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☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Democratic Whig Nominations,

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson.	12. Henry Johnson.
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William McIlvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Hare,
5. Daniel O. Hunter,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John B Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schoucker,	21. Andrew Loomis.
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas S. Bell,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.

RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair

REGISTER,
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL MCCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.

JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Committee have appointed Thursday, the 31st of August, for the meeting of our State Convention to nominate a Governor. A County Convention to nominate Delegates will doubtless be called at an early day, and, in the meantime, we hope our friends in every district in the county will take measures to organize, so as to wage effective war upon the swaying and half discomfited ranks of the enemy.

COL. BLACK.—The editor of the Post charges us with "circulating *infamous lies* concerning Colonel Black." We are not conscious of uttering an untrue syllable, in relation to the gallant Colonel, or of saying a word concerning him, which his warmest friend could object to, let alone circulating "infamous lies" about him. We suppose the amiable editor refers to the extract we published from the New Orleans Bulletin, which asserted that Col. Black was in favor of Gen. Taylor, but our readers will bear us witness, that we stated our impression that the Bulletin was mistaken. We afterwards asked the editor of the Post of the truth of the statement, as it was going the rounds of the papers, and the gentlemanly editor calls our course "disreputable," and charges us with "circulating infamous lies."

We now state, on the authority of the Post, that Col. B. does not support Taylor, but "will contribute all his influence" to secure the election of Gen. Cass.—the Eulogist of Louis Philippe, the sworn opposer of those who resist the extension of slavery, the early Black Cockade Federalist, and the now abomplished Demagogue,—the same man who was burnt in effigy in Mexico, by the Pennsylvania volunteers, and who is opposed almost universally by the returned soldiers. That Col. Black does support Cass we believe is more owing to his political position, than to the spontaneous sympathies of his heart, which we feel quite sure would lead him to prefer the honest old soldier, to the accomplished courtier and demagogue.

MEETING OF THE BARNBURNERS.—The Dispatch publishes the proceedings of an adjourned meeting of "*the Democrats of Elizabeth,*" held at that borough, on Wednesday evening last, at which Jas. Mahorne, Esqr., presided. Dr. GAZZAM, of this city, addressed the meeting, and during his remarks, read the following paper:

"The undersigned, in fulfillment of duties imposed upon us by the recent mass meeting of the Democrats of Pittsburgh and vicinity, called at the office of the Morning Post, and requested Lecky Harper, Esq., the editor of that paper, to publish in the Post the Democratic Call, which the said Harper positively refused to do, notwithstanding we offered to pay him as for any other advertisement.

GEORGE W. JACKSON.
Chairman of Pittsburgh Dem. Mass Meeting.
EDWARD D. GAZZAM,
Chairman Dem. Com. of Correspondence."

Other speakers followed, and a series of resolutions were passed, in opposition to the extension of slavery, and requesting our representative, Mr. Hampton, to oppose any compromise extending slavery over any soil now free. Amongst the resolutions, is the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic Corresponding Committee, by offering for publication in the Morning Post the Democratic call for a county convention, magnanimously afforded to the editor of that paper an opportunity of *returning* to the Democratic party, whose cherished principles the Post has for some time opposed; but Mr. Harper, by refusing to publish that call, has refused to convey needful information to the people, and added another proof of his investigate opposition to Jeffersonian Democracy—which now and always required a FREE PRESS FOR A FREE PEOPLE."

CHARACTERISTIC.—The Worcester True Whig gives the following anecdote, which sounds like truth:

Soon after Cass was made Secretary of War, Scott meeting Taylor, said to him, "Ah! Taylor—a good appointment this. We have a Secretary who understands our wants. Taylor has two veins in his forehead, that when he is excited, swell out as large as a child's finger. These veins began to enlarge. 'I don't know that, General,' said he, 'he knows his own wants. When he was Governor of Michigan territory, he ordered me to send him twelve of my best looking and tallest soldiers, and don't you think the rascal kept six of 'em to row his boat for two years and they were paid by the Government as my men."

WM. F. JOHNSTON, Esq., Speaker of the Senate and now Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived at home on Monday evening last, from Westmoreland county, whither he had gone to be present at the interment of the remains of his brother, Lt. Richard H. L. Johnston, slain in battle at Molino del Rey, in Mexico. He will leave for Harrisburg tomorrow (Thursday) morning, to assume the functions of the office vacated by the resignation of Governor Shunk.—*Kittanning Free Press, of Wednesday.*

☞ Gov. Johnston will thus arrive in Harrisburg today.

A magnificent sword has recently been presented to Gen. SCOTT, at Washington, by Mr. Charles S. Stewart, in behalf of the Governor of Louisiana. The following is the inscription on the sword.—Presented by the *people* of the State of Louisiana to Major Gen. Winfield Scott, for his gallantry and Generalship exhibited at Vera Cruz in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and on his final entry into the city of Mexico.

MEAGHER, THE IRISH AGITATOR.—The New York Tribune says it learns that Thomas F. Meagher, the leading spirit of the Irish Agitation, will start for New York this week, and may consequently be expected here in a few days. He comes to lay the story of Ireland's wrongs, and the prospects of Ireland's disenthralment, before the American people. He will meet with a warm welcome from his countrymen.

NILE'S REGISTER.—This valuable historical publication, after a suspension of a few months, has again made its appearance in new hands, Jer. Hughes, Esq., retiring, and Geo. Beatty, Esq., becoming editor and proprietor. The publication office has also been removed to Philadelphia. We wish the editor abundant success in his useful labors.

GOV. MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, (the Albany Evening Journal says,) some time ago dispatched a *second* letter to General Taylor, from his residence at Greensboro, notifying him of his nomination at Philadelphia,—apprehending some miscarriage to his first.

The Slavery Compromise.

There has been a general and all-pervadg anxiety manifested by the community, to be informed of the nature and grounds of the Slavery Compromise proposed by the Select Committee, raised for that purpose in the Senate. We therefore hasten, at the earliest moment, to lay before our readers the remarks of Mr. CLAYTON, who, as Chairman, presented the report of the Committee to that body.

On Tuesday last, the 18th inst., Mr. Clayton, from the Select Committee on the Territories of Oregon, California and New Mexico, reported a bill for the organization of territorial governments in each of them. (It appears to be a very long bill, containing no less than thirty-seven sections.)

Mr. Clayton said the subjects referred to this committee were of infinite difficulty. The Territories for which temporary civil governments were to be organized, embraced an area of 1,044,932 square miles—about as large as that of one third of all Europe, and capable of sustaining, sooner or later, the population of a mighty empire. The intrinsic difficulties necessarily belonging to such an organization, were increased by the nature and character of the population now existing there, as well as of that hereafter to be introduced by the extension of the constitution and laws of the United States over so vast a country.

The committee had entered upon the discharge of their duties, under these embarrassments, with untiring industry, with a zealous resolution, and an indefatigable spirit, which he had never known surpassed. He felt it due, in justice, to each and every one of his colleagues, to say, that amidst all their long conferences and laborious discussions on the various topics necessarily considered by them, the most conciliatory spirit had been evinced by them, each endeavoring to maintain the honor and interests not merely of his own section of country, but that of the whole nation, and each endeavoring to yield so much as he felt could be properly and honorably conceded without the sacrifice of what was essentially due to his own constituents and the people of all the States. The conferences of the committee were in this spirit—attended with free and ample discussion; and after a full interchange of views, a vote was taken on a proposition moved by the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Atchison] "that the spirit of the Missouri Compromise be adopted to govern the settlement of all the territories of the U. States."—On this question the committee divided—five for, and three against the motion. The senator from Indiana [Mr. Bright] then moved the proposition, notice of which had been previously given in the Senate, containing the *words* of the Missouri Compromise. As the condition of the territory was now said to be different from that to which that compromise applied in 1820, a motion was made by the senator from Kentucky [Mr. Underwood] to amend that proposition by providing that "all the territory in New Mexico and California south of the parallel of 35 deg. 20 min. shall be placed on the same footing in all respects as to slavery, that existed in Louisiana while it was a territory." On this question the committee divided—four for the motion and four against it. After the failure of this motion, the question was taken on the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, and with a like result the Committee being again equally divided.

At this stage of the proceedings, all compromise appeared to be impossible. But the committee proceeded afterwards to consider a proposition to endeavor to adopt the great question—at least so far as to enable Congress to extend the laws over, and provide for the administration of justice in the Territories—leaving for the present the settlement of it to the laws of population, or the adaptation of soil, climate, and all circumstances to the various kinds of labor. While it was admitted on all sides that by far the greater portion of the Territories was properly adapted to free labor, and would necessarily be free soil forever; yet it was also with equal unanimity conceded that there was a portion of it where free labor never could be introduced, owing to the climate and the peculiar productions of that portion. It was thought that if Oregon—which no one imagines can ever be slaveholding—could be organized as the people of that Territory desired, by the temporary adoption of their present laws, interdicting or prohibiting slavery till the territorial legislature proposed to be organized, by a popular vote, under the bill referred to us, could enact some law upon the subject, most of the objections which had been urged in address to the 12th section would be obviated without any sacrifice of principle by those who urged them; and that after thus disposing of the question so far as relates to Oregon, the Territories of California and New Mexico could be organized in the same bill, by the appointment of a governor, senator, and judges, to compose, according to the old precedents, a temporary legislature for each of these Territories, but without the power to legislate on the subject of slavery, thus placing that question beyond the power of the territorial legislature, and resting the right to introduce or prohibit slavery in these two Territories on the constitution, as the same should be expounded by the judges, with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was thought by this means Congress would avoid the decision of this distracting question, leaving it to be settled by the silent operation of the constitution itself, and that in case Congress should refuse to touch the subject, the country would be slaveholding only where, by the law of nature, slave labor was effective, and free labor could not maintain itself. On the other hand, in case Congress should hereafter choose to adopt the compromise line of 36 30, (north of which I suppose it is not expected that slave labor can be introduced,) or any other rule of settlement, it will be free to act as to its wisdom and patriotism shall seem fit.

After many conflicts of opinion these views thus generally expressed, were substantially agreed upon with great unanimity; all the members of the committee agreed to make the report, and but two of them (one from the north and the other from the south) disapproving only of the material features as they understand it. By order of the committee, I have prepared a bill in accordance with these views. It contains some important amendments to the Oregon bill, particularly so far as it corrects the defective description of the boundaries in that bill.

I do not expect, sir, that this or any other proposition which the wit of man can possibly suggest, will put every agitation on this subject which is now daily spreading through the country, and I fear dividing it into geographical parties. If the Missouri compromise of 36 deg 30 min should be adopted, the agitators would immediately raise the standard of repeal, and agitate as fiercely as ever. We know not what, sir. We know not what effect the passage of any bill. But this bill resolves the whole question between the north and the south into a constitutional and a judicial question. It only asks of men of all sections to stand by the constitution, and suffer that to settle the difference by its own tranquil operation. If the constitution settles the question either way, let those who rail at the decision vent their indignation against their ancestors who adopted it.

We offer no bill to introduce slavery by Congressional enactment, into any free territory. If, as the South contends, the Constitution gives the right to carry their slaves there, they will maintain that right. If, as the North contends, the Constitution confers no such right, they will vindicate their claim. And Oregon will be at once organized as a Territory, with power to elect their own legislature—a power which the committee think cannot now, with any propriety, be conferred upon the population of the two other Territories.

I now, sir, have the honor to report, as an amendment and a substitute for the bill referred to the select committee, 'A Bill to establish the Territorial Governments of Oregon, California, and New, Mexico.' The committee, with all becoming modesty, desire to say that they do not view their work as perfect, but it is the very best which, under the embarrassing circumstances of their position, they have been able to propose. To the Senate they appeal for assistance to correct any errors into which they may have inadvertently fallen.—But it is the honest opinion of a large majority of the committee, that by the passage of this bill the safety of the Union will be placed beyond the reach of agitation; and that the question, and the only question which now threatens to endanger it, may be, not immediately, but ultimately, put at rest for ever.

The bill was then read a first time, and unanimously ordered to be printed.

The National Intelligencer, has the following description of the bill, and some judicious remarks upon its provision:

THE COMPROMISE.

Our readers are apprized that one of the most important of those questions which sometimes arise as if to try the strength and durability of our Union, was referred to a Select Committe of eight members in the Senate of the United States on the 13th inst. In the formation of this Committee every sectional interest was consulted and represented, and each of the political divisions had an equal weight.

We may easily suppose that the most opposite views were presented and defended by the distinguished Senators who formed this Committee; and those who were best informed of the inherent difficulties which stood in the way of an adjustment and favorable report, had but faint hope that this question could be settled during the present session. And yet many ardent friends of the Union and of their country, Whig and Democratic, were of opinion that by deferring an adjustment the difficulties attending it would increase; greater exacerbation would ensue; and that geographical parties would arise, endangering at no distant day that union of free and independent States which can alone ensure peace at home and respect abroad.

This Committee, however, yesterday reported a bill which we sincerely hope will put this question forever to rest. This bill proposes to establish Governments for the territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, upon such principles of universal justice and constitutional right as it is hoped will challenge the approval of every calm reflecting mind.

The bill provides a Territorial Government *for Oregon*—continuing in force the laws which have been passed by the present temporary Government until the Legislature, to be created by this act, shall pass other laws in conformity to the wishes and interests of the people whom they will represent.

As it regards New Mexico and California, it provides for each a Government such as that given to the Michigan Territory, but at the same time restrains *those Territories* from passing any laws on the subject of slavery, freedom of religion, or impairing the right of the United States to the unoccupied lands. Whatever rights of property are to be enjoyed by persons removing to those Territories, derived from the Constitution and Laws of the United States, are to be referred to and decided by the Judicial Power of the United States, subject to an appeal from the Courts within the Territories to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hence it is apparent that the rights and claims of the North and the South, on the subject of slavery, are reserved; and, without giving the sanction of the United States to a further extension of the territory in which Slavery will be recognized the future character of those States will depend on the character, the habits, and the wishes of the people who shall hereafter form the State Constitutions for those Territories.

"We sincerely trust that this scheme, proceeding as it undoubtedly does, from the most patriotic motives, may put an end forever to a question, from the agitation of which alone the enemies of our great and glorious Union derive any hope of succeeding in their insane purposes.

The Washington Correspondent of the North American, has the following notice of this compromise:

"WASHINGTON, July 18, 1848.

"The Special Committee unexpectedly agreed to a report this morning. They establish a Territorial Government of the highest grade in Oregon, with a prohibition of slavery. In California and New Mexico Territorial Governments of the lowest grade are established, and a law making power is vested in the Governors, Judges, and Secretaries. They are inhibited from making laws respecting religion, slavery, the primary disposal of the soil, or to tax the property of the United States, or that of non residents more than residents.

The Constitution and Laws of the United States are extended over the territories—thus making the question of slavery, so far as New Mexico and California are concerned, a judicial one, and taking it out of the cognizance of Congress, unless it should choose to legislate hereafter. Mr. Calhoun and his friends surrendered their objection to the writ of error and appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is therefore incorporated in the bill. The bill contains thirty seven sections and provides a Governor, Secretary, and three Judges for Oregon; the same for California, and a Governor, Secretary, and two Judges for New Mexico. So far as I have gleaned opinion, it is in the main favorable to the project. Though reported unanimously, there were two dissentient voices—one from the North and the other from the South."

So far as we understand the principal provisions of the compromise, from the above description, it appears to be, under all the circumstances, a very safe arrangement, fair to both sides, and calculated to prevent the extension of the evil of slavery. It is a constitutional arrangement leaving the decision of the question to the Courts, and to the people who settle the territories in dispute. It is not at all probable, that, under such an arrangement, even should the constitution permit it by a judgment of the Supreme Court, that slavery will extend *west* of the Rio Grande, as the southern part of California is an extensive desert. Neither is it very probable that it will extend North of Red River, and its head waters, *east* of the Rio Grande. This will confine it to about, if not entirely, its present boundaries in Texas. This arrangement will alleviate, and in a great measure destroy, the present threatening excitement on the subject, as it refers the question of slavery extension to the Constitution, under the decision of the Supreme Court; and if, as is contended at the North, the Constitution grants no such power, and the Supreme judges shall so decide, the question will be set at rest for ever. If the decision shall be in favor of the constitutional right to extend the evil, we have the chance of a favorable decision by the people who settle the territories, and as a last resort, we can resist the admission of any slave states, formed out of such territories, into the Union. We have by this arrangement, all these means of resistance to the evil we deprecate; besides the means of obtaining the decision of an important constitutional question, and the allaying of excitement which threatens to rend the Union, while we do not see that any principle is sacrificed.

We do not suppose that the above, or any arrangement, will satisfy those who are madly bent on arraying one section of the Union against the other, regardless of consequences; but we are satisfied that an immense majority of the people, both North and South, are devoted to the Constitution and Union, and that they will acquiesce in any arrangement which appeals to constitutional authority, which does not involve the North in the guilt of slavery, which barters away no principle, and which is not unjust to the slave.

If this arrangement gives to the North these requisites, which it appears to do, it will be hailed with pleasure by all except those who will be satisfied with nothing short of the dismemberment of the Union, or their own political aggrandizement. There is one drawback in the arrangement, in the fact that a majority of the Supreme Judges are from Slave States, but even here have we not room to hope that a sense of justice will triumph over local attachments. We incline to this view, from the fact, as stated in the Washington correspondence of the North American, that Mr. Calhoun and his friends resisted the clause in the bill granting a writ of error and appeal to the Supreme Court, with a great deal of pertinacity, though at last yielding, thus appearing to dread the decision of this great question by that august tribunal.

Neither does this arrangement remove the decision of the question from the people of the States, through their representatives, as Congress secures to itself the power to legislate hereafter. The people of the free States must take care to send to Congress men on whom they can implicitly rely, and thus prevent the extension of the evil they deprecate, whenever it may become necessary to interfere. Perhaps that time may never arrive and the country be preserved from the agitations resulting from legislation concerning it.

To our view, this territory coming in as free soil, slavery can never have an existence upon it, except by some act of legislation. By the arrangement contemplated, Congress declines to legislate, and prevents the territorial Legislatures from passing laws on the subject. The territory must then remain free, until Congress interposes, or the people form a Constitution, and ask admission into the Union. Should slaveholders, then, take their slaves to this territory, the presumption is, that the Courts would pronounce them free.

These are our first thoughts, founded on the limited information we have before us of the nature and bearings of the proposed arrangement. Being from principle and feeling opposed to slavery, and believing it to be a great moral and social evil, we rejoice at any prospect of circumscribing its limits; and we do not any the less rejoice, because the mode of so doing, is one peaceable and constitutional, freeing the country from excessive agitation upon the subject, and weakening the influence of those who, regardless of the value of the Union, are striving to form sectional parties upon a single idea.

THE PRESIDENCY, No. 4.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Are we, the people of these United States, believers that peace is the true policy of our Government, that it is most conducive to our happiness and prosperity, that it enlarges and protects the proceeds of labor, that it harmonizes all the relations of life, that it stimulates exertion with a generous reward, that it promotes a brotherhood of good feeling in all ranks and conditions of life, at home and abroad, that it blesses our social and moral condition, that it is a beautiful response to the pure spirit of christianity, and that it strengthens every tie that can give perpetuity to our Union? If we are thus believers, it is our solemn duty to cherish with sedulous care every man that will promote it, and to avert every measure that can endanger it, consistent with national honor.

The best direction that can be given to this policy, may not be always a guarantee of its success. Injuries, insults and aggressions by foreign powers, may disturb it, but the means that belong to the code of peace, which have often averted the calamities of war, and which nations recognize as safe and salutary, should be urged to their last extremity. If they fail, then we may claim to be on the strong ground of right, and the "ultima ratio" then becomes a duty, and would be sustained by the dignity of a righteous cause.

If, on the other hand, we, believing in the extent of our resources, in the pride of our strength, in the valor of our arms, in the success of our victories, in a pampered ambition, in the dreams of future glory, in the allurements of conquest, in the utopia of "manifest destiny," that it is our policy to go on conquering and to conquer, to teach the old world what the new one can do, and to march with the inscription, "*Model Republic,*" on our banners, let us pause to inquire where would this lead us, how and where it would end. If, beginning like ambitious Rome, we start with the flush of victory, stimulated by the cravings of conquest, and the glories of power, add triumph to triumph, and dominion to dominion, until, like the great Roman conqueror, we lament in tears that there is nothing left to conquer. What then? After Rome had made herself mistress of the world, her cumbrous and unwieldy dominions were beyond her management. The elements of discord, dismemberment and downfal, began their work, and that stupendous fabric of lawless ambition crumbled to pieces with a rapidity greatly beyond its achievements; and mighty Rome dwindled down to the narrow limits that mark her plan upon the map of the world!

If, with narrower views and less ambition, we start as did Frederick of Prussia, to give brighter fame to the obscurity of his legal origin, to build up a fame for arms, to subjugate and annex the nearest provinces, to disturb the peace of the world, and to get a proud name among nations, what would it profit us? Frederick's ambition was checked by superior power, and Prussia had to remain, with her small conquests, one of the lesser powers of Europe.

If, with a more recent and a more dazzling sample, we start with the aim and ambition of Napoleon, which led him on and through the most successful and brilliant campaigns that the world ever witnessed—subverting thrones, conquering states, subjugating nations, and adding power and fame and dominion to France, with no apparent limit to the lure of conquest, stretching in its course, from sunny Spain to frozen Russia; from England's mighty Isle to India's Empire—with all this achievement, did he consummate his scheme?—The battle of Waterloo sealed his doom. France had to return to what France was originally, and Napoleon went a prisoner and died a prisoner on a desolate isle of the Ocean!

If we start with another and different example, the policy of England, which has been aggression and conquest—successfully carried out, until they have reached hemispheres over which the sun never ceases to shine on her dominions. Great as we acknowledge her power to be, covering so large a surface of the globe, and so potential in the view of nations—what has this cost her, and has it gladdened and made happy the almost countless millions of her subjects? It has cost her a national debt, that is shaking her with bankruptcy. It demands a revenue to sustain the dignity of her crown, the expense of her immense standing army, her magnificent navy, and her colonies, that has ground down her subjects to poverty and starvation, and to a degree of wretchedness that is crying out for help. By what tenure does England hold these vast possessions and this mighty power? By nothing that gives assurance of their duration. Wretchedness and despair have driven a portion of her subjects to the commission of treason—the throes of revolution are shaking the foundation of her throne. Whether they are to be suppressed, or whether they are to increase to a total overthrow of the government, is the problem now being solved.

What do these examples teach us, but the scourges of war, the instability of power, and the ruin of ambition. History is full of its teachings and its warnings; and the nations that disregard it, travel on with a bold fatuity to inevitable ruin.

The application that I make of all that I have here presented, is to our own condition at this time, and its intimate connection with the approacing Presidential Election in its consequences. One of the candidates, General Cass, is deeply, thoroughly imbued with a spirit of war. He has proved it in the most emphatic manner, and has carried it out, in his bold advocacy of all Mr. Polk's reckless measures to invite war and to make war. In the Senate of the United States, when a member was pleading for peace measures, General Cass proclaimed in reply, that "THE PEOPLE MUST PREPARE THEIR HEARTS FOR WAR." It was said with an air of one who could glut in blood.

Be it understood, that General Cass was and is dissatisfied with the settlement of the Oregon boundary—he claimed to 54 deg. 40 min., and was willing to fight for it. He is strongly hostile in his cherished feelings towards England, and has all the predisposing tendencies to observe a hostile attitude towards her. If he was willing to risk a war with England at a moment when she never appeared so formidable, how much more ready would he be now, to measure strength with her, when she is shaken by a revolution, and her power for war materially diminished. His manifest destiny might induce him to plant our stars and stripes on England's old domain, and make it a colony of our Union.

In connection with this same war spirit, let it not be forgotten, that after the close of the war with Mexico, the troubles of Yucatan were brought to the notice of our Government; and Gen. Cass advised our sending an army there to defend and take possession of the country, and hold it by conquest permanently, as a part of our dominion. He justified it upon the policy of nations and upon the principles of international law.

This same war cry is echoed by General Cass's partizans. General Cass is a bold propagandist—he preaches "manifest destiny"—that we are the light of the world and that we are destined to wield a mighty empire that is to cover this vast continent. With these monstrous heresies, unblushingly promulgated;—with this creed and this code to guide and govern him, is he a safe and proper person into whose hands we should entrust the power and the great interests of this country? Give him place and power, and if he be true to his principles and his pledges, the future career of this country would be through blood and conquest. If we begin with this spirit, it will require no great powers of divination to tell that we shall end in a military despotism.

In the fear of this, and the love of peace and the prosperity of our glorious republic, and the warning voice of our great Washington, that make me dread General Cass, and implore our countrymen to turn away from him, as they would from a mighty pestilence. O. P.

We understand that the following nominations for Military Offices, of persons who have been in service in the same respective ranks for more than a year under provisional commissions from the Executive, having been recently sent into the Senate by the President of the United States, were on Monday last passed upon by the Senate, and, after debate, severally confirmed, viz

GIDEON J. PILLOW, to be Major General.
JOHN A. QUITMAN, to be Major General.
CALEB CUSHING, to be Brigadier General.
STERLING PRICE, to be Brigadier General.

What is curious in this matter is, under a late General Order of the President, all these officers were to be *out of the service* on the 20th of the present month, and that the confirmation of these appointments, demanded of the Senate at this late hour, would seem to be as unnecessary now for public service, as the withholding of the nominations so long has been insulting to the Senate.—Their appointment now is simply creating additional officers of the Army in time of peace.—*National Intelligencer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning last, as our citizens were escorting the Fayette Volunteers to Uniontown, and while in the immediate vicinity of Brownsville, Mr. S. S. Austin, was fatally wounded by the bursting of a Blunderbuss or gun, of a piece of the gun or shell of the, struck him on the upper part of the thigh, almost amputating the limb, and it is supposed injuring him otherwise. He was taken to Mr. Workman's Hotel where every attention was given him, but all to no effect. He died in about three hours after receiving the injury. He has left a wife and several small children—a large circle of relatives, as well as a whole community to deplore his untimely death. Truely, "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Brownsville Free Press.*

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

AN INCIDENT.—A few days since, three of our gallant volunteers, just returned from Mexico, and rather poor looking, were passing through the market, and observing a countryman, with some very fine summer apples to sell, one of them asked him the price. The yender rather coldly replied—"I don't sell apples to the like of you." The indignant volunteers drew themselves up, and demanded the reason asserting that they were able to pay for them. "I don't *sell* apples to returned volunteers," replied the countryman, with a tear glistening in his eye, and placing his broad hand upon his breast, "my heart warms towards them wherever I see them—I should be ashamed to *sell* them apples—take as many as you want, and may God bless you wherever you may go. The delighted volunteers rewarded the countryman by accepting of his apples, and with delighted countenances went on their way. A warm and honest heart beat in that man's bosom.

SMITHFIELD CHURCH.—The workmen engaged in rebuilding the Smithfield M. E. Church on the corner of Seventh street, are making rapid progress in the construction. To judge from the ground plot and the progress thus far, the building when finished, will in point of spaciousness and and durability of construction be equal to any Church in the city. It is much larger than the old church, and is being built in the improved modern style, with a large lower or basement story, divided into various apartments for the use of the Sabbath Schools and classes attached to the Congregation.

THE Old Church on 6th street, known as Dr. Kerr's, has been torn away, and a large and more comfortable building is now being constructed in its place, which when finished, will be a beautiful ornament in that part of the city.

THE SWORD PRESENTATION.—The ceremony of presenting a sword and epaulets to Capt. HERROS, of the Duquesne Greys, came off at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Exchange Hotel. The presentation was made by WM. B. MCCLURE, Esq accompanied by a short, but very appropriate address which was responded to by Capt. H., in a brief but happy style

THE FUNERAL OF THE GREYS.—The remains of some of the members of the Duquesne Greys, who fell at the seige of Puebla, were yesterday morning, conveyed to their last resting place in the Allegheny Cemetry. A detachment of the Blues, under Capt. Charlton, was in attendance, also a number of the Greys who were discharged in Mexico, on account of sickness.

DAVID LINDSEY is the name of a volunteer of the Blues, omitted in the list published He was wounded at Cerro Gordo, and returned home. He still walks on crutches.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Corporal James E. Kelly, of company A, District of Columbia and Maryland Regiment, fell from the hurricane deck of the steam boat St. Cloud, while lying at Louisville, on the 13th instant, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.—Washington City papers please notice.

THE CIRCUS.—Rice's Circus, last night, was fully attended, and the performances were all of the first order. Good order and cheerfulness prevailed, and the efforts made by the manager to render every thing comfortable, was quite satisfactory to the thousands who were present.

For the accommodation of families, an afternoon performance will be given to day at 3 o'clock.

TYPE.—A font of second hand nonpareil and brevier type for sale at this office, suitable for a country paper, and in good condition.

Geo. Taylor returned to his residence at Baton Rouge on the 8th inst.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.
WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Every thing at present indicates that the coming Presidential campaign will be the most exciting ever fought. Upon all sides we see preparations making by the administration press to sustain the executive by the cheap circulation of the usual statements with which they gull the public ear on the eve of election.

To spread the antidote wherever they may leave their poison, we shall issue a campaign paper at a price so moderate as to place it in the hands of every good Whig in this region, as well as in the hands of all those who love their country with an enlarged heart, and who desire to see our glorious constitution, for which our Fathers fought and died, preserved from the danger of being torn into a thousand fragments by an unprincipled and misguided faction, whose entire and devoted object is to obtain power and the spoils incidental thereto, and for the sake of which they are ready and willing to sacrifice every principle of right and justice as well as of Law and order.

The "Gazette" has never yet been found wanting, in its duty and devotion to the great interests of Western Pennsylvania, [with which it has been identified for nearly three quarters of a century and we trust to be found in the foremost ranks, during the coming campaign. When the National Convention composed of the chosen patriots of the republic shall decide upon the man who is to bear our Presidential banner, we shall enter into his support with all the energy and industry we possess, and throwing away the scabbard fight for the good old cause, so long as the enemy keeps the field

Sold in Pittsburgh by J D Morgan, 93 Wood st; J Townsend, 45 Market st; H Smyser, cor Market and 3d sts; Henderson & Co, 5 Liberty st. Price reduced to $1.50 per bottle ... jy22

COTTON YARNS, &c.—50,000 lbs assorted Nos; 150 bales Candle Wick; 150 do Batting, Carpet Chain, &c; Twine, for sale at manufacturers lowest prices
jy22 FRIEND, RHEY & Co

CORN MEAL—25 bbls Anshutz's kiln dried Corn Meal, both white and yellow, in store and for sale by jy22 S & W HARBAUGH

FLOUR—100 bbls fresh ground Flour, just rec'd and for sale by jy22 S & W HARBAUGH

MACKEREL—60 bbls No 3 Mackerel, in store and for sale by jy22 S & W HARBAUGH

CORN—250 bush Yellow Corn, in store and for sale by jy22 S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—20 kgs Cream Cheese, a fine article, in store and for sale by jy22 S & W HARBAUGH

WOOL! WOOL!—The highest market price paid in cash for Wool, by jy22 S & W HARBAUGH

MOSQUITO NETTS—A large lot of Mosquito Netts, low prices, at the cheap and ALEXANDER & DAY, jy20 75 market st, N W cor of the diamond

BAREGE PLAIDS—A lot of handsome Barege Plaids, which we are selling at prices greatly below any we have ever been able to offer the same quality for jy20 ALEXANDER & DAY

NANSOOK MUSLINS—An excellent assortment of Nansook Muslins, just opening and selling at very low prices, at No 75 Market st, N W cor of the Diamond. jy20 ALEXANDER & DAY

COFFEE—200 bags prime Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by jy20 POINDEXTER & Co

SUGARS—100 bbls Nos 7, 8 and 9 Loaf Sugar; 30 do Lovering's Crushed and Pulverized do, for sale by jy20 POINDEXTER & Co, 41 water st

PEPPER—100 sacks Pepper, in store and for sale by jy20 POINDEXTER & Co

TEAS—250 half chests Y H, G P, and Imperial Teas; 50 do do do do do do do do do do do For sale by jy20 POINDEXTER & Co

SODA ASH—20 casks "Tennant's" double refined, for sale by jy20 POINDEXTER & Co

SPTS TURPENTINE—35 bbls in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co, jy20 corner 1st and wood sts

NO. 3 MACKEREL—25 bbls just rec'd and for sale by jy20 BROWN & CULBERTSON

STRAW BOARDS—2 tons, various Nos, just rec'd and for sale by BROWN & CULBERTSON jy20

FEATHERS—36 sacks Feathers, for sale by jy20 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

LARD OIL—50 bbls Lard Oil, for sale by jy20 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

CHEESE—25 bxs Cream Cheese, for sale by jy20 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

NO. 1 SUGAR—5 hhds N O Sugar on consignment, for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & Co jy20

GERMAN CANDLES—5 casks received for sale by jy20 TASSEY & BEST

PEARLASH—24 casks, prime article, on hand and for sale by jy20 TASSEY & BEST

WINDOW GLASS—700 bxs assorted sizes, from 6x to 24x30, on hand and for sale by jy20 TASSEY & BEST

BEESWAX—2 cases on hand and for sale by jy20 TASSEY & BEST

SOAP—50 bxs Cincinnati No 1 Soap, in store and for sale by jy20 TASSEY & BEST

PIG IRON—65 tons soft Pig Iron, for foundry use, landing and for sale by J S DILWORTH, 27 Wood st jy17

OIL LEMON—1 can for sale by jy14 BRAUN & REITER

OIL BERGAMOT—1 can for sale by jy13 BRAUN & REITER

OIL LAVENDER, (Garden)—1 can for sale by jy13 BRAUN & REITER

OIL Cloves, do Carvi, do Cinnamon, warranted pure, for sale by jy13 BRAUN & REITER

FEATHERS—Constantly for sale by jy13 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

SUGAR—5 hhds N O; 5 bbls Pulverized, 5 bbls crushed; 20 bbls assorted Loaf, for sale by je15 J D WILLIAMS

ROCK POWDER—100 kegs of good quality, for sale by je14 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

RAISINS—20 bxs M R; 20 half do; 20 quarter do; for sale by je15 J D WILLIAMS

CANDLES—80 bxs Sperm; 3 do Sperm oil; 6 do Star, for sale by je15 J D WILLIAMS

SOAP—25 bxs Cincinnati; 12 do Palm; 3 do Castile, 1 do Candia, for sale by je15 J D WILLIAMS

SUGAR—50 hhds Prime N O, on consignment and for sale by je16 J C BIDWELL, water st

HERRING—12 bbls on consignment and for sale by je16 J C BIDWELL

CORN MEAL—50 bbls landing and for sale by je16 J C BIDWELL

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