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☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

The Tariff—The Iron Interest.

The destructive effects of the present tariff upon the manufacturing industry of the country, and by its reflex effects, upon every avocation, is nowhere more evident than in the iron business. To this it is most disastrous, not only putting out the fires of hundreds of Furnaces and Rolling Mills, but preventing the further embarcation of capital in a business which ought steadily to increase, in order to keep pace with the growing wants of the country.

It is frequently asserted, by the advocates of free trade, that the present tariff affords sufficient protection, and that the business is prosperous enough—that the iron men keep up a constant complaint in order to procure a law to afford them extravagant profits. This argument is entirely fallacious. Facts show clearly that the business is not prosperous, but the reverse, and there never can be a danger of extravagant profits, where competition is so active in every branch of business as it is in this country. While money is so cheap in England, and labor is so low, the present ad valorem rates of duties cannot afford any safe protection to our manufactures, and the business must languish and be subjected to extreme fluctuations, until a different policy is pursued.

It is sometimes denied that intelligent labor is lower in Europe than in America. It is asserted that boilers, puddlers, rollers, and others engaged in Iron Establishments, whose knowledge and skill are paid for, receive as high wages in England as in America. This is erroneous. We took occasion not long since, of inquiring of an intelligent and upright Englishman,—employed as a boiler in one of our Iron Establishments, who has been in this country about one year,—what was the difference in the rate of wages he received in the same employment in England and in Pittsburgh. He replied, he received just *twice as much in Pittsburgh*—two dollars here for one there. He further stated, that the average price paid for labor which comprised skill and knowledge, in this country, was double the price paid in England. In England, he said, he could just live, and he was compelled to borrow money to bring his family here. In this country the profits of his labor will in a few years furnish him with a home of his own, besides enabling him to bring up his children with respectability and give them a good education.

While there is this great difference in wages, it is obvious that our Iron men to compete with the large capitalists of England, unless they reduce wages to the pauper standard of that country. Who is ready for this? Let the man that is, stand forth and say so. We envy him neither his narrowness of soul, for the estimate good men will put upon him.

The following article, from the *Boston Courier*, in relation to Railroad Iron, is deserving of an unprejudiced consideration.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROADS.—We have another lively instance before us, illustrating the manifold beauties of the late Secretary Walker's anti-American tariff. Every day brings to light some new fact, showing what sort of protection the labor, the interests, the property, and the life of the American citizen have received from the commercial policy adopted by the recent administration. The manner in which the existing tariff affects the construction of railroads may be understood from the following facts, for which we are indebted to the Scientific American. Under the present system, American railroad iron is driven completely out of the market, for such a substitute as is here described:

"*American and English Railroad Iron*—A Staffordshire Ironmaster, in a communication to the London Mining Journal, brings to light the fact that English iron rails, as at present manufactured, are of the worst stuff. He says, the very worst iron that can be made or purchased is now used in the manufacture of railway bars. Hot blast cinder iron, made into white pigs, is now sought after to be used for this purpose, and the price of railway bars, instead of being 10 or 20s per ton more than good best iron, is reduced to as low, and, in some instances lower, than the most common bar iron that can be found, either in Staffordshire or Wales—complete trash; and yet some of the purchasers will have you believe they get the best iron, while the fact is, rails cannot be made of good best iron at less than from two to three pounds per ton, above what they are now selling at. The consequence is, they are no sooner laid down than in a few weeks or months they begin to laminate, split and crush, and are obliged to be taken up and replaced as they are found to give way, and thus the railway is continually endangering the lives of the passengers.

We have the English manufacturers confessing the worthless character of the commodity for which we pay them, to the ruin of our own artisans and laborers, and the detriment of our most important public works. The importation of English railroad iron at the present moment is enormous, and we have every reason to believe that the practical use of it jusifies to the full extent the description above given. Let the American people look at these things," and say whether they are willing any longer to acquiesce in the existence of this anti-national system. We think they cannot fail to perceive very shortly, if they have not already come to the full knowledge of the fact, that it is much better for them to do their own work and pay both the present profit and the future advantage, than to pay foreigners for doing it—and for doing it in the worst possible manner.

We scarcely open a newspaper from the middle or Western States without discovering some new evidence of the destructive operation of the existing revenue policy upon the iron manufacturers of that part of the country. The latest Pennsylvania paper that has come to hand, informs us that the Cumberland Valley Railroad leading from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, is about to be relaid with imported rails. What will the reader say to this, when he learns that this road runs *directly over the most abundant iron mines in the State?* The ground beneath and all around it is bursting with mineral wealth, yet the government has established a system which forbids the American laborer to use this wealth, and compels the artisan to send three thousand miles for a commodity which lies under his feet. Could England have treated us worse, if she had conquered us with her armies?

From a computation in a recent number of the American Railroad Journal, it appears that the quantity of English railroad iron imported and ordered for importation within the past year, amounts to about 100 000 tons. The cost of this iron is estimated at five millions of dollars, which sum, under a tariff that protected American labor and American interests, would be paid in cash to American mechanics. Under the present tariff it must be paid to foreigners for the support of foreign interests. A further prosecution of this estimate shows that the manufacture of this quantity of iron gives employment to 17,000 workmen, who are all deprived of their labor by Mr. Walker's anti-American system. Each laborer may be supposed to have, on an average, a family of four persons—and thus we see 85,000 people in the United States deprived of their daily support by the stroke of a pen applied to a single article of the thousands which compose the list of commodities in the tariff.

But the consequences of this ruinous system reach still further. Keeping our calculations only to this one article of railroad iron, let us examine how other departments of business are affected by the preference of foreign to American labor.

A moment's reflection will exhibit to any clear-headed man the difference between these 85,000 persons well paid, and the same persons with no money in their pockets. They are not the only sufferers by the system which deprives them of a living. With the five millions which an American system would put into their pockets, they become profitable customers to every branch of trade and industry. They buy the farmer's corn, and fruit, and garden stuff; they support the carpenter, the mason, the blacksmith, the shoemaker, the printer, the bookseller, the professional man, &c. How can they do these things under a tariff which strikes the hammer and the axe out of their hands, and bids them go learn some other trade before they can have bread to eat?

The temptation to use a cheap article is of course irresistible, and English iron, cheap and worthless as it is, will supercede American iron if the present revenue system is continued. It is very clear however, that the cheap iron will turn out dearest in the end. Not to repeat what has been said above as to the inferior quality of the English article, and the necessary cost of the renewal of rails so liable to damage and rapid decay, the railroad companies which pay their money for a foreign article, will be certain not to get any of it back again in the shape of fares and tolls; whereas by purchasing American iron they would be refunded a large proportion of their outlay, by the increase of business and travel which their expenditures among domestic dealers and artisans would occasion. They would soon perceive the efficacy of the old admonition to "let one hand wash the other." They would discover more clearly this grand and predominant truth, that the American system is one in which all the separate parts have a reciprocal action upon each other for good or for evil. Protection for one is, as far as it goes, protection for all. The whole system should be emphatically a protective system.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU—*Vermont.*—A joint committee, comprising three senators and five representatives have unanimously reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Vermont earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of agriculture in the "Department of the Interior" at Washington, whose province it shall

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"*The Annals of the English Bible.* By Christopher Anderson. Abridged and continued by Samuel Ireneus Prime, Secretary of the American Bible Society." New York: Robert Carter & Brothers."

This is a work of more than ordinary interest, and will be hailed by the American lovers of the Bible with heartfelt pleasure. Seldom have we looked over the pages of a new publication with more delight. The Annals of the Eoglish Bible are necessarily a history of much concerning the Reformation, and of those heroic men "who counted not their lives dear unto them," so that they might promote the cause of true religion, and the welfare of their race, by circulating the Word of God in their vernacular tongue. We thank the publishers for issuing so desirable a work, as no historical or theological library can be perfect without it.

"*The Book of Private Devotion*—a Series of Prayers and Meditations; with an introductory essay on prayer, chiefly from the writings of Hannah More. Revised and enlarged. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers."

This is an excellent manual of private devotion, which can be taken up at any time profitably, and which may prove an excellent help to those who seek the pure and peaceable paths of Christian piety. It is most beautifully printed.

"YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS."—Robert Carter & Brothers' have published a fine edition of this immortal work of one of the most serious of England's distinguished bards. It is published in large type, on fine paper, making it a pleasure to look over its beautiful pages, on account of its tasteful dress.

The above works are on sale at Messrs. Elliott & English, Wood Street.

"*Q. Curtii Rebus de gestis Alexandri Magni, Regis Macedonum. Libri Qui Superstant VIII.* Philadelphia. Lea & Blanchard."

This is one of the Classical Series edited by Drs. Schmitz and Zumpt, which have received the highest commendations of Professors and Teachers in every part of the Union. Sold by Morse, Fourth Street.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Another invention in the way of telegraphing has been patented by a Mr. Johnson, of Oswego, which promises to quite kill off the monopoly of Morse and Co., and give full trade in telegraphing. By the new instrument, though Magnetism is the motive power, the writing is done by a new mode, and instead of a lever we have an instrument put in motion by the falling of thirty shot, which are moved and gathered by a wheel. The operation of writing is well and expeditiously performed and the machine is a good practical affair.

The news from Europe is looked upon as very favorable for cotton, as well as breadstuffs, which now promise to be in demand for British consumption. Such an outlet for our surplus is much to be desired, for flour is fast tending below the point where its production is profitable. The price at New York, which, while it rewards the farmer, does not cause an over production, is five dollars the barrel for a good article which is hardly obtained at present. A moderate demand for flour, will also help our shipping interest, and give us an ample fund against which to draw in payment for the large importations.

It is stated, upon high authority, that Pennsylvania has in the Treasury Department, as Secretary, one who will spare no effort to give the country a new tariff, and one that will afford equal—and, as near as may be,—exact justice. He is now in correspondence with leading manufacturers, as well as importers, and will recommend a return to the specific duty system. The ad valorem rate is simply a premium for fraude, and most gross ones are daily perpetrated with impunity.—As the ad valorem rate has had a fair trial, it is to be hoped the next law will be not only carefully framed, but be made as near permanent as possible.

Cotton has advanced under the steamer's news, but holders are inclined to wait for letters, as the telegraph news is too glowing. All kinds of European freights are active at advancing rates.

One of the most curious religious persecutions has just been made in the form of a communication from the Presbytery of the State to the Jews, asking them to relinquish the faith of their fathers, and acquire a connection with evangelical churches. The spirit in question is creditable to the highly respectable body which makes it, but it can avail nothing. The customs of the Jews are attempted to be proved ridiculous and useless, and the whole article, able as it is, will fail of all effect. The Jews will not soon be gathered.

Miss Cushman has just completed, at the Broadway theatre, the most successful engagement ever performed by an American actress. So great was the rage to see her, that the house is engaged a week ahead, and scale rare at that. She is, or all the world, a Mercrady in petticoats, and seems to have appropriated all that gentleman's mannerisms, as well as his good qualities. The city has now seven theatres in full blast and all full nightly, together with numerous concert rooms. If freedom in participation of amusements is any token of an abundance of money, New York is rich to repletion.

The Pacific, one of Collin's mammoth steam ships, has taken her engines on board, and will soon be ready for sea. No pains have been spared to make her perfect, and should the Cunard ships come to New York direct, when the Collins line is completed, as they are announced, they will stand about the same chance in the trade as do British ships, compared with our liners.

The U. S. slow ship Relief, Lieutenant Totten, sails to day for the coast of Africa, and afterwards for the Mediterranean, where we have now a force large enough to take a proper care of American interests.

On Change there is a good deal of activity. For Pork the market is dull and cheaper. Mess, $10, 37½@312. Prime, $8,50. Lard is wanted at 6½@7½c, in barrels and kegs. Butter and Cheese are steady. Whiskey has gone up to 26½c and firm. Wool has moved to some extent at 30c for common; 34 for one fourth blood; 36@37c for three fourths, and 40c for full blood. Grain and Groceries no change, and a moderate business. Grain is steady, with a fair demand for Wheat and Corn for the export trade. Corn may be quoted one cent up. Flour sells freely for the home trade and for speculation at considerable advance. When the letters are in hand, an active market may be expected. C.

The following telegraphic despatch was published in the Cleveland Herald of last Friday evening:—

FIRE AT MILAN—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.—A fire broke out about 12 o'clock this—Friday—morning, in the extensive warehouse of H Chase & Co., consuming it and the entire contents, thence spreading into the large warehouse of Stevens & Ryan, formerly Cotton & Wheat, sweeping a dreadful sweep along the railway tracks to the office, and consuming that building. The amount of property destroyed is enormous, consisting of wheat, corn, oats, salt, lumber, and a considerable amount of merchandise in store. It is reported at half past three o'clock that the books and papers of Stevens & Ryan are consumed. At 7 o'clock this morning the fire is still burning, and we notice a large iron safe in the ruins. If the papers contained in it are safe we will soon give the name of the maker. It is also credibly reported that an attempt was made at the time of the fire to enter the stores in town, and that many of our citizens were called to defend their property from robbery. This leads us to conclude that it is the work of an incendiary.—*Cleveland Herald.*

From the National Intelligencer.

The annexed commendation of the character and services of Mr. Hagner, late Third Auditor of the Treasury, we copy from the Union. The praise it bestows is well deserved, as all who have had the opportunity of judging, which we ourselves have long had, will readily admit. Mr. Hagner retained his faculties in their vigor, and all his efficiency, until within some months past; but time and labor will conquer the strongest, and now, after a period of arduous public service, unexampled in length and unsurpassed in assiduity and value; he retires with universal respect.

"Mr. Hagner has been fifty six years in public service, having been appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department in 1793, and was appointed the third Auditor when that office was created in 1817. No Government could have ever boasted of a more able, honest, and efficient officer. He has been worth more than his weight in gold to his country. He has been the model of what a public servant should be; and hereafter no higher compliment can be paid to a public officer than to say of him—similar to what was said in Athens of Aristides the Just—"He is as virtuous as Peter Hagner."

TREATY WITH THE SIOUX INDIANS—Gov's Ramsey and Chambers have been in conference with the Sioux, at Mendota, near Fort Snelling, for several days past. The number of Indians in attendence is about three thousand. We regret to learn, that there is no hope of effecting any thing like a general treaty with them at present. They allege the season is far advanced for this, and some other reasons, they decline entertaining any proposition of the kind this season.

The Commissioners are to meet what is called the Half Breeds, at the same place, on Monday next, to treat with them, if practicable, for a tract of land they own on the west side of the Mississippi, opposite Lake Pepin, some 35 miles on the river, extending back 15 miles.

On Monday the 15th they meet the Wapatee, Wapokotee and Sissetons, bands of the Sioux, to negotiate with them for the lands they own. It will be recollected, by those not much acquainted with Indian affairs, that every nation united by a common language, are divided into bands, each claiming separate interest in lands. It often happens, however, they unite in a general treaty.—

From the National Intelligencer.

The errors of obscure prints may generally be allowed to pass without notice. They are born to be forgotten; and any attempt to correct them only serves to arrest their passage to oblivion. It is otherwise, however, with a paper which occupies the prominency of a metropolitan journal, and one avowedly the organ of a great party. The *dictum* of such a one may form the staple for history, if suffered to pass unquestioned; and therefore it is that we feel constrained to arraign the statements of our neighbor, the Union, offener than we would wish. In its eagerness to censure the Administration it puts forth allegations of the most unfounded character, to which, nevertheless, the forgetfulness of many readers might allow some weight if they be not exposed. We hope, therefore, that the Editors will excuse us for so soon returning to them. Their paper of Thursday exhibits so flagrant a lapse of memory, that they must pardon us for exposing it. The truth of history and the character of some of our worthiest statesmen require the correction. The Union of Thursday contains the following allegations:

"Can it be that Mr. Clayton believes the American People have forgotten that it was the course of himself and his Federal Whig colleagues in Congress, sustaining the claim of Great Britain, that caused the 49th degree to be agreed on as the boundary."

"The story of Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan "*squatting*" down on 49 degrees, may do to tell to the marines. That the Federal Whigs in the Senate '*squatted*' with Mr. Pakenham on that parallel of latitude, and controlled the negotiation of that business to the injury of their own country, is a matter of history."

Is it possible that the Editors of the Union can believe these statements? Has their hostility to the Secretary of State obliterated from their minds the truth of transactions of such recent date? Do they forget that Mr. McLane, who was appointed Minister to England, in June, 1845, (long before the meeting of Congress,) carried out with him from President Polk authority "to adjust the question on the parallel of 49 degrees?" It is true this fact was not known at the time. It only became public after Mr. McLane's return from his mission. It is true that, while he was seeking "to adjust the question on the parallel of 49 degrees," the Union and all the partisans of the Administration were vaporing about "fifty four forty." But that does not alter the fact; and so from the speech of Mr. Clayton and his Whig colleagues in Congress caused the 49th degree to be agreed to," we do not believe that Mr. Clayton or Mr. Crittenden (the latter of whom prepared the joint resolution for notice to terminate the joint occupancy of the territory) uttered a word in debate on the question of the title at all. They confined themselves to other topics, and did not touch the merits of the title.

Equally unfounded is the allegation of the Union that the Secretary of State opposed the prosecution of the Mexican war. On the contrary, whatever opinions he, as a wise and conscientious patriot, entertained of the justice of the war, he did nothing to paralize the arm of the Government in its prosecution, but voted for every bill to grant men, money, or supplies, which was brought forward. We speak of the Secretary of State in particular, because the unfair blows of the Union are all aimed at that officer.

May we hope to see the Union retract its injurious injustice on these points.

VERMONT.—The Whig members of the Legislature, and other Whigs of this State, met in Convention at Montpelier, on the 17th, and chose the following gentlemen as the State Committee for the ensuing year:

A. P. Lyman, of Bennington, Chairman.
Justin S Morrill, of Strafford.
Daniel H. Ottson, of Burlington.
Portus Baxter, of Derby.
Orrin Smith, of Berlin.

The following resolution was offered, and, after some discussion, in which Hon. S. S. Phelps, Hon. Wm. Upham, and others, participated, was unanimously adopted:

"That as Whigs, as consistent and steadfast friends of the preponderance of Free Institutions in this Union, and of the spread of republicanism throughout the world, we hail with profound gratification the multiplying evidence of a desire on the part of the people of the province of Canada, to unite their political destinies with ours; we look for them our most cordial sympathy, and while we desire to do nothing inconsistent with the amicable relations that subsist between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, we have no hesitation in declaring that our hopes, our wishes, and our interests impel us to welcome with open arms, "the peaceful annexation" of the fertile and free territory and the intelligent population of Canada to the American Union."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The President and his Cabinet—Foreign Relations—Turkey, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1849.

In the Baltimore American of Saturday, there appeared a private letter, purporting to give remarks made by Gen. Taylor, in a private interview, expressing the strongest attachment for the members of his Cabinet, one and all. Whether the President has made use of the words attributed to him or not, I cannot say; but I do know that no President and Cabinet ever moved along more harmoniously in the discharge of official duties than the present. This is emphatically a working Cabinet. I venture to say that there are but few men in any sphere of life, who devote more time to their avocations, or who exhibit more persevering industry, or more unflagging zeal, than the secretaries of General Taylor in the administration of the Government. By their business habits, no less than by their eminent abilities and enlightened patriotism, do they commend themselves to the generous heart and sound judgment of the President, and they form an more prominent feature in his character than the tenacity with which he clings to his friends. I affirm, then, that politically, socially, every way, the President and Cabinet are knit together indissolubly, and will continue to be, up to the end of the term for which they are elected.

Certain gentlemen, who appear to be engaged in giving origin and currency to statements of an opposite character, are managing very clumsily. While their design is to operate with great secrecy, their movements are all visible, and from several points of observation.

The abuse which a "notorious morning paper" of New York is in the habit of pouring out upon the Cabinet, you have doubtlessly accounted for. I happen to know that in March last, the editor of that paper made application, by letter, presented by one of his correspondents, to Mr. Ewing, requesting that said paper be adopted as the only one through which the public should receive information as the Department might wish to publish, as a consideration for which, the administration was to be "sustained." Mr. Ewing disposed of the audacious proposition in a very summary way, and the correspondent vented his spleen in offensive paper. Since then, Mr. Ewing has been "praised by a scoundrel's hate."

Considerable solicitude is felt as to what special instructions, if any, our government will give Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Constantinople, in view of the aspect matters have assumed between Turkey and Russia. A gentleman very well informed assures me that the President will not depart in the least from our uniform policy of non intervention. He regards the demand of the Emperor in the same light in which it is regarded by the enlightened world, and applauds the firm stand taken by the Sublime Porte; but thinks the case should not form an exception to the rule of our conduct. The special instructions to Mr. Marsh, therefore, will be to abstain carefully from all interference with the matter.

Mr. Ewbank, the very accomplished Commissioner of Patents, will submit to Congress a report, which for ability and valuable information, will far surpass any similar production that ever emanated from that Bureau. It is understood that he will make some important suggestions for materially improving our patent laws, and encouraging the inventive genius of our countrymen.

Nothing from Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris, has as yet been made public. Z.

WHOLESALE ABSCONDING OF SLAVES FROM MARYLAND.—The Advertiser, published at Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Md., notices the announcement that a convention of slave holders is seriously talked of in this State, to devise means for stopping the constant absconding of slaves, and says—

"If some thing is not done, and that speedily too—there will be but few slaves remaining on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in a few years. They are running off almost daily. Four sets of mills offering rewards for runaway negroes were printed in last week. Col. Edward Loyd offers a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of two; James L. Bryan, Esq., offers $300 for one; Chas. Stevens, Esq., offers $200 for one; and Messrs. James and Franklin Bright offer the same for another, belonging to the estate of their father.

"We like to see slaves treated kindly by their masters, and would rejoice to see their privileges extended if it could be done without detriment to the master, but such a thing cannot be."

The Eastern Star says that three slaves belonging to Mrs. Tilghman, also went off from that neighborhood with Col. Loyd's, and adds:

"We learn that two others made their escape on Sunday night, from the Bayside, both of whom, however, were caught on Monday evening, and lodged in Easton jail. One of the runaways was a negro woman belonging to Col. John Tilghman, of Queen Anne's county."

PROF. LOCKE'S ELECTRO CHRONOGRAPH.—This instrument for the construction of which Congress appropriated to the ingenious inventor, at the last session, the sum of $10,000—is now completed.—So we learn from the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, where it was last Thursday, with part of the clock at work in it. That paper says:

"The case is of highly polished marble, from a neat design by Struthers, of Philadelphia, and the workmanship reflects much credit upon Mr. Duncomb, of this city, for the manner in which he has executed it.

"Prof. L. informs us that the instrument, in all its parts, has been the work of American citizens. Some of the electrical apparatus was made in Cincinnati, and other portions in Washington. The apparatus for the preliminary experiments was made by Messrs. Harper and Alexander, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Stroker, of New York. The clock and two electrical instruments were the work of Messrs. Howard and Davis, of Boston.—The instrument was ordered by government for the National Observatory at Washington city, and will be taken there on Saturday."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Canadian Politics—Removal of the Capital—Effect of the Measure, &c.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23, 1849.

The die is cast. Montreal is no longer the seat of Government of United Canada. How much longer there will be a Government of United Canada, at all, is now the question.

You will have learned, from the Western newspapers, which reach you earlier than my letters can, that His Excellency, after making the tour of some districts on Lake Erie, and the head of Lake Ontario, the most disaffected in 1837-8, and of course the most devoted to his present Administration, in which he was received tolerably well, with the exception of one two skirmishes near Brantford, and London, in which blood was shed, proceeded to Toronto, the principal town of Western Canada, and its former capital, before the union. At Toronto, the organ of his Administration in that part of the Province, the Globe positively asserted that the capital of the Government was to be located there, and strong private assurances were given to the same effect. This obtained him a tolerable reception. He was not absolutely pelted out of the place, and the hisses and groans were about equally divided with the cheers.

At the same time, the Minerva, the Government organ here, as positively asserting that the seat of Government was not moved; that the majority of the cabinet was against the measure, and I must confess I believe it, as I told you before, the French themselves at first did not.

At Toronto he was met by most of his Ministers and many Cabinet Councils were held. Of the results of these there came many contradictory reports, which I did to not pay any attention, knowing how easily such reports are got up and how little attention they deserve. Notwithstanding that it was known that he had taken a house there for a term of years, nobody believed here that was any thing but a trick, the French themselves believing at last, assurances so positive and repeated.

But yesterday there came positive information that the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto was decided on, and instructions to most of the officials to move hither forthwith, and they will depart thither in a few days by a steamer called by the auspicious name of the "Dawn."

This most important step has caused the greate est sensation here, especially among the officials, who with their families had made arrangements for a permanent residence here, many having bought, built or leased houses and made to it they are apprised that they will not be paid the expenses of moving, except authorized by a special vote of the Legislature.

What will be the result of this new step it is impossible to foresee. It might not be serious immediately, but it must eventually. It is, as I said before, a virtual dissolution of the Union—The French Canadians will never consent to go to Upper Canada, where everything is strange to them, and alien to their habits, and the British look upon them as foreigners; although, for the two or three years the parliament has to run, it is possible those actually in the house may assent in sufficient numbers for the sake of what they can make out in the time, in the shape of power and place—And, if the scheme of alternating with Quebec is carried out, besides the expense and inconvenience, the Upper Canada members, for the like reason, will be very adverse to coming down.—The British members also of the district below Kingston, will be equally averse to going to Toronto. If Canada is to be a United Province, Montreal must be the capital, in spite of all inconveniences, and in spite of the personal spleen of any Governor General.

The general opinion is, that the Cabinet is on the eve of disruption, and every one is asking a question which no one can answer—What next?

GOLD ON THE GILA.—We learn from a private letter, dated at Lagrange, Texas, October 12, that a company which started from that point for California in May last, had been heard from. The party had arrived at the Gila river, from which point they write that appearances indicate that gold is as abundant in that region as it is described to be on the Sacramento. The difficulty in procuring provisions from the settlement of Texas, which are the nearest sources of supply, made it impossible for them to stop to dig for the precious metal.

They write that parties taking that route for California should go in strong companies, as the number of Apache Indians which infest the way makes it dangerous for small ones to attempted it. Some small parties are said to have been cut off by them.

A number of respected persons about Lagrange, who had been driven away from that part of the country upon charges that they belonged to the abolitionists, have lately returned, after investigation had shown they were wrongfully accused.—It appears to have been a concerted scheme on the part of the depredators, that such of them as might be arrested should implicate the most deserving citizens, with a view to produce opposition to those who were endeavoring to rid the country of them. It is feared that they have so far succeeded in fomenting discords and suspicions through the community, that mischievous feuds will grow out of them.—*Republic.*

From the Commercial Advertiser.

How to Subdue a Vicious Horse.

The following fact occured yesterday. A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet, or any person to handle his feet, without a resort to every species of power and means to control him. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in the stocks, he afterwards thrown down and fettered; at another time one of our most experienced horse shoers was unable to manage him by the aid of as many hands as could approach. In an attempt to shoe the horse yesterday, he resisted all efforts, kicked a side every thing but an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This was his only defect; in all other respects he is agentle and peaceable docile, especially in harness. But this defect was just on the eve of consigning him to the plough, where he might work barefoot, when, by mere accident, an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico, was passing, and being made acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process:

He took a cord about the size of a common bed cord, tied it tightly on the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down, and the cord in its place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of the head and commanded him to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued and as gentle and obedient as a well trained dog, suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, and acting in all respects like an old stager. That simple string thus tied made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire.

The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimated that it is practised in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses. Be this as it may, he deserves the thanks of all owners of such horses, and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animals.

Hills against level Lands.

A correspondent of the Gardener's Chronicle says, "In a lecture on land surveying by a French professor on mathematics, at the college of Blois, the lecturer informed his audience that in the purchase of hilly or uneven land, its extent is estimated or measured, not according to the area of the surface, but according to the area of its horizontal base; because he added it is a well known fact in agriculture, that no more can be grown on a hill or slope than on a horizontal piece of land equal to the base. Now, as this 'well known fact' is not only not well known, but even strongly, though in my opinion absurdly disputed amongst many of our Yorkshire farmers, perhaps you will be kind enough to give it publicity in your next number. Perhaps of vines and other low or creeping plants, a greater crop may be grown on a slope than on a horizontal piece of land equal to its base but with regard to vertically growing plants, such as hay, grass, corn, or trees, it appears to me that the French professor was perfectly correct."

Draining of Farms.

To Jesse Dow, Esq., President of the N. York State Agricultural Society:

SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you ask me to state to you the result of my experience of the utility and expense of under draining farm lands, I have to observe, that it is a subject to which I have devoted some attention for the few years during which I have had an interest in agricultural pursuits, and my opinion of its great utility is confirmed by every successive day's observation.

I have applied under draining to twenty different fields, to the extent of more than two thousand rods, and compute the average cost at half a dollar per rod. The expense, however, is determined by the proximity of materials, and the economy with which the work is performed.

I am convinced the operative farmer, who performs his own labor, can effect similar improvements considerably less than I have stated.

In some instances, the state of my lands required an expenditure of at least $20 per acre in draining. In such cases the production was coarse unwholesome grasses, of little value, and tillage was quite out of the question. Twenty dollars per acre was the extent of the value of the land; whereas, after being effectually drained and cultivated these lands have produced Indian corn, oats, wheat and clover, in great luxuriance, paying an income on one hundred dollars the acre.

Every practical farmer is aware of the inconvenience and disadvantages attending the cultivation of fields, the different parts of which are so various as to preclude a uniform crop and uniformity of cultivation. Draining is the remedy for this.

As the improvement here treated of is of the most enduring nature, it would be unfair to charge the expenses attending it upon the product of a single year. My belief is, that I have been fully remunerated by the increased products of three years in all cases; and further, in nearly every field I have at the termination of the stone drains, durable supplies of water for animals, which in my estimation, fully compensate the whole expense incurred.

Upon the whole, I know of no subject, connected with agricultural improvements, of more importance than draining; and if these facts I have detailed at your request, should lead a single individual to experiment on this subject, I shall deem the hour occupied in the detail, fully compensated. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. DELAVAN.

Some days since we mentioned the fact of the barque Eureka being about to sail from Cleveland, Ohio, for San Francisco via the St Lawrence.—The Chicago Journal announces that the propeller Genesee Chief has been purchased for $18,000, by some gentlemen from Montreal, who are to despatch her to San Francisco the present autumn.

AN ABSCONDING STATE TREASURER IN THE MINES.—It will be recollected that Richard M. Graves, treasurer of Mississippi, was a defaulter to an immense amount. Where he is, or where he has been, nobody knew. But, behold a mystery! In a letter to the Yazoo Whig, by a young man in California, the writer says that on the last and highest placer on the Sacramento valley, in the guise of an Englishman, hoarding up gold, he found this same R. M. Graves! Graves said he was laying up money to pay his debts in Mississippi. It is hoped he is, and that Mississippi will recover part of the money. He was one of the originators and strong advocts of repudiation in Mississippi. *Cin. Atlas, 18th.*

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—Read the following certificate, and then doubt, if you can, the triumphant qualities possessed by this grand remedy:

CRANBERRY TP., VENANGO CO., December 21st, 1847.

Mr. Bleakely—Dear Sir, I take pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge which I purchased from you, has given me entire satisfaction. I gave to a child of mine one teaspoon full of it, and she passed 117 worms. The next morning I gave her a teaspoon full more, when she passed 113 more. The next morning I gave her the same quantity, and she passed 13 more. Yours, &c.,

ANDREW DOWNING.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. (oct27-d&wtw3

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.,

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

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—his TOOTHACHE CURE is FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. jal9

DENTIST. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-dlyn

☞ Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1852—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the *lowest rates.*

OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
ROBT. FINNEY, Sec'y. my3-d6m

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Peking Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS!

W. R. MURPHY, at north east corner of Fourth and Market sts, is now receiving his second supply for the season, and can offer inducements to buyers rarely to be met with. His assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

is very full, consisting of French Merinos, Cashmeres, Coburgs, Lyonese Cloths, super Printed French Cashmeres, at prices considerably lower than they could be bought early in the season. His stock of

LONG SHAWLS

is large, and embraces many of the beautiful styles now on exhibition at Franklin Institute, Philad'a.

BONNET AND NECK RIBBONS,

Of new and very handsome styles, Velvet Trimmings, &c.

SACKING FLANNELS,

Of various styles and qualities, plain and embroidered. Black Silk Laces, Needle Worked Collars and Cuffs, Bonnet Satins and Velvet Flowers, Caps and Feathers.

HANDSOME DRESS SILKS,

Of the newest styles, and at lower prices than usual, and rich changeable Silks and Satins, for Mantillas, &c., and a large assortment of

STAPLE AND HOUSEKEEPIN GOODS,

at lowest prices. And in the gentlemen's department will be found fresh

FRENCH BLACK AND FANCY COLD CLOTHS, Black Doeskins, Winter Vestings, Fancy Cassimeres, Undershirts and Drawers, Silk Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c

☞ Merchants are invited to visit the Wholesale Rooms, up stairs. oct30

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE, HEALTH, AND DISEASE by E. Johnson, M. D. "The path of nearly all who has been written on the prevention of Disease magh. he included under two heads, abstinence and exercise. Temperance and Exercise." Dr James Johnson.

WINDINGS OF THE RIVER OF LIFE in the development, Discipline, and Fruits of Faith, by G. Cheever, D D

DOMESTIC PORTRAITURE, or the successful application of Religious Principle in the education of a family, exemplified in the Memoirs of three of the deceased children of the Rev Leigh Richmond, with introductory remarks on Christian education. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth.

MILLINERY.

MADAME DONAFFON respectfully informs the ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city that she will open her winter Millinery on Tuesday, the 6th of November, at her fancy establisment, Market st, near Third. oct 30-2d

WANTED—A BOY, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, to attend in a Grocery Store—such who wants to learn the business and stay three years Good reference will be required. Enquire at this office.

PATTERNS—Patterns for Ladies' and Misses' Misses Dresses, Cloaks, and Mantels just received by F H EATON 62 Fourth street. oct30

BONNET TRIMMINGS—Ostrich and Mirebout Feathers, Cut and Uncut Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, Caps Blonds, Tarlton, Satinets, Fancy Crowns, and Tips. For sale wholesale and ret