THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.
Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ 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.
JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.	
1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Hendrick Johnson,
2. John R. Windrim,	14. William Calder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William Millward,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Ruther,
5. Daniel G. Rinner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dunlap,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. David Agnew,
9. Joseph Schoneckner,	21. Andrew W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas B. Hill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HARPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. J. 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 COURT.
DANIEL MCCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

STATE COMMITTEE.
The Members of the WHIG STATE COMMITTEE are requested to meet at Harrisburg, on the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. ALEX'R RAMSEY, Chairman.

GRAND MASS STATE CONVENTION.
The citizens of Pennsylvania, friendly to the election of GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR
AND
MILLARD FILLMORE,
are requested to assemble in Mass Meeting at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, at 10 o'clock, P. M

All who love their country, Farmers, Mechanics, and Workingmen: Manufacturers, Traders and Merchants: Men of all pursuits, occupations and professions: All who regard purity, integrity, fidelity and capacity as essential elements of a just National Administration:

All who are opposed to hypocrisy, fraud, corruption, false-dealing and violence in the conduct of public affairs:

All who are in favor of legislation by the representatives of the people, unchecked by a tyrannous exercise of the VETO power:

All who would rescue the country from the evils which now paralyze its industry and defeat its enterprize:

All who would give adequate protection to American labor, and thus increase the means, extend the employments and elevate the condition of the American laborer:

All who would promote, by judicious encouragement, the development of our own great resources, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mineral:

All who have true friends of those who dig in the fields, and delve in the mines, and ply at the loom, and toil in the workships and on the ways:

All of all classes, creeds and conditions, who desire to secure

REFORM AND BETTER TIMES,

are invited to be present.

Come, Pennsylvanians! come from farm, and forge, and furnace, and coal-pit, and factory; from roadside and river: from village, and workshop, and city: come and show that you are not insensible to your interests: come and show that you have not forgotten, and that you will not forgive, the base deception of which you have been the victims: come and show that you are grateful to the hero who "NEVER SURRENDERS," and that you appreciate the man who "ASKS NO FAVORS AND SHRINKS FROM NO RESPONSIBILITY."

Distinguished Orators from all parts of the Union will be there to address you: your friends from sister stations of the State will be there to greet you: and you, and they, and we, knowing that "WE CAN'T BE BEAT WHEN WE ALL PULL TOGETHER," will rejoice in the assurance of certain victory.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Chairman.

Morton McMichael,	George F. Miller,
Thomas E. Cochran,	David Cooper,
James Pox,	Leo Bigham,
Benjamin Matthias,	Geo. V. Lawrence,
George Lear,	John Fenton,
Thomas J. Wilson,	D. A. Finney,
George Avery,	L. D. Wagner,
H. H. Biter,	John Mitchell,
Paul S. Preston,	H. W. Patrick,
E. C. Darlington,	Samuel W. Pearson.
David W. Patterson,	Alex. W. Taylor.

Sec'ys Central Committee.

N. B. All papers throughout the State, favorable to the election of Taylor and Fillmore, will please copy and publish till day of meeting.

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his election to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and not arrested out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground.'" Z. TAYLOR.

See next page for Telegraphic News.
See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

THE IRISH NEWS.

The Tribune's version of the Irish news meets with universal and emphatic condemnation from persons of all shades of opinion. It is in truth one of the boldest, as well as one of the clumsiest attempts to impose upon the public of which we have any recollection; and it will very much shake the reputation for integrity which the Tribune has generally enjoyed. The news on its face bore palpable signs of falsehood. Not that it was impossible; or even unlikely, that a great battle had been fought, and the British worsted. Success in the first onset we were prepared to expect, whatever might be our forebodings as to the ultimate result of the struggle. But that this particular statement was untrue, a thousand circumstances—which must, we think, have been in the Tribune's possession—proved. General McDonald's troops, of which 6,000 were repulsed and killed, could not have exceeded 2,000 according to all other accounts. The lady who, it is said, passed the field of battle, and reports the stench perceptible at several miles distant, must have been there on the first, and yet the Freeman's Journal of August 5th, a paper decidedly in the Irish interest, while it continued to attack the Government makes no mention of this great battle, but asserts that the absence of more serious disturbance was owing to the exertions and influence of the Irish clergy. To be sure, the 'Secret Correspondence' asserts that the passengers on the rail road were requesled not to tell the news! But when before was Mr. Greeley so gulled by so shallow an absurdity! It is remarkable that in the Tribune issued the day after the publication of the 'Secret Correspondence,' when ample time must have been afforded for a collection of circumstances, there is still an attempt to give credability to its exclusive news. Doubtless more money may be collected under the excitement and hope which this news is well calculated to produce; but what becomes of the Tribune's authority and usefulness for the future? Is there not some danger of palpably false news being hereafter known as 'Tribune News.' We hope most sincerely that brother Greeley may be able to give a satisfactory explanation of these things; but we must confess that at present our faith in his judgment at least is much shaken.

The news from Ireland, says the N. Y. Herald, is "disheartening, but there is yet a ray of hope.—The government policy, thus far, has triumphed.—It has precipitated matters to a premature crisis, and the consequence is a partial victory. This was their policy at former times; but it cannot settle Ireland now. The iron-has entered her soul, and her destiny proclaims that she will sooner or later, be separated from England. Never, within her history, have the feelings of mistrust and hatred towards the Saxon been stronger than they are now; and although they may be suppressed for a while, they will eventually break out, and the longer the erupt. tion is delayed, the bloodier will be the conflict that will take place."

Major WM. LARIMER, Jr., it is expected will receive the Barnburner or Free Soil nomination for Congress; and his well deserved popularity will insure him a very respectable vote.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1848.

The news by the steamer has had its full effect upon our markets, and upon the whole is favorable. Cotton retains the old prices, with a good export demand. Grain of most kinds has fallen, but not to an extent, that growers can complain of, nor is the present price, less than a fair return for their labor. Large orders are in hand for grain, at a shade under present quotations, and a good export trade will be done in the course of autumn. Flour has advanced more on account of the moderate supply, than from English advices.

The city was in a "flurry" yesterday, upon the strength of a rumor set afloat by the Tribune, that the Irish insurrectionists had been successful, and had defeated the British troops, with a loss of 6000 men. This absurd letter even went so far as to tell of the air scented with putrid bodies, and various other poetical accompaniments, but all would not do. By noon the whole business was fully examined, and set down as a hoax, meant to tell upon the rent, at the Irish meeting last night. The gathering at Vauxhall was larger than ever, and the poor Irishmen bled as freely as before, though few were found so credulous as to believe the battle story, and the meeting adjourned to wait the arrival of the next steamer, to confirm their hopes or cover them with despair.

A steady current of specie is flowing into the city from the interior, chiefly from the South, and our banks are getting stronger and less timid.—Loans properly secured, are made at six per cent, and long paper at 10 to 12 per cent, per annum. Out of town paper sells higher, and the money market, though not easy, is not very tight. For the steamer which sailed yesterday, and the one of to morrow there has not been an excessive demand for exchange, and the rate on London remains at 107@109½, rates that will keep all our coin at home.

Advices have been received by the Erie Railroad of the completion of another contract for 600 tons of iron, at $46 the ton, laid down in New York. This is a ruinous price to the market, but to the stockholders of the road, the subject of much congratulation. The iron markers will find little to encourage them in such a state of things.

The increase of our "fresh water commerce," by the returns of the Treasury Department, give the people of river and lake reason, new reason to be clamorous for justice at the hands of the national legislature and executive. It may be new to the people of the west to say, that large as has been the increase of our foreign commerce, the internal commerce has distanced it entirely. Let the figures show:

TONNAGE OF FRESH WATER COMMERCE.

	1847.	1846.	1842.
Buffalo,	35,415	24,770	17,198
Presque Isle, Pa.,	4,990	2,993	2,819
Pittsburgh,	25,390	17,162	10,107
Wheeling,	2,660	2,660	1,212
Cuyahoga, Ohio,	25,493	18,526	8,071
Cincinnati,	17,801	15,312	12,025
Total Fresh water	347,656	290,096	197,984

Here we have an increase in five years of seventy five per cent in that class of commerce that demands the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and yet we are told that their business is not of importance enough, and that government has no power. While the increase of lake and river commerce has been 75 per cent., the increase of tonnage of the United States together, has been but 39 per cent., the amount standing thus:

	1847.	1846.	1842.
U. S. Tonnage.	2,586,045	2,562,081	2,092,390

An increase of 39 per cent. The time has come to be clamorous at this wrong inflicted upon Western commerce, and reform must be had. Our commerce has swelled to such an extent, that our rivers and harbors are as ill adapted to it as the clothes of a small boy are suitable for a full grown man. If the Constitution is not large enough to cover our wide spread business, we must enlarge its powers and no longer be cramped. If we have a right to buy New Mexico, we have as clear a right to clean out the Mississippi from the shoalest part of the Ohio or Allegheny, to the salt waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The west is growing too fast to talk of favors. She must now talk of rights, and refuse to vote supplies until justice is done her in all respects.

Another monster sale of dry goods takes place to morrow by auction, consisting chiefly of Cachimeres and Mousselin de laines, of American manufacture, from the Manchester mills. They are mostly dress goods, and will test the market, as they are in demand. Dry goods for the South and Southwest move off moderately, but as largely as ever, we see them; too many merchants, dry goods as well as grocers, from the interior, ask for extensions on their paper, and the city market is made by returning to the city for extended sales, and our dealers are finding it out. C.

Will those of our readers who are mothers take the trouble to read the little extract below! It contains a great deal of good sense, and upon a subject of some practical importance in this region.—There is a universal complaint that good help cannot be procured for love or money. Into whatever house you may happen to go, it is the theme of discourse. It is made the excuse for dirty kitchens—bad cooking, dusty furniture, and almost every other evil and difficulty under the sun. Now, we have no doubt there is great difficulty in procuring good help, but half of the evils of housekeeping would disappear at once, if our daughters were only taught how to cook and do other things well about a house. Every keeper of a house ought to know how things are done, and when they are done. Were this but the case, we should have good servants, and such servants would be willing to remain in our families. A servant girl likes that mistress best who knows better than she does how every kind of work should be done—She feels that while rendering useful service by her labor, she is at the same time learning something that will be useful to herself

'A Good MOTHER.—She is a good mother who brings up her children to work—to work in the kitchen, if you please. We shall never have good puddings and pies, chowders and fricassees, while the ladies are taught that it is a disgrace to learn to cook. The time may come when the daughters of wealth shall be obliged to take their stand in the kitchen, but should they not know how to bake and wash? What is a young woman fit for, to a mechanic especially, whose mother allows her to lie in bed till ten o'clock, and who, when she rises, sings a song or two, and sits down to the last new novel? She may answer for the wife of a wealthy and a miserable life—miserable indeed will she live. Far better for her, no matter what her condition may be, if she is brought up to work.'

No class in the community is more liable to neglect self improvement than farmers. The reason for this is, they are confined mostly to their own houses, and are not thrown together as other people are. They are employed day by day upon their farms, and do not feel the importance of keeping a run of what is going on in the world. If they have fine houses and cattle, and can raise good crops of wheat and corn, and can obtain fair prices for them, they are satisfied. But this is a narrow view of life and of duty. If there is one person more than another who has a stake in our country's welfare, it is the farmer. His interests are immediately and inseparably connected with her interests. Both must prosper or suffer together. It is the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of the farmer, then, to make himself intelligent—to understand what improvements are being made in the arts and sciences, and especially to know the bearing and influence of the various measures of government. He should know enough of theology and politics, to know *what* he believes and *why* he believes it. The hints given in the paragraph below are worthy of notice:

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.—Make it a rule to read a little every day, even if it be but a single sentence. A short paragraph will often afford you a profitable source of reflection for a whole day.—For this purpose your paper is admirably adapted. Keep it always within reach, so that you may lay your hand on it at any moment when you are about the house.

We know a large family that has made itself intimately acquainted with history, probably more than any one other family in the United States, by the practice of having one of the children, each one taking a week by turns, read every morning, while the rest were at breakfast.

Platforms.

Washington Platform.—"An honest zeal and unremitting attention to the interests of the United States are all I dare promise."

Taylor Platform.—"It will ever be my pride and constant endeavor to serve the country with all he ability I possess."

Cass Platform.—"The noise and confusion which prevades this assembly will prevent my being heard on the important topics to which you have called my attention."

GEN. CASS did not make the whole of his immense fortune in speculations or in extra charges against the government. The New Haven Palladium says that he drove an excellent trade in distilling whiskey, which, it is said, realized some thirty dollars a gallon when sold to the poor Indians.—*Providence Journal.*

On the Jordan and Dead Sea.

By the late Lieut. Molyneaux, of H. M. Ship Spartan.

On the 20th of August last Lieut. Molyneaux landed at Acre, taking with him three volunteer seamen and an interpreter; and having hired camels, horses, and attendants, he started early the following morning with the ship dingey, en route to Tiberias. For the first two hours the road was excellent. On nearing the village of Abilin it character altered, the country became hilly, and some awkward passes were encountered. The village of Taran was reached the same night after ten consecutive hours of travelling. On the following day the party arrived at Tiberias, where they encamped outside the walls of the town, and near the edge of the lake. Immense herds of camels were seen feeding in different directions. From the hills overlooking Tiberias the prospect was magnificent—Djebel Sheikh, smothered in clouds, was distinctly seen to the left, bearing N. N. E.; in front were the blue waters of Tiberias, surrounded by fine ranges of hills; and to the left Djebel Sheikh the white ruins of Safed. On the 23d they embarked on the lake, which is described as being of greater size than is generally laid down;—From Tiberias to the eastern shore not less than eight or nine miles, and from the entrance of the Jordan on the north to its exit on the south end, eighteen miles; the latitude of the northern extremity of the lake is 32 deg. 49 min. 9 sec., about 3½ miles to the south of the point usually marked. The Jordan is described as shallow, and crossed by numerous weirs, which greatly obstructed the passage of the boat. In many places it might have been crossed by stepping from stone to stone without writting the shoes; its waters are muddy and full of fish, its course tortuous in the extreme, and some waterfalls were found. Great reluctance was manifested by the natives towards the purposed descent of the river, and every possible obstacle thrown in the way. The Sheikhs demanded in some cases exorbitant sums for permission to pass through their provinces; and altercations, annoying and incessant, were generally terminated by a display of fire-arms, and the threat to shoot them unless they allowed the party to proceed. On the 3d of September Lieut. Molyneaux embarked on the Dead Sea. The breeze gradually freshened, till there was quite enough sea for the dingey: steering about south by west large patches of white frothy foam were several times passed; and as the sea got up there was heard a most unusual noise, another thing like breakers ahead. At 2 A. M. on the 4th, considering himself to be approaching the south end of the sea, they hauled to the wind and stood over towards the western mountains; and at daylight were about five miles from the peninsula.

From Rashel Feshkah to the north, nearly down to the peninsula to the south, the mountains on the western side rise, almost like a perpendicular wall, to a height of 1,200 or 1,500 feet. The peninsula is connected with the main land by a low neck, so that at a distance it would be considered an island. Having arrived at what was thought to be the deepest water, soundings were obtained at 225 fathoms; the arming of the lead was clear with some pieces of rock salt attached to it. Two other casts of the lead were taken at different times; one gave 178, the second 183 fathoms, with bluish mud or clay. The water throughout the Dead Sea is of a dirty, sandy color, resembling that of the Jordan; it is extremely destructive to everything that comes in contact with it, particularly metals, and produces a very unpleasant, greasy feel when allowed to remain on the skin; it has also a very obnoxious smell. At noon on the 5th they returned to the tent whence they embarked, thoroughly done up and thankful for having escaped. Every thing and body in the boat was covered with a nasty shiny substance from the water; iron was corroded and looked as if covered with coal tar. A broad strip of white foam running nearly north and south throughout the whole length of the sea was observed, not commencing where the Jordan empties itself, but some miles to the westward; it appeared to be constantly bubbling and in motion, and near this, on both nights, was a white line of cloud far above the surface. Having disembarked, the dingey was secured upon the backs of two camels, and the party proceeded to Jerusalem,—within the walls of which town entered the boat of a British ship of-war—Lieut. Molyneaux returned by way of Jaffa; and died shortly after his return to the ship.—*London Athenæum.*

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Mexico and the Mexicans.

Of all our army officers who have served in the Mexican war, Gen. Persifer F. Smith has had perhaps, the largest opportunities of forming an enlightened and impartial opinion of Mexico and Mexicans. He was the first of our generals, taken from civil life, to repair to the seat of war, and the last to leave the country after the war was done. While in Mexico he was not only stationed both the Rio Grande and Vera Cruz lines, but he was for a length of time Military Governor of the city of Mexico. He not only had the advantage of seeing as much of the country as any other officer, but he was in position to bring him in contact with the people in a business way, thus enabling him to form opinions of their social and civil condition.

Gen. Smith speaks of Mexico as most other officers do. The general features of the country as you leave the low lands are beautiful and imposing; but an examination into the agricultural capacities of the soil is not so satisfactory as the *coup d'œil* is beautiful and sublime. The territory is mostly composed of elevated plateau or hot low lands. The soil is not so fertile, and the great scarcity of wood and water upon them would make them little desireable for agriculture were they even more productive. Water courses are more numerous in the low lands; but not in sufficient abundance to fill you descend to a sickly and prostrating paradise.

But were the middle States better adapted to cultivation, the character of the population upon them would make their acquisition of little worth to us. Whether owing to the enervating effects of the climate, or from other causes, the great object of every Mexican's life is laziness. The ingenuity is not turned to any kind of industrial processes, improved methods of accumulative labor or remunerating enterprises of any description. The genius of Mexico, if the proclivity of the people may be so called, is employed in finding out how to live without doing any thing. The hordes of lepers, beggars and cutaths which infest Mexico, have nearly made the discovery, as they do nothing and live on next to nothing; but amongst the better descriptions of Mexicans the national idiosyncracy is quite as conspicuous. Generation after generation have gradually sunk under it till there is no hope of redeeming the race.

The haciendas of the wealthy are cultivated by the descendants of a race who were slaves under the Aztecs. Their condition is infinitely below that of the American negro. They are not cared for as the blacks of the South are—have not as much intelligence, and enjoy less of the goods of the earth.

We would not imagine than Gen. Smith returns home with any favorable idea of becoming a fellow citizen of the Mexicans of the middle States.

GREAT TAYLOR MEETING IN DOYLESTOWN.—An immense Taylor and Fillmore meeting was held in Doylestown, Bucks County, on Thursday, the 17th instant. Thousands of citizens were in attendance, and the demonstration was most gratifying. Caleb N. Taylor presided, assisted by a number of vice presidents. Thaddeus Stevens and David Paul Brown were among the prominent speakers. The Norristown Journal, noticing the speech of Mr. Stevens says:

"In alluding to the Mexican war, he paid one of the most eloquent tributes to the gallantry and suffernigs of the American soldier, that we ever had the pleasure of listening to. Gen. Taylor was not a war man, although his whole life has been spent in the military service of his country—those who were in secure places and fat offices—who know but little of the perils and privations to which the soldier is subjected, they are the ones who evince the least compunction in bringing upon us the evils of war, and because he (Mr. S.) was opposed to unnecessary wars, was one reason of his opposition to General Cass. 'Well, Polk is opposed to war,' said a person in the crowd—yes, answered Mr. S., Polk is opposed to war unless his partizans can monopolize all the glory of its success—he had hoped that the Whigs would all prove cowards during the Mexican war, but being mistaken in that, and not liking the way in which they got General Santa Anna, was flogged, he has arrayed him self in opposition to the great Whig warrior of the campaign. The Tariff swindle of 1844 was next dilated upon by the speaker in a manner which left no room for any candid man to doubt that the vote of Pennsylvania was procured by James K. Polk through trickery and deception."

Mr. Brown also spoke with great ability for more than an hour, and was rapturously applauded throughout.

GEN. TAYLOR IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 18th instant gives a good account of Ohio:

CHEERING PROSPECTS.—Every paper that reaches our office, from the interior of the State, brings the out Ohio, particularly so from the Western Reserve. All along the whole line from here to the Lake, the wildest enthusiasm prevails. The ardor of 1840 is blazing out, and ere November comes, a conflagration will ensue, which will destroy the Locofoco and free soil factions. We are informed by a gentleman, a member of the Whig State Central Committee at Columbus, who has recently traversed a large portion of Ohio, that the utmost harmony prevails among the Whigs—and that the same glorious results that crowned the efforts of the Whigs in 1840, will perch upon their standard in 1848. Gen. Taylor's sound good sense—his excellent judgment—great mercy in the hour of triumph—his indomitable prowess in the field—are appreciated by the Whigs. And they are ready and anxious to testify their regard for him at the ballot box;—and they hail the approach of the time when he will drive back and put to flight the cohorts of Locofocoism and Free Soilism, and all other isms, as he did the Mexicans at Palo Alto and Buena Vista.

The skies are brightning—every thing is cheering; and as certain as the 4th of March 1849 shall arrive will Gen. Zachary Taylor take up his residence in the White House, and purge the Government of its dark, deep corruption, which has been accumulating for years, under Locofoco misrule, and Locofoco peculation.

GERRIT SMITH, in a letter received at Rochester on Monday, gives out that he does not withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency. He has received the nomination of the National Reformers, of a portion of the Abolition Party, and will not yield to Mr. Van Buren, or any body else. Here then is another Richmond in the field, and a more honest attempt, because an earlier and less selfish one, to create the spread of sectional antislavery principles than the mongrel ticket of Van Buren and Adams.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, makes the following interesting statement:

A national synod of the Protestant churches is to be held in Paris, on the 9th of September, for the purpose of bringing about a combined organization of the various churches. This will be an exceedingly interesting meeting, as it is the first which has taken place since the revocation of the edict of Nantes; the last one was held in 1659 at London. Since the time of the revolution the principal synods or consistories have been allowed to meet, but though every effort was made, the Government constantly refused to allow meetings of a national synod. The revolution of February has removed this restriction, and accordingly a preparatory meeting was held in Paris in May last to arrange the basis for the election of delegates to the proposed assembly. These delegates are to be chosen by the provincial synods, one half to be clergymen and the other laymen; the Synod will contain ninety four members, two of whom are appointed by the theological faculties of Strasburg and Montauban. Its deliberations will, without doubt, be of great importance, and will make a new era in the cause of Protestantism in France.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE EDWARD BATES.—We learn from a gentleman who was a passenger on the Edward Bates at the time of the explosion, and who returned to this city yesterday, that of the thirteen persons who were left wounded at Hamburgh, only one survived. He also understood, that the bodies of thirteen other persons were picked up in the river at that place—making the total number of deaths from this calamity, at that point, twenty five.

We publish to day the report of a committee of the Association of Engineers, appointed to examine into this case. They cast censure, it will be seen, upon the Chief Engineer, attributing the accident to negligence or recklessness. We shall not now prejudge the case by adopting this conclusion, but we think it is due to the community—due to the engineer, who has until now sustained a fair reputation as an Engineer—that a legal investigation of the whole affair should take place. In this way only, can strict justice be done, and all the facts of the case be brought out. A frightful destruction of life has taken place, and a legal investigation is demanded as the surest means of preventing like accidents hereafter.—*St. Louis Republican, Aug. 19.*

GEORGIA.—The Milledgeville Recorder of the 15th instant has the following cheering paragraph:

In a somewhat extended tour through many of the upper counties of Georgia, we have felt cheered by the prospects of popular favor for old Rough and Ready. The Whigs of course are for him, and the great body of Democrats are for him at home, whatever they may be at the polls—not against him. There are few counties in Georgia where Gen. Taylor will not receive Democratic support, and in many of them very substantial support. The popular tide is evidently in his favor, the calm determination of the people, uninfluenced by party politicians, or any other causes, but their own love, admiration and confidence in the old patriot and hero. If Georgia does not cast her vote for Gen. Taylor, we can only say, there is no reliance to be placed in usually very unerring signs.

A GREAT COMET EXPECTED.—The Boston Courier says that, the attention of astronomers in Europe has recently been turned towards the subject of a great comet, which appears to have visited our system at intervals of 292 years, and if the calculations of many scientific men be correct, ought to make its appearance during the present year, not far from the month of August or September. Mr. J. R. Hind, an astronomer of London, has lately published a work on this subject, and confidently predicts the return of the celestial visitant in 1848.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE MEETING.—The meeting of the Rough and Ready Club, and other friends of Taylor and Fillmore, held last evening at Murray's, Penn Street, was large and enthusiastic, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

The President of the Club, P. A. Madeira, Esq having taken the Chair, Hon. Moses Hampton was called on to address the meeting. He began by expressing the regret which he had experienced on learning that some of his acts as a representative had been misconstrued and censured without due scrutiny, by a portion of his constituents, and went on to explain and justify those acts in a most conclusive argument, of which, having pretty full notes, we shall give a synopsis hereafter. His defence was so complete a and satisfactory as to elicit the warmest applause.

He also made a masterly appeal for General Taylor—exposed the anti-Democratic principles of the Democracy, and the malversations of their Presidential candidate, and concluded by expressing his conviction that Gen. Taylor would receive the largest vote ever given to a Presidential candidate. At the conclusion of his address, Messrs. Darragh and Williams were called on, but not appearing, the meeting adjourned with six cheers for Taylor and Fillmore.

Washington Freeze and John Lewis, two lads of rather prepossessing appearance, brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, for gross misconduct, in taking two horses from the Diamond, on Tuesday. They were seen riding the horses, which were afterwards found concealed in a shed. The boys probably intended merely to have a little sport, but the trick was rather seriously mischievous to the owner of the horses. During the examination of the boys, Mr. Erasmus Cooper, constable of Ross tp., came in, to institute legal search for a fine horse, valued at $100, which was taken from the place where he had left him standing, in the street, on Thursday afternoon. He questioned the lads, but they denied having seen the horse.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner was called on yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of a man found in the wheel of the steam boat Robert Morris, lying near the foot of Ferry Street, on the Monongahela. The deceased, it appears, had been engaged as watchman on the steam boat Arena. On Thursday morning, while assisting in dropping the boat down from her landing, above the Robert Morris, he got upon a ladder, which had been used in taking down the chimneys, and while shoving the Arena out from along side another boat, was thrown off the ladder, and sunk immediately. He was a stoutly built man, in height about 5 feet 7—age twenty one. His name, we ascertained to be John Cannon. He has cousins living here. His other relatives reside in the county of Donegal, Ireland, whence he emigrated.

OCTOBER ELECTION.—The annual Proclamation of the Sheriff, for the October Election, will be found in the appropriate column. The only alterations in the election districts, inside since the last year, are the following:

The election is to be held at the dwelling house of George Cooper, on the Franklin road, near the centre of said township.

In Lower St. Clair, at the house of Joseph Rogers, (Lower Ferry,) in said township.

In Shaler, at John Shaw's mill, and that Alfred G. Lyon shall be the Judge, and J. McElhenny and Thomas Stewart shall be the inspectors until others are duly elected.

RUFFIANISM.—A quiet and well behaved young colored man complained to the police yesterday, against a number of young white ruffians on 7th street, near the Canal Bridge, who had thrown stones, &c., without provocation, at the young man, and also at several young colored women with whom he was conversing. The leader of the assailants is engaged in a chandlery near the bridge. We learned that a similar complaint was made on Thursday evening by a young colored man whose face had been cut by a stone.

Speechmaking is becoming pretty much of a bore, in these latter days. Every addle pate, who can tear a passion to tatters, and utter high sounding words, with a blustering bellowing voice, while his arms saw the air, and his hands thump the table, considers himself an orator, a genius, heaven inspired to enlighten the world, though he be as innocent of education, common sense, or any other qualification for the task, as a man well can be.—'It is time that the Fool Killer should come along,' as our friend, the Doctor, used to say or we shall have an epidemic of rant and nonsense.

The proprietor of Greenwood had a grand display of fire works, &c., on Thursday night, and upwards of five hundred people visited the Garden. A number of boys broke into the enclosure during the evening, and occasioned some disturbance, by pulling apples, peaches, &c., and throwing them at the visiters. One young man was hurt in the face, by a stone, thrown into the window of the saloon. Mr. McKain has determined on arresting and punishing all whom he discovers to have been engaged in the trespass.

THE FACTORY OPERATIVES, as we understand their determination, will all go to work on Monday under the ten hour system, submitting to a reduction of wages. Such was the purport of their confabulation yesterday, as reported to us. As their meeting was understood to be confined to members of their own class, we did not venture to intrude, even for the purpose of 'taking notes.'

BARBERINER DAILY.—Messrs. Errett & Stephenson, publishers of the Saturday Visiter, will issue the first number of a "Free Soil Daily," on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Terms for the campaign, 50 cents.

"Up Guards and at them."

Whigs of the First Ward Attend

A meeting of the Whigs of the First Ward, will be held at the Eagle Engine Hall, Fourth street, near Liberty, on Saturday evening, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the formation of a Rough and Ready Club, and a thorsugh organization of the Ward.

It is hoped that all the friends of Taylor and Fillmore in the old First, will be sure to attend. The time is short, the struggle at hand, and all should be prepared to meet it.

Come one, come all. WM. S. HAVEN.
aug26 Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath,
Spongy gums like rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting.
All could have teeth as white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hard gums—man or girl.
Why delay?—nay, quickly haste
And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste.
It costs but 25 cents, and is really a beautiful article It gives the teeth a fine enamel. Sold in Pittsburgh by Liberty st. nov19d&weekly

☞ You foolish, silly old fellow, read this, and be no longer bald, whiskerless and hairless. Mr. W. Jackson, of 80 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. certifies on the 2d of February, 1847, that Mr. Thos. Jackson's bend, on the top, was entirely bald for 15 years, and that by using two 3s bottles of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, the hair is growing fast, and thick.

Sold in Newark by S. OLDS & SON, 378 Broad st, R VAN BUSKIRK, corner of Broad and Nanpucket st. mar20

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray It harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
If this than, you crave, then make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beauteous as this hair of mine,
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have had hair you would really be ast'onished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it, it needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19d&weekly

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a regular physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—[Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my25

☞ Worms, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucus or slime in the stomach, in which, all so, they involve themselves, and it is said they feed upon it, and if deprived of it they die. The celebrated Vermifuge prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa., is admirably adapted in its operation; first, to remove the protecting mucus, and second, to expel the worms, which being thus weakened and tender by being thus denuded. It is a remedy in which every confidence can be placed, and that it has answered the purpose is manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor. je5

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a two shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. This will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19d&weekly

Dr. G. O. Stearns, Dentist,

OFFICE at Miss Heinrich's, Fourth street, a few doors above Wood street, until the completion of the house nearly opposite Teeth in blocks, with artificial gums, after the manner now universally approved of, to suit each particular case. Teeth, from a full set down to a single one, inserted on a suction plate, thus avoiding injury to the natural teeth. Specimens of blocks of suction plate may be examined at the office.

All operations incident to the profession performed with care and faithfulness. aug22-3m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditions Exponas, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Court House, on the 1st day of October, being the 1st Monday, September the 18th, A. D 1848, at 10 o'clock, A M, the following described property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of