THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1846.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Jr.,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Congress,
WILSON M'CANDLESS, *of Peebles.*

Senate,
THOMAS HAMILTON, *of Pittsburgh.*

Sheriff,
RODY PATTERSON, *of Lawrenceville.*

Prothonotary,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, *of Allegheny.*

Assembly,
SAMUEL W. BLACK, *of Pittsburgh.*
ROBERT H. KERR, *of Allegheny.*
JOHN H. M'ELHENNY, *of Jefferson.*
JOSEPH COOPER, *of Moon.*

Commissioner for 3 years,
ROBERT DONALDSON, *of Wilkins.*

Commissioner for 1 year,
WM. BRYANT, *of Pittsburgh.*

Auditor for 3 years,
WILLIAM EWING, *of Robinson.*

Auditor for 1 year,
N. PATTERSON, *of Birmingham.*

Coroner,
LEWIS WEYMAN, *Allegheny.*

☞V. B. PALMER, Agent for country newspapers is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)
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BALTIMORE, S. E. corner Baltimore and Calverts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In reference to communications which may appear in this paper, we have one or two remarks to make. We will insert none without the name of the author being first made known to us, and when inserted, must always be taken as expressive of the views *of the writer*, and not the editor of this paper, unless the views so expressed are editorially remarked upon and approved.

Democratic Meeting at Elizabeth.

The Democratic Meeting at Elizabeth, on Thursday, we learn, was numerously attended. Messrs HAMILTON, M'CANDLESS and BLACK, delivered very able and eloquent speeches, which were well received by the people. Further particulars on Monday.

The excellent resolutions adopted by the Neptune Fire Company, will also appear on Monday.

☞The European Agent, Mr. KEENAN, being about to leave this city on his *twentieth* tour to Europe, as will be seen by his advertisement in another column, requests those having business to transact abroad, to call upon him at his office at the Merchant's Hotel, *immediately.*

Canal Commissioner.

The editor of the Journal, it is very evident, has not forgotten the services rendered the whig party, by a corrupt Board of Canal Commissioners in 1838, when Mr. RITNER was Governor and the whig candidate for re election. We can assure the editor of the Journal, that the history of that corrupt whig administration is still fresh in the recollections of the people, and that they will not soon again trust the whigs with the management of the public works. The Journal though daily filled with matter abusive of Mr FOSTER, the editor, thus far, has not dared to directly assail the competency, efficiency, or honesty of the Democratic nominee.

At the close of the Ritner whig administration the public works were found in a deplorable condition, and it has since required the most indefatigable exertions on the part of Democratic Canal Commissioners to retrieve their character, and pay off the load of debt with which whig management had burthened them. To prove that what we say is correct, we direct the attention of the reader to the following statements, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures on finished lines of improvements for the years 1836, 1837 and 1838, the three years of whig rule, and also the years 1844 and 1845, and to the 1st of August, 1846, which includes nearly the whole time that Mr. FOSTER has performed the duties of Canal Commissioner.

RITNER WHIG ADMINISTRATION.

Years	Revenue Dolls. cts.	Expenditures Doll. cts.	Excess of Revenue. Dolls. cts.
1836	$837,805 72	$711,206 04	$126,599 68
1837	975,350 49	944,480 57	30,869 92
1838	959,336 32	749,261 37	210,074 95

DEMOCRATIC COMMISSIONERS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1844	$1,164,325 84	$808,888 08*	$355,437 76
1845	1,154,691 55	686'056 19†	468,535 36
1847	701,911 81	433,913 01	267,998 77

*Besides other old debts the above amount embraces check roll and bill creditors to the amount of $185,918,75, and $5,350 35, expenses of former Boards of Canal Commissioners

†Embraced in this amount is old debts contracted before the 1st of January, 1844, amounting to $31,377 72,

The whig expenditures, in 1838 on the "Huntingdon Breach," amounting to $337,419,33, are not embraced in the foregoing table, but properly belong to the expenditures of the year 1838. Let us now see how the case stands—let us see whether the members of the Democratic Canal Board, so much abused by the Journal, are really deserving of censure.

The whigs had control of the public works for three years, 1836, 1837 and 1838. After deducting expenses of repairing the Huntindon breach the official records show. as the nett amount of revenue derived from the public works, $40,145 22

Amount of old debts left unpaid, according to the report of Mr Sthrom, himself a whig. and chairman of a whig committee, of a whig Senate, 269,532 13

To this should be added the expenses of repairing the improvements, which Mr. Sthrom, estimated would cost about $455,000—double the amount for ordinary annual repairs—but say the repairs cost $200,000

This sum actually expended, and we find the public improvements at the close of the Ritner whig administration, after having expended all the revenues drawn from the works, actually in debt the sum of $429,532 13

All the resources of the Canal expended, and a debt incurred of over $400,000, So much for whig rule.

Now let us see what has been done by the Democratic Board.

Net amount of revenue received on the public works, for the years 1844, 1845, and to the 1st of Aug't, 1846, $1,091,971,89

To this sum add the amount of old debts paid, 255,756,82

1,347,728 71

Showing the handsome sum of ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT DOLLARS SEVENTY-ONE CTS

as the amount of net revenue derived from the public works of the state, in the two years and a half, which they have been under the control of the present competent and efficient Board. At the expiration of three years of whig rule we find the public works in debt nearly $400,000, after having expended all the revenues. Now look at the tother side; at the end of two and a half years of Democratic rule we find that the public works of the state have yielded a net revenue amounting to nearly *one and a half millions of dollars, and the works clear of debt!*

The damage done to all the state works this last spring was very great—fully equal in extent we think, to that in Huntingdon county, known as the big breach, in 1838. The Huntingdon breach occurred in June, and the whole season's navigation on that part of the works was lost—the breach was repaired at an expense of $337,419,33.

The breaches of last spring under the direction of the present Democratic Board of Commissioners, were repaired in six weeks, costing something less than $110,000.

After examining the above facts, we think the people will not be quite so foolish as to entrust the public works again in the hands of a whig Board of Commissioners.

Theatre.

The different members of the company have arrived in the city, as will be seen by the advertisement, the manager will open the establishment this evening. The pieces selected for the occasion are the *"Poor Gentleman"* and the *"Alpine Maid,"* both excellent pieces, and from the reputation of the company, we have no hesitation in saying that they will do justice to their respective characters. Previous to the pieces an opening address, written for the occasion by Mr. REES, of Philadelphia, will be delivered by Miss PORTER. Every person is aware of the fact that the Theatre has been painted, decorated, papered and carpeted, during the vocation. At the request of the Manager we called in on Thursday evening, and were astonished at the improvement, it now looks more like a elegantly furnished parlor than any thing else we can compare it to. We bespeak for Mr. PORTER, in return for his trouble and enormous outlay, a pleasant and lucrative season.

☞Who is citizen "Swankey"—*News of Saturday.*

"Who is citizen Swankey;" Now there's a pretty question, to be asked "in this enlightened age," and all that sort of thing; and propounded too, by a man possessing as much calibre as Flesson does! Why, "Swankey's *some;*" he's the man you read about. Zounds! man, you must lester yourself—you are getting behind the times, not to know 'Citizen Swankey!"

NEW JOB OFFICE.—Our friend THOS. WRIGHT has purchased Mr. POINDEXTER's extensive Job Office, in the Diamond, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work. Mr. WRIGHT is an excellent workman, and we cordially commend him to the public as deserving of patronage.

Meeting of the County Committee of Correspondence.

The Democratic Committee of Correspondence met at the Washington Hotel on Wednesday, September 2d, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was organized by calling JOHN C. DAVITT to the Chair, and appointing R. PORTER, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman.

Mr. PORTER read an Address to the Republicans of Allegheny County, which, on motion of Dr. *Alexander Black*, was unanimously adopted.

JOHN C. DAVITT, Chairman.
ROBERT PORTER, Secretary.

To the People of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The political history of our country proves that the opponents of Democratic principles, will hesitate at no means, however destitute of honesty, for the purpose of obstructing their progress or crushing them by defeat. Never was this fact more made more manifest than in the course pursued by the Whig party, through its journals and leading politicians, in relation to the Tariff of 1846. Instead of consenting to test the merits of the bill and its results, or even entering into a fair and just comparison of its provisions with that of the one which it had displaced, the whole country was made to ring with denunciations even in advance of its passage, and ruin and unheard-of disaster predicted from it, before these prophets of evil could tell what were its distinctive features. The Tariff of 1842 was held up to us as a model of all that was beneficent, and any *modification* of that act, much less the substitution of another, was pronounced a precursor of starvation and beggary to the working-men, and panic and pecuniary distress to our business community. These, we say, are the predictions of Whig Editors and Speakers, indulged in, even while the bill of 1842 was yet in the hands of the Congressional Committee which reported it, and now reiterated unceasingly, although the act will not for several months go into practical operation. The Tariff of 1846 has been denounced in advance—an attempt has been made to forestall public opinion,—we therefore ask you, fellow-citizens, to give us a fair hearing upon this matter while we calmly and dispassionately discuss its provisions, and compare them with those of previous Tariff schemes. Our opponents have exhausted the vocabulary of abuse and even surpassed themselves in the work of misrepresentation in their disquisitions upon the subject. We, for our part, ask but a cool examination of the whole subject, without party prejudice or excited fears, to show the utter absurdity of their predictions and the dishonest shallowness of their attempts to create a "panic,"—itself capable of producing more evil to the workingmen, for whom this new born zeal has been evinced, than could the total abrogation of our Tariff Laws.

A Tariff is a form for the levying of taxation; a Tariff duty is, in brief, nothing more, nor less, than a tax. It is a principle of justice, recognized in the laws of all civilized governments, and more especially in our own, that monies for the administration of the laws should be levied upon property so far as practicable. As the vast proportion of laws are made for the protection of the right of property, it is but justice that property should defray a corresponding portion of the expense. Of all the schemes, however, invented by the ingenuity of man, a Tariff can be made most easily to answer the purpose of an envasion of this principle, and without danger of detection, wring the tax which should be paid by capital from the hard and toil embrowned labor of Industry. While we are ready to admit that the Tariff of 1842 possessed many features of undoubted excellence, it is a fact capable of easy demonstration, that in its details it furnished to an extreme extent the means by which capital defrauded labor into the payment of exactions rightfully due from its own swelling coffers. The Act of 1842 levied many of the most important duties in such wise as to make the laboring and mechanical classes of the country pay by far the larger portion of the tax, while comparatively light imposts were levied upon articles exclusively used by the wealthier portion of our people. To make this still more evident, we select articles of the latter description, showing in the following tables the duties levied by the Tariffs of 1846 and 1842, respectively.

	1842	1846
WINES—Champaigne,	12	40
Burgundy,	9	40
Madeira,	9	40
CARPETS—Wilton,	23	30
Turkey,	28	30
GLOVES—Gentlemen's Kid,	22	30
Ladies "	21	30
Gentlemen's French Buck,	13	30
Perfumes,	25	30
Silk for Dresses,	14	25
Pearls,	7½	30
Cameos,	7½	30
Jewelry,	20	30
Furniture of Cedar Wood and Satin Wood,	30	40

The above statement exhibits the fact, that low duties are levied by the tariff of 1842, upon all articles cousumed only by the rich. They pay but a trivial amount of revenue for the luxuries of life, while we find that in every instance the bill proposed by Mr. M'Kay increases on such articles the rates of duty. We have here an explanation of the violent opposition which this Tariff meets with from our opponents. But, before we pursue this subject further, let us again recur to the bills of 1842 and 1846, and compare the rates of duty levied by each upon the articles entering into the constant and necessary consumption of the great mass of our countrymen, the farmers, mechanics, laborers, and others of moderate means. We will find that upon all articles essentially and universally required by these classes, the Tariff tax is as high, as those of the wealthy were low.—The comparison demonstrates the fact that the tariff of 1842, so far at least, as these provisions extend, was designed to deceitfully abstract from the hands of labor, the tax which should be paid by capital. But, we will now call your attention to our second tabular statement, showing the difference between the duties levied upon the most common necessaries of life by the two bills whose respective merits we have been considering.

	1842	1846
Brown Sugar,	62	30
Vinegar,	52	30
Salt,	76	30
Shirting costing 6¼ per yard,	35	30
Cotton prints costing 12½ per yard,	50	25
Crapes low prices.	60	25
Mous. de laine 12½ per yard,	50	25
Alapacca,	50	25

These figures are selected from the columns of the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, one of the most prominent Tariff papers in the state, and the principal organ of the Whig party in this city. The statements of the Editor must be assumed at least as good authority by our opponents, as he has distinguished himself more than any other Journal in the state by his active and unceasing hostibility to the Tariff of 1846, and the uncompromising course which he has adopted in support of the Tariff of 1842. It is true that we have other documents from the departments of Government, Congressional Reporter, and other official sources, but in order to prevent the possibility of cavil, we selected from the paper which in reality is acknowledge the leading organ of the Whig party, the information with which the proceeding tables are formed.

From these figures the most casual observer may fully understand the difference between the two bills. That of 1842 raised the revenue by taxing the articles consumed by the working classes, while the luxuries of European aristocrats were imported with but a nominal duty. While the laborer, under the Tariff of 1842, paid duties of 15, 50 and 60 per cent. upon the clothing for himself and his family, his wealthy neighbor paid but 14 per cent. for his silks, and 7½ per cent. only for his jewelry.—Was this just, fellow-citizens? Ought a law making *such* discriminations to receive the support of the Democratic party without modification? An alteration in those particulars was certainly required. We have shown by what we have already said, that the Tariff of 1842 levied far the greater portion of its imposts upon the working classes of the country; that it was unjust and partial; allowing those most able to pay taxation to escape with but nominal payments, while the Treasury of the Governments was filled by taxation upon the clothing and food of the great mass of working men. The Tariff of 1846 reverses this principle imposing light duties upon the absolute necessaries of life, and upon all articles consumed almost exclusively by the industrial classes, while luxuries have been put up to a higher and more equitable rate.

We will now proceed to the consideration of what are termed our "great interests," as affected by the alteration of the Tariff of '42, and the departure from the principle of the Compromise Act of Mr. CLAY. Before entering upon the details of this part of our subject, we wish to say, that, in our opinion, no party, as a party, could have prevented the modification of the Tariff bill of 1842. An immense majority in this country have decided against it; and a minority could not sustain it, however energetic might have been their support, against the wishes and instructions of the American people. Whichever party had triumphed in 1844 the alteration of the existing Tariff was equally unavoidable. Had the whig party succeeded, the principles of the Compromise Act, or 20 per cent. duties on all imports, would have been adhered to. As however the Democratic party succeeded, the bill of Mr. M'Kay has been introduced instead; considered politically then and with reference to the position of parties, we are justified in taking the Compromise Act as the standard of Whig protection. We need not spend time in demonstrating the fact so obvious at this Mr. Clay was the author and champion of the Compromise bill, and upon the last Presidential election he avowed his continued adhesion to its principles. The question therefore in reality is, so far as the Democratic and Whig parties differ upon the subject, between McKay's Tariff, and Mr. Clay's Compromise, or the Tariff of 1842.

We now present you with a condensed statement of the duties levied by the act of 1846, you will there perceive that all our "great interests," to speak in the phrase of the time, are actually better protected than they would have been had Mr. Clay's policy triumphed in the elections of 1844.

Schedule A.—100 per cent.

Brandy and other Distilled Liquors, Cordials, &c. &c.

Schedule I.—40 per cent.

Fruits Preserved, Figs, Raisins, Dates, &c., Spices, Almonds, &c., Wines of all kinds, Imitation Jewelry, Cut Glass, Cigars, Snuff, and all forms of manufactured Tobacco, Cedar, Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, &c., manufactured.

Schedule B.—30 per cent.

Ale, Beer, Porter, Baskets, &c, &c., Caps, Gloves, Mits, Carpets, Carpeting, Clothing, ready made, Coal, Coak, Culm, Cutlery of all kinds, Diamonds, Gems, Earthen, China and Stone Wares, Essences, Perfumery, Fire arms, all sorts, Furniture, Cabinet, Glass and Glass-ware, Hats, Bonnets, &c (except of wool.) Hemp, Iron, of all kinds, manufactures of do., Jewelry, all kinds, Metallic Pens, &c. Oil Cloth, all sorts, Oils, Olive, &c., Paper and Manufactures of Playing Cards, Potatoes, Sewing Silk, Twist, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco unmanufactured, Umbrellas, &c. &c., Wool of all kinds, manufactures of Wool, do. of Copper, Gold, Silver, Tin and Lead.

Schedule C.—25 per cent.

Baizes, Bockings, Burgundy Pitch, Buttons and Moulds, Cotton Manufactures generally, do. Goats Hair &c., Cables, Cordage, Calomel, &c., Borax, Feathers and Beds, Flannels, Floorcloths, Floss Silks, Haircloth, Seating, Jute, Sisal Grass, Matting of Flags, &c., Silk, Manufactured, Slates, of all sorts, Worsted manufactures, do. Woolen Yarn.

Schedule D.—20 per cent.

Acids, all kinds, Bacon, Barley, Blankets, all kinds, Blank Books, Boards and Timber, Candles, all kinds, Cotton, Caps, Gloves, Copper Rods, Spikes, do. in Sheets, Drugs, generally, Fish, generally, Flour of Wheat, &c., Gunpowder, Hair, Moss, &c., Hemp, manufactured, Indian Corn or Meal, Lead, Pipes and Shot, Leather, generally, Linens of all kinds, Mahogany, Rosewood, Ebony, Cedar, Mits, Drawers, &c., Needles, all kinds, Oils, Animal or Fish, Oil of Hemp, &c., Oranges, Lemons, Paints, dry or ground, Paper Hangings, Periodicals reprinted, Pork, Pitch, Rye, Wheat, Oats, *Salt*, Salts, generally, Skins, all kinds, Steel except below, Stereotype Plates, Tar, Types, &c., Velvet of Cotton, Window Glass, Woolen Listings, Wool Hats and Bodies.

Schedule E.—15 per cent.

Arsenic, Bark, generally, Diamonds, Glaziers, *Silk* raw, singles, train, thrown or organzine, Flax and Tow, Leaf, Gold or Silver, Tin Plates or Sheets, Steel, in bars, cast Steel, or German, *Zinc*, Spelter, &c.

Schedule F.—10 per cent.

Books, Maganines, Pamphlets, &c. Newspapers, &c., Bleaching Powders, Cameos, Mosaics, Chronometers, Diamods, Gems, Pearls, &c. not set, Furs, Except dressed on the skin, Gums, generally, Hemp or linseed, Indigo, Kelp, Plates, Engravings or Maps and Charts, Music and Paper, Oils, Palm, Cocoa, Saltpetre refined, Stones, Burr, do Building, Tallow, Marrow &c., Watches and Parts.

Schedule G.—5 per cent.

Berries, Nuts, &c., for Dying, unmanufactured; Bristles, Chalk, Bells, old Brass, do., Copper, do., Pig Copper, Clay, Flints, Dyewoods in stick, Grindstones, Horns, Bone, Teeth, Ivory, manufactured, Ivory Nuts, &c., Lastings, for Shoes, Madder, Mohair cloth, Silk, Twist, &c. for shoemakers, Potash or Nitrate of Soda, Pewter, old Rags, all kinds, Raw Hides and Skins, Saltpetre, crude, Shell, unmanufactured, Sumac, Skellac, Tin in pigs or blocks, Zinc, Spelter, do.

Schedule H.—Free of Duty.

Annimals for breed, Bullion, Gold, Silver, Coffee and Tea, Coins, do. and Copper, Cotton, raw, Felt for Sheathing, Household Effects of Emigrants, Guano, Platina, Models of Inventions, Oakum, Junk, Plaster of Paris, Seeds, generally, Sheathing Copper, Sheathing Metal, Trees, Bulbs, Roots, Shrubs, Plants, &c., U. S. products exported and returning, Wearing apparel in actual use.

We ask of you fellow citizens, an unprejudiced examination of the preceding statement, and the accompanying facts; judge the bill fairly by its own merits, or by a comparison with the duties which the Whigs themselves would have imposed had they been in power, and we have nothing to fear. We hold that the bill gives adequate protection to the manufacturing interests of the country, without crushing the consuming classes by enormous taxation levied in the shape of duties.

But, even allowing that the duties on Iron or Glass are insufficient for the purposes of a just protection, they are still ten per cent or one-third better than those proposed in the compromise act, neither has the action of Congress upon this subject been final. Should a modification of the tariff of 1846, be demanded by experience, in this, or in any other respect, the Democracy and the Democratic administration are pleged to comply. At the next session of Congress should a necessity for this alteration become necessary, it will not be refused.

We regard the attempt made to raise a "panic" because of the adoption of this law, as the work of unprincipled politicians, seized on as it has been in some instances by avaricious manufacturers as a pretext for reducing the wages of labor.—There is no cause for panic. The farmer, the mechanic, the professional man and the laborer, are alike protected with the manufacturer in this bill.

We are among those who consider that the interests of Pennsylvania require a modification of the bill passed at the last session of Congress, and we consider that the only means by which the alteration required can be made is to have our state represented in the next Congress by men whose position will give them the largest amount of interest with the general government. This we take to be a common sense view of the question. We will require the aid of the Democratic party of the Union to procure such a modification of the Tariff as will preserve our great interests from injury.—To accomplish this result the aid of the Democracy is indispensible. Shall we solicit this co-operation by sending Whigs—their bitterest enemies as our Representatives to Congress? "Come now and let us reason together." Who will be most likely to succeed in gratifying our wishes on the subject of the amendment of the Tariff, those who are in political fellowship with the party which holds the fate of the measure in its hands, or those who are in constant hostility to them, and are with all a weak trembling minority. We are prepared to say, fellow citizens, that the amendment of the Tariff of 1846, so as to meet the concurrence of Pennsylvania will depend entirely upon the election of a Democratic delegation to Congress. If she adheres to her ancient faith, and *does* send to Washington as guardians of her interests, men who stand high in the confidence of the Democracy, the whole party, the administration will come to the rescue, and with grateful affection protect the staunch old state; on the other hand should she throw herself into the arms of Whigery, and send men to Congress known only by their bitter hostility to Democratic principles, men, and measures, she will thereby disown the powerful friends who are able to save her, and become the victim of a misplaced confidence in those who have not the power, even had they the will and capacity to sustain her cause.

We come now to consider the effect of the new Tariff in its most important aspect; its influence upon the Agricultural interests of the country, represented by a class more numerous than any other, and in the grade of usefulnes and industry, literally and truly the "bone and sinew of the country."

The recent alteration of the Tariff laws of Great Britain has been peculiarly beneficial to our farmers, affording as it does an ever ready market for their produce. The taking off the burdensome duties, by rendering the purchase of our grains easy by all classes of the British people, must, of course, furnish a constant outlet for the va t and increasing stores of American agricultural wealth. In the nature of things, from the disproportion between our whole population and the immense domain which we cultivate, as well as from the large proportion of our people engaged in these pursuits, our agricultural products must, for years, perhaps always exceed the demand for home consumption. Under an exclusive Tariff system this superabundance must remain in the hands of the grower, and low prices and ruin to the hard working farmer must be the result. The surplus will render the whole product of the farmer dull of sale. The condition of the agricultural classes in Continental Europe amundantly proves this fact.—The "peasantry," as they are called, are reduced to ignorance and a state of physical servitude, unknown thus far in our own country. But foreign Governments have offered to open their ports to our grains with extremely moderate duties, so that there is now a fair opportunity for our farmers to export their produce. Let us meet other nations with a wise and liberal policy—let us not, at least, sacrifice the interests of our great agricultural class to the presumptuous claims and arrogant demand of a few monopolists."

Are we content to see all other interests languish, so that they continue to make enormous profits from a tax paid by their own countrymen? While we adhere to a liberal and moderate—we will also say wise—Tariff, the ports of Europe will open to receive the surplus productions of our farms and those who work them will receive fair prices, because the fruits of their labor can never, in such case, exceed the demand. On the other hand should we persist in our high Tariff policy, our farmers must be content to keep their surplus at home, for we cannot have our products taxed by other countries of a conciliatory policy, if met with exclusive and prohibitory duties on this side of the Atlantic. We must choose therefore between rendering simple justice to our farmers, and the gratification of our aristocratic and grasping monopolists. What is the course to pursue? certainly not to prefer the demands of the *few* to the just claims of the *many.*

But the friends of the Tariff of 1842, or rather the Whig declaimers, in its favor, have asserted that in the article of *Wool*, at least, the farming classes are loosers by the act of '46. This is a fallacy explained and refuted in but few words. The Wool growers of the United States require no protection for their fine qualities of that article.—In quality this article can compete with the world, and is in fact yearly exported in large quantities. Upon coarse wools, however, a protection was perhaps required, as it was made to enter into the material of a variety of goods, which were sold instead of articles formed wholly of fine wool.—This of course had a constant tendency to lessen the price and demand for fine wool. A high duty on coarse wool would have checked this tendency, and the manufacturer would no longer find his profits in filling the market with his "Coburg" and "Alpacca," made principally from the coarse article.

From these facts, and we challenge a denial of their accuracy, it will be seen at a glance, that the American wool grower *did not* require a duty on fine wool, but that he *did* require it on the coarser. Now how have the Tariffs of 1842 and 1846 met these wants. The tariff of 1842 imposed a duty precisely where it was useless, and neglected to impose it where it was really necessary. The tariff of 1846 reduces the duty where it can be done without injury to the farmer, and increases it in the place required. The tariff of '42 placed a duty of only 5 per cent upon coarse wool. The tariff of '46 places a duty upon it of 30 per cent. We have thus, fellow citizens, given you a brief, though general view of the tariff law of 1846, more especially as its provisions contrast with previous enactments of the same nature. After all, however, it may be questioned whether the leaders of our opponents can be persuaded to meet the tariff 1846 upon a just and candid course of reasoning. They only regard the tariff as the means of creating a panic, in the confusion incident to which they may come into power. No class of men were in reality more anxious for the alteration of the tariff of 1842, for they expected thereby to raise a cry of ruin, which might frighten the country into the adoption of their daring schemes. a National Bank and distribution of the land fund. Only as a political war cry do the whigs discuss the tariff policy; and only as a partisan measure is it regarded by their leaders. This fact was made apparent on the final passage of the tariff bill through the Senate, when an amendment having been offered by *a Senator from Pennsylvania* the Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, the Whig Senatorial leader, rose in his place and announced his determination steadily to oppose all amendments to the bill, and that so far as he was concerned, he wished the bill to go to the country as a purely democratic measure, without whig marks upon it.—This is whig affection for the tariff. This fact is eloquent of their sincerity! When amendments were offered to some Pennsylvania interests, they refused to vote for them, for fear the tariff bill, thus amended, would not be so good an electioneering hobby! But we need not spend time in arguing this subject, as in our district we have abundant evidence of its truth. Here, in your two opposing candidates for Congress, the one known all his life as a stern and unwavering friend of a just and equitable tariff—the other unknown upon the subject; and were he ever so earnestly devoted to the measure, incapable of rendering it as efficient service as his opponent. How do the whigs among your own neighbors choose in this emergency? To a man, however violent their declarations, you will find them doing all in their power to secure the election of the least capable of the two.

In the coming Congress the people of Allegheny county, need the aid of a man as their Representative, who possesses abilities of the highest order, that he may eloquently and forcibly assert their rights and wants. WILSON M'CANDLESS is that man. We want a man whose high personal influence with the government and the dominant party, will give him additional means of securing our objects. WILSON M'CANDLESS possesses these qualifications in an eminent degree. No man in Pennsylvania stands higher in the confidence of the administration and the Democracy of the Union.—We want, finally, a man intimately acquainted with their wants, and earnestly devoted to their relief. WILSON M'CANDLESS is that man.

In WILSON M'CANDLESS, whom the Democracy of Allegheny offer as their candidate are found all the requisites for an able, an honest and most efficient Representative in the National Congress. He is profoundly versed in a knowledge of our Tariff laws, and earnestly devoted to the cause of making them subservient so far as practicable to the interests of our people.—From one end of this state to the other no man can be found who has been more consistent in his support of sound Tariff doctrines. Should the Tariff come before the next Congress, as it most certainly will, into whose hands fellow citizens could you more wisely entrust your interests than those of W M'Candless, a man with whose principles you are familiar? Does he not know your interests? Can any man know them more thoroughly? born and brought up in your midst, you have all known himself and his principles from boyhood. Always an active politician, he has never appeared before you in the character of an applicant for office, occupying a position in the very front rank of his p ession, and in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, he has been persuaded (he has not sought) to accept of a nomination to Congress.

The emergency of the case—the certainty that measures vitally effecting the welfare of his friends and neighbors will come before the next Congress—he has, at a pecuniary loss to himself, consented to become a candidate for Congress. Without venturing upon any estimate of the opposing candidate, can there be, we ask, in all your ranks, a doubt as to the superior fitness of Mr. M'CANDLESS for the station to which they are each proposed? If then our opponents really mean any thing by the cry about the tariff, let them prove it by their action in choosing between the two candidates.

We now leave with you, Fellow Citizens, the decision of the question, convinced that the most rigid analysis of the facts will sustain our views of the Tariff question.

ROBERT PORTER, JOHN C. DAVITT
THOS. HAMILTON, JOHN WOODS,
ALEX. BLACK, THOS. BLACKMORE,
JOS. RALSTON, J. H. PHILLIPS,
JOHN POLLOCK, JAMES A. GIBSON,
A. J. GRIBBEN, FRANCIS NELSON,
JOHN A. IRWIN, JAS. BLAKELY,
JOHN O'BRIEN.

Democratic Committee of Correspondence.

Worms cannot exist in the System, if a liberal use be made of the Clickner Sugar coated Vegetable Purgative Pills. They not only destroy the worms but thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels of the mucus or slymy substance which supports them. Their operation is so gentle, that they may be administered to children of the most tender age without producing those injurious effects upon the general health, which have always constituted the most serious objection to Vermifuges. Their metallic base is generally so violent in its operation, that the system seldom recovers from the shock until the patient has arrived at the years of maturity or actually outgrown it. We know several at this moment whose constitutional vigor has been so completely paralysed by the injudicious administration of metallic Vermifuges while young, that they are almost totally unfitted for the transaction of ordinary business. The Clickner Sugar coated Vegetable Pills, on the contrary, have never been known to leave any injurious effects behind them. They rather serve to invigorate the system, and render it proof against the most inveterate ailments.

Sold by Wm. Jackson, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, who is general Agent for Dr. Clickener's Pills in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The several Temperance Societies of Allegheny county, will please take notice that the annul meeting of the County Society will be held in Temperance hall, Pittsburgh, on Friday the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M., for the election of officers, to serve the ensuing year, and tran act any other business that may come before them.

WM. LARIMER, Jr., Pres't.

P.S. The several Societies composing the Association, will please be punctual in sending delegates. W. L. Pres't.

Only Four Left Out of Thirteen.

WILL sell at private sale the following pieces of Land, situate on the Franklin Road, 4 miles from Allegheny City, being the balance remaining unsold from the public auction of the 24th ult., and private sales since.

Lot No. 5, containing 13 acres, 5 perches, a beautiful piece of land, price $500
Lot No. 13, containing 11 acres, 72 perches price $300
Lot No. 10, containing 14 acres 15 perches, an excellent piece of land, partly cleared, price $300
Lot No 12, containing 15 acres 40 perches, price $600
There is timber enough in some of these Lands to pay for them, if brought to market. They all front in quality this article can compete with the world, and is in fact yearly exported in large quantities. Upon coarse wools, however, a protection was perhaps required, as it was made to enter into the material of a variety of goods, which were sold instead of articles formed wholly of fine wool.—This of course had a constant tendency to lessen the price and demand for fine wool. A high duty on coarse wool would have checked this tendency, and the manufacturer would no longer find his profits in filling the market with his "Coburg" and "Alpacca," made principally from the coarse article.

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Pleasure Trip.

THE new and fast running steamer CIRCASSIAN having been recently purchased by F. H. Oliphant, who is now having her repainted and fitted up with entirely new furniture for the fall trade, propose giving the citizens of Pittsburgh a trip to Brownsville and back, on Tuesday the 8th inst., leaving the wharf, above the Monongahela bridge at 8 o'clock A.M. precisely, dine in Brownsville, and return on the afternoon of the same day. Every attentiou will be given to make the trip a pleasant one.

White's well known brass band has been engaged for the trip, and will enliven the company with their music.

Tickets for the round trip, including dinner, $1,50. They may be had at Johnston & Stockton's Book-store, corner of Market and Third streets.
sep53t MI A. COX, Master.

CLARET WINE—We will tap another cask of Claret this morning, persons in want of the article on draught, can therefore be supplied. Call early at the store of STERETT & Co,
sep5 Corner Market and Front st.

EVERY DAY BOOKS, the every day book, containing Biographical Sketches, Personal adventures, Incidents of Travel, Sketches in National History, Useful information in Science, Poetical selections, and other subjects fitted to interest and enrich the mind. Illustrated by fifty engravings. For sale by LUKE LOOMIS, Agent. Also, the Summer Day Book, the Parlour Book, the Young Mans' Evening Book, and the Leisure Hour Book. For sale by
sep 5 LUKE DOOMIS, Agent.

LOST—A large yellow marocco Pocket Book was lost on Friday evening. The book contained either four or five dollars in money, and a number of papers of value to no person but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. sep 5—3t.

Administrators Sale.

OF a Terestrial Globe, an 8 Keyed English Flute, 1 8 day Brass Clock, 3 Astral Lamps, 1 fancy Stove, 1 Hearth Rug, and 3 Oil Paintings.

At Auction this evening, Saturday September 5th, at 8 o'clock precisely, will be sold at McKenna's Auction Rooms, No 114 Wood street, 3rd door from 5th, by order of Administrators for cash par funds: 1 18 inch Terestrial Globe, 1 Sondery made Flute, with 8 silver keys, 1 8 day Brass Clock, 3 Astral Lamps, 1 fancy mahogany Sewing Stool, 1 Hearth Rug, 3 Oil Paintings, and immediately after, a large lot of new and old watches, &c.
sep 5 P. MCKENNA, Auctioneer.

Books, Watches, Shot Guns, etc., at Auction.

AT 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 5th instant, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold a quantity of new and second handed Books in various departments of literature; family bibles in great variety; blank books, letter and cap writing paper

1 fine gold patent lever watch, made by Johnston.
1 " silver " " do " W. Robinson.
2 " cylendar escapement 4 holes jeweled, made by Tobias; 7 second hand silver watches various descriptions; 2 very superior double barrel shot guns; 3 good quality single, do. do. do.; pistols, spy glasses, fancy waiters; knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, razors, scisors, spectacles, musical instruments, jewelry, &c.
sep 5. JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

50 BBLS. Pitch;
50 " Rosin;
150 Boxes Tobacco, various sizes;
10,000 Seed leaf Cigars;
On consignment and will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Pittsburgh manufactures, by
sep5 TAAFFE & O,CONNOR.

THEATRE.

MANAGER, C. S. PORTER.

Prices of Admission:

First Tier.....50 cents
Second Tier.....37½ "
Third Tier.....20 "