THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1848.

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

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 F. 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 Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schoucker,	21. Andrew W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Harley,	23. Thomas S. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Sam'l A. Purviance.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
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 COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
FOR COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city.
AUDITOR.
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

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 in I 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 objections 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 carried 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.

"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, appointments 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 Connor'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 2 o'clock, P. M.

At H. Rowalt's, Herriotsville, 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. Swartzweldor, 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. aug25 P. A. MADEIRA, Pres't.

"TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS!"

Whigs of Third Ward, to the Rescue!

A meeting of the Whigs of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, will be held at Temperance Hall, Smithfield st, on Saturday evening, 2d September, for the purpose of forming a Rough and Ready Club, and a thorough organization of the Ward.

It is hoped that all those who desire to see the true Jeffersonian principles of Democracy carried out in the administration of the government, will rally with alacrity to the support of the brave old Hero who has "no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but his country."

Addresses may be expected from Hon. Moses Hampton, C Darragh and Simon Drum, Esq. The general of the Glee Clubs of the city will be in attendance.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

By telegraphic despatch we learn that the Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Armstrong, was yesterday nominated by the Whig Convention in Harrisburg, as the Whig candidate for Governor, by acclamation! This result is the no less gratifying, because it was fully expected. Soon after Gov. Shunk's resignation we became aware that the Whig mind was settling down upon Mr. Johnston with remarkable unanimity, as our candidate in the approaching important struggle, and in such indication of Whig opinion we cordially coincided.—Probably there has never been an instance in the history of our party, in this State, where greater unanimity was manifest.

Mr. Johnston is a native of Westmoreland county, where his respectable parents and a large number of relatives reside. He has lived for a number of years at Kittanning, in Armstrong county, where he is deservedly popular, among all parties, and where he has received many substantial marks of public favor. He formerly belonged to the Democratic Party, but has acted with the Whigs for a few years past. He was elected to the Senate from the Armstrong District, as an independent candidate, but always acted with the Whigs in that body, and during the late session was by them elected Speaker, and thus became Acting Governor on the resignation of Governor Shunk. He is in the prime of life, of vigorous health, of fine abilities, of more than ordinary shrewdness, and of high acquirements, being a good speaker and a ready writer. His acquaintance with the history, the laws, the wants, the resources, and the politics of the State is thorough; and there is no requisite to make a good and able Governor of our Old Commonwealth, that he lacks, that we are aware of.

That we can elect him, if we *try*, there can be no question. He will receive an overwhelming vote in the Western part of the State, where he is best known. An intelligent gentleman, who has travelled extensively in Westmoreland county, within two weeks past, informed us that the opinion was freely expressed by intelligent citizens, that Mr. Johnston would receive nearly half of the votes of that county.

Of Mr. Longstreth, the Locofoco candidate, we have little knowledge, but we are satisfied he cannot poll his party vote in the west against Mr. Johnston, and we presume the Whigs of the eastern part of the State are sufficiently tired of Locofoco misrule, to support the Whig candidate with all the zeal the importance of the contest demands.

As the Whig party, then, has an excellent and popular candidate, with perfect union in our ranks, let us buckle on our armor, resolved to work for, and to deserve a glorious victory.

Some time during last week, a telegraphic despatch was received at Albany, New York, transmitted from the Tribune office, to the purport that General Taylor had accepted of the nomination of the Locofocos of Charleston, who had nominated Butler for Vice President, and that he had repudiated all political pledges. The despatch created the impression in Albany, that Gen. Taylor had repudiated Mr. Fillmore, and caused great excitement among the Whigs, and a meeting was held on Saturday evening last, to take the matter into consideration, at which some severe strictures on Gen. Taylor's course were made.—The excitement was further increased by a report that the Whigs of New York city had held a great indignation meeting in the Park on the same subject. The meeting finally adjourned to Monday evening last, without taking any action, when, we presume, having had time for reflection, and having learned the true state of the case, the whole thing will be looked upon as a very inconsiderate and petty affair. It is not at all probable that Gen. Taylor entertained the least design of discourtesy to Mr. Fillmore, or that he even knew that Mr. Butler had been nominated; as Mr. Pringle, in his letter, says nothing on the subject.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, Esq., of Chester, one of the present Board of Canal Commissioners, is the Locofoco candidate for Governor. He was nominated after an arduous struggle.

MUSIC.—Those who wish to take lessons in instrumental or vocal music, cannot do better than to engage the services of Professor Rohbock, whose advertisement will appear in another column.—His skill as a Pianist, and his capabilities as a teacher, can scarcely be excelled.

PRESIDENCY—PENNSYLVANIA.

From present appearances, Pennsylvania may become the battle ground on which the next Presidency will be decided. To make all sure for General Taylor, we ought to have Pennsylvania or Ohio. Our Whig friends in Ohio are laboring manfully, and are encouraged by cheering hopes, but it is wrong to deny the fact, that the defection from the Whig ranks, on the Reserve, is of a very alarming character. Strange as it may seem, hundreds of Whigs there will vote for Van Buren, despite his opposition to almost every Whig principle, except that of Free Soil, and despite of the knowledge, that by so doing they do all they can indirectly, to insure the election of General Cass. The infatuation of these men is astonishing!

This being the case, it behooves the Whigs of Pennsylvania to redouble their exertions, that if by the defection of Whigs in Ohio, we lose that State the Old Keystone may make up her lack of service. We know the gallant and genuine Whigs of Ohio say there is no danger that they cannot avert, and that such noble men as Corwin, and Ewing, and Collier, and many others, have taken the stump, resolved to wage the battle to the gate, and to win a glorious victory—still we want the Whigs of Pennsylvania to feel that the whole weight of the contest rests upon their shoulders, and to work in that view, and under that impression, and to resolve that if firm, and steady, and laborious exertion can redeem our old commonwealth, she will stand at the head of the glorious galaxy of gallant Whig States, after the election in October and November.

That we can win the State, if we *try*, there is just ground to believe. The most cheering accounts reach us from every quarter. Our cotemporary of the North American claims the vote of this State for the Whig candidates, and to show that the expectation is well grounded, publishes the following from letters received within a few days—extracts made almost at random, and similar in spirit to numerous others. The letters from which these are taken, were not written with any view to publication, and came from men of sound judgment and ample means of information. We copy them for the encouragement of our Whig friends:

MECHANICSBURG, Pa.

Quite an enthusiastic Whig meeting was held in this little village on the 5th inst. in the evening, and from the number of seeming Cassites who listened with honest attention are flattered with the idea that the "Hero who never surrenders" is working manfully and deserton in the enemy's ranks, for already three of the most violent Polk men in this place have declared before the world their attachment to 'Old Zack" and his principles, and their intention to vote for him at the coming election, and I know others in the Locofoco camp who are preparing to make a manly leap into the Whig ranks."

NEWTON HAMILTON.

The nomination of Zachary Taylor, altogether unexpected by the great majority of Whigs in this section, finds a hearty response in their bosoms. Instead of producing, as our enemy predicted, even a show of defection, since his character and principles are becoming better known, and the great dissimilarity between him and the opposite candidate more clearly defined there are to be found many accessions to our ranks, and the *great cause* is daily assuming a more cheerful aspect.

TURBUTSVILLE.

"My impression now is that Northumberland county will give Cass 400 less majority than was given to Polk in 1844, and I think in Democratic Columbia the change will be greater"

NEW HOLLAND, Lancaster Co.

"I have no doubt the "Old Guard" will do better for Taylor than she ever has done for any one."

ALEXANDRIA, Pa.

"Our county Blair, are all alive with stern determination and lively hope, entering upon the canvass, fully aware of the mighty consequences awaiting the issue. We have 'Rough and Ready" clubs in almost every borough and township, which meet every week."

UNIONTOWN.

"In regard to this county we will give a largely increased vote for Taylor. The Governor's vote, and indeed general poll last fall was no criterion of old Lafayette: local causes induced many to absent themselves from the polls; and some to cross-fire. Nothing of that kind need be feared now."

PHOENIXVILLE.

"I *know* many democrats who will vote for Old Zack. I know a few Whigs who yet hold out against him, and who will vote for him if they can get some clearer evidence of his position on the extension question. If he would say plainly that he will not veto it beyond its present limits, our whole tribe of Barnburners will vote the Whig ticket. Most of them are from the Locos.

Several of the hands employed in the mills here have changed in favor of Old Zack."

SHIPPENSBURG.

"We have a 'Rough and Ready' club organized and consider our prospects cheering, more particularly at the November election. We have at least eight or ten Democrats who avow themselves the friends of Taylor, some of whom will propably vote with us in October. In the township around us clubs are organized, and less or more inroads will be made in ranks of the opposition in each of them. In the famous Dickinson I learn from a most respectable source that twenty Democrats have joined the club. My own opinion is that Cumberland county will give Taylor a majority, and you know, as goes Cumberland county, so goes the State."

SOUTHAMPTON Township, Franklin Co.

"We have already organized a Club, and are sensibly awake to the importance of vigorous and judicious action; and we believe that our effort will be gloriously rewarded at the coming election. As Whigs, we shall leave nothing undone which the calls of an injured and bleeding country demand at our hands. We feel sensible of the pestilential blight of locofocoism which has swept over it, and are determined to exert ourselves to the utmost to stay its further progress.

In our neighborhood we know of none who have left our ranks to unite with the enemy, but a number of those who have heretofore apposed us, are now with us.

Franklin county will do her duty, and Southampton Township more than she has ever done.

FORTSMOUTH.

"The district which I live in will give a largely increased majority over any election held heretofore. We have a great many locofocos who will vote for *Rough and Ready*. It used to be the other way 40 majority. It is my candid opinion Dauphin will give from 1200 to 1300 majority for Taylor and Fillmore. You may rest assured that the Whigs in this section will not leave a stone unturned, but are all alive and doing their duty.

CHAMBERSBURG.

"The Whig party in this county is organizing steadily and energetically for the coming campaign. "Rough and Ready" Clubs have been formed in nearly all of the townships of the county; ere long the organization will be complete. The enthusiasm prevailing is sufficient to assure that 'Old Franklin" will give fully 700 majority in October, and certainly 800 if not 1000 in November.

Our opponents, I must admit, are doing all they can by fair means and foul, by falsehood and trickery, to carry this county, but they will labor in vain. We have some county officers to elect, which of Whig majority; but the fate of Gen. Taylor being before the people, will, in my opinion, do much towards securing a full attendance at the polls. He will secure the whole Whig vote, and will also get many votes from our opponents. Some of their leading men have come out for him openly and attended our late Ratification Convention, whilst numerous others declared their determination to support him.

TAMAQUA.

"An honest German Locofoco neighbor desires us to procure him a candid *Whig* paper, in order that he may read and judge for himself. Having been deceived in 1844 by that ever to be remembered phrase out of which so much capital was made—*Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842*," he now decides to be his own judge in political as well as other matters, and all who thus decide are safe for the Hero of the Rio Grande, Monterey and Buena Vista.

In addition to the above, we copy the following from the Washington Reporter of Wednesday, which shows that Washington County is catching the spreading enthusiasm:

SKIES BRIGHT!—GRAND RALLY!—The steadfast and thorough going Whigs of Donegal Township, raised a pole in West Alexander, on last Saturday afternoon, some 120 feet high, on the same spot on which the pole of 1844 stood. The Whigs from the surrounding townships attended and rendered good service on the occasion. After the pole had been reared and firmly planted, the meeting was addressed by Wm. Pitts, Esq., of Wheeling, Seth T. Hurd, and John M'Kee, Esqs, of this borough. The speeches were cheered most enthusiastically. We were forcibly reminded of the 'old times of forty.' On arriving in West Alexander, our ears were deafened by the roar of cannon, and the huzzas of the young sovereigns—who participate on such occasions with great hilarity and with the whole heart. In the evening a torch light procession was gotten up, and conducted with great spirit. We regretted having to leave before it came off, being under the necessity of coming home that evening, but understand that Messrs. Hurd and McKee, again addressed the meeting. The Whig fire burns brightly in Donegal, and we are greatly mistaken if the 2d Tuesday of October, and the 7th of November, do not tell a tale that will gladden all Whig hearts. The Whigs there are up and at work, and all appear to feel the importance of the coming elections. Let the Whigs all over the county go and do likewise.'

How to grow Rich.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Some sixty years ago, William Mullins, a plain Scotchman, left "the land o' cakes," and settled down at a seaport town in England. Here he was employed by a company of his own countrymen, who were engaged in the export of Timber to Scotland; his wages were 10d ⅌ day. By and by he thought he "would try and do a little on his own account," and commenced by purchasing two Elm trees. This was his first operation in the "timber trade," but it proved to be the "tide" which in *his* affairs "led to fortune." He had two children, to one he gave £20,000 on her marriage day, the other, a son, had doubtless a much larger portion.—Being asked by a friend how he had managed to attain so much from such a small beginning, he replied:—"I always took care that the investings should be more than the outgoings.

A Talk to Sincere Whigs.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1848.

"Not to bite off one's nose to spite his face" is wise advice, if homely phraseology. Let dissentient Whigs apply it to this canvass. The Whig who holds back from the nominees of his party, alleging Gen. Taylor to be no Whig, has, in this very act, fallen from all claim to be himself classed as such. No true Whig defies and sets at naught the discipline and organization of the accredited representatives of his party. This sort of defection is the rankest treason. It matters not how necessary or noble the purpose which men may have in view, through results whose accomplishment requires the aid of masses of their fellows, the purpose will fail in its execution, if opposed, unless it be prosecuted with a unity and heartiness of resolution.

Liberty is the greatest temporal boon—but her followers must win her from the gripe of tyranny by the help of obedient, harmonious, self-sacrificing souls who move as if one heart, one mind, one body.

Who could sufficiently despise the hypocritical wretch who would seek to spread mutiny in the ranks of a patriotic army, alleging some petty, equivocating pique at the General in command? And what shall his position be defined to be, who, in view of the events that are impending in the Presidential canvass, claiming the elevated name of Whig, seeks to distract that organization, through which alone Whigs can secure a triumph? As well may we speak of victories on the battle field without arms and discipline, as victory at the ballot box, unless obedience be rendered to fixed rules of organization. Mutiny, in either case, is an absolute crime. The jewel of freedom—of freedom set, as a diamond, in the gold of the law, is as much more valuable when acquired (in contrast with its blood tracked pursuit) as is the possession of a cherished object superior to the uncertain chances of its acquisition. He who quails when freedom is to be won, in charity may be written down merely as a coward, but he who betrays the cherished institutions, bought and built by the sacrifice of life and the unwearied exertions of great intellect and public virtue, cannot aspire to the rank of the craven;—that is at elevation to which he must be content to look up.

Depending on the proper exercise of that weapon,—

"Surer set
And better than the bayonet,
A weapon that comes down as still,
As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes the freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God,"

for their perpetuity, he is false to the institutions of this most favored land who wickedly abuses the rights of political power which he enjoys. And that man who, loving the checks and balances of our constitution—respecting or professing to respect, the lessons taught by our fathers touching the importance of a union of the States, yet a sensitive, non-interfering, winning foreign policy—of peace—of respect for the independent exercise of the co-ordinate powers of the government,—the man, who, lisping these cardinal Whig sentiments, will do naught of omission or commission to aid in their struggle for the mastery of power—against that party who consolidate all power in the Executive arm—who have converted patronage into proscription, legislation into intrigue, diplomacy into rapacity, peace into war, union into discord, and who hold forth before us the prospective of new and more flagrant enormities—such an one is unfit for the elevation of an American freeman. The disgusting attitude is only heightened by the pitiful pretext that personal considerations are at the foundation of his course. There are but few of this class: these are they whose motto is—*Revenge*."

And they who, in pursuit to an isolated object, such as the non-extension of slavery, reject the alliance of a powerful and sympathetic project, so elementary principles embrace every enlarged idea of human progress, and prefer the strange policy of armed neutrality, or of dangerous and impotent organization—impotent for good—dangerous in evil—will, by a diligent persistance in such a cause, reap hereafter the same fruit which the nation is now reaping because of our want of union in 1844.

New horrors dawn upon us. Fresh wars threaten us. Hazardous acquisition of territory pregnant with the poisonous seeds of disunion, lie deep and settled at the purposes of the friends of Lewis Cass. Of this we have been forewarned. All of Mexico, they think, may be swallowed, yet do us no damage! They say, the hearts of our people should be prepared for war with England! They tell us of the necessity which is present for the annexation of Cuba! Nor is this just picture of our foreign relations relieved by the platform adopted at Baltimore as setting forth the designs of the adversary upon our domestic policy. American industry is to be left to struggle unprotected against foreign pauperism and shielded capital; commerce is to be fettered by a sub-treasury and tortured with apprehensions growing out of the condition of our foreign affairs. Enlarged and constitutional schemes of internal improvements are to be resisted against. An unnecessary public debts is to be accumulated that the horrors of the battle-field may be purchased—that our young men may be completed by the habits of the camp—that the genius of our people may tend towards the manner of the advancing god, Terminus, whose throne toppled before the rude arm of the Goths, and whose fate may be read in the history of "the man of destiny." We Whigs were called false prophetswhen we predicted, in 1844, that the election of Mr. Polk would bring with it a disastrous war with Mexico.

In 1844, had we gone a step beyond, and foretold not only, that such a war would exist, but that it would be declared by the Executive without consultation with the assembled Representatives of the People; that the President would, of his own power, establish Civil Governments in conquered Provinces, few indeed would have heeded the gloomy augury. These facts are now historic. It is no fanatic fear or corrupt motive which animates us now, when we solemnly, as we do, enjoin our old allies to stand firm against the advances of those who, by solemn resolutions adopted at Baltimore, endorse alike the policy and the integrity of James K. Polk, and whose triumph will be the signal for darker and bloodier scenes than those which have so recently passed before us, and at whose remembrance every humane heart chills!

Is *he* true Whig who deserts us *now*? Rather, let me ask, is he not faithless who will not labor in every channel of his influence, for our success?

GENERAL TAYLOR AND FREE SOIL.—The New Haven Courier publishes the following extract of a private letter to the editors, from an eminent gentleman, and a personal friend of General Taylor.'

———, August 22, 1848.

GENT.—The confidence expressed by you in the leading article of your paper yesterday in regard to General Taylor, in reference to the Free Soil question, is, I can assure you, well founded. A friend of mine, in whom I repose implicit confidence, had a conversation with the General on this subject last May, and in a letter to me, dated the 10th of that month, he reports that conversation in full. The ground taken by him is, that the ordinance of '87 having been passed by Congress, approved by Washington, and upheld by the Judiciary, the constitutionality of the measure has been settled by all departments of the Government, and consequently there is no ground left for the interposition of the veto. He told my friend that he would neither veto the Wilmot Proviso, nor would he intrigue against it, nor do any thing to embarrass its passage through the two Houses of Congress.

As additional evidence of General Taylor's position on this subject, we copy the following substance of remarks, made by the Hon. C. B. Smith, of Indiana, at a Whig meeting in Cincinnati, on the 21st ultimo, as reported in the Atlas:

'The last part of his speech, in which he spoke of the relation which Cass and Taylor bore to the extension of slavery, was pointed and forcible.—He considered it settled that Cass would veto the Wilmot Proviso, and that Taylor would not. Among other reasons cited in regard to Gen. Taylor was this, that he was associated with the Whig Party, every man of whom, in the North, were in favor of the Proviso—while those in the South would not urge General Taylor to veto it. He stated that he was informed within a week, by the Hon. Wm. B. Preston, of Virginia, that if the Proviso should pass Congress, and General Taylor should *not* veto it, *he should approve and sustain his course*—and such, Mr. Smith stated, was the position of the Southern Whigs.

In this case, the whole Whig Party would be united in sustaining General Taylor in *not* vetoing the Proviso.'

As corroborating evidence of the disposition of the Whigs in Congress, we may state, that we have it on good authority, that Mr. Thibodeaux, of La., at the close of the late session, stated, in answer to a direct question, that it was his confident belief that General Taylor would not veto any bill which extended the principles of the ordinance of '87 over the new territories, and that he would support General Taylor in taking such a position.—There can be no reasonable doubt that General Taylor is safe on this ground, and that he is safe on every other Whig measure, is beyond all question.

A Carrier Pigeon Express.

THE FOREIGN NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE STEAMSHIP.

The foreign intelligence by the Britannia was received for the Inquirer by means of three important agents:—first, the British steamer Britannia, from Liverpool to within 70 miles of Boston; by *carrier pigeon from the steamer to Boston*—and by telegraph from Boston to this city. This is perhaps, the most extraordinary feat in the way of transmitting news, that was ever accomplished. The intelligence was received in this city by the Inquirer, and other papers with which it is associated, before the steamer arrived at Boston. Of course, great expense was incurred, but the anxiety of the public for further intelligence, especially in relation to Ireland, was so intense, that we felt it to be a duty to resort to some extraordinary arrangements. We believe that this is the first time in which carrier pigeons were successfully used in transmitting foreign intelligence with any degree of detail, for any considerable distance. The experiment in this case was fully and entirely successful. We issued an Extra at an early hour on Saturday afternoon, containing everything of importance, and circulated thousands of copies.—*Phil. Inq.*

This paper is connected with the association which has manifested its enterprise as above stated. Every arrangement has been made, which the genius of man can devise, regardless of expense, to procure the latest and most correct intelligence; and our readers may depend on being duly served with all that is worth telegraphing at the earliest possible moment.

To Manufacturers and Capitalists.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Having observed a statement in the Gazette of the 16th instant, that the proprietors of Cotton Factories at Pittsburgh have suspended operations rather than sustain a loss under the *ten hour law* of the State of Pennsylvania, and that a committee of factory owners have gone to *Western* Virginia to examine sites, with the view of building up a manufacturing town where they would be free from the ting their attention to the advantages presented by *Eastern* Virginia. Being myself engaged in manufacturing enterprizes, and having had my attention directed for several years past to the examination of the best manufacturing localities in various parts of the United States, I have met with none combining more of the advantages necessary to the building up of a large and prosperous manufacturing town, than the Great Falls of the Potomac. This place is from Washington city and Georgetown, and 18 miles by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Alexandria, by way of Georgetown; Baltimore being distant, (by the canal to Georgetown, and thence by Railroad,) 52 miles. About 30 miles above the Falls, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, extending to Cumberland, in Maryland, and having branches to Winchester, Va., and Frederick, Md., thus giving, by established communications, ready access to the rich agricultural valley of the Shenandoah as well as the mineral region around Cumberland. By the insertion of a lock in the canal at the head of the Falls, canal boats of the largest class can deliver their freights of raw material at the factory doors, and take in return freights of manufactured goods, to be shipped from Georgetown or Alexandria in vessels of the largest class, or sent by the railroad to Baltimore, for sale in that market. In the surrounding district, provisions are abundant and white labor can be had to any desired extent at one-fifth less than the regular prices paid at the principal manufacturing towns in New England.—Indeed such is the number of intelligent and industrious white persons now standing ready for employment, that no material advance in the price of labor need be apprehended for years to come. Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, with a population of 40,000, would of themselves furnish a large amount of manufacturing labor, even if the surrounding country were not called upon to compete with them for employment.—This, with the advantage of established means of transportation, mild climate, cheap labor, fuel, provisions, it may be safely asserted that cotton and woolen goods can, with equal machinery and management and economy, be manufactured at the Great Falls of the Potomac at a less cost by 10 per cent, than at any place in the Eastern States.

The country around the Great Falls is beautiful and healthy; and the locality affords water power and convenient sites for more than one hundred factories of the largest class. There is about 500 acres of land in the tract, embracing the town and factory sites, having upon it building stone, brick clay, timber and wood, and through the southern portion of the land there runs a large creek which furnishes several mill sites, at a distance from the principal seat of water power, upon which powder mills and other manufactories of a hazardous nature might be erected. The property fronts upon the Potomac about one mile and a half, and the river falls in that distance about 80 feet, leaving the factory sites entirely free from overflow or back water in the highest freshets ever known.

The proprietors of this land and water power have obtained liberal charters from Virginia and Maryland for manufacturing purposes, with the right to use $100,000 of $1,000,000 of capital; and to hold 5,000 acres of land in Virginia and Maryland, with an act from Virginia granting an incorporation for a town.

As the proprietors do not intend opening books of subscription, under their charter, for the capital stock of the company until the 1st December next, they would, as I understand, sell, in the mean time, an undivided controlling interest in the whole property and its chartered privileges, on accommodating terms, to *practical* men who have the means, the skill, and the enterprise requisite to improve, and to profit under, the most eligible manufacturing site in the Union.

Any person desiring information touching the foregoing property, will please to address J. Q. M., Washington, D. C.

A MANUFACTURER.

THE PERRY COUNTY (MISS.) TRAGEDIES.—Many months have elapsed since we gave our readers a detailed account of a tragedy which occurred in Mississippi, in which Washington and James Bibbers were killed. A man named Brown, and his son-in-law, Wages, were concerned in it. We need not recall the particulars, but Wages for a time disappeared. A few months back Wages reappeared in the county, and, with a man named McGrath, got into a difficulty with young Harvey, upon whom Wages pretended to have some claim. Harvey shot them both, as has been reported in the Mobile papers, copied by us. Since then the tragedy has deepened in atrocity, and five more lives have been taken.

It appears that the father and mother of the Wages shot by Harvey lived in Alabama, close to the line of Perry county, Miss. where they harbored the gang of outlaws, with whom their son and McGrath were associated. They swore vengeance upon Harvey, and hired a man named Lee to kill him, giving him a thousand dollars for the job. Lee took with him a party of three or four, and proceeded to earn his money.

Young Harvey had been cautioned not to expose himself, but he had removed from the house or cabin upon his father's, but was in the habit of visiting his farm every day or twice daily, to look after it. This Lee and his party found out by prowling in the vicinity, and took advantage of Harvey's absence to enter his cabin.—They secured themselves therein, cut loop holes from which to watch his coming, and, armed with guns, they patiently awaited his arrival.

Harvey discovered the preparations made for his reception and murder. Joined by a younger brother, he raised a party of eight or ten men, and all proceeded to his cabin. The miscreants inside were taken by surprise, but secured the entrance to the cabin. Harvey very reck erasly led to attack them. He rushed upon the door and burst it in but they were prepared, and Lee shot him directly through the shoulders and breast, killing him. His younger brother immediately shot Lee down, and as the party inside rushed out to escape, he took a dying shot at them and killed another man named George Dunglan.

Upon receiving news of his son's death, old Harvey determined upon exterminating the balance of the gang—Old Wages and his wife.

A party volunteered to follow him, who proceeded straightway across the line into Alabama to the residence of Wages. They found the old folks at home, and seized them at once, and with ropes taken with them for the purpose, hung them by the neck to the rafters of the house. Waiting an hour or so to fill their victims were dead, they then left and returned to Alabama.

It is due to the Harvey family to say that they have long been known as honest, respectable people. They are peaceable even to a fault, until roused by the attack upon one of their number, and his subsequent murder. It is estimated that twelve or fifteen lives have now been taken in the tragedies in which the Wages family has been mixed up, directly or indirectly, and our informant assures us that we must not expect that the lives of the old folks will go unavenged.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Washington and Beaver.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.—The proceedings of the Whig Congressional Conference will be found in a subsequent column. It will be seen that on the second ballot Dr. R. R. REED, of Washington county, was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress, and accordingly his name is placed in its proper position in the Whig Ticket. We learn from one of the Beaver delegates that the proceedings of the conference were entirely harmonious; and, further, that all the delegates from Washington united in giving a favorable account of the prospects in that county. All represented Dr. Reed as one in every way acceptable to the People as a candidate, that he would receive the entire Whig vote and some from other divisions; which will secure to him an equal vote with his opponent in that county. Of course this removes all doubt of his election in the district, but it becomes us to see to it that nothing is left to hazard or uncertainty in the October election. We have but to poll our Whig strength to secure a decided victory, and this we doubt not will be done.

We invite special attention to the letter of Dr. Reed, appended to the proceedings of the Conference, giving his views in reference to Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso. It is all that any candid Free Soil man could desire; and nails to the wall the slanders of his enemies, who had falsely represented him as holding other opinions. He stands up as have done all our representatives, the advocate of the true principles of Liberty, from which we may not be driven by all the efforts of the enemy.—*Beaver Argus.*

The following is an extract from Dr. REED's letter accepting the nomination:

Leaving the institution of Slavery, within the limits of the States where it is now sanctioned, to the certain destruction which awaits it, as the empire of force gives way to the empire of reason, no consideration could tempt me to any act in a public or private capacity, which would perpetuate or extend a system against which is pointed the sentiment of the civilized world. Every instinct of my nature, as well as every consideration of patriotism, would forbid me to do any thing to disappoint the "manifest destiny" of our country—that destiny, I have always hoped, (sometimes, indeed, almost against hope) is to establish before the world the glorious example of free Government.

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 scientific physicians, 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

LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public, which has never failed in working a cure, when directions are followed, is M'Lane's Liver Pills. It has now been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union.—Wherever used in all sections of the Union.—success, and has actually driven out of use all other phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all For sale at the Drug Store of

J. KIDD & Co, 50 Wood st.

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☞ The excessive or morbid secretions of bile is well known to cause violent disturbance of the digestive organs, and bring on malignant and unmanageable fevers, which often put an end to life. The stomach must be cleansed of these foul secretions, and this can most readily be accomplished by the use of B A Fahnestock's Anti-Bilious Pills, which are a most valuable family cathartic. They can be given with safety at all times, and afford relief in a very short time.

Prepared and sold by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co, corner 1st and wood, and corner 6th and wood sts

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Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

BUYING EXPERIENCE.—A gentleman of this city, engaged in the manufacture of Mineral Water, and other summer beverages, received a lot of empty bottles, by the steamer Hudson, on which she had paid the charges from Cumberland to Wheeling, which, together with her own bill of freight, amounted to 88 cents. He refused to pay the bill of charges (50 cents,) and the Captain of the Hudson brought suit, yesterday, before Alderman Steel, who, of course, gave judgment for the plaintiff, and the original debt and costs just footed up *two dollars and seventy-five cents*, which was paid on the spot.—Franklin's dear whistle occurred to our recollection. By the way, it would afford much gratification, we presume, to all Captains and Clerks of steamboats if the whole system of preparing charges on goods, &c., could be abandoned. It is always a source of trouble—sometimes a tremendous tax and risk to the boat—and a frequent cause of delay in the settlement of freight bills. The practice was introduced here, we believe, by what was called the Old Red Line, and has now become established, so that a boat must submit to pay the bills of charge, (whether just or not, cannot be ascertained in many cases,) or go without freight.—Frequently, as we know from experience, the consignee objects to the charges, delays settlement, or even refuses altogether to reimburse the boat, for charges amounting often to ten times more than her own freight bill. She may, perhaps, recover by legal process, but frequently prefers losing a just claim for money actually paid out, to spending time, and incurring expense in its recovery.

It is also a well known fact that the system frequently compels heavy sacrifices on the part of the transient boats, to obtain the necessary amount for paying charges; and those so unfortunate as to be unable to get credit with the brokers and other money lenders, can obtain no freight, and the goods must be detained until another boat arrives.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849.—Mr. Wm. Harned, 40 John street, New York, publisher. We have a copy of the above capital Almanac, just received by mail. In addition to the usual calendar tables, it exhibits the ratio of population and representation—the time of holding elections, and the number of electors in each state—the popular vote of the old parties since '36—statistics of the Liberty party—the presidential vote of the states from '28 to '44, and the popular vote at the last three elections—the number of slaveholding states, and the growth of slavery from 1799 to 1840—revenue and expenditures of government for the year ending June 30, '47—the names, residences, date of birth and of death of all the Presidents—table of railroads in operation—Magnetic Telegraph lines completed, under construction, and to be completed in January 1, 1849—with a great additional amount of valuable details—reminiscences, &c. Terms. $25 ⅌ thousand copies, $3 ⅌ hundred, and 50c ⅌ dozen.

COLORED GLASS.—We have just examined a specimen of colored glass, manufactured by Messrs. Simpson, Leake, Stanger & Co., of this city.—The article shown to us is a bottle, intended for hock or other wines. It is of a clear, beautiful amber color—equal to any that we have seen.

This is the first experiment made here, in this branch of manufacture, and will no doubt succeed to the full