tion. He retains, at the present day, the full and entire confidence of his old constituents.

In the autumn of 1836, he was tendered the office of First Auditor of the Treasury, by President Jackson, which he accepted, and entered upon the discharge of its duties in November of that year. He remained in this responsible station until May, 1842, when finding that the views of the administration and his own could not be made to harmonize, and that he could not consistently hold office under it, he preferred voluntary resignation to a retention of his place. He returned to his native county, in June of that year, where he is now residing. There is but one opinion among all who have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Miller as to his eminent abilities, sound judgment, and honesty of purpose.

The nomination of the 5th of September was unsolicited, and entirely unexpected to him, and we take great pleasure in saying that we believe from personal knowledge of the nominee, that his superior in all the requisite qualifications for a faithful discharge of the highly responsible duties to which he is now about to be called, cannot be found within our borders.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Jr., the third nominee of the Convention, is an engineer of the highest standing and capability: a gentleman of the most unquestioned character; a uniform and consistent Democrat, fearless and conscientious in the discharge of his public duties.

Mr. F. is a native of Western Pennsylvania: his father acted as Deputy Commissary General of Purchases during the late war, and prior to the glorious battle of New Orleans, when the advance officer, Maj. Wooly, was unable from want of funds or credit to comply with a requisition from the War Department, for arms, munitions of war, &c., for the Southern Army, he stepped forward, obtained a loan on his own responsibility of $21,000, which sum by the most efficient and extraordinary exertions, was used in despatching from Pittsburgh a steamboat laden with supplies, in time to reach New Orleans on the 4th of January, 1815, just four days previous to the ever memorable victory.

Mr. Foster entered the service of the state in April, 1826, as a subordinate in the engineer corps, on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. He was appointed a principal assistant in June, 1828, and in 1834 was placed in charge of 175 miles of Steamboat Slackwater Navigation, as principal engineer under the authorities of the State of Kentucky. An extract from the Resolutions of the Board of Commissioners, after an expression of regret at his departure, proceeds to state that the Board "take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the very satisfactory manner, in which he has discharged his duties as Engineer. His official conduct has been marked by firmness of purpose and by sterling integrity. He bears with him the most sincere wishes of every member of the Board for his health and prosperity."

In March, 1839, Mr. Foster was appointed Chief Engineer on the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania Canal. At the time he entered upon his duties the public mind was much excited, and our political opponents were looking for the same course of policy to be dealt out towards them, that had been so liberally dealt out to our political friends in Northern Pennsylvania, by the preceding administration. To the credit of the state, be it said, they were disappointed. Mr. Foster, by his courteous bearing and general deportment at once secured the esteem of all deserving and honorable men. The old contractors, however, not satisfied with *Justice*, made complaints to the Legislature that injustice had been done them in the measurement of their work; a re-measurement was accordingly ordered to be made, by Mr. Foster and Mr. Harris (his predecessor,) in the result of which he was triumphantly sustained, and all his transactions confirmed. Mr. Foster remained in charge of this line until the suspension of the work in 1842, and although he experienced much malignity in consequence of an honest and faithful discharge of his duties, interfering with personal views it is believed he established a character for honesty and capability, unsurpassed in the history of our public works. Under the new arrangement for the management and repair of the improvements, Mr. Foster was then appointed Principal Engineer on the North and West Branches, Susquehanna Division, Juniata Division of the public works, and the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

Mr. Foster has generally resided in Northern Pennsylvania for twelve years. With the exception of occasional visits to his father's family in Allegheny county he has considered that portion of the state his home. The Delegates representing Bradford county in the Convention, were instructed to vote for him, and his name was accordingly brought before that body by them.

Such, fellow-citizens, are the candidates of the democratic party at the coming election. They are men every way worthy of your confidence and support—able—honest—firm—fearless—and conscientious.— The magnificent public improvements which have cost you so much, and have caused such intense anxiety in the mind of every true hearted Pennsylvanian, cannot, at the present crisis, be placed in better hands. We ask for them your cordial support, and desire that you will not fail to co-operate in their election. We hope you will allow no slight consideration to deter you from attending an election which, however quietly approaching, is of consequence almost without a parallel in our history.

The inhabitants of what are called the improvement counties are generally sufficiently awake to the importance of an honest administration of the affairs of the state works. If any are so regardless of what is daily passing before their view, let them recur to the prodigal waste and unparalleled disregard of all moral honesty, which as respects the expenditure of the public money, which distinguished the period of Anti-masonic and Whig domination—a domination to which is now justly attributed the absence of that complete success, which was so confidently anticipated by the patriotic citizens who advocated and commenced the Main Line of Pennsylvania Improvements. Let them picture to themselves the works in the hands of those who profess to manage them only for the purpose of the influence and spoils attending their administration, and who would look upon another "Big Break" as a God-send. In the general management of the public works something may have been done in the way of reform; at the same time, much—very much—remains *to be* done. The persons whose names are now presented for your consideration will do the work fearlessly and thoroughly—try them.

We earnestly ask the respective county committees to see that *correctly printed tickets are distributed to each and every election district.* and that they make every effort to induce a full attendance on the day of the election.

In the full confidence of the success of our candidates by a majority of twenty thousand,

We are, respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

HENRY BUEHLER,
LUTHER REILY,
JACOB SEILER,
WILLIAM D. BOAS,
BENJAMIN PARKE,
J. B. BRATTON,
E. W. HUTTER,
JACOB BAAB,
MICHAEL BURKE,
HENRY A. MUHLENBERG,
WILLIAM BEATTY,
WILLIAM ENGLISH,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
ANSON V. PARSONS,
JOHN B. GUTHRIE,
THOMAS PHILLIPS,
Democratic State Central Committee.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the latest accounts from Florida we learn that the storm of the 13th instant, which destroyed or rendered uninhabitable all the warehouses and dwellings at Port Leon and St. Marks, was comparatively light at Apalachicola and St. Joseph. The rail road suspension bridge carried away at St. Marks was found in good condition some distance up the river. No lives were lost at the latter place. Though the storm was felt with great severity at Tallahassee, no buildings of value were seriously damaged in that vicinity. The families who had taken up a summer residence on St. James' Island are safe and uninjured. The Light House on Dog Island is gone. In Gadsden county the storm was not severe, and no damage is known to have been sustained except the somewhat hasty and untimely gleaning of the cotton-fields. The Tallahassee Star says there seems to be a unanimous determination to abandon the site of Port Leon for a town—that no one talks of remaining there, and that it is not probable the railroad (part of which has been torn up) will be relaid further than St. Mark's river.

☞ DR. LARDNER'S LECTURES have been postponed for a few evenings, in consequence of an *injunction* having been laid upon Russell's Planetarium.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBUGRH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS,
WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles.
SENATE.
JOHN NEGLEY, Butler.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, Pitt,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine,
WILLIAM STURGEON, Fayette,
JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt.
SHERIFF,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, City.
PROTHONOTARY.
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Mifflin.
TREASURER,
ROBERT GLASS, City.
CORONER,
DAVID HARTZ, Allegheny.
AUDITOR,
ROBERT DONALDSON, Wilkins.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana,
JESSE MILLER, of Perry,
WM. B FOSTER, Jr. of Bradford.

TICKETS.

Any quantity of the regular Democratic Ticket, can be had at this office. Our Democratic friends are requested to call and supply themselves. sep 28—tc.

JUDGE WILKINS & THE TARIFF.—We publish this morning, a statement from Judge WILKINS, addressed to the people of the District, giving an historical sketch of the part he took on the Tariff question, whilst he was a member of the United States Senate. To the old friends of the Protective system, who have watched its progress, and marked the conduct of its advocates, this statement is unnecessary, for they know that WILLIAM WILKINS was among its earliest friends, and has continued, down to the present day, its zealous and unyielding advocate.

In the dishonorable attempts that have been made to injure Judge WILKINS, by endeavoring to create the impression that he had abandoned Tariff principles, while a member of the Senate, his Antimasonic opponent has had the meanness to garble the Congressional proceedings, in the hope, by such means, to gain a strength that he is unworthy of from his claims or his talents. The copious extracts given from the records of Congress, show how industrious and untiring were the efforts of Judge WILKINS in support of a protective policy, and that, instead of deserting the Tariff, he was the last to yield assent to the concessions, and only when the whole bill would have been jeopardized by longer delay, did he yield and assent to these concessions. In this he was supported by Mr. Clay and others who were, and still are, regarded as sincere Tariff men.

But if any proof were wanting of Judge WILKINS' devotion to the Tariff, at the time his slanderers say he deserted it, it may be found in the fact, that he reported as *Chairman* of the Committee, the bill which effectually checked the designs of the Nullifiers, and which was denounced by the anti-tariff men as the "Force Bill," the "Bloody Bill," and by every other epithet. We need not refer to the prominent facts in Judge WILKINS' statement; it will be read by every tariff-man in the district, and it more clearly and successfully refutes the charges of his enemies, than any thing that we could say on the subject.

After so triumphant a vindication as Judge WILKINS has made, what are the public to think of NEVILLE B. CRAIG, the Antimasonic candidate for Congress! He assumes to have paid much attention to the progress of our political affairs, and has always trumpeted forth his devotion to the protective policy. He must, then, have been acquainted with the prominent and firm part taken by Judge Wilkins, in support of the Tariff, at a time when the weak and the timid of its friends shrunk from an encounter with its hot-headed opponents. By him the protective principle was never deserted, and while others quailed before the impetuous assaults of the fiery southerners, and evinced a willingness to appease the fury of Nullification, he stood firm, still asserting the propriety of protection, and the power of the government to enforce it. No man knew these facts better than N. B. CRAIG, and yet he is so lost to every principle of honor, as to assail his democratic competitor, under the cover of an anonymous signature, and give circulation to the most groundless and shameful misrepresentations against him. The people will judge between these candidates, and will, we are fully convinced, express their abhorrence of falsehood and meanness by the triumphant election of Judge WILKINS. By doing so, they will secure to the district a zealous and influential friend to domestic industry, and a representative whose experience and standing would always command a proper attention to the interests of his district.

CHANGED HIS CONVEYANCE.—We learn by the American that the Antimasonic candidate for Sheriff is now "pushing a double oared boat." So it would seem he has left his "two horses," and has taken to "the water"—and is "pushing," as well as rowing along. We are happy to say that old Mississinewa is getting on bravely, without resorting to these unusual means of locomotion. He rides a horse (when he can get one,) and failing in that he jogs along on foot, just as he used to do, when following his country's banner, through the bleak winds and over the snow covered plains of northern Ohio.

Notwithstanding the old soldier is "scooting ahead" in this easy way, his Antimasonic rival can't come in sight of him, and it is said he has disabled two horses and nearly killed two watermen in the effort. Mr. Morrison, we hear, did get a glimpse of him, by looking out from the top of the New Court House.

THE ROCHESTER FAIR.—The more we read of the speeches and behavior of Messrs. WEBSTER and SEWARD at the Rochester Agricultural Fair, the more certain it seems that these fancy farmers sat too long at table, after dinner. Mr. SEWARD himself was not unconscious of this, for he asked the Reporters to forbear taking notes of the matters that took place late in the evening. He then proposed one roaring swig to Mr. WEBSTER, which was taken, and then Mr. W. tickled Mr. SEWARD again in a drinking toast, and shook hands with the Ex-Governor across the table. Then Mr. GOWEN, of Pa., made a speech; and Mr. WEBSTER, in the course of the five or ten minutes he was up, interrupted him half a dozen times with comments of the queerest sort—just such remarks as a very green man might be expected to make. We agree with Mr. SEWARD, that all that was done after he began to speak ought not to have been reported—even though we had lost the great anti-debt harangue of Mr. WEBSTER by the omission, and the great *moral effect* which such an effort must have.

To the People of Allegheny County.

An attempt having been made, within a few days of the general election, by an anonymous writer, to misrepresent my sentiments in reference to the policy of protecting our Domestic Manufactures, I beg leave to ask you to do me the favor to peruse the following statement.—It relates to my votes and conduct upon the three principal occasions when the subject of the Tariff was before the Senate of the United States, whilst I had the honor of a seat in that body.

Upon all occasions, public or private—whenever presiding, or present, at public Tariff meetings—at home or abroad—as President of the great Tariff Convention, convened in the city of New York, in November, 1831, I have uniformly held the same language, and pledged myself to the protection of the Domestic Manufactures and Industry of the country. There is not a word, or an act of my life, which does not plainly manifest a devotion to that system of Laws which impose duties upon foreign importations, in a way, and for the avowed object, of affording encouragement to home productions.

After my return from New York, in November, 1831, and when at a public entertainment generously given to me upon the eve of my departure, to take my seat in the Senate of the United States, in my address to those kind friends who surrounded me, I declared "my firm and settled purpose to be, to adhere in my "then approaching responsible situation to that system "of protective policy so vitally interesting to the citi- "zens of Pittsburgh, and necessary to the permanent "prosperity of the country."—and I congratulated my fellow-citizens "upon the evidence afforded, in the New "York Convention, of the perfect union of sentiment, "and disposition to sustain and to regard, with deep "interest, the steady policy of Pennsylvania, and to "yield to her manufactures every principle necessary to "their support."

The present question is—when I took my seat in the Senate of the United States, did I honestly come up to my professions, and endeavor to sustain the interests to which I had declared myself to be attached?

I was elected in December, 1830, and took my seat in December 1831. The Revenue had then not exceeded the wants of the Government—the national debt was, happily, just at the point of final extinction. This peculiar posture in the affairs of the United States, (a posture unknown to all other governments) produced, naturally and universally, the expectation and *positive necessity* of a reduction of duties, and a new arrangement of the Tariff. The Manufacturers and friends of domestic industry, were full of alarm and anxiety. Their enemies in political economy, the Southern politicians, and the advocates of free trade, had shortly before held their anti-tariff Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, and threatened an entire abolition of that system of laws under which the Farmer, the Merchant, the Manufacturer, the Mechanic, the Artizan and the Laborer, had grown up and arrived at great prosperity. Mr. Clay himself, partaking of the common alarm, and yielding to the acknowledged necessity of a new adjustment of the Tariff, on the 10th of January, 1832, laid on the table of the Senate the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles "imported from foreign countries, and not coming into "competition with similar articles made or produced "within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and "that they ought to be reduced; and that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accord- "ingly." (see G. & S. Cong. Deb. 55.)

On Monday, Jan. 16th, upon the motion of Mr. Dickerson to postpone the discussion for one week, and after Mr. Hayne and Mr. Forsyth had spoken, I joined in urging the propriety of a postponement for a few days, and took occasion to declare that "I urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject, "with a view to see what conciliation of conflicting in- "terests and opinions in regard to it, could be effected—I would say, however, that in proposing a compromise, I *had no idea of abandoning the principle "of protection.*—If the Senator from South Carolina, "and his friends, had rested their opposition to the sys- "tem on *constitutional ground*, there would be no "hope of compromise."— "If desolation had follow- "ed the system of protection in South Carolina, as the "gentleman had stated, I was certain desolation in my "state, would mark its abolition." (Page 107.)

On the 22d of March, after some discussion, and after an amendment had been offered, by Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, I submitted the following amendment to Mr. Clay's resolution:

"Strike out all after the word "forthwith" an insert- "the following—"so far reduced, or altogether abolish- "ed, as to bring down the amount of the public revenue "to a sum sufficient to defray the ordinary expenditures "of the government, after the payment of the national "debt, as proposed in the late report of the Secretary of "the Treasury, and without a view to surplus revenue "or for distribution, *having such regard as they may "deem expedient* to such an ultimate equalization of "duties, as will render them efficient for the *purposes* "of their imposition."—[page 6067.]

It will be observed, that the first branch of this amendment is positive, like the first part of the original resolution; but, the latter branch, which has reference to "*ultimate equalization of duty*," merely enjoins it on the committee of manufactures to regard that principle as far as they might *think it expedient*, so as to render it efficient for the purposes for which the duties are assessed—meaning the two purposes of revenue and protection. Revenue being always the direct and immediate object, and the medium of protection.

In some remarks which I then made, I conceded (what all conceded) that "the revenue must be reduced "in consequence of the approaching extinction of the "public debt; and the question was, in what manner "the duties should be spread over the various articles "of imports. I was not willing to concede the princi- "ple of protection. However erroneous the legislation "of the country may have been, which led to the pre- "sent posture of its industry, I was opposed to the a- "bandonment of that system. I did not deem it con- "sistent with public faith to withdraw from manufac- "tures that protection under which they had grown "up."—[See G. & S. Cong. Debates, p. 607.]

With a view to try the chance of conciliation, I accompanied my amendment with the following resolutions and brief remarks:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be request- "ed to report to the Senate, the laws and commer- "cial regulations of foreign countries in relation to "duties on imports, and the bounties and other regu- "lations for the encouragement of exports, which in "any manner tend, in their effect and operation, to "counteract the duties now imposed by law on their "importation into the United States, as far as they "may have been received at the department, since the "receipt of those published by order of Congress."

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be "requested to report to the Senate, the present credits "on duties on imports; and the expediency of provi- "ding by law for the gradual reduction thereof to what "extent, and at what time. Also, to report on the ex- "pediency of making such alterations in the existing "laws, as to provide for the assessment of ad valorem "duties, according to a valuation of imported articles, "in the port or place of importation; and, also, to re- "port whether any, or what alterations ought to be "made in the law imposing duties on non-enumerated "articles of importation, so as effectually to prevent "frauds, and the evasion of the payment of the duties."

"If, by any change of our commercial regulations "and the present mode of collecting duties, an equiva- "lent could be given to the manufacturer, I would be "willing to reduce the duties on the tariff articles to "that extent. A beneficial change could also be made "in the imposts on what are denominated non-enume- "rated articles; and, also, in the valuation of imported "goods. By assessing the duties in proportion to the "value of the goods in the United States, instead of their "value at the foreign port, a material benefit would "result to the American manufacturer, and frauds on "the revenue would be lessened. With these chang- "es I thought some reduction of duties might be made "on the tariff articles without operating to the injury of domestic industry."—*(See G. & S. Cong. Debates, p. 607.)*

Mr Clay's first and chief objection to the amendment and resolutions was the delay they would produce, and declared "the adoption of the gentleman's "proposition would inevitably prevent the possibility "of effecting any reduction whatever at this session." (608). He also thought in effect they were hostile to the protective principle.

General Hayne, in his remarks, (see page 621) places Mr. Clay's resolution and my proposed amendment upon the *same footing;* objected to them *both alike*, because they rested upon the *same principle*, and were *equally hostile* to the policy of the South, and used these words: "The resolution of the Senator from "Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) now under consideration, and "the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. "Wilkins) embraces those articles only "which do not "come in competition with similar articles made or "produced within the United States." The rejection "of my motion to strike out this resolution for the pur- "pose of inserting an amendment, looking to a general "reduction on all articles, protected as well as unpro- "tected, has left before us the naked proposition of so "modifying the tariff as to take off the duties entirely "from the unprotected articles, leaving all of those "which affect the protected articles: in plain terms, *to "maintain the protecting system in its most odious "form, and in its most oppressive character!*" (621).

On the same day, the 22d of March, the whole subject, the original resolution, the various proposed amendments, together with a proposition about the reduction of the price of our public lands, were referred to the committee on manufactures; and on the 30th of the same month (see page 647) Mr. Dickerson, the chairman of a strong tariff committee, made a report, and when he comes to the particular subject of inquiry embraced in the resolution of Mr. Clay and in the amendments submitted by General Hayne and myself, you will find (see page 643) that he condemns the S. Carolina proposition of an arrangement of duties upon the principles of a general average. He also expresses an opinion against the expediency of an attempt at an ultimate equalization of duties, and declares that such an attempt would leave our manufacturers without adequate protection. But the residue of the views contained in the amendment are explicitly sanctioned and adopted. After a protracted debate the report and the bill annexed to it by the committee of manufactures were on the 22d of April, laid on the table, and there the whole matter slept. (page 673).

Next came up, early in the month of July, Mr. Adams' Tariff Bill, No. 534, from the House of Representatives, entitled "A Bill to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports." This Bill had passed the House by the unprecedented vote of 132 to 65. The Senate made several amendments to it, almost in every instance increasing the duties upon the articles which they took up, and, in every case, I voted for the increase of duty, except in one unimportant matter. Iron, Glass and Cottons were not touched—they remained in the bill as it came from the House. When the bill went back, the House of Representatives refused to concur in the principal amendments made by the Senate; and on the 11th of July, when the message came from the House announcing their disagreement. I was apprehensive, at that late day of a very protracted session, that the bill would be lost, and thus leave the whole manufacturing interests of the country in great uncertainty. I therefore made the motion for a Committee of Conference; it was adopted, and Genl. Hayne, Mr. Dickerson and myself were appointed, and met the Committee of five from the House. In this conference, Mr. Dickerson and myself did all we could to sustain the amendments of the Senate; we were overruled, and rather than lose the bill we recommended the Senate to recede from that portion of its amendments disagreed to by the House. The whole subject of the bill, or of the Tariff, was not referred to this Committee of Conference—Iron, Cottons and Glass did not come before them.

The report of the Committee of Conference was sustained, I believe, by a vote of 30 to 15. Mr. Clay himself and all the friends of the Tariff voting against its postponement.—[See 1293.]

When I mention the three principal items in the amendments of the Senate, you will hardly think they were worthy of the strife and discussion, and should not have jeoparded the passage of a bill of great and general interest.

One was the addition of 7 per cent. upon woollens. I voted not only for the increase 57 but even to 60 per cent. When we receded from our amendment, the duty stood at 50 per cent.

Another item was the increase of the duty upon sugar, from 2½ to 3 cents. I voted for the increase of the half cent, which was afterwards given up by the Committee of Conference, leaving the duty as arranged by the House at 2½ cents.

A third article of contention was the increase of a half cent on Kentucky bagging, raising it from 3½ to 4 cents per square yard. I voted for the increase, although Mr. Bibb, one of the Senators from Kentucky, declared it not to be required, and voted against it.

My votes will be seen by a reference to the journal of the Senate of the first Session of the 22d Congress, and by looking into into Gales and Seaton's Congressional Debates, volume 8, part 1, 1831–2. And in this volume you will find my reasons given in debate for the course I pursued upon the Committee of Conference, as well as the avowal of my principles and attachment to the interests of a district containing a population, whose high character for enterprise and industry, gives assurance that general prosperity must follow the policy of protection.

The bill of July 14th 1832, never would have passed had it not been for the Spirit of conciliation, which actuated Senators when they voted to recede from the amendments of their own body.

This bill to which I gave my feeble aid in its progress and passage, is infinitely better than the "Compromise Act" of the following Session, against which I voted for very obvious reasons, the correctness of which, by sad experience, is now well understood. I opposed it, because it was pressed with unnecessary precipitation, not giving the people a moment's time to consider and reflect upon its important and ruinous provisions. It aided the industry of England, depressed our own establishments, diverted capital from our home industry, deranged the whole system and abandoned the vital principle of discriminating duties, throwing away protective duties, and bringing everything down to the general average and level of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The act of the 14th July, 1832, will well bear a scrutiny along side of the present tariff law passed in August, 1842. After this scrutiny and a comparative statement of the principal articles bearing specific duties you will probably be inclined to think the law of 1832 more protective than that of 1842.

By my legislative course in relation to the bill of 1832, and by my report recommending the Senate to recede from its amendments, I could not have impaired the protective character of that law, nor rendered it in any way palatable to the people of the South, for on the 24th of November following, South Carolina proclaimed her system of Nullification against this very law, declaring it to be unconstitutional and void, and ordaining that the payment of duties should not be enforced.

My subsequent conduct in the responsible position in which I was placed by the Senate at the next session, affords ample proof that I was not disposed to yield protection, nor to give up a law calculated to secure the interests of the manufacturer.

I have always been the advocate of *home valuation*, and of the cash payment of duties in *gold* and *silver*.

Very respectfully,
Fellow citizens,
Your ob't serv't.
WM. WILKINS.

Homewood, October 31, 1843.

RACE AT ANCONA.

The method of horse racing in Italy (if horses running without riders can be legitimately so termed) is singular. The horses, for want of riders to urge them on, have little balls with sharp points in them attached to their flanks, which act as spurs. A gun is fired when they start, that preparations may be made to receive them at the further end; when they have run half-way, another gun is fired, and a third when they arrive at the goal. But they have a most excellent mode of deciding the winning horse. To ascertain without dispute, which wins the race, across the course at the winning post a thread is stretched dipped in red-lead, which, the victor breaking, leaves a red mark on his chest, and this mark is decisive. "I was much amused," says a recent writer, "at the horse races at Ancona. The first race was declared unfair, as one horse had started before the rest, and the Governor ordered another to be run the following evening. To guard the course, a great number of soldiers under arms were ranged on each side of it, from one end to the other. The morning after the first race, the wind blew from the north and was rather cold. I was sitting with his excellency the Governor, when a messenger arrived from the General with his compliments, requesting that the race might be deferred till another day, as he thought the weather too cold to put his troops under arms. The Governor replied to him, that "as the weather was not too cold for the ladies, he thought it was not too much for the Roman soldiers." I have seen on a day which only threatened rain a guard of Romans turn out, every one of whom an umbrella under his arm; the drummer and fifer alone excepted.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of yesterday says: "There was a smart frost yesterday morning in this vicinity, and a Bordentown, we are told, it was very heavy. At sunrise, yesterday, the thermometer stood at forty degrees."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The fifty-ninth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Eastern diocese of New York, was commenced at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, in St. Paul's church in that city. There was a full attendance both of clergy and laity, as we learn from the Herald, and many clergymen were present from other Dioceses, among whom were the Bishop of N. Jersey. Divine service commenced at 10 o'clock. The service was read by the Rev. A. T. Twing, of Lansinburgh—the lessons by the Rev. I. Pardoe, of the Church of the Redemption in New York The Ante-Communion service was read by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey. The Bishop of New York then delivered the fourth in the series of Charges he has addressed to his Diocese on the Origin and Doctrines of the Church. It was a continuation of the same general subject to which he has called the attention of his clergy for the last three years. The spirit of the charge was candid, conciliatory, and designed by the Bishop not to give unnecessary offence to such of his presbyters as may differ from him in opinion respecting the points which he deemed it his duty to discuss. The subject chosen by him embraced points which have been the source of great uneasiness among those who look with apprehension upon Puseyism; but whether they will harmonize with their Bishop, and assent to the development of his opinions, we are unable to surmise. Of one thing all must have been convinced, that there was no disposition manifested by the Bishop, to provoke hospitality on the part of any one who might differ from him on these points.

A reverend divine, in 1690, was preaching in Portsmouth on the depravity of the times, and said: "You have forsaken the pious habits of your forefathers, who left the ease and comfort which they possessed in their native land, and came to this howling wilderness to enjoy, without molestation, the exercise of the pure principles of religion." One of the congregation immediately arose, and interrupted him thus: "Sir you entirely mistake the matter; our ancestors did not come here on account of their religion, *but to fish and trade!*" *[U. S. Gazette.*

Commercial Matters, &c.

BUSINESS IN CINCINNATI.—The Sun, of the 30th, gives the following account of business and money operations in Cincinnati:—

"Large quantities of Dry Goods have come down the river during the week, thus increasing the excellent stock, and some additions have been made to the stock of groceries. Our merchants were never better prepared to supply their country customers than they are this fall. Judging from the sales of goods so far the amount will exceed this season that of last, by at least seventy per cent."

"MONEY MATTERS.—Money concerns are tolerably quiet. Those who can command the article are making preparations to employ it as soon as the Pork season commences, when the circulation must become more active.

The most of the business done now is in the way of exchange, a good deal having been recently thrown in market, in consequence of a portion of the 7 per cent Ohio loan, having been passed to the credit in New York of the holders of the checks here, which were to be redeemed by the loan. Exchange is offered in market at 1a1 1-8 prem.

Uncurrent bank notes come in and are offered for sale to the brokers but sparingly. Indiana scrip has improved; selling at 85a87c. Granville at 30c.

TRADE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Tropic says, to judge from the busy scene exhibited by the Levee, the number of vessels in the port, unprecedented at this season of the year, and the vast quantity of goods constantly landing, we should suppose ourselves in the most busy month of winter, if we were not admonished of the mistake by a heat of 95 degrees.

The reconstruction of the wharves of the First Municipality is pushed with laudible zeal and rapidity. We doubt not they will be very soon finished, and offer all possible accommodations to vessels in discharging their cargoes.

In a former article we gave some details in relation to the prospects of trade. We have since seen our views fully confirmed, by matters of act. The quantity of merchandize daily landing on the Levee, and sent away is really astonishing, at a period when, in common years, it is hard to find a single square rigged vessel in the harbor.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS.—There is over six hundred thousand dollars of the paper of the State Bank of Illinois that has not been presented to the Bank to receive its pro rata dividend of specie. We are informed that it is the intention of several holders of large amounts of the bills of the Bank, to institute suits against the Bank with a view of levying upon its specie, as was done in the case of the Shawneetown Bank. It is the opinion of some of the ablest Attorneys in the country, that the law of the last Legislature exempting the specie of the Banks from attachment in payment of debts due by them, is unconstitutional.—*Alton Tel. 23d inst.*

SPURIOUS COIN.—The Charleston Courier states that a number of new Mexican dollars, containing much alloy and light of weight, were offered at one of the Charleston Banks a few days since, and doubtless there may be a large amount in circulation. They purported to be of the coinage of 1832 and 1834; and as the counterfeits are well executed, the public should be on their guard.

LARGE SALE OF WESTERN LAND.—The Boston and Indiana Land Company will sell at auction on the 11th day of October, at Boston, the whole of their lands situated on the Indiana canals and elsewhere, together with their property at Evansville, on the Ohio river.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER!

LOSS OF STEAMER CLIPPER NO. 1.

The steamer Clipper, one of our Bayou Sara packets, under the command of Captain Laurent, bursted her boilers on the 19th inst., about noon, as she was backing out from Bayou Sara, to proceed to Tunnica. At the explosion the boat broke in two, and sunk immediately. The boilers and part of the cabin were blown away entirely. We have been unable to learn the exact number of lives lost by this sad disaster, but of the whole crew, (supposed to be 40,) only nine persons escaped—Captain Laurent and the Pilot Mr. Jordan, uninjured, and seven scalded. Captain Bessy, well known in our city, who was acting as Clerk on board, is among the missing. J. Tyson, engineer, and the Mate whose name we have not learned, are severely scalded, and their recovery despaired of. The Clipper was a regular packet between this city and Bayou Sara; and Captain Laurent, who commanded, has long been known as an accomplished commander.—*N. O. Tropic.*

Port of Pittsburgh.

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, General Steam Boat Agents, Water street.

4 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
*Indian Queen, Ferguson, St. Louis.
*Brunette, Irwin, Cin.
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville.
Moxahala, Parkinson, Monongahela City.
Freedom, Spencer, Parkersburg.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
*Bridgewater, Clarke, Wheeling.
McIntire, Scales, Zanesville.
Zanesville, Duval, Marietta.
Champion, Harris, N. Orleans.
*Minstrel, Ingram, Cincinnati.
West Point, Grace, do.

All boats marked thus (*) in the above list, are provided with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent the explosion of steam boilers.

PASS HIM ROUND.

A printer calling himself by the name of——MURPHY arrived in this city a few days ago and obtained work at Mr. John Grant's office, and left this morning, proposing to go to Philadelphia, via Greensburgh; if any printer should see this gentleman on his road, he will confer a favor on Mr. Rook of Second Street, who is a poor man, by requesting the said Mr. Murphy to remit his board bill, amounting to two dollars. Mr. Murphy stands about five feet ten inches in height of a light complexion. oct 2—3t

The Right Principle!

W. & D. RINEHART, Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, No. 133, Liberty street, head of Canal Basin, Pittsburgh, Pa., would respectfully announce to merchants and dealers generally, that they have determined to adopt the RIGHT PRINCIPLE with regard to the tares of tobacco kegs, &c. The people may rely upon it, that hereafter, the tares of kegs and boxes will be CORRECT. They hope, by strict attention to business, together with furnishing the *very best* articles in their line, to merit, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.

Orders promptly executed. o4-1w

New Lisbon Patriot, Stark County Democrat, Butler Herald, and Franklin Arch publish to amount of one dollar, send one copy of paper to advertiser, and charge this office.

Ireland and the Irish.

MR. W. E. ROBINSON, a native of Ireland, recently graduated at Yale College, will deliver a Lecture this evening (Wednesday) October 4, at 7½ o'clock, in *Temperance Hall*, Smithfield street, on the history of the fatal connection between England and Ireland, from the invasion in 1169 till the union in 1800.

Tickets 25 cents, each admitting a Lady and gentleman, may be had at the bar of the Monongahela House, from Capt. James May, &c., and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Lecture. oct 4—1t.

For Sale.

20 DOZEN Patent Buckets and tubs assorted sizes, 30 dozen of all sizes of Window sash window glass of all sizes to suit, by the box or retail—Nails and spikes—Carpet chain—A variety of shovels, spades, axe-handles, hoes, augurs, brushes, coffee-mills, Louisville lime, the balm of life, Brodie's anti-billious and anti-dispeptic pills, Evans' camomile and aperient pills, Haisley's anti billious pills, events in Indian history, history of the backwoods, American pioneer, Sewall's pathology of drunkoness; permanent temperance documents, bacchus and anti-bacchus, and a large variety of temperance documents, Sabbath and day school books, ink, quills, writing and wrapping paper, &c. for sale low for cash or approved country produce.
oct 4. ISAAC HARRIS.

Proposals

WILL be received at the office of the New Water Works until FRIDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing brick and sand, and paving New Engine house. About 33,000 good paving Brick will be wanted.
ROBERT MOORE,
oct 3—3td. Sup't.

JONES, MURPHY & CO.,

No. 48, WOOD STREET,

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, which have been purchased in Philadelphia and New York, at *the lowest prices for cash.* Their stock consists in part of blue, black and invisible green cloths; blue and black pilot and beaver cloths; plain and fancy cassimeres, sattinetts, Kentucky jeans and kerseys, black and colored merinos; black, colored, watered, changeable and figured alpaccas; plain and rich printed muslin de laine; domestic, Earlston and Chusan ginghams; linseys, plain, striped and plaid; tickings, checks, bleached and brown cottons, a great variety of fancy prints; giraffe and buffalo cloths, Genoa cords, hosiery, gloves, suspenders, buttons, canvass, padding and buckram, besides an infinite variety of other articles, all of which they will take great pleasure in shewing to the mercantile community. They flatter themselves that the variety and prices will be found such as to induce all who give them a call, to make a bill with them.
o2-1w

E. A. BROWN & BROTHER,

127 WOOD STREET,

HAVE now received and opened their Stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, comprising the *greatest variety* to be found in any house in the city.

These goods have been very carefully, and it is believed *judiciously* purchased for *cash*, most of them at the *lowest spring prices*, and will be sold accordingly. Goods can now be bought cheaper than in any of the Eastern cities, and merchants will do well to examine here, before *going farther and faring worse.*
sep 22

New Fall and Winter Goods.

HAMPTON & SMITH,
No. 112 WOOD STREET,

ARE now opening and offer for sale a very large and general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, consisting of plain waved, and diamond beaver cloth, broad cloths of every color, cassimeres, sattinetts, jeans, kerseys, linseys, flannels, baizes, bleached and brown cottons, drills, ticks, Alpacca lustres black and colored, plain and printed merinos, mouslin de lains, Irish linens, Mattioni and other silks, ribbons, laces, cambrics, muslins, merino, fancy and blanket shawls, sewing silks, spool and skein threads, &c., &c., together with an assortment of carpets, russ floor cloths, &c, all of which we are able to sell as cheap as goods can now be bought in any market, *east* or *west.* sep 21—tf

Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

THOSE who wish a thorough knowledge of these branches, would do well to call at MR. S. W. STEWART'S Commercial Academy, on Fourth Street, near the corner of Market and Fourth, before engaging elswhere. oct 3—1m

McLane's American Worm Specific.

MORE PROOFS.—MCLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC. Some 2 months ago, I purchased a vial of McLane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed 40 very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. McLane's the best article before the public.
D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin tp., Allegheny co., Sept. 30.
For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
oct 3 Corner 4th and Wood sts.

A SMALL CHEAP FARM FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm in Upper St. Clair township, about 4½ miles from Pittsburgh, and about 60 yards of the Washington turnpike, containing 16¼ acres good land, well located and improved, and almost all cleared and under good fence; and will be a good place for an extensive gardner, &c. It has on it a good dwelling house and barn; and is well watered. It will be sold low for cash—or part cash and part credit. Apply at Harris' Agency and Intelligence Office, or
SAMUEL NEALLAND.

PROPOSALS FOR ROPES.

CANAL COMMISSIONER'S ROOM,
Harrisburg, Sept. 27, 1843.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Canal Commissioners, directed to Thomas L. Wilson, Secretary of the Board, at Harrisburg, until Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1843, for furnishing eight new ropes for the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

The ropes must be made of the best quality of Hemp, manufactured without the use of tar, and to be subjected to the inspection and approval of such agent as the Canal Commissioners may designate.

The proposals will state the price per pound for rope made exclusively of Russia Hemp—the price per pound if made one half of Russia Hemp and the other half of Kentucky water rotted Hemp—the American Hemp to form the inner part of the rope; and the price per pound if made exclusively of American water-rotted Hemp.

The contractors will be required to deliver the ropes either at Johnstown or Hollidaysburg within ten days after the opening of navigation on the canal next spring.

Bidders may propose for one or any number of the Ropes required. They will state the price per pound for the Ropes delivered at either of the before mentioned places. Also the price per pound at which they will take the old Ropes in part payment at Johnstown or Hollidaysburg.

Specifications of the Ropes.

For plane No. 1,	3015 ft.	length &	8 in.	in circum.
" 2,	3310	do	8	do
" 4,	4730	do	8	do
" 5,	5556	do	8	do
" 6,	5326	do	8	do
" 7,	5710	do	8	do
" 8,	6632	do	8½	do
" 9,	5640	do	8	do

The proposals must in every case be transmitted thro' the mail, and be endorsed "Proposals for Ropes."

By order of the Board of Canal Commissioners.
oct 2—td THOMAS L. WILSON, Sec'y.