THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1849.

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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specia time will invariably be charged until ordered on

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne Codnty.

SENATE.

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY.

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

SHERIFF.

CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY.

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

TREASURER.

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER.

WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

☞ Distributors of Antimasonic and Whig Tickets—The Borough and Townships south of the Monongahela will be supplied with tickets at the office of the Commercial Journal.

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

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

By order of the Committee. sp21

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

Locofoco Misrepresentations.

We may always look for some glaring misrepresentations, by unscrupulous partizans, of the Locofoco party, just before the election, and when there is no opportunity to correct them before they have wrought the mischief intended. The *Post* of yesterday, commences with a batch of misstatements, and we may probably look for more in the few days intervening before the election.

The Post makes two specific charges against the County Commissioners. One is in the following words:—

"Messrs David Irwin, John Caldwell, James Marshall, Thomas Dickson, R. E. McGowan, and James Chambers, were appointed last year as viewers to assess the amount of damages done to the property holders in the new Wards, by reason of the opening of the streets. For their services they were entitled, according to law, to $1.00 per day. But although they were only employed for a few days in discharge of the duties assigned them we find that the WHIG COMMISSIONERS of Allegheny County paid them the enormous sum of ONE THOUSAND AND SIXTY NINE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS!"

The capitals in the above are the *Post's*. To prove the above statement, the *Post* presents the following, from the Commissioner's docket:

No. 901.	David Irwin	$166 50
No. 902.	John Caldwell	162 00
No. 1111.	James Marshall	178 00
No. 1125.	Thomas Dickson	178 00
No. 1132.	R. E. McGowan	231 00
No. 1139.	James Chambers	154 00
Total amount paid		$1069 50

On inquiry, we find the state of the case to be this:—

The above named gentlemen were appointed to discharge the duties of Viewers, by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Messrs Patton, Jones, and Kerr, all Locofocos. After they had finished the work assigned them, they reported back to the Court, and presented to the same tribunal their bills, duly authenticated for settlement. The *Clerk of the Court directed these bills to be paid.*—The Commissioners had no discretionary power in the premises,—the Court appointed the Viewers, audited the bills, and the law makes it the duty of the Commissioners, in such cases, to pay them—If there is any *fraud*, any *wrong* done, any "*palpable and intentional violation of the law*," as the Post asserts, the Locofoco Judges of the Court, and not the Commissioners, are to blame.

We will go as far as the editor of the *Post*, or any other man to ferret out frauds and extravagance, and to bring the authors of them to condign punishment. Our taxes are rich enough, in all conscience, to lead every citizen to hold a strict watch over the purse strings of the county, but before we charge fraud on respectable citizens, we want to be sure of the *fact*. In his attempts to criminate the County Commissioners, the editor of the Post has really attacked his political friends the Judges of the court, and the gentlemen whose services were rendered as Viewers. The Post's charge is, that six respectable gentlemen, who live among us, and are well known as honest citizens, have, for a "*few days*" work, for which they were entitled by law to $1 per day, charged the county for a number of days, ranging from 156 to 178, that there has been a "palpable and intentional evasion of the law," and that the Court has connived at this, by passing the bills. If the facts are, as the Post says, let us know it. If the Court has connived with these gentlemen to swindle the county let the people hear of it. For our part we shall not believe it, unless we have better evidence than the Post's assertion.

This first charge, then of the *Post* against the County Commissioner, falls to the ground, and only hits the Post's political friends, the Judges, and the six respectable gentlemen, who are neither office holders, nor candidates for office, and who are abundantly able to defend themselves against the attacks of the *Post*.

The *Post's* second charge against the County Commissioners is, that they paid the Hon. Walter Forward a fee of $500,00 for Professional services. This is about the meanest attempt to injure the Commissioners any one could have conceived of. The Locofocos must be hard run for charges against the Commissioners, when they resort to such contemptible littleness. We might dismiss this matter with the single statement, that if Mr. Forward charged a fee of $500, the presumption is that he *earned it*. He has the reputation among us of an *honest man*, and there is not a respectable citizen in the county who will charge him with injustice and avarice. With all his great abilities as a lawyer, and although he lives in a most economical manner, he is comparatively a poor man. But in what way are the Commissioners to blame? Mr. Forward claimed the fee, and could doubtless have recovered it in a Court of Justice, and as he demanded it, they were bound to pay it.

Id order to make the matter look as bad as possible for the Commissioners, the *Post* asserts that Mr. Forward and A. W. Loomis, Esq. were engaged on opposite sides, that each party only occupied the Court twenty minutes, and that Mr. Loomis charged his clients less than fifty dollars, while Mr. Forward charged the county $500, for the same services. This is a gross misrepresentation of the case.

The case in dispute was in relation to damages for opening streets in the new wards. There were one hundred and thirty claimants. Some of these employed Mr. Loomis, some Mr. Woods, some Mr. Palmer, some Mr. Wills, some Mr. Gilmore, and some probably others. The county employed Mr. Forward to fight their battle. He contested the case before the Court of Common Pleas and before Supreme Court, and beside all this, by his exertions he procured a modification of the law by the legislature, by which the county was saved a large amount. It is the opinion of some who understand this matter, that he saved the county, altogether, in this case, some $100,000. After all these professional services, and when the case was brought to a successful issue, the Post blames the Commissioners, because they would not descend to haggle with such a man as Mr. Forward about his fee.

The editor says he does not blame Mr. Forward. He says:

"Mr. Forward had a fat goose to pluck, and he made the feathers fly with a vengeance! We do not blame Mr. Forward for claiming the *enormous* fee of Five Hundred Dollars, but we censure the consummate blockheads that gave it to him."

We can generally judge of a man's moral sense by his sentiments expressed in an unguarded moment. The editor of the *Post*, in the above extract, lays his own soul bare. He shows that he thinks it right to get all he can honestly or dishonestly. His standard of value is measured by the amount he can get, and not by the value of the services rendered. An honest man makes out a bill such as his conscience tells him is a fair and honest price for the service rendered. He will take no more, and will consent to no less without feeling that he has been deprived of his just due. But the Post's doctrine is, that if you can find a "fat goose to pluck," then "make the feathers fly!" Charge an "enormous fee"—there is no blame in that, although it may be a great injustice to the tax payers of the county. Never mind—the goose is fat, pluck away—it is all right—we don't blame you for that. We would advise the County Commissioners to scrutinize the Post's bills hereafter with great care, as they may be sure, after such an exhibition of the editor's morals in pecuniary matters, that the exhorbitance of his charges will only be measured by the amount he may fancy he can succeed in fishing out of the Treasury.

Promiscuous Sitting.—Yesterday we noticed that the Ohio Annual Conference, of the M. E. Church had under consideration the question of "promiscuous sitting" in churches. Since then we have received the decision of the question. The Committee, to whom the matter was referred, reported that the question of males and females sitting in the same seats, was not a local question, but one of a general connexional character, and in its consideration the Conference was desired to view it as such and its important bearing upon the interests of the whole church. The following resolutions appended, to the report, were adopted.

Resolved, 1st, That it is of the highest importance and essential to the purity and integrity of the church, that in this as all other cases, the rules of the discipline be strictly and fully observed.

2nd, That the Preachers of the Ohio Conference are expected and required to use all their personal and pastoral influence in all our churches of the rule "Let the men and women sit apart."

The report was ordered to be printed in the Western Christian Advocate.

We think the Conference come to an erroneous conclusion, and that the people will firmly and gradually introduce the desired reforms.

Post Office Change—Sanford C. Hill, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster of East Liverpool Ohio. This is an excellent appointment, and gives general satisfaction, and the Department will find Mr. Hill a most excellent officer.

Notwithstanding the pitiful lamentations of the Locofoco papers, we hope our excellent Postmaster General will continue to make such admirable changes. Three fourths of the Postmasters of the country are now Locofocos, and we hope at least the half of them will be substituted by good Whigs.

United States Finances.—The Treasurer's statement shows the amount at his credit, by returns to the 24th ult, to be $6,592,179 94. Of this amount there was at Washington $72,271 73, Boston $655,123 01; New York $3,518,427 90; Philadelphia $1,277,283 23; Baltimore $120,650 15; Cincinnati $36,655 05; late deposites, Cincinnati $3,269 37; Mint at Philadelphia $841,150, Branch mint, Charlotte, N. C., $32,000; Branch mint, Dahlonega, Georgia, $26,850; Branch mint, New Orleans, $100,000. The amount of treasury notes outstanding, October 1st, was $3,180,339 31.

A curious slavegame has occurred in St. Louis, the particulars of which, as we learn them from the Reveille, are as follows:—Mr. Lecter Moore, of that place, owned a negro boy, who had been in the possession of his wife from 1836 to 1847. He was stolen in the latter year, taken to the South and sold. Two years afterwards, in 1849, Mrs. Moore, while returning to St. Louis from a visit to New Orleans, recognized her slave on a wharf boat at Memphis, took him back home with her. Shortly afterwards, the persons who had bought him in 1847 from his kidnappers, followed him to St. Louis and laid claim to him. They issued a writ of replevin, recovered possession of the slave, and had Mr. Moore imprisoned on a charge of abduction. He, however, is likely to right himself on the trial, although his good name has doubtless suffered somewhat from the first reports.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Oct. 2d, 1849.

Some of the "supposed" leading presses amused their readers this morning by asserting roundly that we are on the eve of war with France, upon subjects growing out of the late controversy.—The warlike rumor, however, failed of all effect, and that great political barometer, national stocks shows confidence to be unimpaired. We may get into a war, but no one here entertains the idea seriously, or, in fact, at all. The late developements in relation to M. Guillaume Tell Poussin, have restored confidence in the patriotism and ability of Gen. Taylor, and the general inclination is to let the news of war come from Washington, rather than Wall street. A war is of all things to be deprecated, but what a state of things upon which the United States of America can never exist without fear. A war with France would be fought upon the Ocean, and the old courage which has overcome the victors of "the Nile," of "Trafalgar," and a thousand other stirring battles on the deep, would soon demonstrate to the frantic glory hunting Frenchman that the republicans of the western border of the Atlantic have the heart of those who have maintained the meteor flag of England, backed by the strong arm of a young nation. The United States, war or no war, will ask nothing that is not right, submit to nothing that is wrong.

Some disclosures have been made in relation to what is known as the International Art Union, that cannot be too widely known. The house who manage the business is nothing but a branch of a Paris house, and he who pays his five dollars, will get a tolerable engraving, but runs no risk of getting a painting like the series by Cole, such as was drawn last year from the American Art Union. If a good lot of green subscribers are found, Messrs. Goetli, Vibert & Co. will make money, and enjoy our liberal people with the idea that they are patronizing art. To those who are indeed willing to lend a helping hand to our own artists, it may be said that the Art Union presents more attractions than ever. It is now one of the most thronged resorts of fashion and of strangers, an evidence that it has attained a firm hold upon the good opinion of the country.

Castle Garden now teems with the rarest productions of American craftsmen and agriculturists, and on Wednesday will open its doors to the public. A private examination shows a marked improvement in all the mechanic arts, and it is a fastidious taste that will not be pleased here.—The increase of samples of American manufactured goods is the greatest change noticed, and it needs no prophet to foresee that our looms will soon clothe wholly our own people.

Quite an effort is now making to procure a pardon (the notorious Sam Bentine, or Judson,) who was sentenced to the state prison for a year. One thousand names have been obtained, but the attempt must fail. In his charge to the jury, Judge Daly was most strenuous against him, and in passing sentence, regretted that a year of seclusion was all he could impose, in which opinion he was a host to agree with him. The wife of Judson, while he was receiving his sentence in one part of the City Hall, was receiving a divorce from Judge Ulshoeffer in the opposite wing.

A new "Democratic" penny paper, called the Republic, has made its appearance here, to perform the dirty work of the next election, which the Evening Post is too proud to do. The concern is supported by subscription, and is, in short, a regular lying handbill, such as the "fierce Democracy" have loved to use in all their contests. The rumor does not gain ground that Col. Forney is to edit a first class democratic paper, to be conducted the Court twenty minutes, and that Mr. Loomis charged his clients less than fifty dollars, while Mr. Forward charged the county $500, for the same services. This is a gross misrepresentation of the case.

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For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Appeal to the Whigs of Allegheny County.

Do you really appreciate your pure and elevated political principles? Do you firmly believe that where they generally prevail, prosperity and happiness usually follow in their train? Do you wish to see your friends, your neighbors, and your fellow citizens, all actively employed, and generously compensated for their labor? Do you desire to witness the growth and progress of the great interests of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce? If you do, vote, at the approaching election, for the regular nominees of our party—Scratching of obnoxious names, or splitting of tickets, is wholly inadmissable. *Each* and *every Whig Candidate* must be regarded as justly entitled to the *undivided* support of his party. These candidates, however, are not supposed to be wiser or better than scores, or hundreds, or thousands, of other Whigs; but they have been regularly nominated by delegates elected by ourselves to perform that identical duty, and consistency requires us to ratify the proceedings of our Representatives.—Our nominees, moreover, are moral, respectable and competent men, far superior, in every respect, to those of the Locofoco party.

The minds of our Whig brethren should be deeply impressed with the importance of having a first rate man, of our party, in the Board of Canal Commissioners. Before we were represented in that body, the receipts from the State Works hardly covered the expenses incurred for their repairs. Since the election of Mr. Power, however the Board have annually paid a very large amount into the State Treasury. Is not this fact an incontrovertible proof of Locofoco improvidence and incapacity? Could a stronger argument be presented on this subject? If, then, you desire to see the State Works managed with strict regard to economy, and made thoroughly productive, promote, by all honorable means, the election of our candidate for Canal Commissioner, Mr. Fuller, who is said to be a man of sterling principles, and undoubted talents.

We would direct the attention of our Whig friends to the consummate ability with which our State affairs are now conducted, by his Excellency William F. Johnston, than whom, perhaps, Pennsylvania never had a better Governor. Reflect, Whig friends, for a moment upon the interest our State debt being punctually paid in *coin*, upon the liquidation of heavy claims against the Commonwealth, caused by any Locofoco extravagance, and upon the large amount appropriated to the creation of a Sinking Fund,—by the operation of which, it is hoped, Pennsylvania will, ere long, be redeemed and disinthralled.

To your integrity and virtue, fellow Whigs, we repose unbounded confidence. All eyes, be it known, are now fixed upon you. Your duty to your country is next in importance to your duty to God, and it you prove faithless in the fulfilment of the former, there is reason to fear you may become indifferent to the discharge of the latter—That you will acquit yourselves, however, like Christians and Patriots, no well founded doubt can be entertained. Remember that our candidates might be defeated, by the apathy, or absence from the polls, of *one* of our voters. Let not so mortifying a result be justly attributed to culpable indifference. Be every man of you, therefore, on the election ground in the early part of the day, the whole of which you should resolve to devote to your own and your country's welfare. Should any of our friends be detained at home by slight indisposition, let a committee be charged with the duty of bringing them to the polls in carriages, and instructed to use their influence with those of our party who may not be thoroughly impressed with the importance of the position they occupy

A WHIG.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A BID FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Editor—Have you read the letter of that ancient and renowned Federal Democrat, James Buchanan, to the Pittsburgh Locofocos? 'Tis worthy of attention, as just at this time (notwithstanding there are some which would fain blackball Buchanan) he is the bright particular star of all the Federal Locofoco Democrats.

He starts right off with a curious historical fact, (which refers back to Jefferson, when every school boy knows that Buchanan was a Federalist and an opposer of Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe) that the Whig party slowly and reluctantly yielded their acquiescence to all these democratic measures that have now become the settled policy of the country." That's assertion enough, but not proof, although one would deem from his ample historical material, and from the quiet shades of Wheat Land, he might adduce one admitted fact.

But he has some words for the downtrodden people of Europe, which are all correct and proper, but not one word as to the great questions which agitate our canvass, as to whether protection is needed for our coal and iron, and whether he thinks California and New Mexico should be free or slave. You don't catch old birds with springs. Van Buren put his foot into it in the Texas Letter, Cass in the Nicholson Letter, and McCandless with Clarion Letter, Polk with his Santa Anna Letter, and I might multiply indefinitely—but enough. Here is a new non commital after the most approved method of that ancient intriguer M. Van Buren, which throws into the shade all Van's later productions, and which evidences that Buck is going in the sere and yellow leaf, still wants to rope of friends. Only imagine the chance of casting vote Dallas, as the *Pennsylvanian* comes into his hands in the morning, with Buck's correspondence. What does he say about my vote on the Tariff of '42, that measure he has sworn by—not a solitary syllable—not one word for his old iron friends; but I am thankful he don't speak about that business, although common courtesy required some notice of our change of opinion on that subject. I trust his reception in the Iron City will be as warmly enthusiastic as mine. How glad the manufacturers were to see me. Well twas rather flat, but 'tis past, and I should refrain from bitterness.

"But what says he of slavery? I have him neutral, for the south are unanimous for me—at least they were before I cast that cursed vote. Alas, the ingratitude of it. Yes, I fear me, that like my predecessor, John Tyler, I am in the direst of retiracy, with nought but the comforting reflection that I have always voted for the interests of my country."

What, never a word on the Wilmot Proviso' Non commital on every thing' Methinks the sage of Kinderhook has an apt scholar?

I'll read no more, it sears my eyeballs—for Buchan's name have I lost my mind and cast my vote. Hence hated Pennsylvania' here cursed mockery, hence' Forney always was a friend of Bucks.

Poor Dallas' no wonder you should hope that your esteemed friend Buck should be rocked in your own, with a turn out of the working men of the rolling mills, glass houses, and cotton mills, to see on what meat this Cæsar feeds, who labored hard to reduce their wages to ten cents a day Coals of fire on his head' Why man, he is plenty of coal and iron both, and from our abundance ought we not to pour out a little for Pennsylvania's favorite son? Come out laboring men, do honor to your worthy Small Secretary of State and Steve give him a cordial greeting, in remembrance of his services in your behalf—don't grudge him a hearty shake of your hand, for his design was to elevate the laborer to the height of European Serfdom

ANON.

A serious fire occurred at Vicksburg on the 21st ult., which destroyed 20 buildings. Annexed is a list of the sufferers

I & A Gamella, crockery, china and variety store, furniture &c. William M Moore, family grocery; Samuel Lamewoods, commission and wholesale lumber; S B Harwood, Magistrate's office; R Barnett law office; S L George, magistrate's office; James Gain, family grocery; A Hart, coffee house; Samuel Gaston, dwelling; S C Field, family grocery, Mr McLean boarding house; Thomas Sheppard, carriage shop, house furniture, Mrs McGehee, milliner shop, M Kittell, tailor shop, Mr Steele, confectionary, cabinet shop, S B Hedrick, paint shop, Mr Mazzi, confectionary and fruit store, Henry Lee, barber shop, H J Heimer clothing store, Louis Pevant, coffee house, Mrs Canella's coffee house (large building formerly known as the Southern Hotel); M Nagnion, saddler, T Hannegan, tailor, Miss Phoebe Bryant, dwelling; A Gamble, marble store.

A swindle and explosion.—The following, from the Philadelphia Ledger, of Wednesday, reveals a phase in city life, which may be acted over again, and should be a warning to those who are unfortunate enough to want employment.

"For some weeks back, a firm, styled Payton, Brown & Co., hailing from one of the offices at 50 Walnut street, have been advertising largely in the public papers, offering great inducements to persons out of employment. They professed to have the most eligible situations for clerks and salesmen within their knowledge, and promised to furnish intelligence of them to applicants at reasonable rates. Indeed, they professed to have peculiar advantages, having a special agent who made it his business to make application to the principal business men in the city, and secrete a wage-were in want of assistants. Transparent as these inducements must have been, it being a matter of notoriety that no merchant need be an hour without a clerk or salesman, so many applicants are there for such situations, yet "Payton, Brown & Co," succeeded in attracting many, who paid them 5, 10, and as high as $20 to be guaranteed situations, with salaries varying from $500 to $1,500 a year. Their general course of business seems to have been, to fix the first of October as the day on which the seeker was to be inducted into his new situation, and each one was requested to call at that time, when the whereabouts of his place should be furnished him. Yesterday being the appointed time, groups of men began to gather about the office of Payton, Brown & co., at an early hour in the morning. By nine or ten o'clock the crowd had become dense; it filled up the entry and crowded the pavement; loud knocks were made at the door of the office, but with no response. At length it became evident that Payton, Brown & Co. were *non est*, and the duped crowd slowly dispersed, deploring their luck, and in no enviable state of mind in regard to the deceivers. It is calculated that at least a hundred persons called at the office yesterday, to obtain the location of their situations, and the rogues reaped an exceedingly prolific harvest."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

In the "Post" of this morning are two attacks on the County Commissioners, containing the most vile and utter falsehoods, and, as I am personally referred to in this matter, I have thought it but justice to myself, as I am about retiring from the office, to take some notice of the many falsehoods they contain. In the latter part of 1846, (not 1848, as the Post has it) William Arthurs, with some one hundred and thirty others, citizens of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth wards, petitioned the Court for the appointing of viewers to assess on the county damages which they alleged they had sustained by the opening of streets and alleys through their property.

The Court accordingly appointed R. E. McGowan, David Irwin, John Caldwell, James Marshall, and Thomas Dickson, in a majority of the cases, to assess the damages, who proceeded to view the property and assess the damages. After filing their reports, but before they had been acted on by the Court, the Commissioners and their attorneys, Messrs Forward and Todd, together with many other citizens of the county, petitioned the legislature, and had the law so altered that the county was only liable for one fourth the damages, and making it the duty of the viewers to assess the balance on the property benefitted by the opening of said streets. The Court reappointed the same persons to view and assess the damages and benefits derived from the opening of said streets, and they reported during the spring of 1848. In those reports (—in number) the viewers state that they were duly sworn according to law, and, in each report, return the number of days they served in viewing and assessing the damages or advantages in that particular case, the whole being under oath. I would ask the "Solon" of the Post how the Commissioners could avoid the paying of the viewers for the number of days they returned. The road law provides that each viewer shall be entitled to one dollar per day, to be paid out of the County Treasury, upon the production of a certificate from the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, that such service had been performed by him. Now what course was left for the Commissioners to pursue but to pay the viewers? They had no possible means of ascertaining the number of days spent by them, except by their own return and the certificate of the Clerk of the Court—they could have no discretionary power in the matter.

But why did not the Post give the whole facts in the case, as he pledged himself he would. Mr. Dickson claimed pay for 175 days, the number he returned in the reports. The Clerk of the Court certifies in the law directs that the Commissioners shall pay it. Mr Harper knew these facts, and pledged himself to publish the whole facts, yet did not do it, but stated what he knew to be false—that the fee bills of the viewers were not made according to law, stating the number of days spent by them. Mr Harper was in possession of the clerk of the Court, stating the number of days each viewer had served. As to Mr Gormly's protesting against the payment of the viewers, it is a matter entirely new to me—the thing I know, he was not "overruled," as stated by the Post for he had nothing to do with it, as he has no vote in our board

In reference to Mr Forward's pay, I will content myself with saying—First It is of no use that the money he received was a speech of twenty minutes in the Supreme Court. He was engaged by the Commissioners to oppose the confirming of the reports of the viewers. He succeeded in procuring the change in the law, which, if he made and defended successfully a motion setting aside the whole of the views made, or for the change in the law. From the decision of Judge Huston, the opposite parties took an appeal, and he (Mr Forward) argued the question in the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the Court below was affirmed—thus saving the County from the payment of at least a quarter of a million of dollars. Second It is not true that Mr. Loomis was the only person hired by the opposite party. Messrs. Laing, Mellon, Woods, Wills, Thomas, Loomis and others, were hired by the opposite party to oppose the change.

Mr Harper drags into the issue of falsehoods the fact of my being a brother of Mr Forward's—this is, I believe, the first time it has been known the public are made acquainted with the fact that I did not give my consent to the payment of Mr Forward's full contract fee, and I voted against the payment, in justice to the other Commissioners I would say, the bill was not paid without consulting many of our most prominent citizens, who all agreed in saying the bill was not too much. I will also state that Mr Forward received from the city by the assistance of many Democratic members of Council, three times the amount he did from the county for conducting and gaining a suit in which there was not one third the amount at stake.

In conclusion, I would further state that I not been for the exertions of the Commissioner's and their attorneys, Messrs Forward and Todd, the county would have had to pay the next little sum of two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand dollars for the opening of a few streets in the new Wards of the city.

JOSEPH T. MARKS.

From the Ohio Repository

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

At the letting of this Road, on Friday last, the sections were assigned to the following named persons. We learn their bids were on very fair terms for the company. The number of bids presented were numerous

80	Michel & Seibert	94	Sam'l Wintrode
81	John Maloney	95	P. H Blake, Canton.
82	Caleb Sweezey	96	T. Adams & co
83	Willard Gay & co	97	Same
84	Same	98	McGrath & Fanon
85	Jas Gormley & co	99	Same
86	Petrie & Smith	100	Russell & Gunn
87	Williard, Gay & co	101	Same
88	Felix Duffin & co	122	T. Scott & co
89	Same	123	J H Patton & co
90	Same	124	Weaver & Moore
91	Andrew Reilley	125	Somers & Nelson
92	Sam'l Wintrode	126	Howard & Bell
93	Same		

The Depot, we are pleased to learn, has been determined by the Directors to be located at Canton.

Now as the Road has been commenced in this county, and is in able hands, which guarantees an early completion—It becomes the hundreds who have not already subscribed to the stock of the important work, to do so immediately. Let every man come up to the work of making up the amount pledged by the citizens of Stark county—when is yet deficient. Come up, then, one and all and make it up. It is your interest as well as duty to do it.

After the above was in type, we received the following from the Chief Engineer, which we publish with pleasure.

Massillon, Oct. 1, 1849.

Editor of the Ohio Repository.

Dear Sir—Thinking it probable that you will wish to give some editorial remarks on the letting, I send you a list of the contracts alloted by the Board of the Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Massillon, on Saturday the 29th of September.

The work is let at fair prices, somewhat below the Engineer's estimate, and if the citizens of Stark and Wayne counties, who have subscribed to the Stock of the Railroad, to grade and bridge it through their own territory, will pay up their instalments as the proper progress of the work will require, it will go on well, and otherwise not. It is a matter that depends upon themselves, and they should so understand it.

The work let embraces twenty-two miles of light work in Stark county, extending from the Mt. Union road, by Louisville and Canton, to Massillon.

Five sections of heavy work were also let in Wayne county, extending from the Sugar creek summit to a point near Wooster.

The contractors are at work upon the line in Beaver county, Pa., which was let on the 4th of July, and the location through Columbiana county is progressing rapidly. Respectfully yours,

SOLOMON W. ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer.

The Board elected Gen. Dwight Jarvis, of Massillon, a director, in the place of H. B. Wellman, resigned.

The sections from 80 to 101 inclusive are in this county, and the others in Wayne county. We learn a few more sections would have been let but for the want of the release of the right of way.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American

Washington, Oct. 2, 1849

The rumor put forth by several letter writers that there have been criminations and recriminations between the Secretary of State and Mr. Cavallo, the Chinese Minister, in consequence of some misunderstanding having been obtained by Mr. Cavallo, is in danger of involving him in a war with a little nation of the world, I may say with perfect safety that no Secretary has ever been more entirely respectful and courteous in all his intercourse with Foreign Ministers, and the future will show beyond all peradventure that he has always put our Government in the right, and while exercising the "*suaviter in modo*," has preserved the "*fortiter in re*." We have seen the truth exemplified in the matter of the French Minister, who thought he has been dismissed for having repeatedly insulted our Government, yet has never received one line or syllable from the Secretary which was in the least degree undignified or disrespectful.

The story which places the Secretary and Mr. Crampton, the British Charge d'Affaires, in angry controversy on the subject of the claim of England to the Mosquito Coast, is equally idle and as utterly unfounded in fact. That shallow and flimsy claim will, however, in due season doubtless be fully discussed; and I venture to predict that when it comes to be debated by the two governments, England will be convinced that she is in the wrong, and will quietly yield to our demand for an equal right of way to all nations across the territory which has been freely offered by Nicaragua, to whom it justly belongs.

Mr. Ritchie and his co-laborers may abuse the Administration if it can afford them any consolation for their loss of public pap—they may blubber like whipped babies over the fate of ejected spoilsmen—they may continue if it still suits their views of patriotism, to side with foreigners who presume to lecture us upon the dignity of our national machine—they may chuckle in advance over advantages which they desire may be gained in a diplomatic debate between our government and England upon a question which involves the great interests of our commerce and navigation, in the hope that such things will help them to regain power and place—but it is all vanity and vexation of spirit." They may howl and bark, one and all, "Troy, Blanco, and Sweetheart"—but the moon will shine on heedless of their yelping, and old Zack and his Cabinet will daily grow stronger in the confidence and affection of the people.

I met a gentleman here from Porto Rico, a few days since, who came on to complain to our government that the Spanish authorities in that island and Cuba have, for many years past, been enforcing an old royal decree which requires all foreigners residing there to take an oath of allegiance to her Catholic Majesty. Many hundreds of our citizens have thus been compelled either to expatriate themselves, or to suffer heavy losses of property by fleeing those islands. Complaints had, he said, been made under former administrations without redress—he was promptly informed, however, by the Secretary of State, that soon after his coming into office, his attention had been called to this grievance, and that hereafter our people would not be molested by this odious decree.

I observed in yesterday's Union a denial, *in toto* of the expression I charged against that paper in my last letter. The sentiment, as quoted by me, was "no matter what face it might assume, they (the editors of the Union) were determined to oppose it, (the administration of General Taylor) to the bitter end." This the Union says, "is utterly false, not a word of it ever appeared in the editorial columns of the Union." Now if the editors mean merely to charge me with a failure to quote their exact words, *verbatim et literatim*, I acknowledge the corp; but if they pretend to assert that in their editorial columns, of the 3d of August, they did not declare that—whatever face the future might wear, we mean to oppose the administration of General Taylor and his cabal to the bitter end," then I can only say that either they or the whole world besides are completely blind.

Strange that such difference there should be.

Twixt tweedledum and tweedle dee"

Affray in Parkersburg.—The Parkersburg Gazette notices that on week before last, an affray occurred between some of the Grand Jurors of that county, and J. Jackson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney. It was occasioned by the Jury making two presentments against Attorney Jackson for assault and battery, and his charging them, in his defence, with not doing their duty.

☞ Diseases of the Liver.—When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men in every day confirming. The unhappy, and too many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, is thus accounted for. The true cause of their conduct, which is taken for intoxication, is very frequently found in a diseased state of the liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And it, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, men would, then, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, we would have fewer deaths from complaints which are the result of a deranged state of that organ. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. See Dr. Guild's great work!

Indigestion, Sick pain of the Stomach, Costiveness, and general irregularity in the action of the bowels are diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreaded scourge—Dyspepsia. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases may feel assured that the source of their maladies is in the liver, and have only to resort to Dr. Brandreth's celebrated Pills, for the cure of Hepatic, or Liver Complaint

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No 69 corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh [oct5-d&wtw3]

DIED,

A his late residence in Plumb township, on the 4th inst. Mr. Robert King, in the 81st year of his age—The deceased was a native of Lancaster county, Pa. but came to the West in early history, having occupied his late residence fifty-one years.

Funeral this morning at 10 o'clock, and proceed to Plum Creek Church.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of the 7th Ward will meet for the purpose of examining the applicants for the male department of the said Ward School, on Saturday, the 13th day of the inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Public School House in said Ward. Applications to be made to Jno Ford, President, or W. Courtney, Secretary, previous to said meeting.

By order of the Board

W. S. COURTNEY, Secy.

oct6-2tw2tw

SUNDRIES—In bids prime N O Sugar, 25 bbls Molasses;
12 bbls and kgs Golden Syrup, 100 boxes fam Cheese,
75 bxs common Cheese, 5 bxs white Honey,
5 do Macaroni and Vermicelli,
25 kegs fine Dairy Pat'r, 50 bush Oats,
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, 5 do do Oolong Tea,
300 packets Shaver's Fire Kindling,
50 kegs M R Raisins,
20 do Corinthian Int. assorted sizes,
5 do Red and Copying Ink,
10 bbls No 3 Mackerel, 20 kits and 5 bbls No 2 do,
5 do do 1 mess, for sale by

oct6 J D WILLIAMS, cor 5th and Wood sts.

FLOUR—50 bbls superior Flour, just rec'd and for sale by

oct6 AMMS BROWN & CRUZER

COFFEE—11 bags Rio Coffee, on hands and to arrive, for sale by

oct6 A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

TOBACCO—22 bbls assorted and choice brands, of Manufactured Tobacco, 5's, 8's, 12's and 16's Plugs, on hand and for sale by

oct6 A CULBERTSON

FISH—10 bbls No 2 and No 3 Mackerel, 20 do No 1 Herring, on hand and for sale by

oct6 A CULBERTSON

WINDOW GLASS—256 box 8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass, on hand and for sale by

oct6 A CULBERTSON

TEAS—100 pkgs Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas, on hand and for sale by

oct6 A CULBERTSON

SUGAR—Crushed and Pulverized Sugar, very superior, on hand and for sale by

oct6 A CULBERTSON

A SUPPLY OF ETNA SAFETY FUSE, for blasting purposes, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

oct6 A CULBERTSON

BATTING AND CANDLEWICK—100 bales on hand and for sale by

oct6 A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

INSURANCE.

PROTECTION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Annual Premiums, Capital Stock, and Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.

This old and responsible Company continues to issue policies on the most favorable terms on Dwelling House, Household Furniture, Stores, Stocks of Goods, Warehouses and Merchandize, Mills and Manufactories, &c. &c., against LOSS