THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Beaver County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SESSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. G. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN M'CLURKEY, Robinson.
JAMES PIPPS, Snowden.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER DOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLINN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

Prepare for the Election.

We publish to day the official proceedings of the Whig Executive Committee, containing the names of the Committee appointed for every election district in the country.

The duty of these district Committees is, to organize their Borough, Ward, or Townships so effectually as to secure a full Whig vote, and this will most certainly secure a Whig victory. The gentlemen composing them have been selected, we presume, in view of their peculiar qualifications for the work, their zeal in the cause, their disposition to make some little sacrifice of time to promote the success of the great principles on which our party is based. It is expected of them, therefore, that they will, each and every one, promptly and energetically attend to the duties of their appointment.

We would suggest that the Committee of each district be called together by the Chairman, as soon as convenient after he receives notice of the appointment. At this meeting, the work to be done could be divided among the different members of the Committee, and thus every thing be proceeded with in order and with effect.

It is hardly necessary for us to urge upon these committees the responsibility of their position, and the importance of their duties. The interests of Pennsylvania depend much upon the success of the Whig ticket, and that success depends in a considerable measure upon the activity and zeal of these Committees. Let every man act as energetically as the interests he represents demand, and we shall have no cause of complaint.

Some of the Locofoco Representatives from this State seem determined to see how far they can go in their subservience to their Southern masters. They not only surrender the great Pennsylvania principle of protection, to satisfy the chivalry of South Carolina and Texas, but they are eager to show their devotion by delivering up the slave who has escaped from the oppression of his master, and desires to breathe the air of freedom. For the Fugitive Slave Bill, we find the votes in the affirmative, of the following Pennsylvania Representatives to wit: Messrs. Dimmick Marsh, McLanahan, Robbins, and Ross—*all Locofocos*! Such is Pennsylvania Locofocoism.

Are the people of Allegheny county desirous of being misrepresented in this form. If they are not they will be careful not to vote for any Locofoco for Congress.

The Tariff Question.

The letter of "Junius," to day, gives a very satisfactory account of the proceedings of the House, on Saturday, in relation to the Tariff Question, which varies considerably from the Telegraphic report. Mr. Toombs' report was not adopted, but *rejected*. It is satisfactory to know this, although nothing more was done to advance the object aimed at by the friends of American industry. It is something to have the House acknowledge, by rejecting the Toombs resolution, that it is expedient to make some change in the present Tariff.

The most important vote, however, was on a resolution of Mr. Vinton, to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill changing, in effect, the ad valorem duties of the Tariff of '46, to specific rates. This resolution failed by a vote of ayes 93, noes 94. Had the resolution passed, it would have carried joy and comfort to thousands upon thousands of honest hard working Pennsylvanians, who are now suffering from the effects of the Tariff of '46 upon our home manufactures. How astonished will these men be to learn that this great Pennsylvania measure was lost by the direct vote in the negative of Pennsylvanian Representatives! This fact seems almost astounding, and will, if any thing can arouse the working men, *en masse*, to put down this Locofoco heresy at once and forever.

Who are these traitors, we hear them say, to Pennsylvania interests, and to the prosperity of home labor? Let their names be placed before the people for their consideration and stern condemnation. They are as follows:

JAMES X. M'CLANAHAN, of Cumberland.
JOB MANN, of Bedford.
MILO M. DIMMICK, of Northumberland.
THOMAS ROSS, of Lehigh.

These are the Pennsylvanians who joined themselves with the foes of American industry, and voted the destruction of Pennsylvania interests. They are all of them LOCOFOCOS, and call themselves *Democrats*, and belong to the so called Democratic party, which has lately fully enlisted under the banner of opposition to the protection of American industry.

If these men had voted in accordance with the old Democratic doctrine of Protection—a doctrine inculcated by every Democratic Governor, and by nearly every Democratic Legislature, from the days of the Revolution to the present moment, —the bill would have passed by *seven* majority!

We now ask, in all candor, of every artisan, mechanic, farmer, and operative in Pennsylvania, if the passage of a Bill by Congress to restore moderate specific duties to the Tariff law, by which the manufacturing interests of the country would have been resuscitated from their present forlorn condition, would not have given them joy! Would they not have felt a sense of security, a feeling of cheerfulness and hope for the future, to which they are now strangers? Your hearts all respond in the affirmative.

By what accency are you denied this pleasure—this surety for the comfort and happiness of your wives and children? By the agency of Locofoco ism! *Pennsylvania Locofocoism is the enemy of Pennsylvania interests*!—It has lingured itself with the cotton planters of the South, and with the British Iron Manufactures and Cotton Spinners abroad, to pursue a policy which is prostrating—to a great extent has prostrated—the interests of home labor; the prosperity of the farmers and working men of Pennsylvania. This agency caused the four representatives named above, to vote *against* Pennsylvania, and *for* the British manufacturer!

Every farmer, mechanic, and operative—every Pennsylvanian—who votes for the Locofoco ticket, votes against Protection, against the interests of home labor, against the welfare of Pennsylvania, and against their own welfare. They in effect say, that they prefer the prosperity of the Iron Manufacturer of Wales, and the Cotton Spinner of Manchester, to the welfare of the same interests at home, and that they prefer that the British agriculturist shall have a good, safe, and commodious home market, while our own farmers must be content with an uncertain, fluctuating foreign market, three thousand miles from home! These are tenths which cannot be gainsayed, and we ask every voter to ponder them carefully, and to act as wisdom and patriotism shall direct.

The census of Massillon, Ohio, has been completed, and it is found to contain 3,300 inhabitants. This is one of the flourishing Ohio towns through which our rail road passes.

THE NEW NEWGATE CALENDAR, or the Chronicles of Crime; being a complete series of Memoirs, Trials, and Anecdotes of all notorious characters who have outraged the laws of Great Britain, from the earliest period to the present time, including several curious cases never before published. By Camden Pelham, Esq of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. Embellished by engravings. To be completed in eight volumes. The first volume has been received, and is female by M. P. Morse, 65 Fourth Street.

Condition of the Cotton Manufactures

The New York Express condenses an article of a writer in the Boston Advertiser, who seems to understand the subject he discusses, and who declares there has been no profit realized from the manufacture of coarse cotton goods for the last twenty months. There would have been profits, he adds, if the raw cotton had been sold, and not manufactured. The rise in goods has been but three cents a pound, while the rise in cotton has been six. We quote from some of his statistics:

	Cost per pound.
Mid. fair cotton,	13 50
Waste, (net)	1 48
Labor,	3 50
General expenses,	2 08
Divided by 2.50 yds per pound.	20 86 } 7.45 cents cost per yard.

The nominal market price of these goods is now 7½ cents on 8 months credit; but in fact they can not be sold freely at 7½ cents, which, after deducting interest, guaranty, commissions, freight, and insurance, will be reduced to 6.85 cents, showing a difference of 60 100ths of a cent between their cost and the present value.

The product of a mill of 15 000 spindles (requiring $500,000 capital) should be 130 000 yards a week, or 3,250 000 yards for six months, on which, at the present prices, there must be a loss of $20,250. The drillings and shirtings will produce about the same result.

The writer declares that machinery, with the present prices of the raw material, cannot be worked to advantage; that the stock of goods on hand has never been larger; that one Company could be named which has on hand the whole production of seven months, and another with goods sufficient to clothe nine hundred yards of cloth, or thirteen thousand bales and worth nearly half a million of dollars.

Cotton has risen from five cents per year and the bale of cotton has risen from 20 to the cheapness of the raw material has not relieved operatives from the consumption cause. The Lowell Operatives, says the writer, have not received any permanent benefit from the late rise in cotton, the short crop, and the last crop having amounted goods are in the hands of a monopoly, city dealers, and country merchants. High prices also add to the embarrassment, and the vast over production of these coarse cotton goods at home. In the South, though the amount of machinery is still small, the increase has been very rapid during the last four years.

In the valley of the Mississippi there are 80,000 spindles, 50,000 of which are engaged on heavy sheetings, and the remainder upon No. 14 yarn. The Southern and Western mills consume 80,000 bales, or one ninth of the entire consumption of the country. In Massachusetts, since the depression in 1843, there has been, in the larger towns alone, an increase of 218,000 spindles for the manufacture of coarse cottons, nearly all of which are owned in Boston.

The writer declares that the only remedy for existing embarrassments is to stop production, and not to resume until there shall be some greater reduction in the price of cotton than either two or three cents a pound.

TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Bradford County Whig Convention has nominated John G. Adams, of Towanda, for Congress. The Bradford Reporter hoists the name of Hon. David Wilmot to the head of its columns, as the Locofoco candidate for Congress, and publishes an appeal "to the Democracy of the District," signed by the Bradford Conferees, in which they present the details of their meeting, and the causes of their disagreement with the Susquehanna Conferees, embracing their offers to drop Mr. Wilmot and support any Locofoco who would declare himself openly in favor of the Free Soil principles, the rejection of the offer, etc. They conclude by nominating Mr. Wilmot as the Locofoco candidate, and publish the proceedings of the Bradford and Tioga Conferees, who united.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following candidates for Congress have been nominated by their respective parties The next election takes place on the 8th of October next

District.	Whig.	Opposition.
I	*Joseph R Chandler.	
II	*Henry D Moore.	John Landry.
III	*John S Littell.	*John Robbins, Jr
VII.	*Thaddeus Stevens.	
XII	*John C Adams.	
XIII	James Armstrong.	*David Wilmot.
XIV	*Tom M Bingham.	James Lowry
XV	Daniel M Smyser.	John Cummings.
XVI	*John McCulloch.	
XVII	*Andrew J Ogle.	W H Kurtz
XVIII	*James X M'Clanahan	
XIX	*Thos Ross.	John L Dawson
XX	*John Allison.	John Strohecker.
XXI	Thomas M Howe.	Thomas J Power.
XXII	(do vacy) Harmar Denny.	John H Salisbury
XXIII	*John W Ficklin.	John B M'Cormick.
XXIII	John H Walker	Orlando B Carter.
XXIV	*Jacob Fry Jr.	*Alfred H Gilmore.

* Now Members.

The XIII and XXIV were in two of the districts created by the last census. The former gives Tuomey 7,715, Ogle 7,201, and Van Horne 5,[illegible] votes. The latter represented by Lowry and Cummings, 20,[illegible] Tuomey 7,500, Cass 7,[illegible] Van Horne 3,[illegible] votes. Democrats elected.

The Michigan Central Rail Road has been completed sooner in establishing its Western connections than it was expected it would be. The road was opened to Detroit two weeks ago, and it now is known that they have completed the line to Chicago, so that a passenger can now take the cars at Detroit in the morning and be in Chicago the next evening. The Western rail road connections are now perfected with as much ease as any other line. Within the last year the Indiana roads have raised over $[illegible]000,000 by loans, and within the past month the Central has obtained an additional loan of $1 000 000, the Milwaukie and Mississippi raised $250 000 and Chicago and Galena road $100 000. In addition to these loans, $2,000,000 railway stock has been taken for the enterprise of the West.

Cranberries.—A gentleman in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, who is largely engaged in the cultivation of this fruit, gets, it is said, one hundred and fifty to four hundred bushels per acre, from upland, and the berries raised by cultivation are two or three times as large as the wild fruit. Novelty and kind of soil will answer. The Newark Daily Advertiser has the following anecdote, respecting the first appearance of the cranberry in England

"We believe they had not the cranberry twenty years ago in England, for a gentleman of Boston, wishing to make an agreeable present to his friends in that country, sent him a barrel of them. Some months afterwards, a letter came acknowledging the donation with many thanks, but remarking, that owing to the length of the voyage, they had turned a little sour before arrival, but, well, sugar on them, they are tound quite palatable, in small quantities with tea. Another barrel was forwarded, of course, with directions to stew them with sugar. We infer, therefore, either cold or barrel being eaten raw, that it was then, whatever it may be now, a fruit unknown to Island agriculture."

Case of Geo. Hinton before the Commissioner of the charges preferred by Post Master Haskell of feloniously taking a mail bag from the stage on the 5th of August between Cleveland and Mt. Vernon, and embezzling funds from the mail on the 15th of August between Zanesville and Wheeling, has been his commitment to jail in default of bail demanded by the Commissioner in the sum of $15,000. The evidence was so conclusive on the second charge that his counsel did not see fit to make any defence.

General Hinton will be immediately removed to the jail of Franklin county, in custody of U. S. Marshal Jones, to await his trial in the U. S. District Court.

Great credit is due to Post Master Haskell as special agent of the P. O. Department, for his well directed, efficient and untiring efforts in ferreting out and bringing to justice the great mail depredator of the West.—*Cleveland Herald of Saturday.*

Arrival of the U. S. Ship Erie.—The U. S. store ship Erie, W. D Porter, Lieut. Commanding, arrived at this port this morning, from Constantinople. Among her passengers are Ammir Bey, Commissioner from the Sublime Porte to the U. S., and suite; John P. Brown, Esq Dragoman to the U. S. Legation, at Constantinople, Thos. N. Carr, Esq., late Consul General at Tangier; S. P. Carter, passed Midshipman, U. S. N., and E. P. Clark, from the Mediterranean Squadron; A. S. Green, late mate of the brig I. S. Goodhut, from Malta, and several distressed seamen put on board by American Consuls.—*N. York Courier, of Thursday.*

The Upas Tree.—A correspondent of the N. York Post, writing from on board the U.S. ship Plymouth, at Borneo, in the East Indies, says:

"Below Brunei is a real Upas tree, it is spoken of in Keppel's work. I send you a twig. It is a magnificent tree about two feet or more in diameter, and rising sixty feet without a branch; there it spreads with a dense green foliage. The trunk is smooth and of a dirty silvery color. Upon wounding it, a milky secretion exudes rapidly. I collected some for our cabinet. This is mixed with other juices, and used as a poison for arrows. Except when taken internally, or thrown into the circulation through a wound, I believe it is perfectly harmless. If it were not so, I should suffer, for you know how susceptible I am to vegetable poisons. I tried to get enough for a cane for you but could not. The only way we obtained the leaves was by shooting our guns into the lofty branches. The leaves, however, are some curiosity, for I doubt if there are any others in the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept., 14 1850.

The Charges against Mr. Ewing Dismissed—The Tariff and the Important Votes thereon to day.

There were two subjects before the House to day of more than ordinary interest. One, and the first in order, was the report upon the charges against Mr. Ewing, while Secretary of the Interior by the Richardson committee of investigation; the other was the Tariff. I have before alluded to the conclusions of the majority of the Richardson committee. They were that Mr. Ewing had paid $56,000 on an old Chickasaw claim, and upon the assignment of Hon. Wm. M. Gwinn, to Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs, in violation of law, and also that he had paid $32,000 to the administrators of Com. James Barron on an old revolutionary claim, in violation of law. Now my own private opinion is, let me say, after some examination of the evidence, that though the Chickasaw claim may have been just, as in favor of the Indians and against the United States, it was both unjust and fraudulent as a demand by Gwinn, and consequently should never have been paid to Gwinn's assignees. But there is no evidence to prove, nor is there any probability that the Secretary of the Interior knew anything which impugned the integrity of Gwinn's transactions with the Indians. The Barron claim, also, I believe was totally unfounded and unjust. I was compelled almost wholly of accumulated interest. But the claim turned upon a point of law, which point of law was decided in favor of the claimants by the proper officers, and carried the payment with it as a matter of course. Legally it was a just claim, morally it was a very bad one —a case of corruption against the Secretary of the Interior, for the charge was never made in any manner and manly manner in the House or out of it, so it could be met, was simply an omnibus charge of roguery; but I think that Mr. Ewing, Mr. Meredith, committed a very grave and serious error in referring cases involving three or four millions of public money, to the judgment of the Attorney General, and giving to his opinion the force of a judicial decision. Affairs of state are not to be adjusted on points of law, but on larger views of policy, justice, and expediency. However, this is a very general notion and opinion, let me revert to the action of the House.

Mr. Vinton, who lead the minority of the Committee, has combatted Richardson and his aids throughout, with an ability and industry with which they were unable to cope. The minority report is most powerful and unanswerable paper upon the legal questions involved, and has been sustained by the House at every point, and in the conclusing proceedings, which took place this morning. Mr. Vinton's substitute for the resolution of the majority simply declares that as they charged the late Secretary of the Interior with no crime, and only proposed to review and reverse decisions upon legal questions, affecting the rights of private persons, which had been made by the proper officers, therefore they ought not to be concurred in. And this substitute was carried—ayes 94, noes 84. And then the amended report was adopted, 93 to 90. And so ended the last of the investigations of this session.

I now come to a more important matter—the Tariff. I have kept your readers advised of all important intended and actual movements upon the vitally interesting question of protection. The adoption, in the Committee of Ways and Means, of a resolution adverse to any action whatever upon the Tariff question, during this Congress, was made known to your readers some weeks ago—I also stated the determination of the friends of protection to checkmate the movements of the free traders when they should render the report to the House, by proposing to instruct the Committee to prepare a bill so to modify, provided for the required changes in the present ruinous system.

To day Toombs presented the resolution in the shape of a report from the Ways and Means, presently remarking that when agreed on in committee he had supported it, but that a great change had taken place in the minds of the House and some in his own, and he should now be happy to vote against it. He referred to the settlement of the slavery questions.

Mr. Vinton at once moved to amend by a counter proposition instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report on Tuesday, at half past 11 o'clock, a bill declaring the true construction of the second section of the act of 1816, to be that the *ad valorem* duties of that act should be levied upon the average prices of the year of its passage, in the ports where the goods were entered, and providing that henceforth the duties should be so assessed. This proposition was simply this, in substance of Walker's foreign valuation, fixed upon the average market price of the year of its entry, during the year 1849, instead of the time one, and should be the same fixed price upon which to assess the duties on income, in fact, the *ad valorem* of the present, into statute and specific duties.

I now go on, when the yeas and nays will be taken, and I will analyze the important votes upon Mr. Vinton's motion. I will now give the results. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., moved to lay Mr. Vinton's amendment on the table. The motion failed—ayes 93, noes 93. The vote was then taken on Mr. Vinton's motion, and it was rejected—ayes 93, noes 93. Immediately after, the House refused to concur in the action of the Committee of Ways and Means on legislation was expedient or proper—ayes 91, noes 93, thus refusing to express any opinion one way or the other.

Mr. Fitz moved to reconsider, and proposed to refer the same appointment by the Speaker of a committee of seven members with power to adjourn over recess, and to inquire into the operation of the present Tariff, and to take all necessary testimony required by the nature of their duties. Or instead of Thompson, of Miss., this was laid upon the table—ayes 93, ayes 92.

On concluding my remarks on this topic, I will ask the attention of every Pennsylvanian who earns his bread by the sweat and toil of the mine, or the blast furnace, or the forge, or the rolling mill, and not by sitting on a cushioned seat three or four hours in each day for eight dollars and mileage, to the fact that James M. McLanahan, of Cumberland, J. B. Mann, of Bedford, Milo M. Dimmick, of Northampton, and Thomas Ross, of Lehigh, voted with the sworn foes of American industry, and against protection to home labor, on every division, to day. Let this fact be remembered against these men at the coming elections.

JUNIUS.

Steam Packets to Liverpool.—In our article yesterday relative to the proposed line of steamships between this city and Liverpool, there was a very slight, but fortunate or unfortunate, typographical error, where we were made to speak of the vessels as intended to accomplish the voyage in 17½ days. We wrote, and we meant, 12 days; that being the period for which the superior projectors of the line propose the ships shall be adapted.

We will now add that the time has arrived when the enterprise is not only capable of easy achievement, but when it has become absolutely necessary to our local interests and wants. We cannot longer safely do without it, and the sooner, therefore, that we provide the means of rapid and exceedingly regular communication with England, the better it will be for our business and prospective fortunes as a city.—*North Amer.*

Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart.—President Fillmore has been more than fortunate—he has been eminently successful—in his choice of a Secretary of the Interior. Alexander H. H. Stuart was, for several years, a leading member of the Virginia House of Delegates, from the sterling Whig county of Augusta, and was elected in 1841 to the ever memorable Twenty Seventh Congress, through which he served with distinguished ability. In the course of the debate on the tariff of 1842, he made one of the ablest, soundest, and most convincing speeches of the session, in favor of the protective policy, especially elucidating the benefits to our agriculture of creating adequate and steady home markets through the extension and diffusion of our manufactures. This speech elicited a pressing invitation to Mr. Stuart to deliver the annual address before our American Institute, at its ensuing Fair—a duty which he discharged with memorable ability and efficiency.—Though born and reared in Virginia, Mr. Stuart is truly National in his feelings and liberal in his views, holding in opposition to the received Virginia doctrine, that a river in Missouri, or a harbor on Lake Michigan is his country, and a just object of solicitude to the whole American people. Mr. Stuart is conservative in his frame of mind, and on that ground was left out of the Constitutional Convention just chosen, wherein a spirit of Radicalism has decided, and we think, auspicious sway. He never before failed of securing a majority of the suffrages of his vicinity, and was duly dropped from Congress in 1843 through the gerrymandering of his District by an adverse legislature, rendering it hopelessly Loco Foco. He is a man of solid judgment, liberal acquirements, and persevering industry. He has before him a Herculean task in bringing up the arrearages of the Home Department, probably now the most laborious of any, and requiring a familiar knowledge of our immense variety of laws, usages, decisions and facts relating to our judicial establishment, the census, &c., &c. Mr. Stuart will be fully equal to the responsibility laid upon him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MEETING OF THE WHIG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Executive Committee appointed by the Whig County Convention which assembled in June last, met at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 11th instant.

It was resolved, that the following named persons be requested to act in their respective Elective Districts in such way as may be by the Whig voters considered most effectual, in order to the polling of the entire Whig vote at the next general election.

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward.	Samuel Moore,
W Algeo,	C Ferguson,
Leopold Sahl,	Daniel Taylor,
W Gorman.	Thomas Hays,
Seth Barnes,	W G McCartney,
Wm Macky,	Edward Faser,
Daniel Haughey,	H Richardson,
George Humbert,	*Sixth Ward*
W S Haven,	Jared M Brush,
W Wilkinson,	Arthur M'Clelland,
M Brindle.	Emanuel Ecker,
Second Ward.	W Dawson,
Joshua Rhodes,	Thomas A Rowley,
W Mackey, Jr.,	D Armstrong,
W J Howard, Jr.,	H M Smith,
John H Davis,	John Scott,
John M'Kee,	G W Gardner,
George Wilson,	Jacob Fedder,
Wm Whittaker,	*Seventh Ward*
Isaac Jones,	George Gumbert,
Robert Hearne,	Robert Gallagher,
David M'Clelland.	James Reed,
Third Ward.	Robert Arthurs,
J W Lewis,	Samuel Wilson,
Wm McKee,	Adam Toner,
James Galbreath,	Henry Lyde,
W Spiane,	James Franklin,
W Buchannan.	Lewis Cook,
James Moutooth,	Lewis Roll,
J Lowrey,	*Eighth Ward*
J McMasters,	Henry Stemple,
W Mackey, Sr.,	Joseph Baines,
Joseph M'Colleugh,	S W Caskey.
Fourth Ward.	
John Meltwain,	
Robert McCutcheon,	
Alexander Speer,	
George Hay Earl,	
Valentine Fehl,	
Benjamin Trimble,	
J Yeager,	
H Haas.	
W M Murray,	
W McCandless,	
Fifth Ward	
Joseph Ray,	
George Hamilton,	
W Satch,	

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward.	*Third Ward.*
A Lamont.	A C Alexander,
A Woodhouse,	R M'Quistion,
Robt Agnew,	John Eagle,
D W Smith,	Wm Murdock,
Wm Edgar,	James Miller,
Hugh Carson,	Peter Herself,
Wm C Stockton,	H Behaven,
Wm Feets,	John Damer,
C Lamb,	H Campbell,
M Jenkins.	D. John Dickson.
Second Ward.	*Fourth Ward.*
John Blair,	James Reynolds,
John Warnock,	John Marshall,
J B Smith,	J Geisler,
D B Moore,	Gasper Gang,
Jacob Gever,	James Rhind,
R H Davis,	E Derby,
Wm Butler,	J Patterson,
S Melville,	Leonard Walters,
Jas Mondoe,	J Porter,
Jos Irwin.	J B Darsell.

BOROUGHS.

Manchester.	*West Elizabeth.*
Wm Fisher,	Wm Youdan,
W H Phelps,	Isaac Hammitt,
Geo Reynolds,	F Biggs,
Wm Wilson,	E Peters.
John Downing,	*M'Keesport.*
Henry McCune,	John Deavo,
David Luther,	Thos. Penny.
Wm Hurst,	D. Lange,
Wm A Marderis,	H G Rowland,
John E Parker.	Dr Hoey.
Birmingham.	*South Pittsburgh.*
R P Pearson.	John Evans,
Alex M'Clain,	John Beck,
John Shannan,	Thos Gorman,
Thos O'Conner,	Wm Richards,
Francis Punkett,	John Forsyth,
Moses Eaton,	Chas Wallace,
Adam Koughs,	Moses Grey,
J B Monnam,	Jos Watt,
Wm G Brown,	Wm Young,
John S Reid.	Samuel Hamilton.
Duquesne.	*Tarentum.*
John Caldwell,	J S Porter,
S Jackson.	Captain Reed,
John Graff,	J Abern,
Andrew Fleming,	H Hershberger.
John Morrison,	*Elizabeth.*
David Crow.	David Sarvert,
Lawrenceville.	C F Shugert,
Dr. James Robinson,	Dr. J E Shaffer,
Joseph Riley,	James Milliken,
M Brabenhal,	*Salzburgh.*
James T McClure,	J. C Corbstock,
Y Wainwright,	M Lewis,
Thomas Black	Wm Miller,
Joseph Decker,	Geo Cook,
	Wm Garner,
Kearsarge.	*Shaler.*
Peter Bates,	Wilson Shannon,
George Reval,	David Byron,
Thos Barclay,	M. Wise,
Wm Carson,	John Miller,
A H Lyon,	H C Brown,
Chas G Smith.	*The Birthplace of Richard Mentzer, Jr. Mag.!*
Finella.	Wm Buckle,
John Kearns,	Wm Gray,
D R. Coon,	L Baston.
Daniel Negley,	*East Deer.*
David Irwin,	S Miller,
L Sharp,	Allen Gray,
Jas Gray,	E Miller.
John Stewart.	Jo. Peterson,
Wilkins.	Wm McGeary,
C Spinvey,	D P Iarersoll.
Daniel Kuertz,	*Indiana.*
P Parchmont,	Robt. McFerson,
H Challan,	Jonas Wilson,
Patton Logan.	J Hindman,
Jas M-Math,	J Spear, jr
H D King.	*Robinson.*
Patton.	E J Banks,
Col Carothers,	D L Anderson,
Thos McMasters,	Jas Edmundson,
Joel Munroe,	S Marks.
Jno Morrison	*Snowden.*
Versailles.	H Hutz,
Wm Shaw,	J Miller.
Wm J Morrison,	H McElhenny,
John J Muse,	Wm Wilson.
Wm Carson.	*Baldwin.*
Mifflin.	Dr Cochrane,
John Willock,	Melcher Varner,
D Calhoun,	Wm McKee,
J K Sanderson.	Wm Wilson,
Jefferson.	Capt. Hamilton.
Joseph Wilson,	*Upper St. Clair.*
Amos Pearce,	Wm Nixon,
Henry Hatch.	John Wilson
H Kennedy.	David Phillips,
Fall.	John G Gillan,
Wm Magill,	Jas V Rowland.
Wm Wylie,	*Lower St. Clair.*
E P Jones,	Moses Chess,
Willis Booth.	Mathew Hughes,
Elizabeth.	Hugh Walkinshaw,
Robt Hilson,	John Shibley,
Benj Conrass,	Wm Grace.
David Wilson,	*South Fayette.*
B Wall,	David Gilmore,
Col Wm Douglass.	John McEwan,
Otto.	John Boyce,
P A Wey.	Goodman Coulter,
Dr. Wm Woods,	John Gregg.
Francis Duff,	*North Fayette.*
John Means,	Jas Vincent,
E Pinkerton.	B A Mavey,
Franklin.	Jas McEwan,
George Neely,	Jno Logan,
Andrew Rozenstul,	A McBride.
John Riley,	*Findlay.*
Courtney Means,	John Wilson,
Samuel Means.	Robt McLaren,
Pine.	Francis Hood,
James Pearce,	Dr Wilson,
A McCord,	Samuel Meaner.
John Bennett,	*Moon.*
Wm Peebles,	Hugh McCamick,
Jos Rigly.	Benj Meaner,
Ross.	Jas Scott,
Thos Chess,	Wm Gray.
Andrew Buchannan,	Robt Simson.
A Hilands,	*Robinson.*
A Watson,	E J Brook,
Major John Brown,	D L Anderson,
John McKnight.	Jno Edmunson.

The Executive Committee need scarcely say to the Whigs of Allegheny County, that in order to the triumphant success of our whole Whig ticket, all that is required, is that the Whig vote may be polled—We have a large majority in the County, and the Committee hope that the majority of former years will be increased, or, at all events, no diminished. A full, candid, and free interchange of opinion, between the different members of the Executive Committee, which is composed of Whigs from every Election District in the County assures us, that the Whigs will do their duty. At the October election the people are authorized to vote on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, which proposes that the Judiciary shall hereafter be elective.

The State officers of Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General, are also to be elected. These important offices it is believed will bring out a large vote. The Whigs have their regularly nominated candidates for the State as well as the County offices. Our candidates are all honest and capable men, and it is only necessary that the Whig activity and vigilance of former years should be used in order to give our whole ticket the old fashioned majority.

It was, on motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Whig papers of the county.

GEORGE DARSIE, Chairman Ex. Com.

SAMUEL PALMER, ALFRED W. MARKS } *Sec's.*

Maine.—We regret that Mr. Fessenden loses his election to Congress in the Cumberland district by only 37 plurality. A little extra effort would have given him the District. In the next, as in the present Congress, there will be two Whigs and five Loco Focos.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Great Industrial Exhibition.

The following is an extract of a recent letter from an American gentleman now in London to his correspondent in this city:

LONDON, Aug. 20, 1850.

My Dear Sir—I address you again to urge you, and through you the whole country, to exert itself to be creditably represented at the coming exhibition here. I have just had an interview with Mr. Lawrence, our Minister, who assures me that he has learned from many European countries that they will be fully represented here, and he expresses the hope that we shall in no way fail, when we have such ample materials for advantageous display. Such a failure would occasion a mortification that every American abroad would deeply feel. I have been into the workshops here and on the continent, and, without detracting from them in the least, I unhesitatingly say we have nothing to fear in the competition with any of them in displaying our edge tools, agricultural implements, or labor saving machinery generally. We hope to see the enlightened American public cast off all unworthy prejudices and jealousies that would tend to make us lock up and secrete our improvements. Such a course is unworthy of our enterprise, and we should be among the first to throw off the veil of mystery that has been drawn around the manufactories of nations, and especially to Great Britain herself, who *now* throws the door open to fair competition. We have many things that we may well be proud of, as manufactured articles that should, by all means, have their representatives here; such, for instance, as our axes, drawing knives, plane, and other edge tools, the handles and docks for them, and other articles in wood, scythe snathes, rakes, ploughs, and other agricultural implements; in these we can fully compete with our European neighbors. In guns and every description of firearms we need fear no rivals. Will not some of our accurate mechanics send out some of our exact rifles, to show their superiority? and with them some of their inimitable revolvers? Everpointed pencils, and especially gold pens, can be sent with perfect confidence. I should be glad to see specimens of carpeting from our power looms, together with cotton prints and figured goods; we can show broadcloths and cassimeres, and shall not be obliged to plead their recent introduction into the country, but may proudly stand on a level with the oldest nations. Another class of productions in which we stand pre-eminent is labor saving machinery. Will our countrymen let this opportunity pass without showing to Europe our vast strides in advance of the world in this department? The Exhibition would be incomplete if we had not a card machine here, and did not claim for its inventor's name the honor it so richly deserves. The cotton gin also will be of infinite interest, and should be accompanied with plenty of the raw material to show its operation. The shoe last and gun stock machines must be represented, the pin and hook and eye machine, with a host of others. Apparatus for pressed glass, and specimens of glassware should be sent, especially of the commoner kind, and a host of others which your extended knowledge will readily supply.

We must have a full display of the mineral kingdom, from the gold of California and of our Atlantic States to the lead of Missouri and Wisconsin. Send specimens of wheat, corn, flax, cane, and hemp, though not least, cotton, together with flour, sugar, and tobacco. We should be proud to see the steam engine and the printing press, on the latest and most improved principle—send them as soon as can no where else be seen. Our merchants should give us specimens of their shop tools, in which they have no rivals any more than in our mineral riches.

I have a greater confidence every day in the ability of my countrymen. Let them fairly put their shoulders to the wheel and they will know no such thing as fail. But what is done must be done quickly. You have no time to lose. Let nothing be sent before January; but it will perhaps be better to have a place or places of deposit in some of your principal ports for the articles to be sent, and when collected to ship as much as possible in one vessel. This is recommended by the British Commissioners.

Yours truly.

Indiana and Ohio Banks.—In portions of Ohio and Indiana there are complaints of the scarcity of money to carry on the business operations of the season, now larger than usual from abundant crops. The Banks in Indiana charge the cause of this to the operations of certain associated Banks in Ohio, particularly those in the city of Cincinnati. Under pretence of reducing the rates of exchange on this city, the banks in Cincinnati, together with a portion of the country banks of Ohio, entered into an arrangement early this year by which they agreed to keep on deposit with the Ohio Insurance and Trust Company, New York, funds to an amount sufficient to redeem their respective circulation in exchange on New York at one half of one per cent. premium. The course of trade and exchange with the greater number of the branches of the State Bank of Indiana not being with Cincinnati, they declined coming into the arrangement, as they were urged to do by the association, being at all times willing to redeem their notes at their counters with coin at par, or exchange from ¼ to 1 prem., being about the cost of transporting coin to New York. A consequence of this refusal was a war of extermination on the part of the associated Ohio Banks against the branches of the State Bank of Indiana. Their circulation has been industriously gathered up and returned on them for coin, by the association, to the amount of half a million of dollars, in a short space of time, creating a bad state of feeling between the parties concerned, and relative to measures on the part of the State Bank of Indiana, in consequence, in some instances, they are compelled to redeem, weekly, their discounts, at a time when money is greatly needed, and keeping in their funds for fear of their being immediately returned for coin. The Indiana Banks think the course pursued by the Association was to make them tributary to Cincinnati for the benefit of the banks of that city, by forcing a redemption of their circulation, instead of their own counters. The effects of these movements, we learn, have been injurious to the business operations of the country particularly interested, whose capital is scarce and so much in demand. We believe no banks in the West are more solvent or better managed than those of Indiana.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE JENNY LIND PRIZE SONG.

GREETING TO AMERICA.

WORDS BY BAYARD TAYLOR—MUSIC BY JULES BENEDICT.

I greet, with a bold heart, the Land of the West,
Whose Banner of Stars o'er a world is unrolled;
Whose empire o'ershadows Atlantic's wide breast,
And opens to the sunset its gateway of gold!
The land of the mountain, the land of the lake,
And rivers that roll in magnificent tide—
Where the souls of the mighty from slumber awake
And hallow the soil for whose freedom they died.

Thou Cradle of Empire! though wide be the foam
That severs the land