THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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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.

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

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

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

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 Markle,
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 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
REGISTER.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CARDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM HENSON, 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, appointments for a series of County Meetings were made, as follows:

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG MEETINGS.

At James Conner'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 Philips', Robinson township, on Friday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At H. Ewralls'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. Swartzweilder, William Boyd, and others.

At M'Keesport, on Tuesday evening, September the 12th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

At Henry Wolf's, Turtle Creek, on Wednesday, September 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At H. Reiter's, Plum Township, on Thursday Sept. 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At East Liberty, on Friday September the 15th, at 7 o'clock P M.

At Wilkinsburgh, on Saturday, September the 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Colebaugh's, Franklin Road, Ross Township, on Saturday, September 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M

At Sewickleyville, on Monday, September the 18th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

At Sheafer's, Franklin Road, Pine Township, on Tuesday, September the 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Bakerstown, West Deer Township, on Thursday September the 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Tarentum, East Deer Township, on Friday, September the 22nd, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Spang's Works, Shaler Township, on Saturday, September 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Sharpsburgh, on Saturday, September the 23th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Addresses may be expected from the Hon. Walter Forward, Moses Hampton, Cor. Darragh, Geo. Darsie, Michl. Dan Magehan, T. J. Bingham, U. Boyd, Saml. Palmer and others.

It is to be understood that the above arrangement is not to interfere with special calls for Ward and Township meetings. aug28 P. A. MADEIRA, Pres't.

Snowden Township.

An Anti-masonic and Whig meeting will be held in Snowden Township, at the school house on the property of Dr. Sterett, on Thursday the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. The whigs of Snowden Tp. are earnestly requested to attend. Speeches will be delivered by Messrs. Hampton, Walter Forward and others. sep7

Whig Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of Taylor, Fillmore & Johnston will be held at the public school room in the 9th Ward, on Saturday evening Sept. 9th, at 7 o'clock.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

Addresses may be expected from Saml. Palmer, M. Swartzweilder, and Chas. B. Scully, Esqs.

Notice.

A public discussion of the principles of the Whig and Democratic parties will be held at the house of Joseph Alshouse, in Wilkinsburg, on Saturday the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Members of both parties, as well as others, are especially requested to attend. sep7

See next page for Telegraphic News.

Mr. Van Buren Opposed to Protection.

The Chronicle labors hard to make Mr. Van Buren, with his opposition to Protection, and his "Direct Taxation" Doctrines, palatable to the Tariff men of Pennsylvania. The editor admits that Mr. Van Buren is in favor of Free Trade, "if he had matters prepared for the change." This preparation is, to gain a party strong enough to carry the measure. This is all the preparation Mr. Van Buren wants. The manufacturing interests of the country may be prostrated, and our workshops transferred to Europe, but this will not deter him from carrying out his favorite theory of *"direct taxation,* whenever he can get votes enough. But, says the Chronicle, Mr. Van Buren's theyor will not be carried out during the next four years, and a Tariff of Revenue, yielding $40,000,000 will have to be kept in operation, and this is more revenue than was raised by the Tariff of '42. Granted. But is that any argument in favor of Protection? The present Revenue Tariff will probably yield more money to the Government, than the Tariff of 42, and yet it is ruining the manufacturing interests of the country. It is easy to levy duties so as to discriminate *against* American industry, as well as for it. Mr. Van Buren is *opposed to the doctrine of protection,* and the interests of the country cannot be safely trusted to his hands.

The Chronicle credits us with ingenuity for not alluding to General Taylor's opinions on the subject, and affirms that he has none! This is, indeed, surprising. It is the first time we have heard General Taylor's position doubted on this subject. It is so clear, so satisfactory, so conclusive, that his bitterest opponents have not dared to attack it. In this, as in every other subject of legislation, he is in favor of *carrying out the expressed will of the people.* If General Taylor is President, and we secure a Whig Congress, we are sure of such a Tariff as will foster the industry of America, and protect it against foreign competition.

Who Elected Polk!

☞ That the election of Polk has been productive of stupendous evils to the country—of war, a public debt, a list of conquest, a deterioration of public morals—and that it has involved the country in a series of difficulties of frightful magnitude, every candid man must admit. The election of Polk secured the annexation of Texas, the extension of slavery, the Mexican War, the public debt, the destruction of the Tariff and numerous other evils. Who are accountable? The men who elected him. Who elected him? Let the *Chronicle,* Mr. Van Buren's organ in this city, answer. That paper, of Wednesday last, makes the following assertions:

"BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, MARTIN VAN BUREN AND Silas Wright, were the men who INSURED this man Polk's election to the Presidency—even after Mr. Van Buren had been assassinated by Polk's friends. Without these New York gentlemen's ARDENT SUPPORT, he would have been defeated."

So, Mr. Van Buren, the chosen candidate of the Free Soilers, those whose one principle is that of opposition to the extension of Slavery, knowingly, wilfully, premeditatedly *"insured"* the election of Mr. Polk, in view of the absolute certainty, that his election would secure the *extension of Slavery!* And this was only four years ago!—and strange as it may seem, there are some Whigs who prefer to trust such a man, all reeking with his late subservience to Slavery, to that noble Whig party which has always opposed Slavery extension!

A correspondent says the present campaign reminds him of a celebrated race which came off on the Northampton race course in England, some twenty years ago, between an old war horse, owned by a gallant Colonel, who distinguished himself at Waterloo, and a full blooded Jackass, belonging to a gentleman from Scotland. All things were arranged—the animals started—each one was confident of success, but alas, the animals had scarcely started, till a pet fox, belonging to one of the spectators, rushed upon the Jackass, and so annoyed him, that the war horse left him far behind.

Ohio Interior—Corwin among the People.

The Whig masses in Ohio, (says the Cincinnati Gazette,) are now moving in the cause of the country—the cause of freedom, peace and prosperity—as becomes Whigs, as becomes lovers of liberty, as becomes enemies of chicanery, misrule and arbitrary power. THOMAS CORWIN is among them, filling the appointments made for him by the State Whig Executive Committee; and although in feeble health at this time, he is a host, and the people go up by thousands to hear him, to take counsel of him, and to cheer him with their presence and voices. He spoke a few days ago at Wilmington, and the citizens of Clinton county moved en masse to the place appointed for the meeting.—He went to Xenia on Wednesday of last week, and spoke there, and again thousands crowded around him. He proceeded that afternoon as far on his way as Springfield, and in a few minutes the street in front of the hotel at which he stopped was crowded, and, poor as was his health, and jaded as he was with travel and a two hours' address at Xenia, he was obliged to show himself upon the porch and pass a congratulations with the people, when he was permitted to retire, receiving as he did so a repetition of the three hearty and prolonged cheers that had greeted his arrival. Of Mr. Corwin's speech at Xenia, the editor of the Springfield Republic, who was present, writes as follows:

"In rising, he said that he had just risen from a sick bed—that he might speak five minutes, perhaps ten, perhaps longer. He did not know, however that he could stand up that long. But the occasion demanded that he should say something, and tracing the principles of the Whig party from their source, he asked the question: "Is Gen. Taylor a Whig?" "No, no," said a dozen voices. "Yes," shouted thousands. Mr. Corwin was now fully roused. He said he was glad to hear those noes. He wanted to know men's true sentiments. He told them they were wrong—that he could convince them of it. He asked but ten minutes to do it in. Warming in his subject he now swept on. All was lost in the irresistible tide of his eloquence. His arguments came down with a power which Truth alone can give. In short it was such a speech as Corwin alone can utter.

Some of the earliest and warmest opponents of Gen. Taylor's nomiuation, it is well known, where in Xenia; and in consequence of their dissatisfaction and effots since the choice of the Philadelphia Convention was made known, some little doubt has been expressed as to the vote of Green County. But upon this subject the *Republic* holds a cheering language. It says;

"In this county Mr. Corwin had some of his most active personal and political friends—we had nearly said, most *devoted.* These were the men who had gone with him in his opposition to the Mexican war—who had helped to elect him to Congress—who had in regard to it—who were in favor of him for the presidency. But they lost their balance, and following earnest and honest, but we fear unwise leaders—when Corwin shaped his course for his country, *they* commenced a downward career of folly and madness, and gathering momentum and blindness in their course, have at last landed in the arms of the wily Magician of Kinderhook. It was among such men as these that Corwin must speak: once political friends, now enemies. We need not say, that difficult as might appear the task, it was nobly done. Men who had gone there with a fiery resolution in their breasts, not to be informed, not to be convinced, not to be converted—were informed, convinced and converted. They fought every step of the way, most in thoughts, but many in words—querulous questions and bitter remarks. But in spite of their desperate resistance, we think we do them no injustice in saying that many of them were vanquished. They will come more wheel into line in the glorious old Whigs column—the unconquered phalanx of days past We are not uttering idle words. We *know* what we are saying is the truth. We know light is spreading, and that the hopes of our old enemy when, in view of a mutiny in its camp on the eve of battle, those hopes are strongest, are destined for disappointment."

The Whigs of Greene were also addressed at Xenia by Gen. John L. Green, of Ross County, and Gen. S. F. CAREY of Cincinnati. Mr. Carey has been claimed by the Free Soilers hereabout, as one of them; but in his speech, the Republic says, "he reviewed the conduct of Martin Van Buren in past times with scorching scrutiny, and having examined him, dung him away." Mr. Carey said "he had as yet made no declaration as to his vote. He would do so now. He should vote for Zachary Taylor, as the only man of the three who would carry out his principles: who would maintain the glorious platform laid down at Buffalo. He believed this, he said, and should vote accordingly.

Mr. Stanton and Gen. Greene spoke at Springfield on Wednesday evening. The Republic says: "The meeting was large, as well as spontaneous, and was filled with the spirit of 1840, 'nothing less.'"

American Art Union.

All our readers may not be aware of the nature and design of this noble American Institution. It is an incorporated institution, located in the city of New York for the encouragement and promotion of the fine arts in the United States, especially Painting and Engraving. It is managed by gentlemen who are chosen annually by the members, but who receive no compensation. Every subscriber of five dollars is a member for the year, and entitled to all its privileges. The money thus obtained, is devoted—*first,* to the production of a large and costly original engraving, from an American Painting, a copy of which is furnished to every member. *Second*—to the purchase of Paintings and Sculpture, by native or resident artists, which are publicly exhibited at the Gallery of the association, and at the annual meeting in December are *distributed by lot* among the members who have paid five dollars. *Third,* the association keeps a *Free Picture Gallery,* always open, and well attended.

The institution, so far, has been very prosperous. The number of subscribers for the year 1847, was 9,666, yielding $48,733 95, and the number for this year, it is thought, will be greater. Besides the engravings, 272 works of art were distributed last year, together with 250 medals in bronze, and 50 in silver.

Each subscriber for 1847, received two engravings—"The Jolly Flat-Boatman," by Doney, from a painting by Bingham, and a "Sybil," by Casilear, from a painting by Huntington. The "Jolly Boatman" is a splendid engraving, and of itself worth nearly, if not altogether, the price of subscription. The engraving for 1848, is "Queen Mary Signing the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey," which each member will receive, together with "Rip Van Winkle," by Washington Irving, with six large original illustrations. There will also be distributed by lot, 450 medals, and three hundred paintings, one of them alone valued at six thousand dollars.

We have been thus particular because we wish to encourage this laudable institution, and hope to see Pittsburgh largely represented. George W. Fahnestock, corner of Wood and Second streets, is authorized to receive subscriptions.

POETRY.—It is not often we trouble our readers with any of the productions of the "Muses." Perhaps we err in this respect, but we so seldom meet with any fugitive poetry worth reading, that we have fallen into the habit of passing over unnoticed the "poet's corner" in our various exchanges. If there is any thing we detest, it is sickly, senseless, soulless verses. But we hope our readers will not suppose that we have no sympathy with the spirit of true poetry. Though we are in the midst of party strife, and all covered with its dust, still we sometimes retire from the noisy world, and commune with nature and nature's God. In such communion is the soul of poetry, and though we may not be able to dress our thoughts in poetic measure, still we love to find them so dressed by others. Below we give a few verses from an unknown author, which contain some sound principles in philosophy, and breathe the spirit of a pure and elevated humanity:

HOME AND FRIENDS.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour
As sweet as heaven designed it;
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be who find it!

We seek too high for things close by.
And lose what nature found us;
For life has here no charms so dear
As Home and Friends around us!

We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes—and praise them;
Whilst flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we'd but stoop to raise them!

For things afar still sweetest are,
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;
But soon we're taught that earth hath naught
Like Home and Friends around us!

The Friends that speed in time of need,
When Hope's last reed is shaken,
To show us still, that, come what will,
We are not quite forsaken!

Though all were night—if but the light
From Friendship's altar crowned us;
'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this—
Our Home and Friends around us!

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Charles McVean of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York vice Benjamin F. Butler, removed.

William A. Hall, of Missouri, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Oregon, vice Jas. Turney, who declines to accept—*Union.*

Mr. Webster's Speech—Circulate the Documents.

Mr. Webster's speech is earning golden opinions from all sorts of people, except those whose souls are too confined to appreciate a splendid intellect, when its opinions are in opposition to pre-considered notions. It ought to be scattered broad cast over the country, especially in every Whig district; and our Rough and Ready Clubs cannot do better than to procure large numbers of extra copies for distribution.

The Whig press speak of it in exalted terms The N. Y. Express says of it:

Like all of Mr. Webster's speeches, this is characterized by great good sense, sound argument, and patriotic sentiment. To the old Whig Guard, some of whom are among the disaffected Whigs of the present day, it appeals, trumpet-tongued, to stand by their allegiance. It confirms, too, all that the great body of Northern Whigs have said of the self condemnation and self contempt involved in the support of such a nondescript politician as Martin Van Buren,—a man who has devoted fifty years of his life to prove that black was white, and who now wishes to improve the remnant of his existence by taking the back track, and proving that white is black. If there really be any Van Buren *Whigs,* (names that can no more stand harmoniously by the side of each other, than honest men can keep company with rogues and fail to fall out by the way,) we commend to them this speech; and we commend it to all third party men, in the assurance that if not blinded by passion, they must, in the wisdom of past experience, hear and heed such an appeal.

The reason for supporting Gen. Taylor,—as a Whig, as the Whig nominee of the National Convention, and as the man who could not have been nominated without a liberal support from Northern Whigs—are unanswerable. No man who has any attachment to old party associations, or to old party principles, will attempt it. As every friend of Webster and Clay would have been justly indignant had the friends of Gen. Taylor failed to support the one or the other, had either of the two been nominated, so the friends of Taylor now feel that they have a right to demand the union of the Whigs upon the Whig nominee.

We must then ask all men in whose veins courses one drop of Whig blood, or in the depth of whose heart there is one particle of Whig enthusiasm, if, in a crisis like the present, they can fail to rally around one whom Mr. Webster so justly characterizes as an honest man and a true Whig?

The New York Commercial has the following remarks upon a remarkable feature of this speech.

The speech strikes us as remarkable in one respect—differing in that one from every other discourse that we have ever known to be made by Mr. Webster with a single exception—a short address made by him to a private though political assemblage in this city a short time before the last election for Governor. The particular to which we refer is the entire absence of all oratorical art and effort. The speaker seems to have made it his especial aim to speak his thoughts in the simplest possible way, without the slightest resort not merely to the devices but even to the most legitimate usages of the rhetorician. There is throughout the whole discourse, a simile, an illustrative ornament, a formula of dialecis in any shape or even any *apparent* allocation of words with a view to catch the ear or excite the fancy of the hearer. If Mr. Webster had been giving directions about the labors of his farm his choice of words could not well have been more simply practical and direct to the purpose. There is neither concealment or exaggeration; he speaks not as one having a purpose to effect, but strictly as one who, having been desired to give his opinions on a certain subject, presents those opinions merely, altogether unaccompanied by attempt at persuasion or discouragement. In a word, what Mr. Webster now offers to his Whig friends, is just such advice as he would conscientiously give a client with reference to a case at law—the working of his intellect alone, unaffected by any personal feeling whatever.

GEN. TAYLOR'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL LETTER.—The first Letter of Gen. TAYLOR, in relation to his becoming a Candidate for President, was written to the Editor of the New Lisbon (Ohio) Palladium, and is one that seemed to commend him warmly to the Whigs of the Union. We re-publish that Letter now for the purpose of showing that when the idea of being a Candidate for President was first presented to him, he frankly avowed himself a WHIG who should "*ever be devoted, in individual opinion, to the principles of that party.*"

Read this Letter, attentively, Whigs of the Union. It contains the frank avowals of an honest truthful, patriotic Whig. This Letter, with a knowledge of Gen. TAYLOR's character, is all the voucher we want for Gen. TAYLOR's Whig Principles —

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Matamoras, July 21, 1846.

DEAR SIR—By yesterday's mail I received your letter of the 19th June, and have given the subject to which it refers some serious reflection and consideration. I feel very grateful to you, sir, and to my fellow citizens, who with you have expressed the very flattering desire to place my name in nomination for the Presidency, but it becomes me sincerely and frankly to acknowledge to you that for that office I have no aspirations whatever. Although no politician, having always held myself aloof from the clamors of party politics, I am a WHIG AND ALL MY LIFE I HAVE BE DEVOTED IN TRUTH TO THE OPINION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THAT PARTY.

Even if the subject which you have in your letter opened to me, were acceptable at any time, I have not the leisure to attend to it now; the vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, so important to the interest of my country, demands every moment of my present time, and it is *my great desire to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination.*

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am sincerely yours, Z. TAYLOR.

Major General U. S. A.

LIFE OF AN EDITOR.—A clever writer in the New York Tribune, who speaks from experience, thus describes the habits and labors of an editor of a daily paper.

As a general thing the habits of the Journalist are very regular—he being regularly employed till two o'clock in the morning, and getting up ten the next day to breakfast on fried eggs and cold biscuit. As to "domestic felicity," "keeping wholesome hours," and all that sort of thing, he has read of them, to be sure, but so he has of the diamond valley in Sinbad—and that's all he ever knows about them. His wife and children get perhaps a glimpse of him, for the first time in the week, on Saturday morning—provided the foreign steamer doesn't (which it generally does) happen to arrive on that day. His brain, from the effects of constant pushing and squeezing, is very much in the condition of a well sucked orange, through which dribbles an ocean of the highly concentrated essence of old newspaper, in "one weak, washy, everlasting flood." Law, cookery, political and moral ethics, engineering, war, watermelons, tremendous squashes and farmers' clubs, daguerreotypes, washing machines—are all legitimate subjects of his pen; and some of the finest things he does are upon the incalculable advantages of the baby jumper and the danger of a national debt. Physic, architecture, music and millinery, are also topics upon which he is completely at home; and as to reviewing books, clairvoyance is no touch to him.

A CANDID OPINION.—The following, (says the Petersburg Intelligencer,) from the pen of the Editor of "the Union," in May, 1846, before Gen. TAYLOR was thought of for the Presidency, will show the real opinion of FATHER RITCHIE, and how little reliance is to be placed upon efforts from the same quarter to disparage the Old Hero:

THE PEN WORTHY OF THE SWORD.

Nothing can be more happy, appropriate, modest, yet dignified, than the despatches from General Taylor. They are worthy of the man and of the occasion which has called them forth. We thoroughly agree with the compliment that the New Orleans Courier pays to the general order of Gen. Taylor, 'giving thanks to his troops for their bravery and good conduct.'

"The *American* reader will remark with PRIDE and pleasure the striking contrast it exhibits to the tedious, extravagant, vainglorious productions of the Mexican General. The neatness of the style is admirable—not a word too much or in the wrong place—all in fine keeping with the energy and decision with which his military operations are conducted."—*From the Semi-weekly Union of May 30th, 1846.*

OPERATIONS OF THE TARIFF OF '47.—A large lot of Iron, received from New York, passed through this city, a few days ago, for Cincinnati. This iron was bought in New York at the rate of 5-12ths less than the same description of iron is sold by our manufacturers, and cost the purchasers, delivered in Cincinnati, one fourth less than he could have purchased the same description of iron in the Western market. Foreign iron is thus, under the operation of our Locofoco Revenue Tariff, passing right under the noses of our manufacturers, and driving them out of their own market. What will be the consequence? The American manufacturer must either quit making iron, or he must reduce the price of his *labor* to enable him to compete with foreign iron. Thus American labor is made to suffer by Locofoco Legislation.

The *Chronicle* admits that Mr. Van Buren may not get a single electoral vote in the Union, but asserts that he will get enough to strike terror into the Hunkers, &c. With what consistency then can Whigs throw away their votes, under the plea of opposition to Slavery extension, and thus risk the election of Cass, the sworn opponent of their favorite principle, instead of supporting their own party, which has always been sound on the slave question! By voting for the Whig candidate, they secure the success of their principle; by voting for Mr. Van Buren, they promote its certain overthrow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5,

At the municipal election here to-day, T. Seger Hutchinson, Esq., was re-elected Mayor of the city, by 166 majority.

The weather is very warm.

Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia—Governor Johnston's Speech.

On Saturday evening last, an immense Mass Meeting of the Whigs of Philadelphia city and county, was held in the Chinese Museum, to ratify the nomination for Governor. The North American says, that from all quarters gathered together true and tried Whigs, who had stood faithful thro' many a campaign, and the young, ardent, and enthusiastic spirits, who have come into the struggle with an ardor that is irresistible. There was but one sentiment, and that of confidence in the success of Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston. In size and enthusiasm, the meeting has been rarely surpassed. Among the speakers were Governor W. F. Johnston, of this State, and Governor Pennington, of New Jersey. Col. JOHN SWIFT presided, assisted by a great number of Vice Presidents.—Joseph R. Chandler, one of the Delegates, made an eloquent speech, giving an account of the State Convention, and then introduced Gov. JOHNSTON, whose remarks are reported in the North American, as follows:

"Governor Johnston said that when the Convention at Harrisburgh had selected him as one of its standard bearers, the unanimity of the nomination had been truly gratifying to him, but if he was gratified then, he was overwhelmed with the reception he had met with here in Philadelphia. But it was not merely the nature of the reception which was gratifying, it was the effect it would have on the national contest. He said that he had come to the conclusion that something must be done to arrest the downward progress of our National Government and institutions. He believed that the party now in power at Washington were cliqued together for purposes of mere personal aggrandizement, and who had made the Government their prey.

The separation of the power of the State Governments from that of the Central Government, was among the leading designs of the early fathers of the Government. But the tendency of the present governing power at Washington, was to absorb all power—to centralize every thing in Washington. The Constitution was as pure and unsullied as it came from the hands of its framers. It was amply equal to every emergency. It was all sufficient, when rightly interpreted. And to suppose that there were any compromises behind it or under it, was an outrage upon it. The party he alluded to had attempted to build up a power not in the Constitution, and it is this which must be met and crushed.

The administration had established in Washington a paper, which it sustained by official patronage, and which is bound to defend every act of the Government, whether it be good or bad. This organ, and its affiliated presses, sustained in every part of the country by Government patronage, are constantly engaged in calling upon the people to sustain those in power all in their acts, whether constitutional or not. He said that the Locofoco party, in their Baltimore Platform, had set down as unconstitutional, measures which the Supreme Court of the United States had already decided to be constitutional. The character and judgment of the Supreme Court had never been questioned and yet the platform goes right in the teeth of it. He spoke next of the views of Judge McLean against extending slavery into territories now free. He did not see how the whole bench could decide any other way.

The speaker then enlarged upon the Free Soil question: He said that Pennsylvanians should all stand together on this point, for it was here that the anti slavery movement was born, long years ago. It was here that the great Franklin first gave the impetus to the movement. Ever since then, Pennsylvania delegations in the national Congress had stood up for freedom. He traced the movement down to two years since, when in the State Legislature resolutions against the extension of slavery were passed by an almost unanimous vote—only two votes in the negative, and they are now Cass men. But only last year resolutions of the character failed to pass in the Locofoco House of Representatives, because then a Baltimore platform was to be raised in favor of slavery. Had Pennsylvania unanimously passed that resolution then, he did not believe the Baltimore platform would have sustained slavery.

The speaker said that there was no need of a second party to carry out these principle. There had been in existence for years a party who had been firm in their opposition to the encroachments of slavery. But, that party would not interfere with the constitution and the vested rights of the South. They would only say firmly to our Southern friends, the territories which are now free from slavery shall never be subject to ! Let us say to our Southern friends, go, follow in the footsteps of your own Jefferson. We have pinned our faith to his skirts and we are determined to sustain his principles. There was no need then of a third party carry out these views. The candidate for the Presidency, Zachary Taylor, holds precisely these views. Gen. Taylor, though a slaveholder, has in his letters declared his views to be those of Jefferson. This announcement was received with tremendous and oft-repeated cheers. The speaker said that there was one point on which he thought National Government had treated Pennsylvania hardly—the repeal of the protective tariff of 1842. He would not argue before a meeting of Whigs, for he knew them already to be in favor of protection. But he would refer to the manner in which the vote of Pennsylvania had been obtained for Polk and Dallas. They left no stone unturned to make the people of Pennsylvania believe that Polk and Dallas were as good protective tariff men as Henry Clay. No sooner were they in power than President Polk commences to argue against the tariff of '42 through his messages, and through the long reports of his Secretary of the Treasury, and George M. Dallas gives the casting vote for the repeal of the tariff of '42. The same game is playing by the Locofocos with regard to the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. They are electioneering for their candidates for and against the Proviso, and if they are elected, the principle of free territory will share the fate of the protective tariff.

The speaker contended that the interest of every man depended upon the protection of manufactures. It increased the value of property, it furnished revenue, to the Commonwealth, employment to the workmen, and business to the tradespeople. All these were jeopardized by the vote given for Polk and Dallas. Yet it was given under the assurance of honorable men that in their hands it was safe. If the people are a second time deceived thus, they deserve to suffer. In the hands of Gen. Taylor the manufacturing interests were safe. He would never do as Polk had done. The speaker then spoke of the letter of General Taylor giving an account of the defence of Fort Harrison. It was said that Major Bliss had written General Taylor's letters. This one, if written by Bliss, must have been written with quite a boy. Yet it was written in the same clear perspicuous style as his letters from Mexico. The speaker then gave in detail the history of General Taylor's heroic conduct at that memorable siege, and the recital was received with great cheering. He concluded by saying that General Taylor had laid down his plating and was now worthy of Washington, and every true patriot ought to support it. He would restore our Government to its pristine purity.—Governor Johnston retired amidst universal applause.

Van Buren—The Amistad Negroes—J. Q. Adams.

Our readers are well advised of the general course of President Van Buren, to arrest and send back into slavery the twenty-five negroes brought into New London, on the Amistad. The following is puplished in the Portland Advertiser, as scopy of Mr. Van Buren's order to recapture and return them to the Spanish claimants

"The Marshal of the United States for the District of Connecticut will deliver over to Lieu. John J. Paine, of the United States Navy, and aid in conveying on board the Schooner Grampus, under his command, all the negroes late of the Spanish Schooner Amistad, in his custody, under process now pending before the Circuit Court of the United States, for the district of Connecticut. For so doing, this order will be his warrant.

"Given under my hand, at this city of Washington, this seventh day of January, A. D. 1848.

"MARTIN VAN BUREN."

We annex the opinion of John Quincy Adams of Van Buren's course in issuing this order, and of his exertions to send these negroes into slavery *for life.* Read it carefully, and make your own comments. It speaks for itself. Mr. Adams said;

"This order [to take the negroes] was on its face positive, sweeping, unconditional. No specification of persons, no names, not even their number; *all* the negroes, late of the Spanish Schooner Amistad, in his custody, under process *now pending* before the Circuit Court of the United States. Was this order given in a country where the Rights of Persons were words without meaning? In the Kingdom of Dahomey? In the region where the Bowstring is the warrant of Execution? It was given in the land of the Declaration of Independence—in the land of the Self-evident Truth. It was given by a President of the United States!

"It was of course null and void; and if, before the decision of the Court, it had been delivered to the Marshall, and he had executed it, he would have staked not only the lives of the negroes, but his own head, and that of Martin Van Buren, the signer of the order, upon the event."

COAL AND GOLD.—A curious fact is stated in the Philadelphia North American. From the annual Report of the Director of the U. S. Mint it appears that the value of all the gold coined in the U. S. Mints for twenty four years prior to 1847 was $12,741,653, or somewhat exceeding the average sum of half a million a year—a very considerable addition to the stock of American wealth, but it appears from the returns of the coal trade in Pennsylvania that the value of this commodity brought to market in that State is *annually* equal to the above large amount;—that last year, for example the value of her anthracite coal brought down the tide water, nearly 3,000,000 tons, was actually equal to the value of all this gold dug up in the South during the whole 24 years.

THE TEMPLE AT NAUVOO.—We are pleased to learn, that an arrangement has been made with the Trustees, or those having charge of the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, by which that splendid edifice is to be devoted to a useful purpose. It has been leased for a term of fifteen years, and is to be at once converted into a college building and to be occupied for that purpose. The institution is to be under the patronage of the Home Mission Society, and immediate steps will be taken to put it into operation. A better location cannot be found in the western country for such an institution, and it will, if properly conducted, receive the patronage of all the States bordering upon the Mississippi.—*St. Louis Repub.*

Local Affairs.

EXPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH AND MANCHESTER.—It has been proposed to establish a line of omnibuses from the Diamond, in this city, to the borough of Manchester; but the demand on the old bridge has, so far, prevented the attempt. The toll asked on a four horse omnibus, is *twenty dollars per month*—amounting to *two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.*—At this rate, or any thing like it, the toll would absorb all the profits. Would it not be conducive to the interests of the company no less than to the citizens, that a rate of tolls be adopted, which will not entirely prohibit such enterprise!

MARRYING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—Mr. Cooper was complained of on Wednesday, by Jeremiah Nellis, before Alderman Steel, for marrying Margaret the wife of the said Jeremiah Nellis, while he, her first and lawful husband, was in Mexico.

Cooper knew that Mr. Nellis was still living and was the rightful husband, but persisted in marrying Mrs. N. and risking the consequences.

EDITORS SUED FOR LIBEL.—Mr. Lewis A. Clark, formerly of the Telegraph, was held to bail by Alderman Steel on Wednesday, for a libel on Mr. Frederick Blume, piano manufacturer. The libel was uttered some time ago. Mr. Blume was not then aware of Mr. Clark's connection with the Telegraph. Mr. J. G. Backofen, one of the former editors of the city, was also held to bail before the same magistrate, for a libel on Barbara Miller.

The steamer Greenwood will be withdrawn from the Manchester trade on Monday, and after docking, repairing, &c., will probably leave for the Kentucky river, to run there during the fall and winter. The fine ferry boat, Capt. Walker, will continue to run throughout the year, and with the numerous omnibuses on the road, will afford every convenience to travelers.

A BOX OF CLOTHING.—Officer Richardson took a box from one of the Beaver Packets, yesterday, supposing it to contain part of the shoes stolen from a store in the 9th Ward; but it was found, on opening it, to contain a quantity of partly worn clothing. There were several pairs of pantaloons marked "I Dickey."

The election for an Alderman in the 2d Ward, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Miller, Esq., takes place to day. Minas Tindle and N. Buckmaster, Esqs., are the candidates.

SUPREME COURT.—Sept. 7—Present all the Judges.

Graff et al v. s. Bloomer—District Court, argued by M'Candless & M'Clure for Plffs. in error, Shaler for Dft. in error.

In the matter of Beeler's Road—Quarter Sessions, argued by T. Hamilton & Loomis for appellant, Washington for appellee.

In the matter of the petition of Thomas B. Young—Common Pleas, argued by G. P. Hamilton for appellant, M'Candless & Loomis for appellee.

Church & Carothers v. s. Griffith & Dixon—District Court, argued by Mellon for appellant, Woods for appellee.

GEN. TAYLOR A WHIG.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette

As some persons appear to have doubts of Gen Taylor's being a Whig, for the following facts I give you the name of one of the most intelligent and respectable ladies of the city, whose husband, a talented Surgeon, was stationed with his family at Jefferson Barracks where Gen. Taylor was also at that period. At the time of the inauguration of Van Buren, in 1837, Gen. Taylor was asked by this lady if he intended being present on the occasion, he answered, not at all, that he was no admirer of Mr. Van Buren or his principles.

This lady also states that he was well known to be a Whig, and a polished gentleman, a great reader, and a ripe scholar, and that his extensive manuscript writings showed that he not only read much, but studied what he read, and appeared as conversant upon all subjects of the general history of our and other countries, as any gentleman she ever conversed with.

A CLAY AND TAYLOR WHIG.

The above corroborates every account we have ever had of Gen. Taylor's position and political principles. The respectable and intelligent lady above referred to, has only added her testimony to that of hundreds of others to the same import. If there is any person who doubts that General Taylor is a Whig in principle and feeling, a thorough, hearty Whig, he could not be convinced on any of the ordinary principles of evidence.

OLD CONNECTICUT.—The Van Buren disorganizers in the Whig party, make no impression upon this sound reliable Whig State. The New Haven Courier speaking of the late State Convention, says

"But the facts which were pouring in upon the Convention from all quarters of the State—facts stated upon the highest authority, and entitled to full credit—prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt that,