THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO
PITTSBURGH
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1850

**DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET**

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY SNYDER,
of Jefferson 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. HIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLURKIN, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANIGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLINN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

## BRITISH IRON FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

### The Effects of Locofocoism upon American Industry.

The *Baltimore American*, of last Thursday, contains the following item of intelligence:

"Singular as the fact may seem, it is nevertheless true, that a business house in this city is now shipping to Pittsburgh, by the Tide Water Canal, a parcel of *Scotch Pig Iron for a Foundry in that Borough*. What will the opponents of the proposed modification of the present Tariff say to proposals to bring British Iron finds its way into Pennsylvania foundries, will any one pretend to deny that the home manufacture must be broken up unless the Tariff is amended?"

What will our Furnace men say to this—the colliers, teamsters, laborers, farmers, and hundreds of others whose living and consequent happiness depend more or less upon the prosperity of the immense iron regions of this State. British Pig Iron, under the Locofoco Tariff of '46, displaces American iron, even in the capital of the Iron State. Here is an exemplification of the tender mercies of Pennsylvania Democracy for the workingmen of the country for you!

What is to be done? Shall Pennsylvania sit down in ignoble bondage to Great Britain? Shall the inexhaustible mines of our mountains and hills remain forever unexplored? Shall the fires of our furnaces remain forever put out? Shall all the wealth of the country be transported to the workshops of Europe, to pay for goods which thousands of our hands are ready to make at home? What shall be done to restore Pennsylvania to her former high position? There is only one way, and that will be effectual; that is to *defeat the Locofoco party at the ballot box*. There is no other mode of redress. That party has sold itself to support the British interest of Anti-Protection to American Industry. If it had not been for the votes of that party in Congress, at this session, we should now have had a modified tariff which would have let in free on every dollar's worth of British iron. Locofocoism prevented this, and Locofocoism must be put down, or there is no hope of a better state of things in the future. If the laborers and farmers of Pennsylvania repudiate Locofocoism at the coming election, the next session of Congress will do us justice. If they do not this help in our power, Congress will do nothing for them. The whole question is in the hands of those most interested. Let them see to it, and remember when they go to the ballot box, on the second Tuesday of October, that if they are Americans at heart, and prefer the prosperity of American labor more than that of British, they will vote the Whig ticket.

### The Tariff—A Word to Voters.

The following remarks, from the *New York Tribune*, are worthy of the attention of every Pennsylvania voter. Is it not high time that we, as Pennsylvanians, who are so largely interested in the protection of American industry, should assert our rights and privileges at the ballot box, and cast our votes for no man who will not pledge himself to stand up for our interests? Is it not a burning shame that this country should be crest ing a vast debt to British capitalists and manufacturers, for articles which we could as easily manufacture at home, and thus give employment to thousands of our citizens, and create a vast market for the surplus productions of our farmers—Voters, read, ponder, and inwardly digest the following remarks, and then vote as Patriots and Pennsylvanians ought to vote under such circumstances, for Whig candidates.

WHAT IS SOUGHT TO BE EFFECTED BY A CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.—We are this year importing no less than One Hundred Millions of Dollars' worth of Metals, Wares, and Fabrics from Europe. A part of these are paid for with Cotton and Tobacco; another portion with Grain, Flour, Meat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c., while a very large portion we are not paying for at all, but running it debt in the shape of Public Stocks, Railroad Bonds, and Mercantile Balances. We estimate that at the close of 1850, the Country will be in debt to Europe by not less than fifty millions of dollars more than it was on the 1st of January last.

All this large amount, we deeply feel, is a dead loss to the country through mistaken policy and perverse legislation. Had the Tariff of 1842 been permitted to stand, we should have produced this year all we have n w done—about I have can a stripped quite as many buildings, as many miles of railroad, cleared as much land, dug as much gold, &c., yet not incurred one dollar of foreign debt. A great deal of labor which has stood idle, or wandered in search of something to do would have been well employed to producing a large portion of the iron, wares and fabrics we have so profusely imported, while many millions wasted in irrational transportation would have been absolutely saved. Millions on millions are now annually wasted in transporting the food and wool of the West to Europe, (a process inevitably, though inwardly exhausting our soil and element of production, which once gone, can never be adequately restored,) and bringing back fabrics which the same labor with the same capital, when the same Europe might produce them at home, and save enormous sums now sunk in the double transportation. It is only the start allowed to British fabrics—the command of the avenues of access to their consumers possessed by their producers—the common prejudice in favor of the long established in preference to the first crude attempts of a young rival—that give Europe their mastery on this continent. We can make, do make, many important articles better and cheaper than the English, and yet can hardly force a sale for them at a lower price, because of the popular presumption that British fabrics are more tasteful or durable, their colors faster or something of the sort.

A hardware house in Philadelphia, which formerly sold "wagon boxes" (for axles) of European manufacture at length became convinced that this American were better, and undertook to introduce them. But it was not so easy to convince their customers, and their customers' customers, and they were finally driven by experience to the truth of leaving their American box exposed to the atmosphere until they became rusty and old looking, when they were readily bought as English, and gave ample satisfaction. It is the same in almost every department of manufacture.

If our home market could only be secured to home labor, many articles which can only be made here at a loss, would be afforded cheaper than they now are, yet manufactured at a profit. Regularity and extent of demand would insure and justify production at rates now impossible. Even iron, which is more simply embodied labor than almost any other article, would inevitably be cheapened by the improvements, facilities, discoveries, which an expanded market for our home product would be sure to call forth. Give us ten years of adequate and assured protection for iron, and if the country is not supplied at less cost at the close of the period than it now is, the Free Traders shall be welcome to cast us into the hottest furnace.

All that we desire by protection is the employment of our own labor in the manner most advantageous to the laborers, and thus to the whole community. The free trade system, with its needless complications of trade and wasteful transportations of products, is a system of misapplication, untruth and depression. It is exhausting our soil, dooming labor to idleness, and loading the country with debt. When its champions attempt to compare the importation of iron and fabrics from England which the same labor might produce on our own soil with the purchase of peaches and apples by this city from New Jersey, they manifest a contempt for the public understanding as well as an ignorance of the grounds of protection which precludes reply.

"But manufactures are now more profitable than other pursuits" is their common resource.—Well, gentlemen, if you *believe* this why don't you act up to it, and thus settle the whole matter? All we ask is that the metals, wares, and fabrics we need, and of which the elements are abundant and accessible among us, shall be produced here by American labor at American wages, instead of being in good part imported. Protectionists say this cannot be done under the present Tariff; our importations and custom house returns abundantly show that it is not. But there is no obstacle, no objection in the world, to your doing it, and if you believe what you say, there is no reason why you should not. You can buy ore beds, water privileges, furnaces, factories, &c., dirt cheap and you can build, if you prefer that to buying. If you will only combine and set to work the skilled labor now idle or working employment—if you will only produce under your own tariff the metals and fabrics required for our country's consumption and now so profusely imported, we will join you in opposing any change. As yet the tariff is high enough for us which just gives the Government its adequate revenue and secures to American labor employment at fair wages to the extent of supplying American wants. Just provide for the home production of those wares and fabrics which nature has not forbidden us to make for ourselves, and we ask no more. Ought we to be content with less?

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette*

## A BOMB IN THE LOCOFOCO CAMP.

### DUPLICITY AND DECEPTION EXPOSED.

MR. EDITOR—The hypocritical cant of Lecky Harper about Locofoco love for "workingmen", "the toiling millions", "hard fisted yeomanry" and "the rights of labor", has become so disgusting since James Salisbury has been nominated, as a candidate for Congress, that an exposition of the cheat and fraud has become proper and necessary. None can *profess* more and *feel* less than the pie bald editor of the Post. That Lecky Harper has a great love for the British laboring man no one can deny, who has read his eulogies upon the British Tariff of 1846. For this, however, we may be excused, as he was once a subject of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but now that he is a regularly naturalized citizen of the United States, he should forget his early attachment for the British laborer, and evince some little sympathy for the American operative.

Lecky Harper and James Salisbury are both advocates of the British Tariff of 1846. They both give a preference to British labor over American labor, and they both, with a dupicity unequalled, *profess* a particular regard for our own mechanics and artizans.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated at Philadelphia, Sept. 2d, 1850, together with the appeal of Lecky Harper to the "fellow workingmen" of Mr. Salisbury:

From the Morning Post, of Sept 13 1850.

"THE WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE.

"I will say a few words in regard to Mr. Salisbury's character for integrity. A long time ago, (I think in 1834) he commenced business for himself, but in 1837 or 1839 when so many persons yielded to the pressure caused by the Bank suspension, he failed. HE WAS PAID OFF EVERY DEBT HE EVER CONTRACTED—SATISFIED EVERY CREDITOR. How many men who fail in business do this? I have no hopes of Salisbury's election, but should he receive a heavy vote, it will attest the sincerity of those workingmen who are continually prating about the 'rights of labor.'"

The Post then remarks:

"We ask *careful* reading of the above extract by the *working men* of this county—his (Mr. Salisbury's) hope is in his fellow working men."

We now give an extract from a deed of assignment from James Salisbury to James Patrick and Thomas Blackmore, his assignees, dated the 21th November, 1837, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Book 21 E., page 457, wherein the assignees were ordered to pay the debts of the said Salisbury, in the following order:

"FIRSTLY—They shall pay to William Gallagher the sum of eleven hundred ($1100) dollars borrowed money.

"SECONDLY—They shall pay *to the Burgess and Town Counsel of the Borough of Birmingham the sum of* $1000—to Wm. Patrick the amount of his claim—to James Patrick the amount of his claim for work and labor done—*They shall also pay to the Glass Blowers, Hands, Laborers, and all persons which were in the service and employment of the said James Salisbury, (Keeping Peter Grubber,)* the amount respectively due to each of them—also to Thomas Blackmore the amount of his account against said Salisbury.

"THIRDLY—They shall pay to John Gallagher the sum of $300 borrowed money.

"FOURTHLY—Creditors generally to be paid."

Now Mr. Editor what does this assignment show—

1st—That William Gallagher (who is said to be a brother in law of Mr. Salisbury) was placed in the *first* class as a preferred creditor.

2nd—That after said William Gallagher should receive his debt of $1100, that then (what love for the laboring men!) not a Bank Corporation, but the *Corporation of the Burough of Birmingham*—Wm. and James Patrick, the Glass Blowers, Hands, and Laborers" and Thomas Blackmore were to be next paid—excepting always, however, poor "Peter Gruber." If Mr. Salisbury had such an extraordinary love for the Workingmen, why did he not order that they should be paid *first*? Why put them on a level with a *Corporation*, and such men as *Thomas Blackmore* (who is known to be wealthy) and the Patricks?

3rd—The assignment shows (even if the laborers had been paid the full amount due them) that Mr Salisbury *intended* that they should be postponed, or why put them in the *second*, instead of the first class where they should have been placed?

4th—The papers on file in the Prothonotary's office show by an Judicial report that the laboring men received a pro rata share of 48 per cent, being less than one half of the amount due them

In conclusion, I would remark that I do no fault with Mr. Salisbury for having failed—thousands of honest, worthy men have failed before him—but I must and will protest against the efforts of political demagogues to palm him off upon the people as the especial friend of the working man. I am willing to allow him all the credit that is entitled to from the feels, but I do not think it proper for his friends to misrepresent. He has not paid his debts or "satisfied his creditors", as has been falsely represented by the Post. On the contrary, hundreds and thousands remain unpaid at this very time. PLAIN TRUTH.

CUNARD STEAMERS.—Several of the New York papers contain letters from E. Cunard, J. and Captain Judkins, in reply to statements made by Rev. Mr. Beecher in reference to certain religious restrictions enforced on board of the Cunard steamers. We give an extract below (from the Christian Advocate and Journal) of a communication by Prof. McClintoch, a ripe scholar well known in this community, who was, it seems, a passenger on the Asia, with Mr. Beecher. He crossed to Europe in the steamer Washington, and gives a contrast of the comforts of that boat compared with the Asia. We have room only for the following, which, it will be seen, confirms Mr. Beecher's statements.

On board the Washington we had religious services, with a sermon, on each Sunday, to which the passengers, with few exceptions, gave respectful attention; nor did I learn that any were offended by the use of the canon for such a purpose. In returning we had no less than *nine* clergymen of different denominations in the Asia. On the first Sunday out Capt Judkins received a message that he could be had from one of the ministers, in the saloon. He replied very politely that if there was any minister of the Church of England or of the American Episcopal Church on board, he could be invited to officiate; but that according to his orders, none other could be asked to preach on board his ship.

He distinctly placed the responsibility of this procedure upon the company, whose orders, he said, were imperative. Accordingly, on the first Sunday out, he read the Church of England service himself to the crew, and such of the passengers as chose to attend in the saloon. But on the second Sunday, a minister of the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) preached, with the consent of Mr. Cunard, the Chief agent of the line, who happened to be on board.—Though all the passengers were invited to hear, yet they man had been asked to preach, some little curiosity naturally arose to know what had become of the "imperative rule," and one of the company mentioned this subject to Mr. Cunard, hinting, in a very courteous way, that so h a course of proscription, offending as it inevitably must, the religious feelings of a large proportion of the American passengers, was bad policy for the Cunard line.

The reply was clothed in language that I do not care to repeat, but its substance was, that the Americans might "stay away," as they would as soon as they were satisfied with their own steamers—Mr. Cunard after wards spoke with me upon the subject, and although he expressed regret for the profane language that fell from his lips in his "vexatement," I do him no injustice in saying that he talk showed that he was determined to yield nothing to the feelings of his American patrons.

When it is remembered that perhaps three fourths of all the passengers by the Cunard steamers, from the beginning, have been Americans, the reasonableness of this course may be better appreciated.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans editors have papers from the city of Mexico to the 24th August, which furnishe the following items of intelligence:

The Trait d'Union of the 17th ultimo says that the arrival of Sr de la Rosa, who is expected every day, will reanimate his partizans, who were somewhat disconcerted by the opposition and rivalry of Arista. It was rumored that Gonzales de la Vega would be appointed to fill the place of De la Rosa during his absence from this country.

The report of the Finance Committee has been adopted by Congress. This authorizes Payno, the Minister of the Treasury, to negotiate a loan of $500,000 on the remainder of the American indemnity, and the previous loan of $200,000 was ratified.

The Siglo announces an important postal arrangement, by which correspondence for India, California, &c., is to be transmitted through Mexico. The Government, in return for the grant of the right of way, is to receive a portion of the profits. The same paper says that important privileges have been granted to the line of steamers proposed to be established to run between New Orleans and one of the Mexican ports.

The cholera made awful ravages in the city of Mexico from May 17 to August 12—there were 16,506 cases, and 7,801 deaths. On the 24th of June there were 298 deaths. In Guadalajara, from July 10 to August 12, there were 2,125 cases and 959 deaths. At Puebla the disease had disappeared; at Vera Cruz it was declining, and at Orizaba it was increasing.

## FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1850.

**The Tariff—Unfavorable result—Who is responsible?—Disunion movement in Georgia—Public Lands**

I regret to state that the last effort for the modification of the tariff which we can expect to make with reasonable hopes of success, during this session, has failed. This morning a good opportunity for a final effort for the restoration of protective duties for the benefit of the most suffering industrial interests of the country, was presented in the situation of the bill for the regulation of reciprocal trade with Canada. It was a bill to which an amendment respecting the tariff, would manifestly be in order. It was, therefore, by a strong vote reconsidered, and Mr Grinnell, of Massachusetts, moved to refer it with instructions to the Committee of the Whole. The proposed instructions were to the effect that the Committee append Mr. Ashmun's short bill relating to the tariff, which I described the other day, as providing for home valuations and specific duties, instead of *ad valorem*, on whatever price the importer chooses to set upon his goods; and should forthwith report the same to the House. This motion the Democratic free trade Speaker, Cobb, decided to be out of order, upon the ground that it was not germane to the pending bill; Mr. Ashmun took an appeal from this palpably erroneous decision, but the House sustained the Speaker—ayes 101, noes 85—majority in favor of the decision against any change in the tariff at this session, sixteen. This was purely a vote against protection, for the excuse that the Speaker's decision, upon the point of order, had any thing to do with the vote, was simply a pretence. The people of Pennsylvania will be called upon a fortnight hence to decide upon the fate of the men and the party to whom unquestionably is attributable this disastrous result.

We have received here, to day, the copy of Gov. Towns' proclamation for the assembling of a State Convention in Georgia. Under the circumstances nothing more nor less can be intended by such a movement than secession. A serious attempt in that direction will probably be made. In a similar state of things, eighteen years ago, General Jackson promptly sent the army and navy to punish any open movement against the supremacy of the General Government, and threatened to hang the leaders, "under the second section." The threats of that stern old warrior were quite sufficient to quell the spirit of the chivalry. But on this occasion, the attempt will probably be carried a little further. In Georgia, the chief disunionists are a small faction, and will be easily crushed by the Union party. In South Carolina, however, the planters and slave breeders exert an undivided sway, and in that conceited and despicable community, it may be found necessary to vindicate the majesty and power of the National Government, by taking the lives of some of the more open and adventurous traitors, indeed this result cannot be doubted, if the threatened resistance there be carried to the point of armed assemblages, and violent interference with the duties of the appointed officers of the Government of the Union.

In the House, to day, an hour and two was spent in discussion over the bill for granting ten millions of acres of land for the benefit of the insane of the United States, but though this bill was not laid upon the table, on a motion to that effect, I think there has been a turn of feeling in the House on these propositions for squandering the public lands, and I apprehend that for this session at least the game is up with such projects. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

**Nominations—Pitiful spite against Mr. Seward—Indian Treaty—Public Lands—Not all Squandered.**

We are happily drawing near the finale of the session. Night settings by both Houses have begun. Last evening several hours were spent by the Senate in executive session, during which a very large amount of executive business was done. A long debate took place over a motion to confirm a treaty with the Sioux Indians, relative to a cession of lands on the north west of Iowa, and the payment of certain subsidies in consideration therefor. The spirit of gabble was so strong that no decision was come to upon it.

The roll of several classes of nominations was called and all were passed who were not objected to, except some half a dozen who were rejected. The main thing was to procure action and avoid debate. Among the nominees to important offices, who were objected to, and passed over, were Mr. Maxwell, Collector of New York, and I believe, Mr. Greele, Collector of Boston, and Mr. Wright, Surveyor of that port. They will all, however, be confirmed in the end. The Postmaster of Milwaukie, was rejected, solely and purely because he had been appointed at the request of Mr. Seward, and a more base, cowardly and despicable exercise of the power to reject, for mere prescription's sake, cannot be found in the history of political contests—such a course is worthy of the malignity of that disappointed, Foote, of Mississippi, who had the effrontery to announce the purpose of pursuing all nominations traceable to the influence of Mr. Seward to their utter defeat, but it was miserably unworthy of the Senate of the United States.

The nomination of Mr. Wilson, Postmaster at Chicago, also said to be a friend of Mr. Seward, was withdrawn, and another one submitted, which was not acted upon.

In both Houses, to day, there have been gratifying signs of a return of sense and principle in respect to the public lands. Three bills were thrown out, which would have taken up more than twelve millions of acres. Two of them were to aid in the construction of rail roads in Missouri, which were rejected with wonderfully little ceremony. Then came Col. Bissell's bill for the relief of the insane proposing to apportion among the States ten millions of acres of lands for lunatics and the like places of refuge for that unfortunate class. The members evinced a just and commendable sense of delicacy and uprightness in declining to go into this operation of the gallant and popular colonel, for they said this would be voting ourselves an asylum after our phrenozied career in these halls—and they were right. The bill was accordingly referred to the Committee of the Whole, by two or three to one. I learn that in this instance the Committee must be considered the grave of the bill. There will be no resurrection for it at this session. I was led into an erroneous train of remarks, yesterday, in relation to this bill, from supposing that the vote on the motion to lay it upon the table was a test vote, which I find it was not.

In the Senate also, a successful attempt has probably been made to stem the tide of folly and prodigality. There is no probability, I learn, that the general land plunder and speculator's bill, for the division of twelve or fifteen millions of acres of public lands among the soldiers and sailors of obsolete wars, will pass that body, and even if it do, the amendments which have been already incorporated with it since it left the House, will destroy it, on its return to that branch. It is, perhaps, a true, as well as ancient adage which asserts, that there is no good loss without some small gain, and the small gain upon the great loss of a protective tariff, is saving the public domain from plunder.

The proceedings to day have not been important. The House has been engaged upon the army appropriation bill, and would have passed it, but for a disgracefully, disorderly, and riotous scene which was raised at the close of the afternoon session for the express purpose of consuming time, and arresting the progress of business. The apprehension on the Democratic side of the House appeared to be, that if the bill was disposed of, time and opportunity would be given to act upon the river and harbour bill. To prevent so dire a consummation, the rodies on the Democratic side employed their talents for three consecutive hours in making motions of the most factious and objectless character, and at length forced the Whigs to consent to the adjournment without passing the bill. The honorable mob dispersed at about nine o'clock, to the great relief of the neighborhood, which had been disturbed by their cries.

In the Senate a large number of California bills were passed and sent to the other House, and after a recess from four till six, the Senate went into executive session, in which they still remain fiercely contesting certain nominations. JUNIUS.

THE DETROIT TRIBUNE says that an English capitalist is to loan $1,000,000 for the completion of the road from Fond du Lac down the Rock River Valley, Wis., to Jonesville, and thence to some point on the Galena and Chicago road.

THE LECTURES OF MR. JAMES, the novelist, at Boston, have been rather poorly attended, notwithstanding the interesting character of his subject and the eminent position he holds in the literary world. It is thought that the lecturer is too plain and practical to suit the transcendentalism of the modern Athens.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

DEAR WHITE—Your very excellent and faithful New York correspondent keeps you so fully posted up as to the goings on in this vast metropolis, that it would almost seem supererogatory for me to offer you any additional information. Having, however, a leisure hour, I am disposed to write you a sort of gossiping letter, made up of odds and ends, which may, perhaps, serve as a kind of postscript to our friend "Cleo" letters. In the first place, then, I must inform you that the principal reason which brought me to this place was to see the world renowned Jenny Lind, who, as you are aware, has apparently caused the whole Yankee nation to go mad. I have seen her twice, and must candidly avow that she does not come up to the opinion which I had preconceived of her. That she certainly possesses a most astonishing voice, which is as perfectly under control as any thing possibly can be, and which for flexibility and power cannot be exceeded, I am ready to confess, but there is a certain something, a peculiar pathos or tenderness of tone (if such a word is proper) wanting to give her pre-eminence over either Malibran or Grisi. She is, in fact, in song what De Meyer was on the piano. You are electrified and astonished with the power of the performer, but it fails to leave any of those exquisite, touching tones which the ear loves to linger upon. I am aware that those who make greater pretensions both to musical knowledge and taste than I do, will pronounce me a poor judge of such matters, but, as the French say, *chacune son gout*, to which, with all due deference to critics and others, I claim to have a right, as I paid some twenty dollars for the privilege. But you must hear her and judge for yourself. I regret, however, to say, and I have it from good authority, that she will not probably sing in your city, as you have no hall sufficiently large, to use Barnum's phrase, to pay. All, therefore, who wish to see her must come this side of the mountains. The nightly receipts of her concerts here, have been about twenty five thousand dollars—a pretty fair work for a night, certainly—almost as much as you make by the night labor in the Gazette Buildings.

I saw a number of Pittsburghers at the concert of last evening, as I did at the previous ones, no doubt they came over on purpose. Among the distinguished guests also present last night, was honest John Tyler, and although it was announced in the papers that he would be present, his appearance did not cause the least sensation. Some one near me, however, remarked that Barnum, who was also in every thing from an Anaconda to a Nigger, changing his skin, had better engage him at the Museum, as a specimen of an Honest Politician.

"To what vile uses may we not come at last."—Lord Elgin, the Governor General of Canada, has been passing several days here very quietly, at Sanderson's College Place Hotel. It has been a matter of much comment that our public authorities paid him no sort of respect. Every Foreign Refugee, be he who or what he may, is feasted at the City's expense, but the Viceroy of Her Majesty Victoria, governing a powerful and friendly neighbor, is permitted to come and go, without the slightest mark of respect. This is strange, certainly, especially as but a short time previous he had entertained most sumptuously some two hundred of the citizens of Buffalo, at Toronto. This City is at present perfectly jammed with strangers, over a hundred thousand, being crowded, sometimes, twenty in a room, into our Hotels, which, by the way not content with coining money as they have been at two dollars a day, have advanced the rates of board to twenty shillings. They say that if we can afford to pay two hundred and twenty five dollars, and down, to hear Jenny Lind for two hours, we can afford to pay two dollars and a half for twenty four hours of enjoyment in their magnificent establishments. Truly as, has been sagely remarked "we are a great country and a great people." Cunard, the Proprietor of the British Steamers and Dr. Beecher, of Brooklyn, are at loggerheads, the latter, with some ten other clergymen of different denominations, came over in the Asia, and became dissatisfied in consequence of Mr. Cunard not allowing any service but that of the Church of England to be used on board. This caused some warm words between Mr. Cunard and the Reverend Gentleman, in the course of which Mr. Cunard stated that he knew very well that the Americans would patronize their own line of steamers, in preference to his, so soon as they were satisfied that they were safer and better than his, and finally wound up by remarking that—if they, the Americans—did not see fit to go in his boats, "they might go to ——!" The affair is likely to create some considerable excitement, and will doubtless operate to the injury of the Cunard Line. The fall trade is excessively large, and money almost goes a begging *for good paper*.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 21, 1850

To the Editor of the Penna. Democrat:

Dear Sir—In your paper of the 19th ult., I see certain statements in an exposition by John L. Dawson, Esq., and myself, to which answers are demanded. As is correctly remarked in the communication alluded to, my votes in Congress have indicated correctly my views upon the subjects named in the interrogatories, but, having no disposition to conceal my opinions upon any question of public importance, I send you my answer.

I am in favor amending the tariff of 1846 so as to increase and make specific the duties on all articles of American manufacture requiring protection. Constitutional power of Congress over the subject of internal improvements has never been doubted by me, and I am friendly to the liberal and grounded legislation upon that important subject.

My opinions in relation to the extension of slavery, remain unchanged—I am in favor of prohibiting it in the territories of the United States.

These are the views which I entertain upon the questions propounded, and should I be re-elected, they will govern my action as a Representative.

Your ob't servant, A. J. OGLE.

GEOLOGY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The State, after expending $70,000 in making geological examinations in Pennsylvania, under Professor Rogers, never advanced the means to publish the report. It will cost about 1500 quarto pages, with 250 engraved sections of the bituminous coal fields; 100 engraved sections of the anthracite, including the lately interesting anthracite and basin theory; 15 sections across the entire State, and 200 illustrative wood cuts. A grand map will accompany it, showing at a glance the topography and geology of the whole State; and a separate map, at four feet to the inch, exhibit that portion of our State east of the Susquehanna, which will, of course, embrace all the anthracite coal fields with their numerous veins and parallel veins, and 400 pages of letter press, giving a full description of the same. These are the results of ten years' examinations, and should not be lost to the public for the sum which will be required to print them. Accurate information of the mineral resources of this State would draw capital from all directions for profitable investment.—*Phila. Ledger.*

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS, AND LIBERAL DISPENSATIONS.—Mr. Frederick Kohne, who died in this city in 1828, by his will left a number of large legacies to certain charitable and benevolent institutions in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and New York State, at the death of his wife. Mrs. Kohne, the widow, who is now very aged, and the sole surviving executor of the will, has expressed a wish to render the bequests available to the several legatees, and we are informed that already the treasurers or managers of two or more of the institutions have appointed the proposed immediate transfer of the amount of their legacies.

The amount of property left by the decedent was appraised at near $700,000, about one half of which, it will be seen by the subjoined schedule, was devised to charitable and benevolent objects, as follows:—

To the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, established near Greenwich, in the State of New York, $100,000
To the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, 10,000
To the Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the advancement of Christianity in S. Carolina, 5,000
To the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Charleston, S. C 5,000
To Sherras Dispensary, Charleston, South Carolina, 10,000
To the Bishops' Fund, S. C., 5,000
To the Female Episcopal Benevolent Society of St. James' Church, in the city of Philadelphia, for the use of the poor of that Church, 3,000
To the Female Association of Philadelphia, 5,000
To the Philadelphia Dispensary, 10,000
To the Orphan Society, of Philadelphia, 60,000
To the Infant School of Philadelphia, 5,000
To the Charleston Protestant Episcopal Domestic Missionary Society, 10,000
To the Mariners' Church, Charleston, S. Carolina, 5,000
To the House of Refuge in the State of Pennsylvania, 100,000
To the Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, 5,000
To the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 20,000
To the Fund for the support of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, 5,000
To the General Episcopal Sunday School Union, 20,000
Total, $383,000
[Phila. American.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—The jury in the case of Pratt vs. Wilkes and others at New York, for a libel published in the Police Gazette, returned a verdict on Tuesday for the plaintiff of $350 and costs, against all the defendants.

CENSUS ITEMS.—The population of Cooksburg, Fayette county, is 1000; Perry township, 1500; Dunbar, 2153; Franklin, 1400. The oldest persons in these districts were, Solomon Curry, of Dunbar, aged 95, and James McCormick, of Franklin, aged 96—the latter quite infirm. It is supposed the population of Fayette county will be 40,000; increase since 1840 about 10,000.

THE LATE PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—The following communication was transmitted to Congress by the President on Tuesday:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

Having been informed that it is the wish of the family and relatives of the late lamented President of the United States that his remains should be removed to the State of Kentucky, and being desirous of manifesting the most sincere and profound respect for the character of the deceased, in which I doubt not Congress will fully concur, I have felt it to be my duty to make known to you the wishes of the family, that you might, previous to your adjournment, adopt such proceedings and take such order on the subject as in your wisdom may seem meet and proper on the occasion.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1850.

Mr. Vinton said he believed that the Senate had made an appropriation for this purpose in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and, on his motion, the message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The following from a south western newspaper, is the most ingenious newspaper dun, that has ever fallen under our notice.

**TO WHO! TO WHO!**

'Twas on a cold autumnal night,
Dark clouds obscured fair Venus's light,
And not a star appeared in sight,
As the thick forest through
*Muggins*—as usual—"blue."
Best homeward "stacking" left and right;
When all at once he "bounded to,"
And "squaring off," as if to fight,
Said with an oath I shan't indite,
"——Infernal scoundrel you!
Light—an' I'll lick you, black or white"
Just then above him flew
An Owl, which on a branch did light,
A few feet o'er the boozy wight,
And then commenced "*Tu-who—Tu-who—*
*Tu-who—Tu-who—Tu-who!*"
Quoth Muggins—"Don't you think to fright
A fellow of my weight and height
With your *Tu-who or who*
You cursed bug-a-boo!—
An' if you're Belzebub, it's quite
On necessary you should 'light—
For Muggins ain't your dove;
For money matters are *all right!—*
*The Printer's paid up—honour bright!"*
Thereat the owl withdrew;
And Muggins chuckled too.
But there are other chaps who might
Be caught with same domestic bait,
Who *haven't paid what's due!*
They know—to who—to *who!*

**Mind Restored to sight by the Pe-ruvian Balsam.**

S. S. LISTON—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtues of the Oil called Peruvian. I was for a long time afflicted with a badly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about three months, with very little hopes of ever recovering the sight, and but a slight prospect of having it relieved of the soreness; my attending physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Peruvian about the 1st of April, 1850, and gave it a trial: the result is, the sight is restored to my eye well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.

S. S. LISTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Peruvian. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have known it to be good in other cases.

Cincinnati, May 20, 1850. E. C. GARRETSON

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 97 Wood street, R. E. Sellers, 27 Wood st, D. M Curry, Allegheny city; D. A. Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st. Pittsburgh
1y4

**Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co. Third st.**

PITTSBURGH, August 14, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug3.dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—Diseases of the Liver are becoming alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases which are not connected in any way or other with a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints which are usually classed under the head of consumption, have their origin in the liver. "Any remedy which would insure regularity and healthful action in the liver, would be a blessing to mankind" has been the exclamation of suffering thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded to it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the liver? Be cause when you believe you have not, you may be deceived. Lose no a moment, but purchase a bottle of Dr M'Lane's Liver Pills, and they will restore you to health. They are the only remedy for this disease discovered, whose use is certain to effect a cure.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 68 Wood street. sep30-d&w

**FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.**

**LOGAN, WILSON & CO.**

**139 WOODSTREET.**

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by looking through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms aug15

**R. P. TANNER & CO.,**

**SHOE WAREHOUSE,**

**53 Wood st, between Third & Fourth,**

Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall Stock of

**BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;**

Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest styles, and expressly adapted to the western trade. It has been selected with great care, and as to sizes and quality is not surpassed by any stock to be found either east or west. Our customers and merchants generally are invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes of all kinds sep30-d

**M'CORD & CO.,**

Wholesale & Retail Manufacturers & Dealers in

**HATS, CAPS & FURS,**

**Cor. Wood & Fifth sts. Pittsburgh.**

When they offer a large and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., of every quality and style, by Wholesale and Retail, and invite the attention of Jobbers to their stock and prices generally, assuring them that they will sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. sep19:tf

**ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS**

**CITIZENS'**

**INSURANCE COMPANY,**

**Of Pittsburgh.**

C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't.——A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.

Office—No. 61 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, merchandise, and goods merchandise in stores, and on transitu vessels, &c

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Lammer, Jr., Wm. Bryson, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. sep30:d

NOTICE—The first Annual meeting of the Young Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor, will be held in Dr. Herron's Church, on Monday, the 30th inst, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Passavant, Rev. Mr. Howard, and Col. S. W. Black.

DAVID COPPERFIELD—No