The Morning Post.

J. L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

☞ "Having full confidence in your abilities and republican principles, I invited you to my cabinet; and I can never forget with what discretion and talents you met those great and delicate questions which were brought before you whilst you presided over the Department of War, which entitled you to my thanks and will ever be recollected with the most lively feelings of friendship by me."

"But what has endeared you to every true American, was the noble stand which you took, as our minister at Paris, against the Quintuple Treaty, and which, by your talents, energy, and fearless responsibility, defeated its ratification by France—a treaty intended by Great Britain to change our international laws, make her mistress of the seas, and destroy the national independence, not only of our country, but of all Europe, and enable her to become the tyrant of every ocean."—*General Jackson's letter to General Cass.*

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞ "BUTLER and his five sons" was a favorite toast with Washington, and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER is one of them. The Butlers have fought on every field from Baker Hill to Monterey, and there is a tower of strength in the very name.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia	County.
II.	HOSEA R. KENADY	do City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK,	do County.
IV.	A. L. ROTHROCK,	do do
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWITZLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAS BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	FRANCIS SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN S. SHANNON, Beaver	do
XXI.	GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny	do
XXII.	W. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	TIMOTHY IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler	do

Morning Post Job Printing Office.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ Having added to our Establishment, a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to do all kinds of Newspaper and Book work in a style of unsurpassed beauty and neatness, and upon the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in this line of our business.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 6 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ F. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency San Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

Lying by Implication.

Of all the despicable creatures with whom we can meet, there are none, perhaps, so ineffably contemptible, as those who, under the *semblance* of truth, induce others to adopt a belief utterly at variance with the dictates of propriety. Among those who do this—those who are in the constant habit of making statements of the character referred to, with a view to injure active and prominent Democrats,—Federal members of Congress, and Federal editors, are notoriously pre-eminent. We might make a few exceptions; and we should be glad if we could say, that, among the exceptions, are all our opponents in this city; but this we cannot do, while the Gazette, the organ of the old, genuine "Whigs" continues to circulate against Gen. Cass the most unmitigated slanders, long after they have been disproven by the the most undoubted authority, and even after they have been admitted to be slanders, by the more magnanimous editors, who sustain the doctrines its party once sustained.

In the course of the present contest, Gen. Cass has been referred to as a swindler, a public peculator, and one who has amassed wealth unjustly, from the public treasury; statements, going to fix upon him such a character as this, have been repeatedly made in the columns of the Gazette, and we have perceived not a single denial of any one of them, however preposterous or degrading. The story of his having received an immense amount of public money, for extra services, (and that even these services, extravagant as were the claims, had been more than once amply remunerated,) has been told again and again, and rung upon all the changes of which it was susceptible. Abundant proof has been offered, to satisfy any reasonable mind, that Gen. Cass was in no wise liable to censure, in any part of his course as a public officer; and that no one, since the organization of the government, had been more assiduous in the discharge of his public duties, or had more economically managed every pecuniary affair with which he had been entrusted. Yet still are all the changes of this charge rung; and the impression is in the most industrious manner sought to be made, that he has received, for his own emolument, from the public treasury, an immense sum, beyond what he was in any manner fairly entitled to.

The friends of Gen. Cass have not been willing to let these charges pass unnoticed, nor have they been willing to let the *pretended* favorite of the Federal Native party pass, without an examination into the state of his accounts. They have therefore shown the rank injustice of the charges preferred against their faithful standard-bearer; and have fearlessly confronted his enemies with the crime of seeking to injure him before the public, on grounds which left their own candidate in a predicament, inconceivably worse (if either were liable to censure,) than him whom they were assailing. We have therefore asserted without fear of successful contradiction, that Gen. Taylor has received from the public treasury, an amount beyond his pay, far exceeding the utmost limit of that charged against Gen. Cass; and when the matter is pinned down, so that the slanderers of Gen. Cass cannot escape—cannot disprove our assertions,—they at once, in a most cowardly, base and insidious manner commence the work of getting up letters and certificates from public officers, to prove (what the Democratic party has never denied,) that Gen. Taylor has not received any money from the public treasury, the payment of which was not authorized by law!!

These cowardly pettifoggers try to escape in this manner; and thus insinuate that *Gen. Cass has* received money from the treasury, not authorized by law, when *we prove* that Gen. Taylor has received a much larger amount *beyond his pay*, even than that which they assert has been received by Gen. Cass: and, after doing this, they have the impudence to ask us to publish their certificates and letters, &c. about undisputed facts! We prefer occupying our paper in a more profitable manner. We prefer not to insult the good sense of our readers by giving place to such stuff. We have never charged Gen. Taylor with using a dollar of the public money to which he was not justly entitled—nor have our party made any such charge. The enemies of Gen. Cass—the vile supporters of Great Britain in 1812, and of Mexico in 1847—*have* charged him, virtually, (for they are too cowardly to do so openly,) with having received an immense sum, beyond that to which he was legally entitled; and we have proved the infamous slander to be utterly unfounded. In the mean time, we have shown, by appealing to the same source from which they professed to derive their information, that, even if Gen. Cass *has* received a large sum in the course of his public career,—it has been expended in the discharge of most onerous and expensive duties; and that Gen. Taylor, without having had any such duties to perform, has received from the public treasury a much larger amount than has ever been received by Gen. Cass. We think this is all that can reasonably be asked of us.

HURRAH!—The *Buckwheat Cakes* have made their appearance!

The Iron Manufacture.

Much has been said by the Federal party, in relation to the depressing influence exerted by the Tariff of 1846 upon the various manufactures of iron in our country; but facts would not seem to justify, to the slightest extent, the statements that have been made, by the opponents of that wise and salutary measure. If any thing is proved, by the facts that we here adduce, it is—not that the law of 1846 was calculated to operate injuriously upon the great interests of the country, but—that the limited supply of iron produced in England, for a few years past—and the partially increased demand in our own country, have stimulated our manufacturers to an immense overproduction, that is necessarily succeeded by a temporary and partial suspension; with which the Tariff of 1846, or the Democratic party, had as little to do, as the Imaum of Muscat.

Those who are engaged in the manufacture of iron, are as well aware of the cost of the article, the quality in the market, and the probable demand, as are those engaged in any other branch of business; and it is equally their duty to guard against overproduction, as it is the duty of any others, who depend upon supplying the wants of the community, in order to obtain for themselves the comforts of life, and to amass wealth. The merchant who should import into his town or city, a supply of any particular article, far beyond the amount that was usually held by all others in the same place, and with no remarkable increase in the demand for that article, would at once be accounted a very wild speculator, whose sanity might well be questioned; and if all the merchants in his section of the country, were to manifest a similar disposition for speculation, they would at once be accounted madmen; and all to whom they were indebted would hasten to secure, if practicable, the amounts severally due to them.

Here would be the commencement of a crisis, in the affairs of all the merchants, thus violating the immutable laws of trade: and the effects of this crisis must necessarily be felt, to the full extent of their transactions with the community, in which they had been conducting their business. No legislative enactment could avert such a crisis; and no intelligent man, professing a particle of honesty, would be inclined to attribute to the operation of any law, such a state of affairs as must necessarily ensue.

That such a state of things as we have suggested, has taken place, among those engaged in the manufacture of iron, would seem to admit of no question. From returns, derived from the proper offices in Philadelphia, it appears that the amount of manufactured iron, received in that city during the year 1847, exceeds the receipt of the former year by *nearly one thousand per cent.* Nonsense, in his senses, can believe, that such an increase in the supply has been in accordance with any demand existing in our country; and it is therefore demonstrated, that a reckless disposition for speculation; and not the operations of the Tariff of 1846; has been the moving cause of the stoppage of such iron establishments, as were much involved in debt, and were depending upon the amount of iron that might be sent to market, for the means of its liquidation.

Gen. Taylor and the Bloodhounds.

Under date of July 28th, 1839, writing to the Adjutant General from Fort Brooke, in Florida, Gen. TAYLOR wrote as follows:—

SIR—I have the honor to enclose to you a communication, this moment received, on the subject of procuring BLOODHOUNDS from the Island of Cuba, to aid the army in its operations against the hostiles in Florida. I AM DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE, AND BEG LEAVE AGAIN TO URGE IT AS THE ONLY MEANS OF RIDDING THE COUNTRY OF THE INDIANS, who are now broken up into small parties that take shelter in swamps and hammocks as the army approaches, making it impossible for us to follow or overtake them without such auxiliaries.

Should the measure meet the approbation of the Department, and the necessary authority be granted I will open a correspondence on the subject, with Mr. Everston, through Major Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster, at Savanah, and will authorize him, if it can be done on reasonable terms, TO EMPLOY A A FEW DOGS WITH PERSONS WHO UNDERSTAND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

I wish it distinctly understood, that my object in employing dogs is only to ascertain where the Indians can be found, not to worry them. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Br. Gen. U. S. Ar. Commanding.

The Florida War had long been a source of great misery to the philanthropic Whigs; and therefore the administration approved of Gen. Taylor's recommendation; and knowing that he was "a Whig, though not an ultra Whig," the bloodhounds were ordered. No sooner, however, than this was done, Whig sympathy, ever active for the murderers of their countrymen, was again excited, and the following memorial was sent to Congress:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: The Memorial and remonstrance of the undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully sheweth, That your memorialists have learned with deep regret and abhorrence, that a number of hounds have recently been imported from the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of employing them against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Government is now carrying on a war in the territory of Florida. Dreadful as are the evils attendant on a state of warfare, even in its most mitigated form—to aggravate them by the introduction of so barbarous and inhuman a measure, we view as an outrage upon every feeling of humanity, against which we are bound solemnly to protest. As a territory of the United States, Florida is subject to the control of the General Government, and we *earnestly beseech Congress to interpose its authority to arrest this attempt, and preserve our country from the deep and lasting disgrace which must be inflicted by so FOUL a blot upon the national character.*"

This paper was signed by Joseph R. Chandler, now a Federal member of Congress from Philadelphia, by Charles Gibbons, and Wm. B. Reed, also Federalists; and by Wm. J. A. Birkeg and E. W. Keyser, Native leaders of that city; all of whom are now the ardent admirers (!) and firm supporters (!) of the man who recommended "*so FOUL a blot upon the National character.*"

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, contains the twenty seventh annual Report of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, made at the meeting of the Stockholders on Monday. From the Report we learn that the gross revenues of the Company during the past year are shown to be $1,213,664 67, being an increase of $111,727 99 over the gross receipts of the previous year, and the net revenue has exceeded that of the year ending on the 30th September, 1847, by $40,450 47.

The net revenue of the Company, for the year ending on the 40th of September, 1848, is stated in the report to be $551,558 07, a sum equal to about eight per cent. on the whole capital of the Company. For the reasons, however, which are stated in detail in the report, no dividend is declared in money, but a dividend in the stock of the Company is authorized to be made to each stockholder—thus increasing the capital stock of the Company to the amount of the dividend.

The election for Directors resulted in the re-election of the old Board, with the exception of William H. Marriott, Esq, who was succeeded by Andrew Gregg, Esq. As had been previously announced, Mr. McLane on the 9th inst. closed his labors as President of the Company, and, we presume, the Board of Directors will, at an early day, select a competent successor.

The following gentlemen comprise the Board of Directors as elected for the ensuing year: Thomas Swann, John Hopkins, Samuel Hoffman, William McKim, Jacob Albert, Edward Patterson, F. Lucas, Jr., James Swan, Richard Lemmon, Saml. W. Smith, John I. Donaldson, Andrew Gregg.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—To those who think of the immense moral bearing of cheap postage, the following example to America will be encouraging:

"Since the introduction of the British penny postage in 1840, the number of letters passing monthly through the General Post-office, London, has increased from 2,102,281 to 8,526,422, and the weekly average for the whole kingdom has increased from 1,515,983 to 6,382,941."

The Result in Pennsylvania.

The Whigs were claiming the State for Johnston yesterday by majorities over 1000; and, of course, were noisy as Bedlamites. The returns received were generally from Whig sources, and must be received with a great deal of allowance; as, in many instances, they are known to be erroneous. The result shows that the Natives and Abolitionists, almost without an exception, voted for Johnston. In many counties, large numbers of Democrats evidently voted for the Shinplaster candidate. This we know was the case in Allegheny county; for while our County ticket is beaten by about 1400, and Col. Black only by a little over 700, Johnston's majority is about 2700! We think there is not a doubt but the State is safe for CASS and BUTLER, by at least 10,000. Every man who voted for Longstreth will vote for Cass, and besides, he will obtain the votes of hundreds and thousands of Democrats who did not support our candidate for Governor. The Abolition vote, under no circumstances, will be given to Gen. Taylor; moreover, we know that in every part of the State, there are legions of Whigs, who are governed by *principle*, who will not support a Southern slaveholder, whose opinions upon the great questions of the day, to say the least, are very dubious.

PENNSYLVANIA IS DEMOCRATIC STILL! The vote for Canal Commissioner will show this to the entire satisfaction of every reasonable man: Judge Longstreth, although as clever, amiable and honest a man as ever lived, failed to create any enthusiasm amongst the people.

The Democracy must go to work with increased spirits for November. Let the old Jackson tree be enkindled anew. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, and Pennsylvania will be redeemed, beyond all doubt, from the disgrace which now *temporarily* rests upon her fair character.

Ireland and Gen. Cass.

The Whig party having taken up the presidential candidate of the Native Americans, are making desperate, but unavailing efforts to asperse the character of the Democratic nominees, and prejudice the minds of our adopted fellow-citizens, by the most gross unfounded statements. One of these is, that Gen. Cass voted against the Irish relief bill, while in the Senate; a matter so totally false that it shows not only the extreme mendacity of the Whigs, but the desperation to which they are driven.

Gen. Cass voted for the Irish relief bill, and was also its most eloquent advocate in the United States Senate, as the following, which we copy from the Congressional Globe, will show. On the 20th of February, 1847, the following bill was before the Senate.

"A bill to provide some relief for the suffering people of Ireland and Scotland.

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby, is authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper and to cause the same to be transported and tendered, in the name of the government of the United States to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized at his discretion, to employ any of the public ships of the United States for the transportations of the provisions to be purchased as aforesaid."

Mr Cass said, as a member of this body, he felt obliged to the Senator from Kentucky for the motion he had submitted, and for the appropriate remarks with which he had introduced it. He has (continued Mr. C.) expressed my sentiments, but with an eloquence peculiarly his own. While physical want is unknown in our country, the Angel of Death is striking down the famishing population of Europe, especially the suffering people of Ireland. The accounts which reach us from that country indicate a state of distress, in extent and degree far exceeding any previous experience in modern times. It is a case beyond the reach of private charity. Its fountains are drying up before the magnitude of the evil. It is a national calamity, and calls for national contributions. The starving millions have no Egypt, where they can go and buy corn, that they may live and not die. From our granary of abundance let he pour forth supplies. Ireland has strong claim upon the sympathy of the United States. There are few of our citizens who have not Irish blood in their veins—That country has sent out a large portion of the emigrants who have added numbers to our population, industry and enterprise to our capital, and the elements of power and prosperity which are adding that mighty work, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that is already exciting the admiration of the Old World; and will stimulate by its example the exertions of the new. Our population of Irish descent have fought the battles of our country with as much zeal and bravery as any class of citizens. And from the heights of Abraham, where Montgomery fell, to the walls of Monterey, their blood has been poured out like water in the cause of liberty. We can now send to Ireland, not indeed what she has sent to us, her children—those we cannot part with—but food for their relatives, our friends upon whom the hand of God is heavily laid. In a petition presented yesterday by the Senator from New York, was a suggestion which I am gratified to find embodied in the bill reported by the Senator of Kentucky, and which I should be happy to see carried into effect; to employ, in the transportation of provisions, such of the armed ships of the United States as are not required for our operations of war. It would be a beautiful tribute to the advancing spirit of the age. The messenger of death would thus become a messenger of life; the agents of distruction, agents of preservation; and the eagle, which has flown above them, and carried our arms to the very coasts of Ireland, would thus become the signal of hope, where it has been the signal of orrince. I shall lend the bill my support with great pleasure."

Sixth Ward Lectures.

From a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen, that another series of Free Lectures will be commenced in the Sixth Ward School House *this Evening*; and they will no doubt be continued throughout the Fall and Winter. These lectures may be made a source of great good; and we have no doubt that the Directors of the Ward will do all in their power to secure able speakers.

Now Hear the Other Side.

City of Pittsburgh, ss:

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman in and for the city aforesaid, Samuel Heastings, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., while at the polls, Liverpool, and bringing letters from most respectable sources, was arrested last week in Donegal, on his way to London, and return home. During his stay in Derry, he observed, he would like to see a model of a Mitchell pike, and a lady painted one in miniature on a small piece of paper, in the form of a court plaster envelope, and on examination, they seized the precious momento as a *serious piece of treason.* He likewise had in his possession private letters, and in one the likeness of a lady, sending it to a dear friend in America. He obstinately refused permitting them to trespass on this pledge, considering his duty and honor called in question. He was then threatened with imprisonment, which he consented to, provided they sent him to Dublin; but the magistrate said no, he should be sent to Lifford, and the party present advised him, sooner than go to a loathsome prison, to consent to have the letter violated, and the picture brought forth, which, with all the other letters, was forthwith sent to the Lord Lieutenant.

Prophecy Fulfilled.

Horace Greeley said if Taylor was nominated, one half of the whig party would take up all the time that should be employed in opposing the Democrats, in trying to coax the other half to vote for Taylor! Prophetic Horace—any body that looks at the condition of the opposition force now will see how truly he predicted.—*Ohio Eagle.*

AN ERROR.—A Scotch writer who has had some experience to qualify him for speaking on the subject, says:—"If you have not chosen a profession, do not become an editor. Beg—take the pack-keep ledgers—take up a school—set up a mangle—take in washing. For humanity's sake, and especially your own, do anything rather than become a newspaper editor."

Brady's Leap.

Much has been said and written about M'Cullough's leap, when pursued by the Indians near Wheeling, in Virginia; but in temerity, it does not excel that of Captain Brady, (a brother of the general,) who was celebrated in his day, for his gallant feats upon the hostile savages, along the frontier of Pennsylvania.

Approaching one of the forts occupied by the Americans, one day, Captain Brady discovered which too late to avoid it, that the savages had laid an ambuscade for him. In front, near the fort, large numbers of armed warriors lay concealed, watching for their prey. As Brady approached, and got within the ambuscade, the Indians in the rear closed in behind him; they all then rose and gave a terrible yell. He was surrounded on three sides, and on the fourth ran a river, the bank of which was eight feet; of nearly perpendicular descent. The savages felt sure of their prey and rushed furiously on.

Brady saw at once the extent of his danger, but being mounted on a high mettled horse, he resolved not to be taken alive. He reined the horse toward the bank, gave him the whip and rein; the gallant charger went off like an arrow, and approached the bank with such tremendous speed that he could not stop on the margin, but with a furious bound sprang off, rider and all, into the air. Fortunately, there grew a large crab apple tree at the foot of the bluff, on the border of the river. The brushy top was thickly interlaced with a wild grape vine; into the top of the tree fell the horse and its rider. Their fall was completely broken. The captain t into the stream, made for the opposite shore opplen shower of balls, and regained the shore in safety.

The Bear Cave.

There is a cavern on the western slope of the cheanut Ridge, in Derry Township, Westmoreland county, about four miles and a half from this place, in a Southern direction, called the Bear Cave,—well worthy of a more ample examination or exploration, than it has yet been subjected to.

A few years ago, a number of young gentlemen from Greensburg visited this cave, and published a description of it.

A week or two since, the young men of the Apalachian office, undertook to explore this cave, and proceeded under the mountain something over 220 yards. As its passages are intricate, and labyrinthian, they took the precaution to fasten one end of a twine string at the entrance, unwinding the ball as they proceeded. At a point near the extremity of the distance mentioned, they, very unexpectedly, stumbled upon the landlord, in the form of a large bear, whose unexpected presence produced some embarrassment "noise and confusion."

Their twine was of great use in threading the way out; as was *one* candle that chanced not to be extinguished when the other one was about the time the body and *eyes* of the *bear* were distinctly visible. He did not disputes their passage, nor did they press the subject. He retired inwards—they outward, in double quick time.

Another exploration by persons from Greensburg and this place is spoken of, to be made soon; they should go armed.

A few months back, a pencil case was found in a small room of this cave, which had a smell resembling cavrion; leading to the suspicion that it had lain in the rotten remains of a human body. But it was found impossible to examine satisfactorily for the skeleton.—*Blairsville Apalachian.*

Gen. Cass.

Gen. Shields, in a speech, paid the following high and just tribute to the character and qualifications of the standard bearer of the Democratic party:

"Gen. Cass has been a soldier, and a brave one, he has been a diplomatist, and a true American America never, never had. His unparlonable sin in the eyes of the Whigs, is, that dared, while Minister to France, to oppose Great Britain and Lyndhurst, in defeating the Quintuple Treaty—that in many ways he has checked her grasping power and humbled her ambitious pride. I quote the language of the great in all nations, when I say that no other man could have defeated the allied powers to that infamous treaty but Gen. Cass. As a diplomatist, every American ought to feel a just pride in him, and every true-hearted American does. He was a cabinet adviser in the councils of that great man Gen. Jackson, who never made a mistake in his selections, and none stood higher in his estimation than Gen. Cass. As a Senator in that learned and most dignified body—a body which for its peers had none but the peers of the earth—I quote the language of Daniel Webster in saying that Gen. Cass of sound and varied learning has not his equal there.

From the St Louis Union.

ALTON, ILLS., October 3d, 1848.

SIR—As the Whigs seem remarkably fond of publishing the votes of Volunteers on the Presidential question, I gladly give them the following to look at. It is the vote of two companies of the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers, taken on board the steamer *Tuscarlano* on her downward trip:

Cass	37
Taylor	29

This, I am assured you, is a fair index of the political state of the Regiment, and will, more in silencing the boasting assertions that the Volunteers are for Taylor.

Yours, &c.,
A VOLUNTEER.

Interesting Facts in War.

John M. Scott, who delivered an oration in Philadelphia on the occasion of the reception of the volunteers, institutes a comparison between the amount slain in some of the Mexican battles and the most desperately fought European engagements.

At the great battle of Ligny, between the French under Napoleon and the Prussians under Blucher, which was fought with the bitterest animosity on both sides, Napoleon, who was the victor, lost from ten to eleven out of every hundred men, according to the *English* accounts.

At Buena Vista, where Taylor routed the Mexicans against decided odds and after hard fighting, the American loss was a fraction over fifteen out of every hundred.

At the famous battle of Waterloo, upon the issue of which depended the fortune of Napoleon, and the most gross unfounded statements. One of these is, that Gen. Cass voted against the Irish relief bill, while in the Senate; a matter so totally false that it shows not only the extreme mendacity of the Whigs, but the desperation to which they are driven.

Gen. Cass voted for the Irish relief bill, and was also its most eloquent advocate in the United States Senate, as the following, which we copy from the Congressional Globe, will show. On the 20th of February, 1847, the following bill was before the Senate.

"A bill to provide some relief for the suffering people of Ireland and Scotland.

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby, is authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper and to cause the same to be transported and tendered, in the name of the government of the United States to that of Great Britain, for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland, suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized at his discretion, to employ any of the public ships of the United States for the transportations of the provisions to be purchased as aforesaid."

Mr Cass said, as a member of this body, he felt obliged to the Senator from Kentucky for the motion he had submitted, and for the appropriate remarks with which he had introduced it. He has (continued Mr. C.) expressed my sentiments, but with an eloquence peculiarly his own. While physical want is unknown in our country, the Angel of Death is striking down the famishing population of Europe, especially the suffering people of Ireland. The accounts which reach us from that country indicate a state of distress, in extent and degree far exceeding any previous experience in modern times. It is a case beyond the reach of private charity. Its fountains are drying up before the magnitude of the evil. It is a national calamity, and calls for national contributions. The starving millions have no Egypt, where they can go and buy corn, that they may live and not die. From our granary of abundance let he pour forth supplies. Ireland has strong claim upon the sympathy of the United States. There are few of our citizens who have not Irish blood in their veins—That country has sent out a large portion of the emigrants who have added numbers to our population, industry and enterprise to our capital, and the elements of power and prosperity which are adding that mighty work, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that is already exciting the admiration of the Old World; and will stimulate by its example the exertions of the new. Our population of Irish descent have fought the battles of our country with as much zeal and bravery as any class of citizens. And from the heights of Abraham, where Montgomery fell, to the walls of Monterey, their blood has been poured out like water in the cause of liberty. We can now send to Ireland, not indeed what she has sent to us, her children—those we cannot part with—but food for their relatives, our friends upon whom the hand of God is heavily laid. In a petition presented yesterday by the Senator from New York, was a suggestion which I am gratified to find embodied in the bill reported by the Senator of Kentucky, and which I should be happy to see carried into effect; to employ, in the transportation of provisions, such of the armed ships of the United States as are not required for our operations of war. It would be a beautiful tribute to the advancing spirit of the age. The messenger of death would thus become a messenger of life; the agents of distruction, agents of preservation; and the eagle, which has flown above them, and carried our arms to the very coasts of Ireland, would thus become the signal of hope, where it has been the signal of orrince. I shall lend the bill my support with great pleasure."

Sixth Ward Lectures.

From a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen, that another series of Free Lectures will be commenced in the Sixth Ward School House *this Evening*; and they will no doubt be continued throughout the Fall and Winter. These lectures may be made a source of great good; and we have no doubt that the Directors of the Ward will do all in their power to secure able speakers.

Now Hear the Other Side.

City of Pittsburgh, ss:

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman in and for the city aforesaid, Samuel Heastings, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., while at the polls, Liverpool, and bringing letters from most respectable sources, was arrested last week in Donegal, on his way to London, and return home. During his stay in Derry, he observed, he would like to see a model of a Mitchell pike, and a lady painted one in miniature on a small piece of paper, in the form of a court plaster envelope, and on examination, they seized the precious momento as a *serious piece of treason.* He likewise had in his possession private letters, and in one the likeness of a lady, sending it to a dear friend in America. He obstinately refused permitting them to trespass on this pledge, considering his duty and honor called in question. He was then threatened with imprisonment, which he consented to, provided they sent him to Dublin; but the magistrate said no, he should be sent to Lifford, and the party present advised him, sooner than go to a loathsome prison, to consent to have the letter violated, and the picture brought forth, which, with all the other letters, was forthwith sent to the Lord Lieutenant.

Prophecy Fulfilled.

Horace Greeley said if Taylor was nominated, one half of the whig party would take up all the time that should be employed in opposing the Democrats, in trying to coax the other half to vote for Taylor! Prophetic Horace—any body that looks at the condition of the opposition force now will see how truly he predicted.—*Ohio Eagle.*

AN ERROR.—A Scotch writer who has had some experience to qualify him for speaking on the subject, says:—"If you have not chosen a profession, do not become an editor. Beg—take the pack-keep ledgers—take up a school—set up a mangle—take in washing. For humanity's sake, and especially your own, do anything rather than become a newspaper editor."

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ The Judges of the Election meet to-day, for the purpose of counting the vote polled in this county. We will give the official returns to-morrow.

THE TOMBS.—The spectators were amused and annoyed yesterday morning, by the singular actions of a miserable creature who was up on the charge of beating his wife. The woman appeared against him. The offender cried, yelled, and begged; he lay down on the floor, got on his knees, and attempted to escape. His wife was resolute to the last, and insisted that he should be sent up. Of course the Mayor listened to her persuasions; and the brutal man was put down, which required the strength of two officers. He is now on the bill, where he will remain for twenty days. A man from Washington county was taken under peculiar circumstances.—He came to town to buy yarn, some of which he got down his throat, and then it bothered him. The watchman finding him in this situation took him in; and the Mayor, notwithstanding his entreaties, sent him up for a few hours, that he might have time to collect his scattered thoughts, and make preparations for a trip homeward. He will not trouble the night police again. A poor fellow was brought up, whom every one pitied, and we don't know for what. He has been before the same tribunal before, for the same offence—but did not profit by the lesson, though it cost him a "shamed face" and fine and costs. This time he was fined and discharged.

DESERTED CHILDREN.—On Wednesday, two very young children were seen wandering through the streets of Allegheny, making great cries of distress. The Police officers and citizens made enquiries of them, but could get no answers. They were followed for a few hours, in hopes that some one might cross them, who could give information as to their parents. But nothing could be elicited. They were taken, finally, by the Guardians of the Poor, and sent to the Farm. It is believed that their mother has deserted them; some say she is deranged. They are Germans, but speak English as well.

We have for some time noticed in the streets an old man, who is very much afflicted with *St. Vitus' Dance*—a most distressing disease. We understand he is a Pennsylvanian, who served his country with Gen. JACKSON, at New Orleans. From appearances we judge he is poor. We therefore think he should be provided for handsomely. We mention this matter that our citizens, who seem disposed, may move in the matter.

ALBAN THE PIRATE; *A Romance of the Wilderness.* By William Wallace, New York; Berford & Co. We have received from the publishers (through our old friend, Joseph Snowden, Esq.,) a copy of the above work. The author commenced his career as a writer in the west, and is one of the most chaste and imaginative versifiers in the country. The work before us has added another laurel to his brow.

The Pittsburgh merchants have held several meetings, to take into consideration the fact, that transportation houses buy and sell goods on their own account, which is considered unjust, because they are not subject to the usual business taxes.—*N. O. Crescent.*

☞ We believe the differences between merchants and transporters have been settled—but how, we have never learned.

☞ A country man was found in the bar room of a public house in Allegheny city, on Tuesday morning, so cold and stiff, that his friends supposed he was dead. After administering some restoratives, he recovered, and was able to attend to his business. His name was Robinson, and belongs to Beaver.

☞ The "Greys" and "Blues" celebrated the "BATTLE OF PUEBLA" by taking a Supper in the St. Clair House, last evening. The proceedings were spirited. We will publish them to-morrow, if the Secretaries will be kind enough to furnish us with the copy.

☞ Our citizens seem pleased with the improvements made in the Post Office; they do not now have to wait many minutes till their turn comes. A few years ago, one window was enough for the delivery of letters, papers, &c.; but not so now.

☞ According to the Telegraph, hostilities have been commenced upon the Saw Mill Run Bridge. A new structure is shortly to be erected. We hope honor may be done to Temperanceville in the improvement.

"The evenings are very foggy and moon-shiny."—*Play.*

☞ A truth as applied to our meridian just now. Good nights there are for romancing; but rather cold.

☞ The Allegheny Police only had one case yesterday morning. This is an improvement. There was probably no balls in the vicinity the night before.

☞ Mr. Adams appeared last night in Virginius; his favorite character. Of course, the house was filled. Adams is the Pittsburgh Tragedian.

☞ People have been so busy with election news for a few days, that there is no chance for the occurrence of local incidents. "Wait a little longer."

☞ The "*Blues*" were out yesterday—their first parade since their re-organization. Capt. Hay commanded. They made but a slim show, because none but those who have seen active service turned out.

☞ The Wellsville Patriot is trying to convince interior merchants that the wholesalers of Wellsville can sell goods cheaper than Pittsburgh merchants!

☞ **Notice.**—The usual course of Free Lectures in the Sixth Ward School House will commence on this evening, at half past 7 o'clock.
Subject: *Galvanism*—by Rev. S. WILLIAMS. oct13

☞ **U. S. District Court.**—The United States District Court will meet every day until the election, from 10 to 1 o'clock. Persons wishing to be naturalized had better see to it in time. sept16

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER, ... Manager and Lessee.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Private boxes.....$5.00. | Single tickets.....75c
Dress Circle.....50c. | Second Tier.....35. | Pit.....25c.
Gallery.....20c. | Private Boxes.....$1.00.

Second night of Mr. ADDAMS.
FRIDAY, October 13, will be presented Shakspeare's great Play of

OTHELLO.

Othello, ...Mr. Addams. | Iago, ...Mr. Oxley
Michael Cassio—Mr. Prior. | Desdemona, ..Miss Porter.
Amelia, ...Mrs. Madison.
After the Play, *COMIC POLKA*, by Miss WALTER and Mr. Goodwin.
To conclude with
MISCHIEF MAKING.
Maurice (with songs) Miss Cruise. | Oliver, Mr. Archer.
A Glance at Philadelphia, will be produced with new scenery.
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

Allegheny County, ss:

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF SAID COUNTY.—In the matter of the Petition of William Means, Executor of Thos. Means, dec'd, for leave to sell, &c.

And now, to wit, September 22, 1848, on motion to the Court, it is ordered that notice of the pendency of the petition be given by publication for four weeks, successively, in the Pittsburgh Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to James Means, of Jefferson county, Ohio, Joseph Means, of the State of Illinois, John Armstrong and Nancy, his wife, of Washington county, Pa., the children of Margaret McBride, dec'd, viz: Joseph McBride, Robert McBride, Thomas McBride, Hugh McBride, Eliza McBride, Nancy, wife of Stephen Herron; and the children of Francis Johnston, viz: Agnes Johnston, Jane Johnston, Archibald Johnston, Malinda Johnston, and James Johnston, of Beaver county, Penna.

By the Court,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Clk.
oct13:3tw

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE *of a Library of Classical and Miscellaneous Books at Auction, at McKENNA'S.* On Saturday evening, October 14th, at early gas light, will be sold at McKenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, three doors from Fifth, by order of Administrators, a Library of Classical and Miscellaneous Books.
JAMES McKENNA, Aucti.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—Will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 18th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Executors of Andrew Nesbitt, deceased, a Lot of Ground, 25 feet front on Pike street by 100 feet deep, in Mulberry alley, on which is erected a two story Frame House. Terms at sale.
JAMES McKENNA, Auctioneer.
oct13

PRINTING INK.—Just received, a fresh supply of Prout's Printing Ink, at the
PEKIN TEA STORE,
oct12 No. 70 Fourth st.