THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

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☞ 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 hird 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. 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 G. Hiiner,	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 Schmucker,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SER 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.
ASSESSORS.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL MCFADDEN, of Elizabeth Borough.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FORTER, 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, appointments for a series of County Meetings were made, as follows:

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG MEETINGS.

The friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnson 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, Harriotsville, 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. aug23 P. A. MADEIRA, Pres't.

First Ward Rough and Ready Club.—The friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston, in the First Ward, Allegheny City, are requested to meet in the lower story of Quincy Hall, on Monday evening the 4th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing a Rough and Ready Club. sept

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

Mr. Van Buren and the Tariff.

The "Morning Chronicle," Mr. Van Buren's organ in this section, makes a lame effort to defend his position on the Tariff question. The editor admits that the people of Pennsylvania are almost unanimously in favor of Protection, and he sees the necessity of some defence to make his candidate acceptible. It is a vain effort, however. Mr. Van Buren has boldly declared himself in favor of a system of "Direct Taxation," instead of a system of import duties, and has thrown the weight of his influence *against Pennsylvania's cherished policy.* This it is folly to deny. Yielding to the necessities of the case, he is willing to submit to a Tariff of duties to carry on the government and pay its debts, but such a Tariff may be made to discriminate against American industry, instead of its favor.

Mr. Van Buren has always opposed Protection, and has not abated one iota of his former hostility. He opposed the Tariff of 1842, "both in its principles and details"—to use his own language. His election would be a triumph for the free traders, and would help to germinate the poisonous seeds of free trade and direct taxation, which he and others of his party have diligently sowed.

Mr. Van Buren and Polk.

In 1844, Mr. Van Buren gave his influence and vote for James K. Polk; in full view of the Texas swindle, and all its disastrous consequences—which have been war, public debt, a thirst for conquest, extension of slavery, and extension of territory. He now claims to be a Free Soil man, *par excellence*, and Whigs who have always been consistent in opposition to the extension of slavery, are asked to vote for him! Some of Mr. Van Buren's zealous supporters, have pretended to disbelieve that he did support Polk. To set the matter at rest, we take the following extract from his letter to Gansewort Melville, and others, asking him to preside at a Polk meeting in New York. It is dated at Lindenwald, June 3, 1844.

"Let no one for a moment suppose that, in thus yielding to the proprieties of my position, (declining to preside at a public meeting) I am in the slightest degree influenced by lukewarmness, much less hostility to the success of the nominations to which it is the purpose of those you represent to respond. Far, very far, is that from being the true state of my feelings. I have known both Messrs Polk and Dallas long and intimately. * * * * Concurring with them, in the main, in the political principles by which there public lives have been hitherto distinguished, I am sincerely desirous of their success. * * * * I am very sure that I can rely on their past fidelity and honor, for a ready concurrence in the saving principles of our political creed, and no personal or private feelings should ever induce us to withhold our support from nominations, the success of which would be conducive to the permanent prosperity of the country. Those, therefore, who think as I do cannot, I am sure, fail to merge all minor considerations in sincere and undisguised efforts to promote the success of the candidates of the Democratic party.
M. VAN BUREN."

THE MONTOUR WORKS STOPPED.—The Danville (Pa.) Democrat says that "the prosperity of which the Locofoco papers in this quarter have so frequently and so falsely boasted of late, has at last resulted in the stoppage of the Montour Iron Works. Three of their large Anthracite furnaces, together with the large rolling mill, are now standing idle—victims to the Locofoco Tariff of 1846—and something like *five hundred hands* have thus been unceremoniously thrown out of employment. Although these works are considered to possess as great, if not greater facilities for the manufacture of iron as any other in the United States, yet when the British can send us rails at $49 p ton, on account of the small duty, and the cheapness of labor in that country, our iron men must knock under—*and all this* (in the language of a locofoco paper) *is caused by democratic rule!*"

The ruinous effects of the tariff of '46 are daily developing themselves in the stopping of manufactories, in the immense importations of foreign goods, in the exportation of specie, in the low price of produce, and in the impoverished condition of those who have been thrown out of employment. These ruinous effects will continue to increase until the Whigs come into power. Every other party is opposed to fostering American industry by a judicious Revenue Tariff, so discriminating as to encourage American manufactures.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says that "the people of the District, within the limits of the intended State of Sierra Madre, have not the slightest desire for a separation from Mexico. They regard any movement looking to ultimate union with this country with dread and abhorrence. All classes of the population look with terror and hatred to the possible presence again among them of the American border rangers. But relying upon the good faith of the United States, and its ability to prevent hostile organization on this side of the line, they have the fullest, and I may add well founded, confidence in their capacity to repel and to punish any desultory invaders who may venture across."

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug 29, 1848.

Quite an excitement has been raised at Albany and here by the letter of General Taylor, accepting the nomination of himself and General Butler, by a meeting of his friends at Charleston. The letter to Mr. Pringle, though innocent of itself, and in accordance with Gen. Taylor's uniform course, was so tortured by a telegraphic transmission to Albany, that the hot blood of the North, construed it into a repudiation of Millard Fillmore, the favorite of the Empire state. A public meeting was called, but before the hour of assembling, the letter itself reached Albany putting a new face upon the whole business and quieting the strong feelings that were fast making head. The honesty of Gen. Taylor, and his utter lack of all political finesse, seems now to be the greatest impediment towards his triumphant election. With the same honesty, and promptness of the "Iron Duke of England," he answers all letters, speaking his honest convictions, with the frankness of a soldier. The letter you have no doubt published, and now what Whig can complain of it. Is it more than a civil answer to a formal note, and will any Whig feel less interest in the election, because a Locofoco meeting says it will support the Philadelphia nomination. To declare the Whig party will have no aid, unless those offering it are of the Northern school, would be political suicide, and condemn it to a never ending minority. The old General is honest, and a sound Whig, a fact not to be weakened by the confidence of a few Locofocos who admired him. A meeting was held last night at Albany, and the whole misunderstanding fully explained, I am glad to say.

The Irish feeling of sympathy, has been completely quenched by the last news from "home," and the warm hearted multitude see but too plainly how grossly they have been deceived. The regular meeting last night was feebly attended and the speakers seemed laboring under a feeling that they must say something to appease the crowd. The story of the suppression of the attempt at insurrection, the arrest of some of the leaders and the proscription of others was but too well known, and the poor fellows submitted in silence. The hour of Ireland's freedom has not yet come, nor is it near at hand. Religious freedom and the schoolmaster must precede the period when Ireland is capable of becoming a republic, or even of governing herself. Bigotry and ignorance must give place to candor and intelligence, or Ireland remains as now, an outcast among the nations.

The last novelty here is the Moravian singers, who took the town by storm last night. The party consists of four males and one female, and are as finished in their vocalization, as were the Steyermarkische troupe with their instruments. Their origin is Germany, the land of romantic and stirring music, and it is no hard task to imagine oneself in the "faderland" when listening to their sweet notes. Besides the usual concert programme, a new musical instrument was introduced, called an "Xylochordeon." It is made by placing a small rack upon a marble slab, two feet by three. Upon the rack was placed bundles of straw, and upon these, a set of keys, like the finger-board of a piano forte. The keys were struck with a small mallet, producing the softest strains, as well as notes stirring as a trumpet. The instrument was never seen in America before, and will be a novelty wherever it goes. One of the troupe next made a trumpet of himself, and anon changed to a cornet, a piston, in both of which characters he beat the instruments them selves.

There is a good deal of mortality among the emigrants now arriving, who are of the poorer class, and their diseases clearly to be traced to their filth and poor living. There are some cases of Southern fevers at the hospitals, but not enough to cause alarm. These poor emigrants and southern disorders, added to the mortality caused by fruit, give a weekly bill of deaths of 321. It should be recollected that the city is now thinnest, and that this great number is made up of the class who do not go into the country during the hot season, a practice universal almost with those of New England origin, who have made New York their residence.

The foreign news has caused a decline of 1 cent in cottons, at which rate buyers are not anxious to operate. Corn is cheaper and has declined 2 to three cents the bushel. Had not the receipts been sold in advance under the high rates of the past ten days, a more serious decline would have been effected. Lard is in demand and kegs held at 9@9¼ cents, with some sales. All sorts of barrelled meats are firm, but no small are the stocks, that no foreign demand can effect prices. Pickled meats and smoked provisions are inactive and without change in prices worthy of notice.

Money remains abundant at cheap rates on short loans, but there appears to be little demand for speculative operations in stocks. Treasury notes have fallen and are dull at 103; and Ohio stocks at 99¼, which is also cheaper. Fancy stocks vary a good deal but the general tendency is downward. For the steamer which sails to-morrow there is a fair demand for exchange at 9@9¼, the latter rate for Brown, Brothers & Co.'s names.—Good bills can be had at ⅝ per cent. The amount of coin in the sub-treasurer's hands is $1,300,000 and increasing. The banks are loaning quite liberally and show no want of accommodation; business in all departments is active and the town crowded with strangers, so that our hotels are utterly inadequate to accommodate them. Merchants unite in saying the customers are more numerous than was anticipated, and the wish to buy rather in excess of the desire to sell. C.

ONE OF THE POST'S SIGNS.—The editor of the Post exulted, a few days ago, over a "sign" in Ohio, which he had discovered, in the fact, as he stated it, that a son of Judge Wilson's had given up his Journal, and was "about to print a new paper to the Locofoco papers in this quarter have so frequently and so falsely boasted of late, has at last resulted in the stoppage of the Montour Iron Works. Three of their large Anthracite furnaces, together with the large rolling mill, are now standing idle—victims to the Locofoco Tariff of 1846—and something like *five hundred hands* have thus been unceremoniously thrown out of employment. Although these works are considered to possess as great, if not greater facilities for the manufacture of iron as any other in the United States, yet when the British can send us rails at $49 p ton, on account of the small duty, and the cheapness of labor in that country, our iron men must knock under—*and all this* (in the language of a locofoco paper) *is caused by democratic rule!*"

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Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COUNTRY.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I may say that I have been a silent spectator, as to the political movements of the present campaign, since its commencement; and I flatter myself that I have given all the parties to the field an impartial consideration. Prior to the assembling of the Whig National Convention, my own predilections were in favor of General Scott; not that I had objections to Mr. Clay, but because it seemed impracticable to elect him to the Presidency. That convention was composed of the regularly appointed delegates of the Whig party, and was, as all must admit, a *delegated body*, empowered to act for the *whole* party. The respective States and Districts of our Union were duly represented by those whom they sent to that body, and as a matter of right, ought to acquiesce in the result of their deliberations, so long as the same were characterized with fairness, and a due regard for the success of the party. Pending the sitting of that convention, the friends of the respective candidates for nomination, were sanguine in their hopes, that the man of their choice would be the nominee—that high distinction, however, was conferred on General Taylor, I am free to confess, contrary to the expectations of many, both from the North and the South. All, however, who felt the obligations into which they had entered were ready, and willingly assented to the combined wisdom of those by whom they were represented. The contest was a fair one, and the magnanimity of the friends of Messrs. Scott and Clay should, and we have good reason to believe has, prevailed over minor considerations, and personal preferences. Some dissatisfaction has, notwithstanding, been manifested in certain quarters, but the sober second thought is bringing all right again. The shaking of party organizations, and the spirit of disaffection, have not been remiss in attempting to take advantage of the *weakness* of some, and the *supineness* of others. Now, considering all these things, as matters with which we have to do, it certainly is of importance to every voter, to know how to *fix* himself, as to the present state of political affairs. Time and the necessity of being general forbid the idea of being particular. We have said that the deliberations of our national convention, as all are aware, terminated in the nomination of *General Zachary Taylor* for the Presidency—he then is our NOMINEE. And who is he? We answer, in the common language and belief of all who know him—*he is an honest man—a sound philosopher, and a most noble chieftain.* God knows there is great need of such a man, to *renovate, cleanse, and purify* the atmosphere that surrounds the Presidential chair, with the sweet smelling incense of *an honest heart.* Again, in the language of General Jackson, he is '*an old Farmer who lives down in Louisiana.*' The same Zachary Taylor whom the old General would have placed over the army of our country, had a threatening war been commenced. Yes, he is *emphatically an honest man*; for who dare say that he has ever deceived a friend or defrauded an enemy! He has been devoted to the service of his country, from his early youth to the present time, and surely, if there were any thing to be said, derogatory to his character in the smallest degree, it would have been '*printed long ago.*' The most that can be said of him, we give in his own words: '*I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig.*' Considering the character of old Zack, both as a man and a soldier, it certainly is cruel to distort his language as this sentiment has been twisted. All that we ask for him is a *fair* interpretation. Here goes. A *Whig* just means a *Whig*, and nothing more; but *ultra* means *beyond*; that is *beyond*, or *more* than a Whig. '*An ultra Whig*,' then, means a *rampant, boisterous fellow*; just like a majority of our *Locofoco* leaders, who will not recognize any principle or measure, that does not happen to have its origin, or existence, in their own party. General Taylor is not '*an ultra Whig*,' and so he declares, that, if elected, he will consider himself '*the President of the People*,' consequently he will not withhold his signature from any wholesome measure, fairly and legally passed, by a *majority of the People's Representatives*, in Congress assembled.

We might cite sentiment after sentiment, in the words of the old hero, that would do honor to the wisdom of a Solon. '*I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing but to serve my country.*' In this, behold the forgiveness of a child, the eloquence of a Cicero, and the heroism of a man! Nobler sentiment can the people ask? What nobler can man utter! His letters are the echoes of every one who desires to read them, and surely no one can do less than commend his entire creed, as far as it is them expressed. His word is out, and he will do all he promises. The example of the past Presidents, in matters of constitutional interpretation, will be his guide. For my part I ask no better example than that of Washington, Jefferson, &c. The ordinance of 1787 was safe in their hands, and so we have reason to believe it will be in the hands of General Taylor. Before closing, we hasten to say a word in reference to the present crisis. The elections are approaching, and party feeling is running high. We have Whigs, Democrats, and Barnburners in the field. The old Democracy is sadly shaken; her ranks are becoming thinner every day. In a word they have lost their hold on the People long enough, which are determined to be humbugged no longer. The Barnburners are on tip toe with expectation, and long each strut out, as a cheering trophy of victory, while the Whigs, with Taylor and Fillmore at their head, move firmly and boldly on to certain triumph.—Thousands of old Jackson men are wheeling into the line for Taylor and Fillmore, and some are turning Barnburners. To all this, in the main, we feel inclined to assent; but let me acknowledge to whom merit is due. The Barnburners, though they seem to be something new, have not our principles.*

That the Whigs have not fought for, and do not at present hold. Up to the last session of Congress we find the very men who now make the greatest noise, at burning barns, opposing the Whigs, almost in deadly conflict, in their advocacy of the *identical principles* which are now employed as pioneers for the *Free Soil party.* How strange it is that some of these friends of humanity did not discover those *great, leading principles* of civil liberty till this late date! What a pity it is, that Dix, of New York, and Niles, of Connecticut, did not discover them when the "Texas Resolutions" were passed by a naked majority of one vote! Where were the Whigs then? And where was *Van Buren* in '36? Sold to the South, as completely as *Louis Cass* is at the present time.—Where was then the Speaker of the Senate, when he gave the casting vote on the right of petition bill? What were his sentiments up to the writing of his Utica letter? All in favor of Slavery and the South, except his Texas letter, and *that* laid him on the shelf. Though he could acknowledge the evil of slavery, and the power of Congress to abolish it in the District of Columbia, still he did not blush to say in answer to interrogations from the South, that if elected to the Presidency, he *never* would give his signature to a bill abolishing slavery in said District.

Whigs how can you abandon your party, and men that have almost *excommunicated* themselves for these very principles, that the old Liberty party, and the scheming demagogues of locofoolism are attempting to wrest from us! How can you trust the so sacred jewels to the faithless hands of those, who, but yesterday, were our most bitter persecutors! Ah! you that have stood boldly up when our sky was dark, and our horizon doubtful, pause and think for what you have been contending, before you commit your plighted faith and principles to these *uncertain demagogues.* But think Heaven, they cannot commit such a monday robbery. No; if voters refuse to acknowledge our right to their suffrages, which they, in countless instances, will not do, let your fidelity be redoubled. The simple fact, that your principles are adopted by this *free soil party*, is sufficient proof that you are *right*, and now is the time for "*a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull together.*" H.

Aug. 16, 1848.

*A tariff for REVENUE is what they want.

A MOST DETESTIBLE SHIFT.—The shifts resorted to by the Locofoco party, to save their sinking cause, are truly remarkable, but the Wheeling Locos have beat the whole gang in the race of ingenuity. It is charged by the Wheeling Times that the leaders of the Locofoco party have got up a surreptitious "life and confession" of a miserable, unfortunate man, named Michael Wheelan, who is under sentence of death in the jail of that city, with the object of making money to bear the expenses of the campaign. Wheelan has published a card, in which he says that the Confession is a forgery, and appeals with all the earnestness of a dying man to shield him and his orphan children from the effects of a Confession which he says is nearly false in every respect, and what few facts it contains, he says, were stolen from him under the garb of sympathy and friendship. Locofocoism must be hard run in Wheeling.

Wheelan was hung on Friday, and no doubt this precious 'surreptitious 'Confession,' for the benefit of Locofocoism, will soon appear in the market

A NOBLE OFFER.—We learn, says the Cincinnati Gazette, that a benevolent gentleman of Cincinnati offers to Mr David Christy, Agent of the American Colonization Society, for Ohio, the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purchase of a portion of the African coast, outside of the present limits of Liberia, to be paid as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. His design is to offer the territory to the colored people of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for their acceptance, upon which to establish a *new state*, in connection with the Republic of Liberia. The Agent at Washington, the Rev. Wm M'Lain, recommends that the purchase be made northwest of Liberia so as to include the Gallinas, and those other "darkest dens of the slave trade. This purchase would embrace the coast between the Republic of liberia and Sierra Leone, and forever banish the slave trade from that region.—There can be no doubt but that other benevolent men will promptly step forward, and offer to Mr. Christy other sums, corresponding with their means and inclinations, to be placed at the disposal of the Society and President Roberts to secure the necessary amount of lands for Colonial Africa.

THE locofocos object to Gen. Taylor because he says he will not be president of a party. That's the difference between the two candidates. If Cass is elected he will be President of the Locofoco party; if Taylor is elected, he will be President of the United States.

The "*Extra Allowance*" is the name of a new Taylor Campaign paper, published in Uniontown.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

The 'Old Third' Moving.

Agreeably to notice, a large meeting of citizens assembled at Temperance Hall, on last Saturday evening, for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the Ward for the coming contest.

Edward Campbell was called to the Chair and Wm. L. Adams appointed Secretary.

The Committee appointed at a former meeting reported, through its Chairman, And. M'Master, Esq., the following Constitution, which was unanimously adopted:

ART. 1. This Association shall be called and known as the 'Palo Alto Club of the Third Ward of the City of Pittsburgh.'

ART. 2. The officers shall be a President, ten Vice Presidents; a Recording and Corresponding Secretary; and a Finance and Executive, to consist of five members, the chairman of which committee shall act as Treasurer.

ART. 3. Every Whig voter of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh shall be a member of this association upon enrolling himself as such.

ART. 4. Funds necessary to carry on the business of the association shall be raised from time to time by voluntary contributions, and shall be disbursed by the direction of the Finance and Executive Committee.

The committee also reported that they had selected the following gentlemen to serve permanently as officers of the Club, and their report was unanimously sustained.

President—John Mecaskey.

Vice Presidents—John Forsyth, William Early, James Mackeral, James Arthurs, Thomas Moorehead, James Montooth, Edward Campbell, John Laughlin, William Jones, G. W. Glascow.

Recording Secretary—Wm. L. Adams.

Corresponding Secretary—M. W. Lewis.

Finance and Executive Committee—Edward Gregg, John Shipton, Samuel Palmer, Joseph W. Lewis, Maj. Joseph M'Culloch.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were then read and adopted:

Believing—That it is not only the privilege but the duty of freemen, when thus assembled, to express their sentiments, without reserve, in relation to public men and public measures, be it therefore

Resolved, That in the stern and incorruptible integrity of the Whig nominees for President and Vice President of the United States, Gen. Zachary Taylor and Hon. Millard Fillmore, we have a sure guarantee, that, in the event of their election to office, they will administer the Government on the immutable principles of justice and equity; and extend their care and protection alike—irrespective of sectional or geographical boundaries—to every portion of our wide spread domain, and to every member of our large and rapidly increasing population.

Resolved, That the extensive and growing *Commerce* among the States of the Republic, imperatively requires the prompt improvement of our lakes, rivers, harbors, and highways, and that an immediate and liberal appropriation should be made, for that object, by those invested with the requisite authority.

Resolved, That the encouragement of *Domestic Industry*, and the protection of those engaged in manufacturing pursuits, rendered indispensably necessary the continuance of the Tariff of '42, which should, without delay, be substituted for the imperfect and inadequate scale of duties adopted in '46.

Resolved, That the Veto is a dangerous power, and should never be exercised by the Executive officer of the Government, except in cases of hurried legislation, clearly involving an express, or implied, violation of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the *extension of Slavery over free Soil* would be a gross and unwarrantable infringement on the Charter of our liberties, and inevitably lead to consequences fraught with imminent danger to the perpetuity of the Union.

The Club was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. Moses Hampton; Samuel Palmer, Thomas J. Bignam, and Michael Dan Mageehan, Esqs., and enlivened during the evening by the several Glee Clubs of the 1st, 7th, and 8th Wards. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, reminding those present of the days of '40 and '44.

On motion of Samuel Palmer, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Club be tendered the several Glee Clubs for their attendance this evening.

The Club adjourned to meet again at the call of the Executive Committee.

Public Meeting in the Fifth Ward.

At a very large and respectable meeting held in the Public School House, corner of Pike and Walnut streets, on Saturday evening, Sept. 2, which was called together by previous public notice, to take into consideration the late act of Councils, in cutting down the grade of Liberty st., Wm. McCully was called to the Chair, and Alexander Laughin appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were offered by S. H. Woodward, and after a long discussion by Messrs. Coleman, Woodward, Crawford, Wilson, and others, it was adopted, with but few dissenting voices.

WHEREAS, an Ordinance having passed the City Councils at their last meeting, putting down the grade of Liberty street, between Butler and Harrison streets, to the serious damage of the property holders; and, whereas, the said Ordinance was passed without any notice to the citizens interested, without any petitions being presented, without any report from the Street Committee, appraising the members of Councils of the injury that would thereby be sustained by the property holders; and, whereas, no such alteration was not proposed for the benefit of Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or the Railroad Company, but was adopted solely for the purpose of obtaining an easy grade for a private rail road track down Harrison street.

Therefore, We, the citizens of the Fifth Ward, do respectfully petition the City Councils to repeal said Ordinance.

Resolved, That our members of Councils are hereby instructed to vote for the repeal of this Ordinance.

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be printed in the daily papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A BAD SPECULATION.—Complaint was made at the Mayor's Office, on Saturday, by Michael Dolan, a simple, honest looking young Irishman, that he had been abominably taken in by a fellow passenger on the canal boat. The delinquent had a card or advertisement of a shoe manufacturer in New York, made to resemble very closely a bank note of $50. This he exhibited to Dolan, and asked him to change it. Dolan had but $15, which the man took, and said he would get the balance when Dolan changed the note. The latter offered it to Mr. Black, of the Diamond, in pay for his supper &c., when he first learned that it was worthless. His acquaintance, meanwhile, made arrangements for going down the river on the Oswego, which left yesterday. The police got information of his movements, and Messrs Richardson, Scott, and another aid, repaired to the Oswego, to apprehend him, or to seize his trunk, if he did not appear. Not finding him, and supposing that he had gone down to take passage from some point below, his trunk, together with that of a comrade, who was supposed to be an accomplice, were taken to the Mayor's Office. The comrade at first claimed both the trunks, but afterwards admitted that only one was his. He handed the keys to the Mayor, who, on opening the trunk of the accused party, found it filled with new and valuable clothing, worth more than $50, together with a suit of soldier's clothing, somewhat worn. The comrade stated that both of them had been in service in Mexico, and had been discharged at New York.—His trunk was also examined, and found to contain clothing, part of it new, but not so valuable.—The trunk was returned to him, and he left the office to take passage on the boat; but his friend's trunk remained in the Mayor's possession until late in the afternoon, when the owner, a fine looking young man, appeared, confessed that he had passed the card on Dolan, and offered to pay costs, &c., and refund the money, if the Mayor would pardon this, his first offence. Dolan was consulted, and expressed an earnest desire to drop the matter, and let the young man go. The Mayor accordingly released him, and Dolan, like a true good hearted Irishman, aided him in carrying his trunk to the boat, where they parted like old friends.

The card referred to is beautifully engraved, ornamented with medallion heads, female Indian figures at each side, and an eagle at the bottom. At each corner $50 is largely displayed. The note reads as follows.

"The Leather Manufacturers Bank of New York, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, No. 125, will pay on demand, for $4 50 in cash, the best French Boots," &c., &c. Signed,

No Trust, Cashier. Wm. Young, President.

The object is no doubt to deceive ignorant people, and Mr. Young has succeeded admirably. It would be taken at first sight for a note of the Bank of New York, by most persons.

An abominable practice prevails, of throwing the clothing of persons who have died of loathsome diseases, into the river. A basket filled with clothes of this kind, was sent adrift in the Allegheny, on Saturday, and lodged a short distance below. It was again shoved out into the river, but may be at last caught, and handled to produce disease—perhaps contagion. Severe punishment should follow every such disgusting and dangerous practice. Indeed it is surprising that the river, of whose waters so many thousands drink, should be the common place of deposit for all the offal, carrion and filth of every kind.

DENTISTRY.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of Dr. D. Hunt, whose experience and skill in his useful art, is well known to many of our citizens. He informs us he has made arrangements to pay a more devoted attention to the duties of his profession than he has lately been enabled to do.

THE ROBBERY OF THE REV. A. D. CAMPBELL.—A contemporary, noticing the robbery of this excellent pastor, on Thursday night, (30th ult.) erroneously states that the only booty secured by the robbers was the silver spoons. Mr. Campbell informs us that about one hundred and fifty dollars' worth was stolen from his house, including silver ware, articles of apparel, &c. A handsome cloak belonging to Mr. C.'s son, a pair of Indian mocasins, a Chinese pouch, presented to Mrs. C. by a missionary friend—and even the Rev. Doctor's boots, were purloined by the rascals. We hope that the boots may incline the thief to walk more worthily hereafter.

Mr. Campbell resides on the Beaver road, near Manchester, and the Allegheny police have ascertained that an attempt, almost successful, during the same night, was made to rob the dwelling of Rev. Charles Avery, near the weigh lock, in Allegheny. The robbers were only prevented from getting into the house by the lower bolt on the door—having removed the other fastenings.

On the same night, also, the boarding house of Mrs. Frazier, on the East Common, Allegheny city, near the Uncle Sam Engine House, was entered by robbers, who, passing through a room in which four men were sleeping, to another having but one tenant, robbed him of twenty five dollars, and escaped without being discovered.

A gang of worthless fellows are known to be lurking among the hills on that side of the river, committing depredations on the farm yards and corn fields, and entering the city at night; but the police have hitherto been unsuccessful in finding the birds, although the nest has been discerned repeatedly, from which they had just escaped.—Several of them are liable to arrest for participation in the factory riots, and they remain the woods, plundering farmers and others, to obtain food, in preference to going to jail. Some of the gang are connected with respectable families, whose happiness has been destroyed by their mad and vicious conduct.

AFFRAY IN THE FIFTH WARD.—A German Milkman, who was driving his cart, on Saturday evening, in Pean street, Fifth Ward, accidentally, (as it appeared,) drove over a pile of coal belonging to Hamilton, the crier of the District Court, which Mr. H. and his son were engaged in storing away. Hamilton took offence, and struck the poor German with a shovel, inflicting a very dangerous wound. The man was much better, however, yesterday afternoon, and the physicians pronounced him out of danger.

Quite an excitement was caused on Saturday, by a report that the only child of a distinguished professional gentleman residing in Front street had fallen head foremost from a window in the second story, upon the pavement, and must inevitably die. It was subsequently discovered that the child had not fallen at all, but had merely been seized with a fit, or spasm, from which it soon recovered.

The police office is becoming quite dull—affording scarcely any thing beyond the common watch house cases, of drunkenness and commitment over night, to be fined or sent to the care of the sheriff in the morning. The Mayor looks calm and good natured, as if he did enjoy the repose, while the police cheerfully second his efforts to keep cool.

The river was rather unusually quiet yesterday. Most of the rowdies now amuse themselves in the country on the Sabbath.

A Camp Meeting is to be held near Freedom, in Beaver County, on the 15th.

Andrews has engaged a great Opera Troupe, who will shortly appear at the Eagle Saloon.

☞ DYSPEPSIA cured by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills—No disease, with perhaps the single exception of consumption, is so much dreaded in the United States as Dyspepsia. Originating in a diseased state of the liver, it is often confounded with consuming itself by the unhappy sufferer, who pines away under a disease, shun him from pain, yet a remedy is within the reach of all, which will cure, in ninety of cases of the kind, and work a speedy and effectual cure.

Dr Oliver Morgan, a distinguished physician of Virginia, with a very extensive practice, has used these pills in all cases of dyspepsia and in all cases where complete success. Certificates in abundance are in the hands of the proprietor—but this invaluable medicine, 12 King & Co Wood street, corner of Fourth, Pittsburgh. The following, however, from Conn, will speak volumes to those seeking a cure for any of those diseases which arise from a disordered liver.

ROCHESTER, JEFF CO OHIO

MESSRS. J. KING & CO—This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for several years with the following pains, at periods, more or less—Pain in the right side, about the edge of the ribs, extending to the right shoulder; pain in the back part of the head and above the eye, accompanied by weakness, loss of appetite, and almost constantly confined to her bed—Since August she has used three boxes of Dr M'Lane's Liver Pills, and I have no hesitation in saying that one of these pills she has been benefited in no ordinary degree. Under the providence of God she now enjoys good health, and is able to attend to the domestic concerns of my family. JAMES STEWART

For sale at the drug store of J Kidd & Co corner of Wood and Fourth sts. sept

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you intend to cure 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 Pelican Tea Store, 74 4th street near Wood aug17, 1

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 received information from a very respectable source 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 physician, and will, we believe, 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 Pelican Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my29

LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public which has never failed of working a cure, when directions are followed, is M'Lane's Liver Pill. It has now been several years before the public, and has been introduced in many sections of the Union—Where it has been used it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatic, and never has it found equally efficacious in all. For sale at the Drug Store of J. KID