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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.

Democratic Whig Nominations,

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET:
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Marlin,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Harley,	23. Thomas S. Sill,
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. ALNOBLE, 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 M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city.

AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

"A Little More Grape, Capt. Bragg!"

ROUGH AND READY MEETINGS.

In pursuance of an arrangement of a Committee appointed by the Rough and Ready Club, in connection with the delegates of the late County Convention, Republican meetings for a series of County Meetings were made, as follows:

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG MEETINGS.

The friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston will meet at Elizabeth Borough, on Saturday, September 2d, at 2 o'clock, and also at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

At Jonathan Walker's, for Jefferson, Mifflin and Baldwin, on Monday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At P. Boyer's, Snowden township, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At James Cowan's, Upper St. Clair township, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Noblestown, on Thursday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Clinton, on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At James Phillips', Robinson township, on Friday, Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

At H. Rowalt's, Harrisville, on Monday evening, Sept. 11, at 7 o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from the Hon. Walter Forward, A. W. Loomis, Moses Hampton, Thos. Williams, Cornelius Darragh, T. J. Bigham, Geo. Darsie, M. Swartzweider, William Boyd, and others.

It is to be understood that the above arrangement is not to interfere with special calls for Ward and Township meetings. aug29 P. A. MADEIRA, Pres't.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

TAYLOR AND HARRISON.

On reading the late letter of General Taylor to Capt. Allison, I was impressed with the similarity of that "great patriotic production" therein avowed, to those advocated by Gen. Harrison in 1840. The hero of Buena Vista stands now precisely on the same ground then held by his venerable kinsman, the hero of Tippecanoe, the nominee of the Whig National Convention. Let us institute the comparison:

FIRST—*The President should not be the slave of party.*

GENERAL TAYLOR. "I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination." Letter to Capt. Allison.

GENERAL HARRISON. "If the opinion I have given of the motives of the framers of the Constitution giving the veto power to the President, is correct, it follows that they never could have expected that he who was constituted the umpire between contending parties, should ever identify himself with the interests of one of them, and voluntarily surrender himself from the proud eminence of a proud station to that of chief of a party. I can easily conceive the existence of a state of things by which the chief magistrate of State may be forced to act upon party principles, but such a course is entirely opposed to all the obligations which the Constitution imposes on a President of the United States." Letter to Sherrod Williams.

SECOND—*The President should not be the source of Legislation.*

GENERAL TAYLOR. "I have thought that for many reasons, well known to my opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the Legislative department of government, and from this cause I believe our system is in danger of undergoing a great change from that its true theory. 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.

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 carried out by the Executive." Letter to Capt. Allison.

GENERAL HARRISON. "My published letters to Mr. Williams and Mr. Denny, will show that I do not consider the President a constituent branch of the Legislature; yet its impose able to read a letter which have been addressed to me without believing that many of the views have adopted the opinion, that the Presidential office was the proper source and origin of all the legislation of the country—an opinion in my judgment, at war with every principle of the Constitution, and of deep and dangerous consequence.

* * * *

Congress should be left as much as possible untrammelled by Executive influence.

The habit of considering a single individual as the source from which all the measures of government should emanate, is degrading to a republic, and of dangerous tendency." Letter to the Whigs of the New York Legislature, May 23d, 1840.

THIRD—*The Veto Power.*

GENERAL TAYLOR. "The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high, if not a dangerous power. In my opinion it should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste, or want of consideration by Congress." Letter to Capt. Allison.

GENERAL HARRISON. "I consider the qualified veto upon the acts of the legislature, conferred by the Constitution upon the President, as a conservative power, intended only to be used to secure the Constitution itself from violation, or in times of high party excitement, to protect the rights of the minority, and of the weaker members of the Union." Letter to Sherrod Williams.

FOURTH—*Campaign Pledges.*

GENERAL TAYLOR. "Crude impressions upon matters of policy which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are perhaps the worst qualifications for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in more, on account of them. * * If the American people cannot have confidence in me, they ought not give me their suffrages." Letter to Capt. Allison.

GENERAL HARRISON. "A better guaranty for the correct conduct of a chief magistrate may be found in his character and the course of his former life, than in his pledges and opinions given during the tendency of a doubtful contest. * * As it regards the subjects upon which the legislature may be called to act, the pledges and opinions should be required, if required at all, from the candidates for Congress." Letter to the Whigs of New York Legislature.

Whigs of 1840! you who marched to victory under the banner of Tippecanoe, can you now refuse to gather around the standard of another gallant chieftain, who proclaims the same principles for which you then so zealously and nobly contended? Was General Harrison's Whiggery sufficiently pure to enlist for him your support? General Taylor's Whiggery is equally orthodox. You did not think less of General Harrison's patriotism or party devotion, because he refused to give pledges, or "impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow." Why then should you object to General Taylor for pursuing the same course? He has declared that he is a Whig. You know that he speaks truth, and he sincere as he is brave—will you then hesitate to believe what he has asserted? And if you believe it what further pledge do you require?

See next page for Telegraphic News.

ORGANIZE!—ORGANIZE!!

Whigs of Allegheny County, are you organized, and prepared for the great and important contest before you—a contest great in its importance, great in its magnitude, and in its results? As far as this county is concerned, we are sure of success, but this is not all that is at stake. The *State* is to be redeemed from the thraldrom of Locofocoism, and the National Government snatched from the hands of those who have abused their high powers, and Allegheny County has a great part to play in the coming struggle. To redeem Pennsylvania is an object worthy of the highest ambition of the Whig party, and worthy of an effort unparalled in the history of political contests. But, say the doubtful and timid, can we redeem the Old Commonwealth? *We can!* It is fully within our power, and within the bounds of a calm probability. Let us look at it. In 1844, there were about 325,000 votes polled, at the fall elections, and Governor Shunk was elected by less than 5,000 majority; and Polk by about 6,000. Now, with so little difference, out of such an immense number of votes, is there not room for hope and exertion? Only a very few votes in each election district, some three or four, would change the whole result. We want a Whig Governor, and a Whig President. Are we willing to work for them? If so, let us organize at once. Let the young men of each ward, borough, and township, meet together, organize themselves into a club, appoint sub committees, and finance committees, and thoroughly survey, and visit, and organize the whole district. If this course is taken, we can give *three thousand majority* in this county. Would it not be an everlasting disgrace, if Pennsylvania should be lost to the Whig party, through our supineness? Just think of it—what a glorious theme for contemplation and rejoicing, should we succeed in carrying this State! Is it not worthy of a vigorous effort, of brave hearts, and active spirits? Then organize, organize, without delay.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

It is with much pleasure we give to-day the lucid and satisfactory letter of Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, to the President of the Corporation. It gives assurance that we have a direct, easy, and cheap route into the heart of Ohio—much better even than its most sanguine friends anticipated. Other routes will be immediately surveyed, the Engineers having already started to commence the work. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at Wooster last week, at which time also a public meeting of the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties convened, and resolutions in reference to the work adopted. We are informed that the greatest zeal exists along the whole route, and that the people of the various towns and counties pledge themselves to prepare the road for the superstructure, from the Ohio State Line west, which the Chief Engineer estimates will cost about $4,000 per mile. The superstructure, rails, locomotives, cars, depots, &c., can be placed upon the road for from $8,000 to $10,000 more—making it one of the very cheapest roads in the country. That it will be one of the most profitable, there can be no question.

The Directors will meet again in Massillon, on the 5th of October, when the final decision in relation to the route will be made, as well as preparations to commence the work.

We need scarcely urge upon our citizens the importance of being ready to take a liberal amount of stock. We trust they are convinced of this already, or we have hitherto labored to very little purpose. We confess that we feel no small satisfaction in seeing a work which we have had so much at heart attended with such flattering prospects.

South Carolina again.

We learn from the New York Tribune, that the Calhoun wing of the Locofoco party held a large meeting on the 21st inst. Hon. John Hunger, President; assisted by Hon. H. L. Pinkney, Benjamin S. Rhett, and twenty-eight other Vice Presidents, and Dr. A. P. Hayne and three others as Secretaries. A. H. Brown submitted a series of ultra Southern Resolutions, prepared by the South Carolina Delegation in Congress at Washington, ratifying the nomination of Cass and Butler, which were adopted after considerable discussion.

At one time, the meeting was a scene of universal rowdyism, according to an article in the Mercury, and Colonel John Cunningham, availing himself of the uproar, came forward with a series of Taylor and Butler resolutions, which occasioned great confusion. Col. I. W. Hayne and B. R. Carroll advocated the passage of these resolutions, but were overpowered by the Calhoun men. Col. Hunt advocated the Cass and Butler resolutions, and they were declared carried.—The Taylor and Butler men were dissatisfied, and called an indignation meeting for the 23d, on Charleston Neck. The Mercury refuses to publish any more communications, (with which the Charleston press has been filled for some time past) and is willing to print unexceptionable Cass articles, but thinks it can employ its columns much more usefully than discussing the claims of either of the rival candidates for the Presidency. The vote of South Carolina, says the Mercury, is now morally certain for Cass. Gen. Taylor's nomination by the Whig party cut him off from support by any considerable number of the Locofocos of the Calhoun wing.

But who ever expected anything else? Who ever supposed that South Carolina would support Gen. Taylor, pledged as he is to carry out the will of the people? Mr. Calhoun knows as well as he knows any thing, that Gen. Taylor will carry out the doctrines of the Whig party in relation to slave extension—that under his honest administration the slave power will be shorn of its strength, and he gives evidence of this belief by supporting Cass. Let those men who are so fond of misrepresenting Taylor's position on this question, look at this. Mr. Calhoun goes for Cass because he can trust him on the Slavery question, and for no other reason.

Of all the Locofoco papers in the country which work hard for their Treasury Pap, the Pittsburgh Post carries off the palm, if bitterness, party malice, unscrupulous, unreasoning, and inconsistent statements can be pleasurable to its masters, at Washington. A few days ago the editor of that sheet published an article, the object of which was to show that it would be quite as well to have our *iron manufactured in England* as at home, and yesterday, among other most violent articles, he has one to show that General Taylor, in 1823, purchased a farm and a number of slaves, in which the honest old hero is denounced as an "IGNORANT, SLAVE TRADING SOLDIER."

No body ever denied that General Taylor owns Slaves, and it was not necessary to publish an official document to show that he came by them in a lawful manner. He did not *steal* them, or fleece the Government out of them by 'extra charges.'—We deprecate the existence of slavery as a great evil, and not greater to the slaves than the masters, but it will hardly do to say, that no slave holder shall be suffered hereafter to hold any office in the National Government. Such a course would snap asunder the bonds of the Union in a moment, while it would not mitigate the evil complained of. What we have a right to ask, and what we do ask is, that those we support, whether slaveholders or not, shall carry out the principles of freedom in the administration of the Government, and shall keep slavery to its legitimate limits.

But a fierce and rabid attack upon General Taylor as a slave holder, comes with an ill grace from one whose master, James K. Polk, is the owner of a large number of slaves, and who supports as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, a gentleman who is also a slaveholder! Will the editor also publish the title deeds by which those gentlemen hold their slaves, or does he wish us to infer that they did not come by them in a manner as honest as General Taylor did his.

But General Taylor '*stands confessed an ignorant slave trading soldier*,' says the publication in the Post. This is uttered of one of our old and gallant veterans, whose life has been spent in the service of his country, and on whose character no stain has ever been affixed. And who utters it! Mr. Harper of the Post, and by so doing shames alike the gallant land of his nativity, and the home of his adoption. If his coward heart had not tested the patience of the American character, he would not dare to publish such slanders of one of America's favorite sons, with the laurels of victory unfaded and unfading upon his brow.

That General Taylor is a 'soldier,' of the most brilliant character, as wise and humane as he is brave, every honest man in the country must acknowledge. That he is 'ignorant,' none but an unprincipled partisan would assert. That he is a 'slave trader,' in the usual acceptation of the term, is a slander of the most villainous character, and worthy of an obsequious parasite, who condemns in one man what he supports in another.

WHIG MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.—On Monday evening, the first Whig Meeting for the campaign was held in Allegheny city, at the Market House. The meeting was very large, rendering it difficult to get a position near enough to hear with comfort, and was quite enthusiastic. It was addressed by Hon. Walter Forward, Gov. Metcalf of Kentucky, and by Hon. Moses Hampton. The speeches were able, witty and eloquent, and were heartily cheered, and we doubt not will have a good effect in arousing that gallant Whig city to vigorous action. A few excellent Whigs over there have hitherto stood rather aloof, but the party looks to them to throw off their lethargy, and take their proper and deservedly high place in the ranks, and be found as of old, battling for our glorious principles, which are just as valuable as in former days, and under another and beloved leader.

A Correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing from the South, says:

"OLD ZACH is sure to be President, if he lives. There is no mistake about it. It seems to me a man don't want to be in his company but ten minutes to make up his mind to vote for him. I don't know whether he possesses every qualification requisite for that office, but he certainly does *one*, which is not of the least importance, (the least important I)—That is, the habit of *early rising*. I boarded at the same hotel with him in New Orleans two or three weeks, and can testify to that. They have an early breakfast there, and we were generally first at the table. I am not acquainted with the habits of former Presidents in this respect, but ZACHARY can write all his messages and letters, and do up a wonderful lot of little chores before the average of human kind have taken the last turn over, preparatory to a final opening of their eyes for the day. Besides this, he is honest, independent, good-natured, and patriotic, and he knows something."

Hon. WM. C. RIVES—We are very happy to be able to state that this distinguished gentleman has consented to act as Whig elector in the Albemarle District. Originally appointed, he declined on account of the state of his health; but that being better he cheerfully undertakes the task, and will devote his fine abilities to the good cause.—*Richmond Whig.*

NEWS BY THE BRITANNIA.

The following, telegraped to the New York Express, is the only additional account of the news by the Britannia, we have received since the reception of our telegraphic despatches:

BOSTON, August 26, 1848.

The Steam Ship Britannia, Captain Harrison, of the Cunard Line, was telegraphed at Boston, about nine o'clock this morning.

The Britannia arrived at Halifax, on Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, and left for Boston at 3, A. M., yesterday. She arrived at her wharf, Boston, at —, P. M., to day—making the passage in 14 days.—The Acadia passed the Britannia, at 7 A. M., yesterday, about 40 miles west of Halifax.

The Niagara made the passage home in 10 days and 17 hours.

The Buena Vista arrived at Halifax on Thursday, P. M., and will leave for Boston on the arrival of the British steamer.

IRELAND.

Affairs in Ireland have not materially changed, though every day seems to lessen the probability of any serious outbreak. That this unfortunate country is not now plunged into all the horrors of a civil war, is not to be attributed to the disinclination of the people to rise in arms.

But rather it would seem to be the want of bold, able, and trusted leaders.

Wm. S. O'Brien was arrested on Saturday evening last at the Railroad Station, at Thules, whilst in the act of procuring a ticket for Limerick, where, it is said, he intended to have taken refuge among his friends. Immediately after his arrest, he was marched to Bridewell, and subsequently conveyed to Dublin, and lodged in Kilmainham Jail.

After O'Brien's arrest, he is said to have expressed himself satisfied of the hopelessness of accomplishing his object, and that he was induced to leave his retreat in the mountains, because the farther he went the people seemed less disposed to harbor, or hold any communication with him. O'Brien is said to be cheerful, and his wife is allowed free access to him.

Other persons are allowed to converse with him in presence of the jail authorities.

There does not appear to have been any serious disturbance in any part of the country since the Cambria sailed, and, according to the English accounts, it seems quite impossible that there should be any, so long as the Government sustains its present attitude of repression.

Numerous arrests continue to be made: we notice the names of M. Cara, Mr. Berger, ship Broker, Mr. Nolan, of the United States; Richard O'Gorman, for whose arrest £300 was offered.

On attempting to escape from the country, he was arrested by the Coast Guard, after he had crossed the Shannon in an open boat.

Notice was forthwith sent to the Police, but before they arrived, O'Gorman had persuaded his captors that he was a mere traveler from Terry to Clare—and he was allowed to leave in his boat.

He subsequently boarded a vessel bound down the Shannon, *and going to America, to which he has escaped.* A war steamer has been despatched after the vessel.

LOMBARDY.

Recent events in Lombardy have been rapid, decisive, and most unexpected. A fortnight ago Charles Albert was a conqueror—almost all Lombardy was within his grasp—now the whole breadth of Lombardy has been retraced by the Austrian Veterans, and Charles Albert, utterly defeated at every point, is either shut up in Milan, or perhaps has crossed the Ticano into his own dominions.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian capital still continues the scene of political cabal and excitement.

The people were for the moment occupied with the renewal of the War with the Danes: the exact position which Prussia is to take in the newly concocted German scheme of Government is not yet ascertained.

The latest news from Vienna reports that the Emperor of Austria had resigned, but no credit was attached to it. The whole region of Eastern Europe seems more or less affected with the Cholera, and four cases have appeared at Berlin—all of which terminated fatally.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail-Road.

Letter from the Chief Engineer to the President of the Company.

MASSILLON, OHIO, August 26th, 1848.

Col. Wm. Robinson, jr., &c., Pittsburgh.

DEAR SIR—

The rapid progress of the Pennsylvania Rail Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh indicates that the time has now come for constructing the connecting link between it and the rail roads of the West.

Under the liberal charter granted for the purpose by the Legislatures of both the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, at their last session, the surveys were commenced under my direction at the mouth of Big Beaver, on the 11th of July; and they have now been extended from the place of beginning, on the Ohio River, to the town of Massillon on the Ohio Canal. The distance between these two points by our experimental line, is seventy six miles; and, if we add twenty five miles for the rail road distance from Pittsburgh to Beaver, it will make the distance from Pittsburgh to Massillon one hundred and one miles; which does not materially differ from the length of the road now usually travelled. This line has been traced on, or what is called the northern route, passing near Darlington, in Pennsylvania, and Salem, Damascus, and Canton, in Ohio; the distance from Beaver to Salem being thirty nine miles. It passes through a well cultivated and populous country, affording facilities for communications, and presenting great facilities for the construction of a rail road, which may be made at a moderate cost, especially west of the State Line. Near Darlington we found an abundance of both bituminous and cannel coals of excellent quality.

As soon as the necessary surveys can be made, and the requisite data obtained in reference to the middle and southern routes, by the valleys of Little Beaver and of Yellow Creek, we shall be in a position to make a fair comparison of the relative merits of these three lines; and in making a choice between routes which may be equal, or nearly so, in an engineering point of view, the amount of local subscriptions to the stock along the line, and the amount of way trade and travel that the country can furnish to the road, should have their due weight in determining the selection.

The surveys will soon be extended westward to Wooster, Mansfield, and Bucyrus, and connected with the rail road lines, completed and in progress, running southward to Columbus and Cincinnati, and northward to Cleveland and Sandusky.

This road will thus become a back bone line, of which a number of other roads will represent the ribs, and in this way its connections will be extended throughout the State of Ohio. Under the charter, the company can construct first such parts of its road as will pay the best, but care should be taken to commence no part of it until the Board feel certain of obtaining the funds required to bring it into profitable use.

To the People of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny this line will be of the first importance, for it will be the direct road to their best customers; and it commends itself to the good feeling, and ought to receive the subscriptions, of the citizens generally of both the great, free, States whose names it bears; because, by bringing these two close and peaceful union, it will add vastly to their commercial power. If due diligence and energy are exercised in conducting the affairs of the company, I believe that those who live but a few years will see the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road become one of the most important, one of the most thronged, and one of the most profitable thoroughfares to be found in our country.

Very respectfully,
SOLOMON W. ROBERTS,
Civil Engineer.

GEN'L TAYLOR'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION, AT CHARLESTON.—It will be seen from the following correspondence, which we find in the Charleston Courier, that General Taylor has accepted the nomination for the Presidency of a large meeting of the "Democratic citizens of Charleston." It will also be observed that no pledges are demanded or given on either side. The same meeting nominated Gen. W. O. Butler as their candidate for the Vice Presidency.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 26th July, 1848.

Sir: In conformity with the desire of my fellow citizens, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a newspaper containing the Resolutions of a large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Charleston, S. C., held for the purpose of selecting you as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Over this meeting, the agreeable duty of presiding was assigned to me. The preamble and resolutions adopted at it so fully explain the views of my fellow citizens as to need no comment from me. Permit me, however, on my part to add, that with a confidence in that honesty and independence of purpose which you have exhibited in every position in which it has been your lot to serve your country, I entertain the fullest conviction that should it be our good fortune to see you elected to that high station, you will so administer the laws of our country, that each section of it will be protected in the rights which it was intended by the framers of the Constitution should be guaranteed to all by that noble instrument; which can only prove inadequate when it is perverted by designing or misguided politicians.

I am, sir, with high consideration and respect,
Your obedient servant,
WM. BULL PRINGLE.

General Z. TAYLOR.

BATON ROUGE, (La.) Aug. 9, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, officially announcing to me my nomination for the Presidency by "a large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Charleston, South Carolina," held in that city on the 20th ultimo, over which you were the presiding officer.

This deliberate expression of the friendly feeling existing towards me among a large and respectable portion of the citizens of your distinguished State, has been received by me with emotions of profound gratitude; and though it be but a poor return for such a high and unsolicited honor, I beg them to accept my heartfelt thanks.

Concluding that this nomination, like all others which I have had the honor to receive from assemblages of my fellow citizens in various parts of the Union, has been generously offered me without pledges or conditions, it is thankfully accepted. And I beg you to assure my friends in whose behalf you are acting, that should it be my lot to fill the office for which I have been thus nominated, it shall be my unceasing effort in the discharge of its responsible duties to give satisfaction to my countrymen.

With the assurance of my high esteem, I have the honor to be

Your ob't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR.

WM. B. PRINGLE, Esq., President, &c.,
Charleston, S. C.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The humane, benevolent and grave subject of an Asylum or Hospital for the reception and cure of an unhappy and unfortunate class of our race, (the Insane) has been engaging the attention of our citizens for a long period of time—and the public journals of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have been adding their mite to the mass of argument and interesting facts, all tending to show the importance of the measure, and the necessity of a reformed and systematic mode of treatment, of that afflicted portion of humanity, which appears to be on the increase annually, in our midst.

Twelve or more months since, no doubt was entertained of our being on the eve of erecting and endowing a splendid structure, to be devoted to this truly benevolent object. That the public had with liberal hands subscribed a princely sum for the erection of buildings, was long since known, and our public journals had been enthusiastic and lavish in their praise of the munificent donations of valuable grounds made by some of our opulent and public spirited freeholders. In addition to this, it was conceded on all hands, that the enterprise was placed under the care and direction of a board of trustees,—chosen from amongst our best citizens, for their sterling worth, and enterprising energy of character.

Thus far, the prospects had gladdened the hearts of all whose attention were in any degree enlisted or who had any feelings of sympathy for suffering lunatics, occupying our poor houses and jails for want of more proper receptacles, or more suitable treatment than those abodes could furnish.

The unexpected, protracted and I may add, unexplained delay in carrying this truly merciful and holy undertaking into execution, is justly exciting the wonder and the regret of very many, whose hands have contributed what the benevolence of their hearts really dictated, and who cease not to hope and to pray, that some proper and efficient action may be taken without further delay, to provide a suitable home, and such a mode of treatment for the unfortunate lunatics, as may render their condition comfortable, and tend to restore them to their right mind—to their friends and to society.

Unanswerable arguments and the most astounding and feeling facts in relation to the great extent, the maltreatment and distressing sufferings of the victims of insanity in the United States, are forcibly and vividly portrayed, by the truly philanthropic Miss Dix, in her petition lately presented to Congress on this subject, and which has been printed by that body and circulated in pamphlet. But in our immediate community, the importance and necessity of the measure will be sufficiently enforced upon the reflecting and feeling mind, who will take the trouble of visiting our poor house and their inmates; for example, we shall for the present allude to a well regulated and neatly kept poor house, belonging to the City of Allegheny, and erected on their farm, two miles up the Canal. That establishment, as I am informed, contains at this time 38 inmates—one of per is raving lunatic, and 5 of that number it is found necessary to confine in chains a great portion of the time. Now, if upon investigation anything near the same ratio shall be found to exist in the City of Pittsburgh, and in the Western counties of Pennsylvania, that is here presented on the poor list under the care of the City of Allegheny with a population of some 15000 inhabitants an argument and a fact is found, that should not plead in vain, to a humane public, for speedy and efficient action in the premises. Especially when it is recollected that our establishments erected for the comfort of the indigent poor, are not constructed, provided for, or intended for the proper treatment and treatment, a state of insanity requires, and which is essential to their cure and restoration to society.

The lapse of time, public sympathy and suffering humanity, unite and seem to render it proper, that some explanation or detail be made by the worthy Trustees, as to the past delay, and future prospects of the benevolent enterprise—lest there may be cause and hindrances existing, that in their judgment, it would be improper to lay before the public.

Meanwhile, it is suggested that our respectable public journals would afford to their numerous readers, valuable and interesting matter for reflection, by publishing extracts from the writings of the distinguished lady before referred to, who has embarked her splendid talents, valuable life and liberal fortune, in ministering to her suffering fellow mortals, with no prospects or hopes of remuneration in this world—beyond the luxury of an approving conscience. C.

First Ward Buena Vista Club.

Agreeable to notice, the citizens of the 1st Ward, assembled at Hall of the Eagle Engine Co on Saturday evening 26th inst, for the purpose of forming a "Rough and Ready Club." The meeting was organized by appointing John Sheriff Esq Chairman and W. S. Haven, Sec'y.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting

A constitution was offered by the committee appointed to report one and unanimously adopted, in which the Club was styled the FIRST WARD BUENA VISTA CLUB.

The committee on officers reported that they had selected the following gentlemen to serve as president officers of the Club, which report was enthusiastically received and adopted.

President—Samuel Roseburg.

Vice Presidents.—Thos. M'Fadden, B. C. Sawyer, James Caldwell, Wm. Gorman, John Keircher, John Davidson, John White, James Gracey, Dennis T. Scully, James Mackeral, Thos. Shiefmacker, Richard Kirkhamer, Wm. R. Smith, Wm B. Hunter.

Recording Secretary—Adams Getty.

Corresponding " —Chas. B. Scully.

Executive Committee.—Saml. Roseburg, Allen Cordell, Harmar Denny, Saml. Barnes, and Henry Earl.

Finance Committee.—John Caldwell, John Sheriff, Wm. Algoe, Geo. Rhey, R. E. Voltz, Thos. Williams, Joseph Long, C. B. Scully, Wm. Thorn, Chas. Craig and Alex. Hay.

The Committee through their Chairman, Charles B. Scully, Esq., presented the following preamble and resolutions, previous to the reading of which, he addressed the meeting in a brief but able and appropriate manner.

PREAMBLE—Previously to the nomination of General Zachary Taylor, by the Whig National Convention in June last, it in the first ward of the Club, that he was the choice of the majority of the "people," of all parties in the Union. That the suggestion of his name in connection with the Presidency, was sanctioned by the popular voice, in a manner seldom witnessed with regard to any American citizen, in the history of the country.

We all know how generously, freely and truthfully the leading men of the opposing party in assemblages in every State in the Union, then spoke out in admiration of his great merits; as of one, whose character was pure and spotless, whose reputation for "honesty and capability," was equal to any scrutiny.—The Convention, have then but expressed the will of the people, superadding to his merits (in our opinion,) his own candid avowal, "I am a Whig and have always been a Whig" And as a Locofoco administration eagerly followed the suggestions of his sound judgment, and found that as the humble brevet Colonel, on the Rio Grande, he was honest and capable enough to be entrusted with the honor of his country in a war during which he obtained from these same political enemies, the honors of a Major General, all that an imbecil administration could give, and dared not refuse; we will show ourselves as members of the "Buena Vista Club,' anxious and ready by our labors and votes, to elevate him to a station, not in the gift or subject to the control of any number of old political hacks,—that of President of the United States.

Resolved, That the almost unanimous thanks of every Legislature, exhibit to us the confidence of the people both in his military skill and powerful judgment, in overcoming hardships in battles which it is no hyperbole to say, have astonished the world. His sword was drawn as a duty; it is now sheathed without any disgrace, and the brave General has given still further evidence of true patriotism,—he loves Peace, rather than War or Conquest, and we still further believe, that with the same principles for which you then and now contended? Was General Harrison's Whiggery sufficiently pure to enlist for him your support? General Taylor's Whiggery is equally orthodox. You did not think less of General Harrison's patriotism or party devotion, because he refused to give pledges, or "impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow." Why then should you object to General Taylor for pursuing the same course? He has declared that he is a Whig. You know that he speaks truth, and he sincere as he is brave—will you then hesitate to believe what he has asserted? And if you believe it what further pledge do you require?

See next page for Telegraphic News.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

SMELTING COPPER.—We visited, on Monday, the new furnace erected by Messrs. Hussey & Avery, stockholders in the Cliff Mine, of Lake Superior, for the purpose of smelting their ore at home.—The ore used is partly in the large native masses, some weighing several tons, and partly in the shape of what is called "stampings"—that portion of the ore intermixed with rock, being stamped or broken apart by machinery at the mines, washed clear of the rocky fragments, and barreled or otherwise packed for shipment. The ore is brought here by way of the lakes and canal, and landed just at the furnace, which is erected on the bank of the Monongahela, on part of Dr. Gazzam's farm, near the first dam. The ore yields—so the workmen informed us—from 80 to 90 per cent. of pure copper. The chief workman also informed us that the pickings of the ore alone yielded over three pounds of silver per diem, and a much larger amount of silver could be obtained, as soon as further arrangements should be made for separating the silver from the copper, (by a chemical process, we believe.) The process of smelting is a very interesting one to the spectator. Common bituminous coal alone is used in the furnace. The business seems to require very few hands, and they have a clean, pleasant kind of work, in the main. The copper, when ready for moulding, is ladeled into little iron moulds, which are suspended by a hinge on an iron rod, running across a square cast iron vessel, filled with water. As soon as the metal has cooled a little in these iron moulds, they are tilted over, so as to throw the copper into the water, where it cools, and is taken out in smooth ingots, in shape like a brick, and weighing from 14 to 18 pounds. The least pleasant part of the business seemed to be the pouring of the hot metal from the ladles into the moulds, and we were a good deal amused with the twitchings and ugly faces of one fine, burly looking workman, whose fear of being scalded by the spattering metal seemed to have its origin in a little painful experience.

The business being but commenced, very little has been yet done in the way of erecting buildings: but the gentlemen engaged in the enterprize have ground sufficient to extend their operations as may be required. They have a pier running out into the Monongahela, with a crane for lifting the ore from the boats, and a neat railway for conveying it into the smelting room. Everything seemed to be working admirably. The furnace turns out about five tons of copper at a blast. The ingots look much more sound and smooth than any that we have seen before, and are of a very convenient size for handling.

We had supposed that the ore might be more profitably smelted at the mines, but owing to the scarcity of fuel, and the high price of labor at the ore beds, it is found advantageous to convey it here in the native state.

The following, from the Lake Superior News, of August 18, will afford some criterion of the extent of the mining operations on Lake Superior. The News says:

The propeller Goliath, Capt. Palmer, cleared from this port for Cleveland and Buffalo, on the 7th inst., with two hundred and fifty-six tons of copper from the Cliff Mine, of which 82 tons were consigned to Thomas M. Howe, Pittsburgh, via Cleveland, and 174 tons to D. Kenner, Baltimore, via Buffalo.

The whole amount of copper that has been shipped this season from Lake Superior up to this time, is one million three hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds of nearly pure copper.

THE NEW CITY.—The improvements going on in that part of the city above the new Court House, and along the Fourth Street Road, are truly astonishing. We were told, on Monday, that eight hundred new brick buildings are now going up, or have been recently completed in that quarter; and it seems not improbable. Most of the erections are neat and tasteful—many of them elegant. A beautiful new city is actually growing up there—over Grant's Hill—where, in boyhood, we had fixed the boundary of civilization; dreaming that it should be for all time a playground for urchins, and a parade ground for military companies—its green carpet unmarred by the hand of time, and unprofaned by the step of improvement. But, alas for the old hill—its glory is bowed in the dust—*degraded* in the streets, whose very grade seems to be possessed with the spirit of change—change, eternal change—leaving here a house perched on a mound, "solitary and alone," above the highway,—there another, looking upward for the street, which it had once looked down upon in conscious pride, as the beloved home of a happy family.

The Marine Railway is nearly completed. The engine is now being put up, and the ways will probably be ready for occupation by the middle of next month. It is a great piece of work, calculated to do credit to the proprietors. The largest steamers on the western rivers—leviathans of 300 feet in length, and of any weight—will be hauled up high and dry in a few minutes, and the workmen engaged in repairing will be secure from interruption at any stage of water. The location of the railway is well chosen,—sufficiently near to the city to be always accessible, while boats requiring repair will have a fine harbor, where they can lie unmolested, free from dust and smoke, till thoroughly repaired and painted.

ARRESTED.—James Wilkinson—more generally known as "Jim Bones"—was arrested yesterday on stealing a pair of shoes from Mr. Daniel Rhes, corner of Third and Market sts. He had also taken a pair from another shop, on Webster street, and is said to have a bad habit of putting his feet in other people's shoes.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—A portion of the Monongahela Coal Diggers have suspended work, in consequence of an attempt of the employers to reduce wages. The rate established some time ago, and still paid by a large portion of the employers, is two cents a bushel. A portion of the employers refused to give more than one cent and three-fourths, and the diggers accordingly turned out.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl engaged as a 'doffer' in the Pitt Factory (Blackstock's) was slightly injured on Monday. One of her fingers was caught in the machinery, whereby the nail, and a portion of the end of the finger were torn off. Mr. Blackstock immediately placed her in charge of a physician, by whom the wound was promptly dressed.

FINE PEACHES.—We had the pleasure yesterday of partaking of some very fine peaches, from the orchard of C. Snively, Es