashioned Democratic doctrine of protection, and have gone over to the enemies—yea, the *enemies*!—of the interests of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cameron, like and honest native born Pennsylvanian, loves her interests too well to sacrifice them on the shrine of party, at the beck of Southern free trade allies.

With such encouragement, let the Whigs go forward in their glorious work, in all the confidence of certain success. We see, our opponents themselves being judges, that the precious interests of our old Commonwealth are confided to Whig hands.

Let no one forget, that a vote for GAMBLE, or any portion of the Locofoco ticket, will be a vote for the tariff of '46, which Judge Shaler and M. Cameron so powerfully oppose—while a vote for Mr. Fuller, and the whole Whig ticket, will be a vote for such modifications as they recommend.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

The Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road held a meeting in Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, last week, for the purpose of opening bids, and allotting contracts on the line between Canton and Wooster, but owing to an unsettled difficulty in regard to route, the Directors changed their intended plan, and invited bids on the line twenty two miles east of Massillon, passing through Canton to the Mount Union road, within about four miles of the point of crossing the Cleveland and Wellsville Rail Road. This is a most beautiful piece of ground, of easy grades and straight lines, and was let at very low prices, averaging about $1,000 per mile, for grading bridging, &c., and preparing the road for the superstructure.

Five miles of the line, from Wooster east to Paradise summit, was also let, at low prices. These five miles include all the heavy work between Massillon and Wooster. Paradise summit is a common point to both the rival routes, and the first surveys and permanent location from Massillon to that point will be made in a short time. The work on this part of the route being very light, no delay in the final completion will result from the delay of putting it under contract.

From Wooster, west to a point at or near Galion, where the road will intersect with the Cleveland and Columbus road, (Mr. Kelly's road) which point it is proposed shall be the Western terminus of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, the surveys and final location will be made by the first of January next, when it is expected it will be immediately put under contract.

The only remaining part of the road in Ohio, is in Columbiana County, commencing at the State Line, and running west to the Mount Union road, the eastern point of the present contracts. This portion of the line will be finally prepared for letting in about one month. To grade, bridge, and prepare it for the superstructure, will cost, it is estimated, about $150,000. The people along the line, and of the town of Salem, have promised to raise $100,000 This will pay the expense from the State Line to Salem. The money to grade and bridge the remaining gap of about ten miles, is estimated at $50,000, will have to be furnished by the people of Pittsburgh, who are to reap the largest part of the benefit of this great work.

Our readers will thus see, that in the State of Ohio, with the above exception of $50,000, the preparation of the work for the superstructure is provided for, and every thing is moving on very satisfactorily to the company. As we have more room for to day, we must defer further remarks until our next.

PROMISCUOUS SITTING IN THE METHODIST CHURCHES.—This question has been mooted in Cincinnati, says the Times—also the pew system—and a society has been formed with a view to introduce these reforms, and so far overthrow such old established customs in the Methodist Church. The Ohio Conference, now in session at Dayton, will discuss these matters. In relation to this exciting subject, the Dayton Daily Transcript has the following remarks:

"Among the subjects which are to be considered by the conference, now in session in this city, is that of "promiscuous sitting." It is known to most of our readers at home, that the church and congregation worshipping at Wesley Chapel were formerly subjected to grievous annoyance and disturbances, originating with worthless persons, who mingled with the congregation from time to time. Of such magnitude was the evil that a remedy was absolutely necessary. Upon the completion of the present edifice, in view of former difficulties, and after mature deliberation, it was considered expedient to try the present plan of seating the sexes together.

The most careless observer could not fail to note how thorough was the correction of the evil. The worthy members of the church have been free from disturbance in their devotions—the thoughtless and disorderly have been restrained, and order and decorum have been secured. But the simple plan used in the production of so desirable an evil, is not in accordance with one of the rules of discipline adopted by that branch of the Christian church; and it has been more than intimated that this rule will be absolutely enforced. Of this we know nothing with certainty, and await with some interest the action of the Conference on this question. The edifice has not passed into the possession of the General Conference, or the authorities usually holding the property of the church, but it is still retained by the church and congregation by whose joint and persevering efforts it was erected. A large number of our citizens who generously aided in building this place of worship, are interested in the adjustment of this question.

We also understand that the members of the church, among whom are some of the most substantial men of our city, are unanimously in favor of the present system. We never could get a satisfactory reason for the rule, but we suppose, if the matter come up for discussion we shall be enlightened.

"Promiscuous sitting" has been practiced in a Methodist Church in Allegheny, for some years, and more recently in a church of the same denomination in this city, and in both cases the system has worked admirably, and we have no doubt it will soon become universal in that wide spread denomination, as, wherever it is tried, it commends itself to the good sense of the people; ensuring far better order and decorum in the house of God than the present system.

WHEELING BRIDGE.—The last cable has been placed across the Ohio river at Wheeling. The bridge is expected to be ready for passing in about three weeks. The Wheeling Gazette says the Bridge will stand for centuries. We shall see.

PROTEST OF THE MINORITY OF THE NEW YORK EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—We give below this important document, only remarking that among the signers are to be found some of the most esteemed and influential clergymen of New York, as also many influential laymen.

We, the undersigned, members of the convention of the diocese of New York, under a deep sense of our responsibility to the Great Head of the Church do most solemnly PROTEST against the act of this convention calling upon the House of Bishops for a termination of the sentence whereby the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D., was suspended from the office of a Bishop in the Church of God.

The convention has never ventured to complain that a judgement pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal known to the Church was in any respect illegal;—it has not ventured to assert either innocence of the suspended Bishop, or his subsequent penitence and reformation, and in resting the application to have the judgment set aside, only on the ground of the inconvenience to which it subjects the diocese, the criminality of the Bishop under suspension is tacitly admitted.

If then the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D., was unworthy at the time of receiving his sentence to exercise the office of a Christian Bishop, that unworthiness has been highly aggravated, not only by the absence of all indications of repentance, but also by his denial of facts abundantly proved, and by his accusations against the "law, the court and the witnesses."

Under these circumstances it is our complete conviction that no temporary inconvenience experienced by the diocese is for one moment to be compared to the awful amount of injury which would result to the cause of Christianity and our Church, by the restoration to his high spiritual functions of an impenitent Bishop convicted of gross immorality. We feel assured that it is as little worthy of this convention, as it is positively disrespectful to the House of Bishops, to suppose that such a body of Christian Prelates are to be induced to abandon their deliberately formed convictions of what they owe to the purity of the Church of God, merely by the insensibility this convention may evince to the most serious moral delinquencies, in asking for the termination or modification of such a sentence.

Viewing, then, as we do, the restoration of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Onderdonk to the exercise of his Episcopal functions as being productive of the most wide spread and withering evils to the cause of religion, as inflicting an indelible disgrace upon the Christian ministry, as in our view in direct contravention of the rights secured to us by the constitution and canons, and as being fatal to the unity, harmony, and usefulness of our Church, we do most earnestly and solemnly protest against it, and before God and man do we declare all responsibility for the flood of mischief which must flow from such an outrage upon the religious sensibilities of our people, and so reckless a defiance of the just indignation of the whole Christian world.

New York, Sept. 29, 1849.

THE CROWNING IN HAYTI.—The Boston Traveller says:—A gentleman who was present at the late crowning scene in Hayti, states that the ground used was made of *paste board*, and that the "glittering jewels" spoken of in some letters, were all false, and were actually *borrowed* for the occasion from a merchant of Port au Prince. It has been stated that the people looked upon the proceedings with coldness. Our informant states that if there was coldness, it was the coldness of indifference The change of government is only in name, as Soulouque has always had absolute authority, and the more intelligent of the people are so cowed down by the late massacres and confiscations as to care very little as to what is the name of the government, so that their lives and property are preserved to them.

There have been two later arrivals at Boston from Gonaives and Cape Haytien, but there is nothing worth noting, except that a number of persons have been arrested at Cape Haytien for not joining in the festivities in honor of the Emperor.

TARIFF MEETING.—A meeting in favor of a Protective Tariff was held some days since, in Clarion County, Pa., which was numerously attended, and, among others, by several prominent Locofocos, the editor of the "Clarion Democrat" being one of the number. He commends the purpose of the meeting, and after saying "that the ad valorem principle recommended by Mr. Polk seems to be most our wants," cordially endorses the following resolution

Resolved, That the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania demand an increased rate of duties over that of 1846, and that on the specific principle

As this conflicts directly with the spirit of the resolutions of the Locofoco State Convention which nominated Mr. Hamlin for Canal Commissioner, it is probable the "Clarion Democrat" will soon hear a blast of warning against such contumacy as it exhibits, and be abreathed with expulsion from the Locofoco party, for daring to think that Pennsylvania needs a protective tariff

Sixteen Days Later from California

The *New York Tribune* has advices from San Francisco to August 15, being 16 days later than the news brought by the steamer Panama. This intelligence was received through Mazatlan, Mexico, and Vera Cruz, and reached New York in the mail of the British steamer Severn, by way of Mobile.

The news from the mines is of a quite glowing character, the yield of gold was steady, and though there was, as a matter of course, much disappointment among individuals, the general result was highly satisfactory. It is estimated that the average product of all the mines together thus far, since the beginning of the season, has been $2,000,000 per month, and there was instances of no doubt of its continuance at the same rate of abundance. No change is quoted in the prices either of gold or merchandise.

The health of the population both at the mines and elsewhere, is generally good, and neither Cholera nor any other serious malady is reported as having made its appearance.

The jealous, unfriendly feeling which has so long been in existence between the Americans and South Americans and Spanish origin has at last approached a crisis, and by the next arrival we may expect to hear of a grave outbreak, at least if the party warned off display any thing like a manly spirit. The Americans have determined that the Mexicans and Chilians who are at the mines shall no longer enjoy the privilege of digging out the riches of the earth, and have taken deliberate measures accordingly. All companies of these nations who have quite organized to work for the season, with the intention of returning to spend the winter and wet season at home, have been informed that their presence will no longer be tolerated, and have received positive orders to leave the gold region and not return. The more active and energetic part of the American mining population are understood to be engaged in this new movement of nativism, but we are not informed what number of persons are actually engaged in this equitable movement, nor now the parties would be matched in case of an attempt forcibly to compel the Mexicans and Chilians to evacuate; but there appears to be no doubt that the latter would have no resource but to submit at last.

The order to evacuate allows a fixed time sufficient for the retiring parties to make all necessary preparations. The American report, from our information, to have proceeded very calmly about it, and up to the 15th no disturbances whatever had taken place, they were waiting for the expiration of the alloted period, after which, should the objected adventurers refuse to leave, they would set about making them. When that moment arrives, there is in the nature of the case, danger of fighting and bloodshed

Politics seem to be much more quiet through the Territory than at the last dates when the hustle of the elections had not yet ended and the excitement of parties was still fresh. Now it is comparatively stagnant. Not a word is mentioned in our advices about the proposed State Constitution nor in the Convention so much as alluded to. From this, the inference naturally is, that the people are too intently occupied with the great business of taking out gold and getting on to dodevote any great amount of thought, in the hot weather of the dog days, to any thing of so little personal interest as politics in a country where the spoils of the Treasury are not so rich as those of the placers, nor so easy of access and exciting in the acquisition as those of a rare bank or a profitable table.

GROWTH OF LONDON.—Since January 1, 1839, 64,058 houses have been built in the metropolitan districts, forming 1,652 streets collectively 200 miles in length. Meanwhile the increase of population has been 325,000; and the total of some in London and the suburbs is reckoned at 2,732,960. What a wonderful growth. Two hundred miles of new streets in ten years! When is this to end?

THE ASTOR PLACE RIOTS.—The trial of the persons criminally connected with the end of the having terminated in a verdict of guilty, sentence has been passed upon them. Three of them were sent to the City Prison for thirty days, one for one month, and one for three months in the Penitentiary, and the ringleader, Judson, was condemned to the Penitentiary for one year, with the additional punishment of a fine of $250. Judson addressed the Court, at some length, in the tone of a martyr, and accused both the Judge and Jury of having been prejudiced.

DEATH OF "YANKEE HILL."—A letter from Saratoga Springs, mentions the death, at that place, of Mr. G. H. Hill, the comedian. Mr. Hill arrived at the Springs on the 20th of August, and gave an entertainment. He was at that time quite unwell. He died on Friday evening.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Philadelphia North American says a private letter has been received, in which it is alleged that Mr. Calhoun intends to resign his seat in the Senate at an early day.

Locofoco-ism is truly hard run. In this Senatorial District they have taken up a man who was, a few years ago, a *Whig*, then a Liberty man, next a Free Soiler, and as such was nominated on the Free Soil Ticket, in September last. Now he is baptized by the Post, a "*radical Democrat*." In Beaver county, the tottering Democracy is just as hard run. They have nominated Dr. Hussey, who, the Argus says,— was—originally a Whig—a Free Soiler last October—a professed Whig in December—again a Whig in April—and later still a Whig six weeks ago." Poor Locofocoism!

The Washington *Republic* does good service to the country, in exposing the malice, egotism, and indecency of the Washington *Union*, which has taken upon itself to act as the organ of foreign governments against our own. The Republic, with force and truth, says:—

"It [the *Union*] has apologized for the insolence of foreign officials, by reminding the people that they were a set of dupes and asses for electing a man to the Presidency so incompetent to discharge the duties of his office, that his foreign friends believed they could with safety alter their conduct and tone of language in treating or negotiating with our cabinet."

It has assailed the Secretary of State for resenting an insult offered to the Government in a correspondence, which on the part Mr. Clayton, was conducted with such dignity and prudence as to present no point which can be successfully assailed.

It has misrepresented Commander Carpender, by intimating that he used the public force to "seize upon a merchant vessel and detain her to satisfy a private personal claim."

It has accused Captain Stringham of making a statement in regard to the abandonment of the Eugenie, which the narrative of Commander Carpender disproved.

It has aggravated the complaint of the French government, by putting an American officer in a more disadvantageous position than his accusers charged him with occupying.

And it has reproached the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, for quoting the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in interpreting a principle of international law.

To sustain a foreign Minister who insults the American Government, the *Union* has derided the people; sneered at the President; denounced the Cabinet; aggravated an accusation against an American officer; accused a captain of the Navy of misrepresenting a public document, and discredited the decisions of the United States courts in matters affecting the interpretation of public law. We know not what the *Union* will next do in its hostility for the flood of mischief which must flow from such an outrage upon the religious sensibilities of our people, and so reckless a defiance of the just indignation of the whole Christian world, says the Republic

EASTMAN & BUCKALEW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and General Land Agents, Marquette, Wisconsin. Collections, payment of taxes, redeeming lands sold for taxes, &c., will be faithfully and promptly attended to oct5-d1f*

PRESBYTERIAN BOOK ROOMS, NO 79 WOOD STREET, (UP STAIRS.) WHERE will be found for sale an assortment of valuable religious Books and Tracts comprised in a series of about FOUR HUNDRED different publications, of which catalogues can be had on application, embracing many standard works in Theology, Biography, &c. &c., selected and published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication in Philadelphia, and well adapted for Sabbath School, Congregational, Ministers' and Private Libraries.

Persons wishing to purchase such books, are invited to call and examine the assortment

The Depository of the Pennsylvania Bible Society is kept at these rooms. oct5-d&w1m*

MANTILLA VELVETS—4-4 colored and black Silk Mantilla Velvets, of very superior quality, just rec'd and for sale at No. 122 Wood st oct5-d1w JOHN SHEA

MOURNING SHAWLS—9-4 Silk Thibet Long Shawls, for mourning, also, 20 Mourning do do, just opened and for sale oct5-d1w JOHN SHEA

DOMESTIC FLANNELS—50 pieces barred, brown, white and blue Flannels, (Arthurs' & Bros manufacture) which are offered at very low prices. oct5-d1w JOHN SHEA

ECONOMY BLANKETS—I am just receiving my usual Fall supply of Economy Blankets, which will be sold at a small advance on manufacturers prices. oct5-d1w JOHN SHEA

12-4, 13-4 PREMIUM BLANKETS—I have just received a few fine Premium Blankets, of a very superior quality. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No 122 Market st oct5-d1w JOHN SHEA

The Fayette Manufacturing Company, FINDING their Warehouse on Second street inadequate for retaining their Goods, and wishing to give all a chance, they will open on Market street, No 56, a Sales Room for that purpose, on Monday, the 15th inst, where may be found a large and elegant assortment of Family and Steamboat Blankets, which they warrant all wool, and manufactured from the very best material, and for a lower price than such good have ever been offered in this city. oct5-d1w

FLOUR—33 bbls just rec'd and for sale by CRAIG & SANNINER, 28 Market st oct5

SUGAR—A few hhds for sale by SCAIFE & ATKINSON, oct5 First, near Wood st.

SPERM TURPENTINE—30 bbls just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st oct5

OIL—9 cks winter Whale Oil, bleached, 1 Sperm " just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS oct5

TARTARIC ACID—100 lbs just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS oct5

INDIGO—100 lbs just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS oct5

DUTCH MADDER—2 cks just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS oct5

MADDER—9 cks on consignment, and for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS oct5

ASPICE—50 kgs for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS oct5

CHEESE—50 bxs extra cream, for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS oct5

W. R CHEESE—200 kgs prime W R Cheese for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS oct5

GROUND PEPPER—40 kgs prime, for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS oct5

Allegheny County, ss:

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of the county, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an Orphans' Court held at Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on the 22d day of September, 1849 The Petition of John K. Clark and Emily his wife, late Emily Harris, was presented to the Court, showing that Joseph Harris, late of the city of Pittsburgh, died on the 8th day of June, A D 1849, leaving him surviving a widow, to wit Ann, and six children, to wit Margaret, intermarried with Edgar Trovillo, Isaac, Martha, intermarried with Henry Thompson, Emily, said petitioner, intermarried with John K Clark, William and Joseph B

That said Joseph Harris died seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit, Beginning on the South side of Virgin alley, at the distance of —— feet from the corner of Smithfield street and said alley thence along Virgin alley westwardly 30 feet, thence by a line running at right angles with said alley southwardly 80 feet, thence by a line parallel with Fifth street, eastwardly 30 feet, thence by a line running parallel with Smithfield street northwardly 80 feet to the place of beginning

That said Ann Harris, widow of the said testator, has entered in writing on the 15th day of September, A D 1849 That Martha Thompson afterwards died intestate, leaving issue two children, to wit William H Thompson and Andrew J Thompson That William Harris afterwards died, and by his last will and testament, dated 13th April, 1838 duly proved and registered in the Register's office of Beaver county, Pa devised his share of said estate to his sister, Emily Clark said Petitioner, and thereby appointed her executrix to award an inquest to make a partition of the premises aforesaid to and among the said parties interested therein, in such manner and in such proportions as by the said will and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, but if such partition cannot be made thereof, then to value and appraise the same and make return of their proceedings according to law

Now therefore, we command you, that taking with you twelve free and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths (or affirm) that you make partition to and among the children and representatives of said intestate in such manner and in such proportion as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole

But if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, then that you value and appraise the same according to law, and furthermore you cause the said inquest to enquire and ascertain whether said Emily Clark, with the appurtenances, will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children or representatives of said intestate, and if so, how many and which ones, and if not, then to accommodate, that it may be done of the time at making such partition or valuation be given to all persons interested, and that you make return of your proceedings therein to the next general Orphans Court

Witness the Hon. Benjamin Patton, Esq. President of our said Orphans Court, at Pittsburgh, this 25th day of September 1849 (Seal)

DANIEL M'CURDY, Clerk.

JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 3d, 1849. oct5-d&w1w

To the above named Defendants, and all other persons interested You are hereby notified that I will attend on the above described premises on Friday, the 19th day of October, A D 1849, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of executing the above writ according to the commands thereof, when and where you may attend if you think proper

JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff.

BARRED FLANNELS—3 cases Barred Flannels, just rec'd and for sale by the piece, by oct5 H LEE, Liberty st, opposite 5th st

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES—Dixon's best, to hold from 10 to 100 lbs, for sale by oct5 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

BUCKETS—40 doz just rec'd and for sale by oct5 STUART & SILL

BATTING—50 bales for sale by oct5 STUART & SILL

CHEESE—100 bxs in store and for sale by oct5 STUART & SILL

COTTON YARNS—Assorted, for sale by STUART & SILL, 115 Wood st oct5

CHEESE—400 bxs prime, in store and for sale by oct5 ROBT DALZELL & CO, Liberty st

FLOUR—50 bbls prime, for family use, in store and for sale by STUART & SILL, oct5 115 Wood st

GUM SHELLAC—5 cases for sale by oct5 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

GUM COPAL—2 cases for sale by oct5 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

GROCERIES, &c.—145 hhds N O Sugar; 250 bags Rio Coffee; 25 bbls Loaf Sugar; 125 half chests Y H, Imperial and G P Tea, 20 do Powdering 40 caddy boxes Y H, Impl and G P do 112 kgs ina, 5's and 8's Plug Tobacco, 200 mats Cassia; 20 bags Pepper, 5 bgs Alspice; 1 bbl Nutmegs; 2 do Cloves; 112 bbls Lager No 2 Mackerel, 20 do Scaled Herring; 50 bxs scaled Herring, 10 do Tamarind; 20 bxs Ombro Madder, With a general assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures, which we offer for sale at the lowest market rates. RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO, oct5 28 Water st

KEGLERS—10 doz just rec'd and for sale by oct5 STUART & SILL

M'ALLISTER'S OINTMENT—A fresh supply for sale by oct5 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

SALERATUS—5 tons, in casks and boxes, for sale by oct5 ROBT DALZELL & CO

SOLE LEATHER—12 000 lbs hemlock tanned Spanish Sole Leather, for sale by oct5 ROBT DALZELL & CO

SUNDRIES—100 mats Cassia; 5 bbls Cloves; 1 do Nutmegs; 25 do Mace, for sale by oct5 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

WHITING—50 bbls for sale by oct5 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Benjamin Smith & George A. Johnson, under the firm of Smith & Johnson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BENJ SMITH, oct5-d3t GEO A JOHNSON.

Colored School

The School Directors of the several Wards of the city of Pittsburgh, are requested to meet in general Convention, at the Public School House in the Fourth Ward, this evening, Oct. 4, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of providing a CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, for the colored population of the city. A general attendance of Directors is earnestly requested.

A G REINHART, Pres't 4th Ward School
JNO FORD " 7th "
L R LIVINGSTON " 6th "
oct5

RYE—12 bls prime Rye, for sale by oct5 C H GRANT

FLOUR—50 bbls Pauli's extra Family Flour, landing from Lake Erie and Michigan Line, and for sale by oct5 JAMES DALZELL

CHEESE—25 bxs Cheese, landing from Lake Erie and Michigan Line, and for sale by oct5 JAMES DALZELL

FIRE BRICK—1500 Fire Brick, in store and for sale by oct5 JAMES DALZELL

LOST,

ON Thursday evening, while landing from the Monongahela steamboat Louis M'Lane, a Blue Cloth OVER COAT, trimmed with velvet. The finder will be suitably remarded by leaving the same with the proprietors of the Monongahela House oct5-d3t

WANTED,

A GIRL to do house work. A permanent situation and good wages will be given. Inquire at this office. oct5-d1t

FOR RENT—A Room on second story, No 86 Wood st. oct5

Muhlenburg Collegiate Institute.

PROPOSALS for the erection of the Buildings of the above Institute, will be received until the 31st of October. The plans and specifications will be ready by the 20th Sept. For further particulars, apply to either of the following persons, members of the Board of Trustees.

F J. Cope, John Armstrong, Jr John Bugan
John Kahns, C M Walthour, Wm. Jack.
oct5-d1w

TANNERS' OIL—10 bbls just rec'd and for sale by oct5 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, until 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, for furnishing the following goods in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts, for the use of the Indians, and deliverable in the city of New York, viz

Blankets.

2,100 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1 900 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,175 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh five and a quarter pounds.
980 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh four and a quarter pounds.
900 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh three and a quarter pounds.
400 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
100 pairs 3½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh ten pounds.
300 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
250 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
100 pairs 3½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh ten pounds.
400 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point gent