THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 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 Lowrenceville.*

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.)
BOSTON, No. 12, State street.
PHILADELPHIA, Real Estate and Coal Office, 59 Pine street.
BALTIMORE, S. E. corner Baltimore and Calverts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

Bad News for the Panic Makers.

The news by the Britannia will certainly dampen the zeal of the whig panic makers. American products of every kind have advanced considerably in price in England. The potato crop it is believed will be almost a total failure in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and of course the demand for American products especially corn, will be greatly increased. Iron and pig metal have also advanced in price. It will be seen by the foreign intelligence that in England, within the last month, a very extensive business has been done in all descriptions of British Iron. Most of the Welch houses have filled their books with orders at £8 10s for common bars, and some of them are now demanding £9.—Rails have been sold £9 15s to £10, and large orders are in the market unexecuted. In Staffordshire the makers were never more busy than at present. Scotch pig has been in great demand, No. 1 at 77s 6d to 80s; mixed numbers 73s to 75s.—Welsh pig has been in brisk demand at 85s to 110s, and Staffordshire 85s to 105s. What will the whigs now do? They will certainly have to abandon the panic project, and resort to some other means to secure political power. The people after examining the prices of iron and pig metal in England will be very slow to believe that the Tariff act of 1846 will ruin the American manufacturers of iron.

The News and Theatricals.

Mr. PORTER has, by his advertisement, excluded the sale of spirituous liquors from the Theatre. The *Evening News*, of Wednesday last, in an editorial notice, called the announcement "The latest Humbug," because the advertisement did not inform the people, "whether the *actors* themselves were teetotallers or not, when asked to make a little occasionally." The *editor* went further, and said, that "He considered it his duty to discountenance such performances, on account of the drunkenness, and other depraved morals of the actors, and because the stage was prostituted to licentious and demoralizing exhibitions."

The editor of the News, after making all these charges on Theatricals in general, but the Pittsburgh company in particular, without advancing the slightest argument in proof, comes out in Saturday's paper, and tells Mr. Porter, who has sustained a good character heretofore, that he has made no attack upon his character; and this, too, after denouncing the whole fraternity for being "demoralized, depraved, and licentious." Is it not astonishing how *some* folks can talk about fair play, liberality, enlightened views, &c., in some cases, and yet be so contracted and abusive in relation to others, and having some paper and type at their command, publish to the world not their reasons for being opposed to the *principle* upon which an institution may be based, but content themselves with denouncing as "drunkards, demoralized, depraved and licentious," all those who may connect themselves with it, numbers of whom would be an ornament to any profession. Without wishing to detract from the fair fame of the talented editor, and feeling every way disposed to give him all praise for his efforts to improve society; we must say, notwithstanding the editor's charges of "licentiousness and demoralization," that we would rather see Mr. James Murdock, the young american actor, perform the character of "HAMLET," than listen to the best lecture the editor has ever written; and although it may appear reckless, we know of some others, who are not at all "demoralized," nor "depraved," who are of our way of thinking, and believe that Mr PORTER now has the material in his company, that can produce a better effect upon an audience by their performances, than could the delivery of the best Lecture upon morality that ever emenated from the pen of the talented, though fastidious editor of the *News*.

Meeting of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, met in this city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock; present, Hon. Chief Justice Gibbons, and Justices Burnside and Rogers.

The Hon. R. Biddle rose to present to the Court, in the name of the Pittsburgh Bar, the resolutions passed by them, in testimony of respect to the late Judge Kennedy, of this Court, and prefaced his motion to have the resolutions placed on the minutes of the Court, by a few happy and beautiful remarks on the character of the deceased. The twenty-five volumes of reports, in which his labors as a jurist are recorded, bear testimony to the profundity and accuracy of his legal attainments. The great passion of his life was to render himself more deeply versed, in the science of the law, and to this he was not incited by mere thirst of display, but from an innate love of the study, and regard for the common law, as the noblest system of jurisprudence which has ever spread its protection over a community.

As to the private character of the deceased, Mr B. stated, that he would not trust himself to say one word. This could be known and appreciated only by those, who had been long and intimately acquainted with his many bright and shining virtues, in social life.

On motion, the Court ordered the resolutions to be placed on the minutes, and adjourned, in testimony of respect until this morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞There will be offered for sale to-day at 10 o'clock, at M'Kenna's Auction Mart, a very fine lot of Musquito Bars, ready made, an excellent article.

THEATRE.—We were delighted to see the Theatre so well attended last night. Miss CLARA ELLIS is a charming actress and made a decided impression upon the audience. We shall speak more at length of this lady's acting on some future occasion. Mr. OWENS is a comedian of the first talent, and has already become a favorite with the "patrons." The pieces offered this evening are the "HONEY MOON" and a new comedy entitled "YOUNG AMERICA."

SUICIDE.—A German committed suicide on Sunday by drowning hsmself in the Allegheny river. Cause—insanity.

Mr. M'Candless' Speech.

We copy below, from the *Commercial Journal*, the speech of Col. M'CANDLESS, at Elizabeth Although reported and published in that paper with the expectation of inflicting an injury upon his prospects, we have not the slightest hesitation in transferring it to our own columns. Neither the democratic party nor its candidates require concealment, and we feel indebted to the Journal for an opportunity of laying this admirable speech before our readers. It is a frank and manly expose of Mr. M'C.'s course upon the Tariff question, and we earnestly recommend every Democrat in the county to give it a careful perusal.

Mr. M'CANLESS pleasantly commenced by addressing the meeting as Gentlemen of the Jury—for a Jury they were, deciding upon the qualifications of those who aspired to the honor of serving the public. He never had felt what it was to be a candidate before; but he was now a candidate, and he was willing to be tried by his principles and the fidelity with which he adhered to them. Conscious of his own rectitude—of the sincerity of his expressed political opinions; stand or fall, survive or perish, he was willing to abide by them. He desired to speak of the Clarion Letter—that letter so vilified, so fruitful in topics of vituperation against himself—that letter, which four fifths of those who abused, talked about, and ranted about, had never read. He meant to take up that letter, and after he had closed its examination, if his friends then thought him guilty of perfidy to his fellow citizens, in writing and sending it abroad, he hoped they would join also in the charge made against him by his opponents. He had always been a Tariff man—a Protective Tariff man. Some of his political friends, indeed, thought that he had gone too far in supporting the principles of protection. Nevertheless, he had adhered to that policy, and he hoped to live and die in its support—He had opposed Mr. Clay, because of his abandonment of protective principles, by his Compromise Act; and that the Whigs who denounced the Clarion Letter, had supported Mr. Clay! They had abused him (Mr. McC.) because he had supported Polk, while they themselves had supported a man who was in favor of reducing the Tariff to a standard duty of 20 per cent.

But to the Letter! His epitaph had been written because of his authorship of that epistle—he was already considered dead. Thank God, he was yet living to defend himself, but if he were dead, he would ask no prouder inscription upon his tomb. The Democracy of Clarion were a noble class of men, and he was proud of whatever united his name with their's. He would read the Clarion Letter from a Whig paper, (the North American) and he requested the attention of the audience while he did so:

[We have already published this letter in our columns, and it is familiar to our readers.]

Here then was the letter in relation to which so much had been said, and for which he had been so bitterly denounced. There was nothing in it to withdraw. He believed that Henry Clay was opposed to a Protective Tariff, and in favor only of his 20 per cent duties. This could be sustained from his life, votes and speeches since 1833. If it had not been for Mr. Clay's Compromise Act, the Tariff question would have long since been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, by General Jackson, but envious and jealous of the old soldier and patriot, he introduced the bill which has since become so famous, and which has hurled the question into the arena of party contests.

The tariff of 1842 was not a temporary and expedient to raise revenue for the country, and it was so considered by those who passed it. Its authors never, expected or anticipated that it would be permanent and it was adopted on the spur of the moment, as a measure of relief to the embarrassments of the Treasury. In justifying himself therefore he would triumphantly point to a comparison of the act of '46, with that of Mr. Clay's compromise. The one *was* adopted by the democracy, the other would have been adopted by the Whigs had they been in power.

But there were members of the Whig party present, and he would address himself in a few words to the unconverted. If it it was true, as the Whigs said that he (Mr. McC.) had written one letter too many, it was also true that Henry Clay had written half a dozen too many. The Clarion letter was written August 8, 1844; but it was not until one month later, Sept. 9, 1844, that Mr. Clay had in his letter to the Cumberland county people, declared himself in favor of the tariff of 1842, and opposed to its repeal. Before the Clarion letter no such declaration had been made, nor could any one have supposed from his previous career that such were Mr Clay's sentiments. In 1843, in his letter to Brownson, it was true, he had declared a favorable opinion of the tariff of 1842, but with a willingness of submitting it to modification. In the resolutions which he had introduced into the Senate, expressive of the sentiments which should guide him in the administration of the Government, he was pledged to adhere to the principles of the Compromise act, and to ad valorem duties—This was in reply Mr. Clay's system—if the Whigs were such earnest tariff men, why did they sustain him, while he entertained such sentiments? Was he not right then, in expressing, as he had done in the Clarion letter, a distrust of Mr. Clay's friendship to the tariff?

As for the Tariff of 1846, Mr. McCandless said he was in favor of it, with modifications. In course of time, if properly amended, this Tariff would form the permanent policy of the Government. To secure these amendments—such amendments as Pennsylvania required—it was necessary to send a Democratic delegation to Congress. He was not, he said, asking for votes—he was only telling them the *truth*. If Pennsylvania was only true to the Democracy of the Union, the Democracy would be true to her, and would yield to the good old Commonwealth whatever alteration of the Tariff of 1846, was required by her interests. But if she sent a Whig delegation, no such appeal could be made; she would be in the helpless hands of Whigism, nor would the Democracy feel bound to respect her wishes. If Democrats are defeated those who aided in the work could not expect much sympathy from the friends of the vanquished in Congress. Mr. McCandless said that he wished to see iron, coal and glass better protected, and they would be, were the additional duties asked for by the Democracy. If it had not been for the instructions, which tied up the hands of the Pennsylvania Democrats in Congress, which compelled them to oppose all modification in the Tariff of '42, they might have obtained all they wished for their State, during the last session.

The declamations of the Whigs on the Tariff question were designed only to get up a panic; it was only by such means that they could ever come into power, and they knew it. He believed that they would sacrifice the Tariff at any moment to influence the elections in their favor. The compromise offered by Mr. WEBSTER, was drawn up by one of the principal manufacturers and coal dealers in this State—Mr. Chambers, of Chambersburg. It was approved of by a committee of manufacturers, representing every interest, and many sections of the Union. This bill although it made a reduction of 25 per cent. upon the duties levied by the Tariff of 1842, was declared by the manufacturers entirely satisfactory to them, and they desired to have it adopted as the permanent policy of the Government. Notwithstanding this, only one Whig in the Senate (Mr. Webster) would sustain this compromise, although it could have been adopted with their assistance. They wished the Tariff of 1842 repealed, that they might have an opportunity to create a panic. Why then should the Democracy be denounced? The manufacturers had expressed themselves satisfied with the reduction of the Tariff of '42, to the extent of 25 per cent., and the Whigs in the Senate had preferred that the bill of '46 should become the law of the land, rather than that drawn up by the very men whose interests they pretend such anxiety to protect. Truly, people who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

[The soldiers here made their appearance, and the beating of the drums, and the puffing of the engine of the Louis M'Lane steamer, which had just come to the wharf, made so much noise, that M'Candless suspended his remarks until quiet was restored.]

In rejecting the compromise offered by Mr. Webster, (continued Mr. M'Candless.) The Whigs were placed in this dilemma: either the Democrats offered a better bill than that drawn up by the Manufacturers themselves, or they were guilty of sacrificing what they assert to be the interests of the country for the purpose of raising a panic from which they expect partisan advantages. If the Whigs did indeed foresee the ruin and distress which they say will result from the adoption of the Tariff of 1846, why did they not correct these evils while they had the power, by accepting the Compromise of Mr. Webster? The truth is, the Whigs were insincere—they anticipated no actual evil from the Tariff of '46, but they wish a panic to throw the country into confusion, and influence the elections of '46 and '48. [Here a bench, upon which a number of men had crowded, gave way under their weight, creating considerable confusion.] Never mind, said Mr M'C., there is no more harm done than there will be by Democratic legislation on the Tariff.

The Tariff of 1846, he said, was based upon Mr. Clay's opinions, but in its details was an hundred fold better than his Compromise, or 20 per cent. Tariff. He would now refer to the nature of the Tariff of 1846. He would read an article from a leading Whig paper—the Commercial Journal—an authority at which his opponents could not cavil, whose editor he would admit, was an able writer, and a clever fellow, although he occasionally said very hard things about the Democrats. He then commented upon the Tariff, taking the figures from the Journal, and showing that upon luxuries, the Tariff of '42 imposed light duties, and that of '46 increased them—that the necessaries of life were taxed enormously by the Tariff of '42, while their taxes were reduced by that of '46. He referred to the articles by name, giving the amount of duty upon each. His doctrine was, on all foreign articles coming into competition with our own manufacturers, such imposts should be laid as would furnish fair protection.

He did not consider the duty on coal high enough by the Tariff of 1846, and he wished it increased. By the act of 1842, coal was subject to a duty of $1.75 per ton, while by that of 1846, it had but a protection of $1.20. The English could bring over the coal at a trifling expense, as ballast. English coal, however could not compete with ours in the New Orleans Market: our coal is of too superior a quality.

In relation to Iron, it was his opinion that the Tariff of 1846 should be amended so as to give increased protection. An iron master, however, (Mr Benny, of the firm of Warden & Benny,) had told him only the day before, that the protection given by the Tariff of '46, was ample, and that he intended to re-imbark in the iron business under it. He desired no better protection. Another iron master that very day on board the Steam Boat had given him an estimate, made at the highest rate, by which it appeared that the cost of making a ton of pig iron at Robert Peel's furnace, amounted to $15.90, including labor and material; this they sold for $26, and they made three tons per day. Mr. McC. thought that was doing a very profitable business. Bar iron cost in England $50, the 30 per cent duty on this, and the freight, insurance, &c brought the price up to 72 per ton. Many of the manufacturers were satisfied with this protection. Besides, the heavy profits which they derived from their iron, they paid their hands, to a great extent, in store goods from which they also made a heavy profit. Notwithstanding this, Mr M'Candless said he was in favor of increasing the duty come 10 or 15 per ct. [The Chairman of the Committee on ways and means had assured him, that if a Democratic Delegation in the next Congress solicited these increased duties, they would be granted. He thought however, that coal needed additional protection more than any other interest. In other respects he did not object to the Tariff of '46. As to the Shoe business, for instance, he said, the Tariff of '46 was more favorable than that of 1842. By the latter all Boots and Bootees were taxed $1.25 per pair; by the bill of '46 a pair of Boots costing $7.00; the same price for the boots costing $2.00 and under, that pair of Boots would be $2.10.

He was in favor of the Tariff of 1846, with the exceptions stated. He wished additional duties upon coal, iron and glass: we must protect our own infant manufactures, but at the same time the wishes of the agricultural and other classes must be consulted. The section from which the most formidable opposition was to be expected, was from the West, the great West, where they were all farmers, and they alleged they did not require protection. The south was no longer powerful, and was losing its strength every year. Her population was decreasing, even in her old Dominion.

Mr. M'Candless said he would not go into a defence of President Polk, but he believed his administration would be glorious, successful and popular. President Polk had been blamed for the Mexican war. He would ask, had we not borne enough from that power? Had she not refused to do us justice? to indemnify our citizens, after she had agreed to do so, for the plunder of their property and the maiming of their persons? One of our own citizens—a man born on the waters of Charters creek—was one of the principal claimants: he had amassed a property of $900,000 by his own toil, in Mexico. It had been lawlessly confiscated by the Mexican Government, and himself maimed by a public officer, and thrown into prison. For his part, he sustained President Polk. He had sent a brave army to punish that insolent and faithless Government, and he considered the war just as it had been glorious.

President Polk loved Pennsylvania; and the wish nearest his heart was to see her wishes and interests gratified and protected. He would now close his remarks, having already extended them more than he had at first intended. If those who heard him supposed he had in aught dealt unfairly, he hoped they would vote against him—if not he might be permitted to invite them on the 2d Tuesday of October next, to support the Democratic candidate for Congress.

†This is an error. It was a distinguished member of Congress, from South Carolina—not the Chairman of the Committee on ways and means, who gave the assurance referred to by Col. M'Candless in his speech.

*We append the much misrepresented "Clarion Letter". The reader will no doubt be surprised to find that it does not contain a single objectionable sentiment.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8th 1841.

Gentlemen—Your cordial invitation of the 30th ultimo, to be present with you at your mass meeting on the 3d of September, came to hand during my absence in the north-western counties of Pennsylvania.

I assure you, that I never wrote an apology for my inability to attend any public assemblage in the whole course of my political career, with more reluctance than I do this. Clarion has not only been firm and steadfast in her adherence to democratic principles, but she has been inflexible in her love and support of the *Tariff*—that public measure, which (aside from the Bank question) like the rod of the Prophet, is destined to swallow up all the other topics of political controversy. You have properly appreciated the importance of the *protective principle* to the success of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of Pennsylvania, and in the abandonment of that principle by Mr Clay in the compromise Bill, you have the best guaranty, that, if elected to the Presidency, he will carry out the principles of that Bill, and afford you a horizontal duty, to enable you to contend with the pauper labor of Sweden and Eussia. In doing so, he would give you and the *Tariff* the same *support* that the *rope* does the *hanging* man—instant death, and without "benefit of clergy" Support him if you can—for my own part, I shall go for Polk and Dallas, who have at heart the true interests of Pennsylvania.

My engagements, gentlemen, in the Supreme Court, will prevent me from attending your mass meeting. With the *brightest prospect* of Democratic success; 20,000 majority, I have the honor to be

Truly yours, WILSON McCANDLESS.

Messrs. Adam Mooney, Seth Clover and others, Committee.

EARLY—Many farmers are already sowing their wheat in the Upper part of Kent co. Md.

FROM EUROPE

We give below from *Wilmer and Smith's Times* of the 19th ult., the foreign intelligence by the Brittania, at more length than in the Telegraphic report of yesterday morning.

ENGLAND.

The parliamentary business of the session is rapidly drawing to a close. London is all but deserted by the great world. The commencement of the grous-shooting, on Wednesday last, nearly completed the desertion; and the few stragglers about St. Stephen's hardly suffice to wind up, with becoming dignity and grace, the fag-end of one of the most extraordinary sessions on record.

On Monday night the House of Lords read for the third time, and passed the Sugar Bill.

The destitution in Ireland, consequent on the profits of the potato crop, occupied the attention of the House of Commons on Monday. Lord John Russell made known the intentions of the government. It seems that £852,481 has been expended on the relief of the Irish last year, of which £491,851 was either repaid or will be repaid. To the principal of making the executive the corn merchant of the Irish nation, Lord John Russell is opposed. But provision against famine is the first duty of a paternal government, a sum of money is to be advanced from the consolidated fund for the employment of the people on public works, under the inspection of the government official, and the sums so advanced are to be repaid in ten years, at the rate of 5½ per cent, the lowest rate of interest, Lord John Russell states, ever taken for works of this kind. A power is to be invested in the Lord Lieutenant to summon county sessions in districts where the poor require employment, and where public works of utility are to be undertaken. This proposition met with general approbation.

The Protectionist have had one or two dinners parties on a large scale. The constituents of Lord George Bentinck paid him the compliment last week of a public dinner, at which many of the leading members of both Houses of Parliament, who opposed Peel's commercial reforms, were present, and took part in the proceedings.

The potatoes blight is general. East, west, north, south, the cry is "still it comes." In Ireland the devastation is general. Everywhere the root is rotten, or towards decay. Science is at fault, and alarm is rife. As regards society, it is serious—as regards the poor, it is a melancholy visitation. Under any circumstances, if the Corn laws had not been repealed in the present session, they would inevitably have been repealed in the next. Influenced by the bad weather, and acted upon by the destruction of the chief food of the Irish coal, however could not compete with ours in the New Orleans Market: our coal is of too superior a quality.

The feud between Old and Young Ireland is now regularly consummated. They are distinct parties. Mr. O'Connell has denounced their policy and disdained their aid. The "Nation" has been expelled from the rooms of Conciliation Hall, and the quarrel stands little chance of ever being cemented again.

Amongst the proofs which the new Government is giving of its wish to conciliate the Irish people, may be mentioned the fact that the Repeal magistrates, who were deprived of their commissions on account of their politics during the administration of sir Robert Peel have been restored. This is a highly politic, and, what is more, a judicious step. Already Mr. O'Connell and Lord French have been re-invested with the commission.

Lord Elgin is to be the Governor General of Canada, an appointment it is said, which gives general satisfaction in England.

IRON HAS ADVANCED IN PRICE.

As the following extracts show.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A very extensive business has been done in all descriptions of British Iron.—Most of the Welch houses have filled their books with orders at £8 10s for common bars, and some of them are now demanding £9. Rails have been sole at £9 15s to £10, and large orders are in the market unexecuted. In Staffordshire the makers were never more busy than at present. Scotch Pig has been in great demand. No. 1 at 77s 6d to 80s; mixed numbers 73s to 75s. Welch Pig has been in brisk demand at 85s to 110s, and Staffordshire 85s to 105s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Large sales of Scotch Pig iron have been made in Glasgow during the last week at 75s per ton: the present price is firmly maintained. Bars are in good request at £8 Welsh, £8 10s per ton. In Liverpool, prices quotations are for Scotch Pigs £4 5s; Merchant Bars £9, best Bars £10 05s. Hoops £10 15s to £11. Sheets £12 5s, Rods £9 15s per ton.

BELFAST, Aug. 11.—Our market for American produce continues pretty well supplied, and for the several articles offered for sale there is a good demand. Tobacco has been inquited after, and for Strips in bond 4½d to 6d per lb are paid, fine Leaf 5d to 5d, Roll 5s 1d to 5s 5d per lb. We quote American Pine Timber at 1s 2d to 1s 3d per foot, 12 feet Deals £15 to £16 per 120. Staves are in sold at £9 10s to £10 per ton. Nail Rod £10 to £10 10s. Hoops £11 per ton. The market for Tallow is steady.

POTATOES, CORN AND WHEAT.

The state of the potatoe crop has already influenced the price of grain. At Liverpool, wheat advanced from 6d to 9d per 70 lbs. United States and Canada flour 1s 6d per barrel, and Indian Meal 2s to 1s per 480 lbs over the rates of the previous week. At these advanced prices considerable business was effected. At Mark-lane, the new crop of wheat has advanced from 2s to 3s per quarter above the previous quotations. The duty on foreign wheat has advanced to 8s per quarter, and in foreign flour to 4s 6d per barrel.

The anticipated almost total failure of the potatoe crop in England, Ireland, and Scotland, has caused the price of Indian Corn to rise from 25s. to 32s a quarter during the last three weeks. The quantity in the Mediterranean is said to be very small. We expect that America will be enabled to reap a golden harvest in the sale of this article in England.

SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., has arrived at Boston In private life Mr. Lover is a polished and accomplished gentleman, and we have said enough to ensure him a warm and generous reception in the United States.

The iron tube or tunnel, by means of which the Chester and Holyhead Railway is to be carried across the Menai Straits, in North Wales, will require the extraordinary quantity of 8000 tons of iron plates to form it.

MR. PATTERSON'S LETTER.

The following is an answer to the National Reformers, from Mr. RODY PATTERSON, who is now placed in nomination on the Reform Ticket for Sheriff. The other questions were answered by Mr. Patterson in his former letter.

GENTLEMEN: One of your members has suggested to me that a passage in my letter in reply to your inquiries was not perhaps clearly understood. The fault is mine, I admit, as I did not myself, at the moment of writing, correctly apprehend the meaning of your question, in relation to the tenure by which the public domain should be held by the actual settlers. I am unhesitatingly of opinion that the farm necessary for the support of the settlers' family, should be held exempt from seizure for debt, upon the same principle that the tools of a mechanic enjoy a similar exemption. The stipulation which in my opinion should be required, would be that the holder was never to sell his land except to a landless purchaser. This would prevent the concentration of large tracts of country in the hands of one, and effectually prevent any thing like a landed aristocracy. His farm is the means by which his livelihood is earned, as the tools of the mechanic enable him to support himself and family; and I am, therefore, in favor of granting to the actual settler, a farm of a proper size, from the unoccupied lands in the West; said farm to be held as are the tools of the mechanic, exempt from seizure for debt, as it is the only means by which his subsistence is earned,

I am, gentlemen, your fellow citizen,
RODY PATTERSON.

To H. H. Van Amringe and others, National Reform Committee.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The several Temperance Societies of Allegheny county, will please take notice that the annual 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., Pre't.

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

VERMONT ELECTION.

We have but few returns of the election of state officers and members of Congress, which took place on Tuesday. It is scarcely possible that Mr. Eaton, the Whig candidate, is chosen governor by the people; but it is probable that the legislature will be retained by the Whigs. As to congressmen, we have no right to expect the election of a democrat in any but the 4th district.

In Woodstock, the democratic vote was 175 for representative to the legislature—an increase of 90 votes over last year. In Bridgewater, Poinfret, and Rutland, in Windsor county, the democrats have *gained* three representatives.

Orange County.—Thirteen towns in this county give

For Smith, dem, for Governor,	2554
Eaton, Whig	1655
Brainard, Abo.	768

Eight democrats and two whigs elected to the house, and the democratic senatorial ticket elected by an increased majority. Henry, dem., for Congress, runs rather behind Smith in this county.

Boston Post, Sept. 4.

Clickner's Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills.—For Liver Complaint, Affection of the Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic Jaundice, and Worms, the Sugar-coated Pill of Dr. Clickner, is an infallible remedy. Thousands of certificates of the wonderful cures in the above complaints, through the agency of these Pills, may be seen at Dr. Clickner's office. The Pill is encrusted with sugar, so that the ingredients are not apparent to the taste. So skilfully is it compounded, that the patient is not subject to the distressing gripings which follow the use of almost all other medicines. Indeed, but for the thorough purging produced by the Pill, the patient would be ignorant of its invaluable medicinal properties. In all cases where the desired effect is not produced, if the Pills be taken according to the printed direction, the money will be returned.

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

Adjourned Sale of Building Lots.

AT 3 o'clock P.M., on Friday the 11th inst., (immediately after the sale of property of the late James D. Harris dec'd, by order of the orphan's court in the city of Allegheny) will be sold on the premises: Four very handsomely situated lots of ground, having each a front of 17½ feet on Robinson st., and extending back 75 feet to an eight foot alley. Also 10 lots of ground, each having a front of 20 feet on Darragh st., and extending back 70 feet. Terms one-fourth cash, and balance in three equal annual payments with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage.
JOHN D. DAVIS,
sep8 Auctioneer.

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day associated under the firm of J. D. Williams & Co., for the purpose of carrying on a general wholesale and retail grocery, forwarding and commission business at No. 110, Northeast corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, Sept. 1st., 1846.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
sep. 8. THOS. MILLER.

J. D. WILLIAMS. THOS. MILLER.
J. D. Williams & Co.
WHOLESALE and retail grocers, Forwarding and commission merchants, and dealers in country produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. No. 110, Northeast corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
sep. 8.

COFFEE, 150 Bags of Prime Rio Coffee.
20 " Old Gov. Java and Laguaira do.
For sale by
sep. 8. J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

TEAS, 80 Packages fine and extra fine green and black teas. For sale by
sep. 8. J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

SUGAR, 6000 lbs, prime N. O. Sugar.
1000 " Loaf, crushed, Pulverized and clarified, do.
For sale by
sep. 8. J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

FISH, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, and Bait. & scaled Herring.
For sale by
sep. 8. J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

HAMS, Prime sugar cured.
For sale by
sep. 8. J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

COCOA, chocolate, cocoa paste and broma of the best quality.
For sale by
sep. 8. J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

FRESH FALL GOODS—Alexander & Day are now receiving a very large assortment of new goods direct from the Eastern Auction, to which they invite the attention of the public, as they are prepared to offer great bargains
ALEXANDER & DAY,
sep8 75 Market st. N. W. cor of the Diamond.

CALIFORNIA PLAIDS—A beautiful article for ladies, just opened and for sale remarkably low by
ALEXANDER & DAY,
sep8 75 Market st. N. W. cor of the Diamond.

NEW STYLE DRESS SILKS—A very superior lot of new style silks just received by
ALEXANDER & DAY,
sep8 75 Market st N. W. cor of the Diamond.

NEW STYLE GINGHAMS—A great variety of new style French and Scotch Ginghams, just received and for sale very cheap
ALEXANDER & DAY.
sep8 75 Market st. N. W. cor of the Diamond.

Water street Property For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at a bargain a lot of ground on Water street in the city of Pittsburgh adjoining Mr. Dalzells warehouse between Market and Ferry streets, containing in front 35 feet and in depth 80 feet; the purchaser can get the lot running to First street, either by trading a part on the river bank, or by purchasing at a fair value; a part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser if required for ten years, by being secured by Bond and Mortgage on the property, with interest. The title is indisputable, for further particulars inquire of the subscriber on Water street between Grant and Ross streets.
WM. HOL LAND.

Sheriff's Sale,

Of ready made clothing by P. McKenna.

I WILL sell at P. Owen's Great Western Clothing store, No. 148 Liberty street opposite Brewery alley, to-morrow Wednesday Sept. 9th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, his entire stock of clothing, by order of Col. E. Trovtlo, High Sheriff of the county of Allegheny.
P. McKENNA,
sep8 Auctioneer.

LINSEED OIL—10 Barrels Linseed Oil, just received on consignment and for sale low, by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

Sperm, Whale and Tanner's Oil.

1000 GALLS. Bleached and Sperm Oil;
1,200 " unbleached " "
800 " Winter Whale "
20 Barrels Tanner's "
Just received and for sale by
sep8 MILLER & RICKNTSON.

ECONOMY CRAB CIDER—20 Bbls Economy Crab Cider; just received and for sale by
sep8 MILLER & RICKETSON.

LARD OIL—5 Barrels Lard Oil; on consignment and for sale by
sep8 MILLER & RICKETSON.

MOHOGANY VENEERS AND BOARDS—Just received, a large assortment of the above, and for sale at
sep8 P. BLUMES
No. 112 Wood street, 2nd door above 5th

Only Four Left Out of Thirteen.

I 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. 8, 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 $500
Lot No 12, containing 15 acres 40 perches, price $325

There is timber enough in some of these Lands to pay for them, if brought to market. They all front on the Franklin Road, are within four miles of Allegheny City, and 41 miles of Pittsburgh. They will be sold on fair terms. Apply to
JAMES BLAKELY,
Att'y. in fact for
sep4 LAWRENCE MITCHEL.
(Despatch copy.)

NICHOLSON'S Mechanic's Companion, 40 plates; American House Carpenter; for sale by
sep4 H. S. BOSWORTH & CO.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS—The Anabasis of Xenophon, chiefly according to the text of L. Dindorf, with notes, for the use of schools and colleges. For sale by
sep7 LUKE LOOMIS.
[Journal copy] Ag't.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER,.....C. S. PORTER.

Prices of Admission:

First Tier,	50 cents.	Second Tier,	37½ cents.
Third "	20 "	Pit,	25 "

Second Night of Miss Clara Ellis.

This evening, Tuesday, September 8, 1846,
Will be presented, a Comedy, in 5 Acts, called the
HONEY MOON.
To conclude, for the fist time in Pittsburgh with a new Farce called
JOHN JAMES POOLEY.
OR, YOUNG AMERICA.
Doors to open at 7, performance to commence at 7½ precisely. sept8

Cheap Job Printing Establishment.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally; that he has purchased the Book and Job Printing Office of N. M. Poindexter, on the south-east corner of Market street and the Diamond; 2d story, where he is fully prepared to execute, at short notice; and on reasonable terms—:

Books,	Steamboat Bills,	Bill Heads,
Pamphlets,	Cards,	Handbills,
Bills of Lading,	Circulars,	Receipts,
Canal Blanks,	Show Bills,	Hat Tips, &c.

A share of public patsonage is solicited.
sep4-1w THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Pleasure Trip.

THE new and fast running steamer CIRCASSIAN having been recently purchased by F. H. Uliphant, 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 attention 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 Bookstore, corner of Market and Third streets.
sep53t Mi A. COX, Master.

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.

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.

AN ORDINANCE authorising the Mayor to borrow Thirty-six Thousand five hundred dollars, for the payment of outstanding debts, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised to borrow, on the credit of the city, the sum of thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars, and to issue Bonds therefore, under the seal of the Corporation, in sums of one thousand and five hundred dollars each, at the election of the purchaser thereof, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Treasurer's office in the City of Pittsburgh. The bonds so issued shall be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable at the Treasurer's office in the City of Pittsburgh, in the presence of the City Treasurer, and shall not be redeemable by the City without the consent of the holders thereof, before the first day of January, 1851.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That the sum hereby authorised to be borrowed, be and the same is hereby specifically appropriated as follows:—That there be added to the Appropriation No. 2, in the Ordinance making appropriation for the year 1846, the sum of $5,300
No. 15. For the payment of City loans, 14,600
No. 16. Outstanding warrants of 1845, 7,000
No. 17. For Duquesne Engine Lot 1,500
No. 18. For the redemption of Bonds issued to Mary L. Wood, due 1st July, 1841 8,000
$36,500

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That the faith, credit, funds