PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1848.

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

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

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

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

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

For Latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
Thomas M. T. McKennan, of Washington.
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 Ayllvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. John Dungan,	18. Thos R Davidson,
7. John D. Stiles,	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,
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 MCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

TAYLOR AND HARRISON.

On reading the late letter of General Taylor to Capt. Allison, I was impressed with the similarity of the "great cardinal principles" therein avowed, to those advocated by Gen. Harrison in 1840. The hero of Buena Vista stands now precisely on the same ground ince of the Whig National Convention. Let us institute the comparison:

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

General Taylor.

"I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independently for the good of the country, regardless of party domination."—Letter to Capt. Allison.

General Harrison.

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

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

General Taylor.

"I have thought that for many years past the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influences upon the Legislative department of government, and from this cause I think our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from the Presidential theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy.

Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our rivers and harbors, the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."—Letter to Capt. Allison.

General Harrison.

"My published letters to Mr. Williams and Mr. Denny show that I do not consider the President a constituent branch of the legislative body. Yet it is impossible to read the letters to which have been addressed to me without believing that many of the writers have adopted the opinion, that the Presidential office was the proper source and origin of all the legislation of the country—an opinion to my judgment as far wrong in every principle of the Constitution, and of deep and dangerous consequence.

Congress should be left as much as possible untrammelled by Executive influence. The habit of considering a single individual as the source from which all the measures of government should emanate, is degrading to a republic, and dangerous tendency."—Letter to the Whigs of the New York Legislature, 1840.

Third—*The Veto Power.*

General Taylor.

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

General Harrison.

"I consider the veto power given by the Executive as an invasion of the legislative power, and that it should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or where the lifest haste, or want of consideration by Congress."—Letter to Capt. Allison.

Fourth—*Campaign Pledges.*

General Taylor.

"Crude impressions upon matters of policy which may be right to-day and chief magistrates may be wrong to-morrow, are perhaps not the best fitness for the office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in merely on account of them."

If the American people cannot have confidence in me, they ought not give me their suffrages."—Letter to Capt. Allison.

General Harrison.

"A better guaranty for the correct conduct of a public functionary may be found in his character and the course of his former life, than in his pledges and opinions given during the pendency of a doubtful contest.

As it regards the subjects upon which the legislature may be called to act, the pledges and opinions should be required, if required at all, from the candidates for Congress."—Letter to the Whigs of New York Legislature.

Whigs of 1848! you who marched to victory under the banner of Tippecanoe, can you now refuse to gather around the standard of another gallant chieftain, who proclaims the same principles for which you then so zealously and nobly contended? Was General Harrison's Whiggery sufficiently pure to enlist for him your support? General Taylor's political creed is equally orthodox. You did not think less of General Harrison's patriotism or purity of motives, because he refused to give pledges, or "impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow;" why then should you object to General Taylor for pursuing the same course? He has declared that he is a Whig. You know that he is honest, and as sincere as he is brave—will you then hesitate to believe what he has asserted? And if you believe it what further pledge do you require?

The Factories.—We were very sorry to hear, on yesterday, that some further difficulty had arisen among the factory operatives, a portion of them having turned out for their old wages. We are glad, however, to learn that the turn out is confined to only one mill, and we trust the good sense of the remainder will prevent any further extension of the trouble. Looking only to the interests of the operatives—for they are the greatest sufferers in the end—we should regret any further difficulty which would deprive them of the fruits of their labor during the coming winter, as we are confident any attempt to compel the proprietors to run ten hours at the old twelve hours wages, would only result in the final stopping of the mills for the season. If there is any truth in man, the proprietors cannot run their mills ten hours a day and give the old wages, without losing money. They have assured us that they cannot, and the fact that eastern mills are obliged to stop at twelve hours a day, shows they cannot. The operatives, then, in asking the twelve hour wages for the ten hours work, require of the proprietors an impossibility. We hope, therefore, for their own sakes, that the operatives will be content with the victory they have already gained, and not push matters to such extremity as to deprive both themselves and the proprietors of the benefits which a mutual and friendly understanding will give.

Delicious Grapes.—Mr. Wm. Martin, who is truly distinguished in his profession as a horticulturist, laid on our table, yesterday, a liberal supply of the finest grapes we have seen this season. They were of the Catawba and Isabella varieties.—The bunches were large, and the grapes sweet and of a delightful flavor. We are gratified to know that great attention is now paid to the production of fine fruit around this city, and that our market will soon be behind none in the country in the richness and variety of its productions.

Apology.—Yesterday morning, our carrier for the city, took suddenly ill as he was commencing his last route. This is the reason why some of our subscribers were not supplied. As it is impossible for us to avoid such accidents, our subscribers will confer a favor upon us by calling for their papers, when they do not arrive.

ing at Vauxhall, pursuant to notice, held a meeting as Chairman. The meeting was large and quite enthusiastic, and speeches were made, and resolutions passed, asserting a determination to vote for Clay.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, a cool and judicious Whig paper, notices the meeting as follows:

Little injury as the meeting at Vauxhall last night, will do to the Whig cause, we yet regret that better counsels did not prevail among those who make such high professions of esteem and respect for Henry Clay. Some of the banners displayed at the meeting reproved the originators of this movement, and plainly indicated that Mr. Clay would never consent to be a party to it. Those banners bore the mottoes, applied to this great Whig statesman, "Among the faithless, *faithful* only he;"—"Faithful to the *faithful*," and we believe fidelity to the Whig cause will always be found one of Mr. Clay's prominent distinctions. Holding this belief, we have no doubt that he will abide by and support the nomination—the legitimate act of the Whig party—and disapprove of any movement, however complimentary to himself, which withdraws a single voter from the ranks of the party.

The movements so manifestly useless and hopeless, so far as Mr. Clay's election is concerned, and it is so plain that it can be productive only of injury and disturbance to Whig interests and the Whig party, that it is matter of surprise as well as grief, that any long tried and acknowledged Whigs should participate in it. Unfortunately the steady adherence of the great Whig party to a course of moderation and conservatism, does not suit all who profess attachment to the party; and it is somewhat remarkable that some of those who are now seeking to divide the Whig ranks are converts from the Democratic party, whose great zeal for the new faith, rather than their reliability and soundness, has made them prominent in the Whig ranks. All parties suffer more or less from this class of men, and Whigs may not expect exemption from the common lot of political fluctuations.

The meeting at Vauxhall last night was undoubtedly large, and the show of enthusiasm extreme. But we may safely predict that many who rent their throats, and tried their lungs, and waved their hats, last night, will not vote for any Whig candidate at the ensuing election. About that there will not be two opinions among those who know the composition of the meeting. Our small friends who claim to be the Democratic party are always ready to muster in force and chime in with the Whigs, and otherwise augment the enthusiasm of dissenting Whigs, so that they can thereby increase either local or general disaffection in the Whig ranks; and we again express our regret that any acknowledged Whigs, for the sake of gratifying personal predilections, would at such a time give our enemies cause of even temporary triumph.

The *Express* says that Mr. Selden, in his speech declared that he would sooner make Gen. Cass President than a military man,—than Gen. Taylor. This sentiment was highly approved by the Locofocos present. Willis Hall declared his preference for Van Buren over Taylor.

A meeting has been held in Tompkins county, at which similar speeches were made, and resolves to vote for Clay were passed. From these indications we may infer that there will be four electoral tickets in New York—Taylor, Clay, Van Buren, and Cass. We have no doubt, however, that Taylor will carry the State. The great mass of the Whigs, however joyfully they would have supported Clay, had he been nominated, and however much they would have preferred him to Taylor, will not now at this late hour, waste their energies in a hopeless effort, which can only result in the election of Cass and the complete prostration of the party. They will not now desert their old and cherished leaders who have thrown themselves into the breach, not to struggle for and plead the cause of Taylor, but of the Whig party, of Whig principles, and of the nominated Whig candidates.

Attention, Germans—Still another Flag Struck.

The St. Louis Republican of August 26th announces that the German paper printed at Hermann, Missouri, called the *Hermann Wochenblatt*, has hauled down the Cass and Butler flag, and refuses to support the ticket any longer. It is the organ of a large German population, in that State, and will greatly affect the vote of Cass. The paper is an influential one in the counties of Gasconade, Franklin, Cole and Osage, and is the [illegible] in the State to break loose from the Locofoco party, and declare for the Whig principles of free soil, and says the Republican, owing to its influence and standing, is an important acquisition. The Republican, the largest daily paper in the United States, (excepting the *Courier and Enq.*) and the leading and most influential Whig paper in the Southern States, remarks as follows on the subject of free soil, and the renunciation of the German paper. We commend it to the especial attention of our German citizens, who can [illegible] their brethren are doing in Missouri [illegible] what [illegible] of them have bolted from [illegible] to go to Cincinnati. We would remind [illegible] position taken in the following [illegible] Cass, and the [illegible] Republican, an ardent Tay[illegible] the position of the Whig [illegible] extract from the [illegible] paper, shows fully and proves that the [illegible] South on this question. [illegible] Whig party, both North and South, essentially [illegible] extension of [illegible] agree in opposing the further [illegible] slavery. There is not a Locofoco [illegible] south of Mason & Dixon's line that [illegible] sure to say as much about slavery. What [illegible] cisement, then, is there for Whigs to desert their flag, and go over to Van Buren, who does not promise more than the Whig party have always contended for, and will carry out, if General Taylor is elected? Let the Whig party but remain firm and united, and a glorious triumph will crown their efforts: when, on the other hand, if only a few fail to do their duty, it insures the election of Cass, with all the fearful consequences. But to the Republican:—*Detroit Adv.*

We are not surprised that the editor of the Hermann paper should declare himself in favor of free soil and free labor, because we know that it is a predominent feeling with the Germans here and everywhere. It is natural that it should be so.—Many of them come to this country with expanded notions of Liberty, and those who have, at first to labor for a subsistance, do not like to be brought into contact with slave labor. They see, as is perhaps the case, that it has a tendency to degrade them in the general esteem, and hence their desire to place themselves upon such a condition—a desire which thanks to their thrift and industry, is soon accomplished. Whatever, therefore, Locofoco politicians may say to the contrary—and they are always disposed to conceal the truth, from the public—we have no doubt that a decided majority of the Germans of this city, and many others, are in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and of the doctrines put forward by the Buffalo Convention.

What Next?—Some disorderly manifestations have been made at Lowell, Massachusetts, recently, and all because some shopkeepers refused to shut their places of business at an hour some others had agreed to shut. A mob collected before their doors with the view of forcing them to close. On Wednesday evening last some pistol shots were fired; and a gentleman narrowly escaped with his life. The riot act was read, and, by the energetic action of the Mayor, further violence was prevented. A number of arrests have been made. If things go on at this rate we may expect the public to attempt to regulate the hour when a man shall get up, and how many eggs he shall eat for his breakfast.—*Ledger.*

"What next?" Why we suppose the sovereigns will soon undertake to say what kind of a newspaper we shall publish—how many inches wide—how many columns there shall be, and what kind of type shall be used. Moreover, they will determine the quantity and quality of editorial there shall be in each number. The subjects and the ideas will all be made ready to our hands, and we, happy souls, will have nothing to do but write them down. This will be glorious. What elevation—what independence—what a life of ease. Nor is this all. These wondrous wise men will vote that every man shall be just so tall, and so taller—just so wide and no wider—every one shall eat, drink and sleep, just so much and no more. Every store, shop, and dwelling shall be opened and closed—every body shall go to bed and get up at a given hour. What an admirable system this will be—how economical.—We shall need no night police—no watchmen to cry the hour and the weather—there will be no "lock ups"—no Mayor's Court—no gas lights,—in fine, no nothing after dark. Surely this would be the Millenium. Why don't these Sophomores vote down grog shops and rum sellers—and horse racers and street fighters, and all sorts and sizes of bad things? Why don't they vote every man, and woman, and child, a good head and correct life? Why this everlasting talking and speechifying? Why not *do* something? If the Athenians by a vote could make their asses horses, why can't these modern philosophers make themselves and all the world what they should be by a similar means? We do hope they will give us some practical good or else hold their tongues, and mind their own business. We are tired of their splutter.

New York.—Notwithstanding the Clay meeting in the city of New York, and the demonstrations in one or two other places, our readers must not infer that the regular Whig party is not at work, or that no demonstrations are made for Taylor and Fillmore. So far from this, the Whig papers of that state are almost filled with accounts of large and enthusiastic Taylor and Fillmore meetings both in the city and country. The Albany Journal is crowded with these demonstrations, showing, that the Whig party is fully aroused, and that New York will be found in her right place in November.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Editor—With many others, I have found some difficulty in deciding what course I ought to adopt with reference to the approaching Presidential Election.

The points of difficulty have been, *the influences* which secured the nomination of the Whig Candidate—the *position* of that candidate—and the reasons which the election of that candidate must have upon the great interests of our country.

I long since resolved that I would never again cast a vote which would directly or indirectly aid the extension of Slavery. I have also held the opinion that the common interests of our people required a system of protective policy and of internal improvements. With these views and determinations, I have been anxiously watching the movements of the several parties now aspiring to the control of the Government.

As to General Cass, I cannot think of voting for him, as in the event of his election, not one of the leading objects I should have in view in voting would be secured, but rather defeated. I cannot see how any consistent friend of freedom—friend of protection—any friend of the improvement of our rivers and harbors can vote for that ticket.

Next comes Mr. Van Buren. Can I vote for him? Undoubtedly, as the candidate of the Barnburners, he represents some views with which I agree by his election than in the election of the Whig candidate? In my judgment I should gain nothing in any one particular, and in some things I should lose by it. I ask every friend of that ticket if the course of the Whig party, for years past, does not afford a sure guaranty, that in the event of their being elevated to power, slavery will be confined to its present limits—or even be brought within a narrower compass than could be given by the election of Mr. Van Buren?

The Whig party has been tried upon this point—Mr. Van Buren has not. When he had the opportunity of bringing all the power of the Government to bear against the extension of Slavery, he not only failed to do so, but even gave his personal and official influence in its favor. He acted then as he ever has done, perfectly consistent with himself—as a *time-serving, selfish politician.* It was for his interest then to favor slavery. It is his interest now, if he has any as a politician, to oppose it. But it is an opposition which springs from disappointed ambition, and not from a conviction of right. I cannot, then, for two reasons, cast my vote for that ticket. 1st. I will not aid in elevating such a man to a post of so much responsibility and power; and, 2d. I should gain nothing more, nor as much, by the election of that ticket as I should by the election of the Whig ticket.

But can I vote for General Taylor? This is the question. I have all along felt that the Whig party would gain either some of its leaders, made a precious mistake in casting aside Mr. Clay. They lost moral power by it, whatever may be the result of the coming election. And it will take many a long year to recover their former proud and potential position. I have no confidence in any of the minor causes which brought about the nomination of General Taylor, and did I not believe that those very influences will be rebuked by his election, I should certainly withhold my vote from him.

I regret also that a military chieftain should have been selected. I think our country has suffered enough in the election of General Jackson to show that military men are not the men to be placed at the head of a government like ours.

These things I regard as objections in the way of supporting General Taylor, and I see not how they should not be honestly admitted.

But I believe it to be the bounden duty of every man to vote. I feel that I must make my choice from the three candidates now in the field. If cannot vote for the man whom I prefer above all others, I will probability, best serve what I regard as the great interests of our country.

If General Taylor is elected we have a pledge that the policy of the government will be in accordance with the will of the people—he is accordingly believe that the people are opposed to the extension of slavery—in favor of a protective policy, and the improvement of our harbors and rivers, I shall cast my vote for him. Now, if there is any inconsistency in this course [illegible] the principle of doing what is the greatest good to the greatest number, let it be shown. It goes on circumstances, [illegible] the best we can under given [illegible] and not of throwing away our vote because we cannot secure *all* we could wish. I [illegible] Buren [illegible] that every Whig vote cast for Mr. Van [illegible] in the State of Pennsylvania will directly [illegible] to the election of General Cass. Let all 'conscience' Whigs consider well before they take such a step.

A PLAIN MAN.

The State Senate.—Its Political Complexion.

The following are the Senatorial Districts in which vacancies will occur this Fall.

I. City of Philadelphia, now represented by William A. Crabb, *Whig.*

II. County of Philadelphia, represented by Henry Beaver, *Democrat.*

IV. Chester and Delaware, William Williamson, *Whig.*

VI. Lancaster and Lebanon, A. Herr Smith and John P. Sanderson, *Whigs.*

XIV. Dauphin and Northumberland, Benjamin Jordan, *Whig.*

XVI. Mifflin, Juniata and Union, Ner Middleswarth, *Whig.*

XXI. Westmoreland and Somerset, Samuel Hill, *Democrat.*

XXII. Fayette and Greene, Charles A. Black, *Democrat.*

XXIII. Washington, E. G. Crearcraft, *Democrat.*

XXVIII. Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, Mc Keen, Potter and Elk, J. L. Gillis, *Democrat.*

NOMINATIONS FOR SENATE.

The following named gentlemen have been placed in nomination for the State Senate:—

District	*Whig*	*Democrat.*
2d.		Henry L. Benner.
4th.	H. Jones Brooke,	David Lyons.
7th.	Jos. Konigmacher,	Samuel Hellman,
	Daniel Stein.	
14th.	R. M. Brick,	Edward G. Bright.
16th.	Jon. J. Cunningham,	James Alexander.
21st.		John Snody pres.
22d.		M. McCaslin.
23d.	Geo. V. Lawrence,	
28th.	John Stratton,	Timothy Ives.

The Senate now stands 19 Whigs to 14 Democrats. Among the Whigs, however, is Mr. Johnston, of Armstrong, the acting Governor. Of those who go out this fall, 6 are Whigs and 5 Democrats. All the Whigs, with the exception of Mr. Jordan, of the Fourteenth District, are from strong Whig districts, which will unquestionably return gentlemen of the same political character. Mr. Jordan was elected in consequence of a split in the Democratic party. Nevertheless, our friends in Dauphin are now thoroughly awake to the importance of the coming election, and we have no doubt they will easily be able to overcome the democratic majority in Northumberland, and thus rend a Whig in Mr. Jordan's place. In the twenty-third district, (Washington county) we expect to gain a Senator. Mr. Crearcraft, the present incumbent, was elected by a very small majority, at a time when the Whigs were by no means as energetic as they are at present. Mr. Lawrence, the nominee of the Whig party, deservedly possesses great popularity, and we confidently look for his election.

In any event, it will be seen that the Whigs will retain their ascendancy in the Senate.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

"I had two Nephews in Mexico"—The Detroit Advertiser publishes the following extract from a Letter written in Troy, Oakland county, Michigan, by a gentleman who was inclined to vote for Van Buren previous to the publication of Cass' letter to Robert Wilson, Esq:—

* * * * * * * The letter to Wilson has *done me up.* I did not suppose it possible. I at the time this letter was written had two *nephews in Mexico under General Taylor.* The wretch, according to his letter to Bob, was willing the two boys should be butchered, the war kept up, and thousands of others butchered, rather than vote for the Wilmot proviso. He says it will be death to the war, and to the democratic party.

The inference drawn by the writer of this letter is irresistible. Lewis Cass preferred rather to sacrifice thousands of lives than to do an act which would lead to the termination of the war! Contrast this infamous position with that assumed by Gen. Taylor at Monterey. Rather than sacrifice one life unnecessarily, he sanctioned a capitulation. For this humane act, Gen. Cass, the sanguinary-minded nominee of the Locofoco party, voted to censure the Old Hero.

Our Book Table.

"*Orators of the American Revolution,*" by E. L. Magoon, New York: published by Baker and Scribner.

This work is, as the author remarks in his preface, "an attempt to present the oratorical features of the American Revolution," which is accomplished by graphic sketches of the lives, characters, and public labors of the principal orators of that age of great and good men.

For sale by Elliott and English.

"*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,*" for September, is well filled with Commercial and Statistical Intelligence.

"*Gody's Lady's Book,*" for October, has arrived—both early and welcome. It contains 72 pages of reading matter, from 35 contributors, and 25 engravings. A famous Magazine, truly.

The Election in Maine for Governor, members of Congress and Legislature, came off on Monday last. The following are the tickets presented:—

For Governor.

Whig.	Locofoco.
Eliijah L. Hamlin,	John W. Dana.

Congress.

1st Dist—	John Jameson,	Elbridge Gerry.
2d "	Isaac Lincoln,	Nath'l S. Littlefield,
3d "	John Otis,	John D. McCrate,
4th "	R K Goodenow,	Moses Sherburne,
5th "	Abner Coburn,	Cullen Sawtelle,
6th "	I. Washburn, jr,	Charles Stetson,
7th "	George Downes,	Thomas J. D. Fuller.

The "Boston Courier" says that the ambitious individuals who have gone out from among the Whigs, in search of fame, may be able before long to realize the situation of the man who went out for wool, and came home shorn.

Cases from Jeremie.—*More Executions.*—The schooner Mary Chilton, Capt. Fales, arrived at this port this morning from Jeremie, bringing intelligence of a fearful state at that place. The President still continued his bloody work, of arresting and executing those who stood in his way. Five of the most respectable citizens of Jeremie, had been shot by his orders, previous to Capt. Eales's return from Jacmel, where he had been to carry a number of persons who were fleeing from Jeremie, in order to save their lives. Some fifty more were in prison awaiting their trials. On the Wednesday after Capt. Fales's arrival, another trial was had and four more was sentenced to be shot. Capt. F., by a great deal of exertion and strategy, was enabled to rescue two of these latter, and succeeded in getting them aboard his vessel in female clothing and brought them to this port, together with four others who fled for their lives. They will proceed from this port to Jamaica. The other two were shot in the most brutal manner

Another trial was to be held on the next Wednesday, and it was already understood that the fate of four more was sealed—the trial being a mere farce. Many arrests were still making.

During the execution, the streets were filled with women bathed in tears, beseeching the President that the lives of the condemned persons might be spared. He was, however, inexorable, and ordered the execution to proceed. The effect that he became alarmed, and in the midst of the most intense excitement abandoned Jeremie, at midnight. It was not known where he had gone. The only reason given by the President for his sanguinary acts was that the condemned persons were friends of Boyer. The true reason was believed to be a desire to obtain their property.

Capt. Fales reports business entirely suspended at Jeremie. The merchandize in the stores, was packed up and sent to the houses of the Consuls, for protection. The market was glutted with American produce, and the national currency had depreciated to be almost valueless. 220 Haytien dollars being freely given for a doubloon.—*Boston Journal Thursday.*

Destructive Fire at Boston—Insurance Losses on the Ocean Monarch, &c.

Boston, Sept. 9—P. M.

The large and magnificent Catholic church of the Rev. Mr. Fitzsimons, at South Boston, was destroyed by fire last night. It was valued at $75,000, and is insured in Massachusetts offices to the amount of $40,000. It was a substantial stone building, erected some five years ago, and its interior decoration was of the most elegant and costly description. An Organ built by Appleton at an expense of $4500, and a beautiful Crucifix by Ball Hughes, were burnt. The vestments, and altar furniture were saved. The cause of this destructive fire has not been certainly ascertained.—There was a marriage ceremony in the church last night, and the fire may have been in the vicinity. Others attribute it to an incendiary.

The dreadful account of the loss of the packet ship Ocean Monarch, by fire, and the destruction of so many human lives, has caused considerable excitement in this city. She was insured in the Neptune office for $35,000; in the Hope $5,000; in the Equitable $10,000; in the Franklin $10,000; in England $4,000; and American $10,000; in the Fremont $11,000. On the cargo there was $3,000 in the Equitable; in the Boylestown $2,000; in the N. England $2,500; National $5,000. The total loss is $200,000. The Lexington (Ky.) Marine Insurance Company have also $2,000 on the cargo.

Important Letter from General Taylor—Defining his Position, &c.

New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1848.

The New Orleans Delta of this morning, per bearer, publishes another important letter from Gen. Taylor, explanatory of his position as a candidate for the Presidency.

The letter is dated with considerable severity to certain editorial comments on detached parts of his letters, made by party editors, and declares himself a Whig in principle, but at the same time no party man. He declares, himself emphatically the people's candidate, having been nominated by all parties, and consequently would have the effect of carrying the Army canvass to the Whig ranks, and enabling him to act in a spirit than had previously been not in a more kindly spirit than had previously been the case.

He therefore accepts the nomination of the Whig Convention with grateful gratitude and pride, and refers to his letter addressed to Captain Allison for his views on all necessary subjects, and promises that, if elected he will endeavor to come at the Union, and establish the happiness of his country on an enduring basis.

Gen. Taylor and Gen. Harrison.—In a speech delivered in Orleans County, New York, on the 26th ult., by Washington Hunt, M. C. he said.

"Gen. Taylor visited Lockport, (N. Y.) in 1840 and spent some time there, and he (Mr. H.) had frequent interviews with him. During his visit, a log cabin raising took place in that village, in which he manifested considerable interest, and expressed himself very desirous of the election of Harrison, as a change of men and measures was greatly demanded, and he believed him to be the man who would bring back the Government to the pure policy of the Fathers of the Republic."

Governor Johnston.—The Bellfonte Whig, alluding to the nomination of Governor Johnston, says—"No better selection could have been made. Mr. Johnson is just what every Whig desires in a Candidate—a man of liberal and enlightened views of public policy—a true Pennsylvanian—and a high minded, honorable, and intelligent man. With her government in his hands, Pennsylvania would rise from the grovelling position she has for years assumed, and take the place in the family of State to which, by her resources and her varied interests, she is entitled.

Mr. Hiss, of the Union—The Fredericksburgh News, noticing the recent retirement of Mr. Hiss, who has acquired a large fortune in that establishment, says that, in connection with Commodore Stockton, he has become the purchaser of the White Hall Gold Mine, in Spotsylvania, within eighteen miles of Fredericksburg. It learns that a vein was struck a few days since of incalculable value—so valuable that a large standing guard is employed to protect it against depredations.

Emigrants continue to pour into New York—During the month of August, nearly 17,000 arrived at that port. During the first eight months of the following years, the arrivals were—

1846.	75,970
1847.	119,176
1848.	130,564

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Surveying.—We have just been observing the gestures and postures of a young man standing against the post at the S. E. corner of Third and Market. Now he shuts one eye, with a knowing wink—now the other—now his head peers forward, both eyes are opened, and mouth distended to its utmost capacity—now bobs his head down—now backward—and his hands saw up and down with awful energy. He may be surveying the street—but—no—there he goes prone upon the pavement and discovers to all our lookers that he is drunk—yes drunk—and if he don't get up very quickly the constable will be upon him. But his friends have him—he is a gentleman tippler and is safe.

Death of a Soldier.—David North, late of the 8th infantry U.S. Army, recently discharged at New Orleans, died at the City farm, on the 8th inst. The guardians of the poor have in their possession some money left by him—which will be paid over to his family on application. He stated that he had a wife and two children living at or near Harrisburg Pa.

Horticultural Exhibition.—The annual Exhibition of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society, commences to day at Philo Hall, and will continue till Friday evening. A fine band of music will, we understand, be present in the evening. The object of the society merits, and should receive, the encouragement of a liberal public.

Another Burglary.—The Boot and Shoe store of James Nelson on Penn street in the fifth ward, was entered on Monday night and robbed of about $30 worth of shoes. The fastenings on the door, which were very slight, were removed with a chisel or a similar instrument. Mr. Nelson left the store about ten that night.

The Coal Diggers still refuse to go to work on the terms offered by the employers—1½ cents per bushel; they demand 1¾. They held a meeting on the side of Coal Hill, on Monday afternoon—passed resolutions, &c. The coal on hand is diminishing rapidly and the price must go up pretty roundly unless the difficulty be settled.

As a watchman was taking off a drunken, degraded female, found in the Market House on Tuesday night, some young men attempted to rescue her, but she was so drunken that they found it better on sober second thought to let the watchman take care of her—while they sought some other suffering damsel, in whose behalf their Quixotic Knight errantry might be exhibited more romantically.

The Cincinnati Fireman paritook of a famous dinner yesterday, tendered to them by the Washington Fire Company of Allegheny, and provided by our excellent friend John Price, of Federal Street.

Fire in Brooklyn.—The Journal's telegraphic correspondent notices a very destructive fire in Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday night. Two hundred houses were burned, $1,000,000 of property destroyed, and several lives lost. The buildings consumed covered fifteen acres, in the heart of the city.

Sad Affair.—Boy Shot.—A great sensation was produced in the lower part of Allegheny city, yesterday, by the shooting of a delicate boy of thirteen years of age, under the following circumstances.—About three o'clock in the afternoon, John Cahill, the boy referred to, in company with several others of about his age, had entered the garden of Mr. Bowen, on Hogback Hill, just beyond the Theological Seminary, for the purpose of stealing fruit.—While in the garden, or just in the act of climbing out over the fence, a shot was fired by some person in the garden, which took effect in the right side of young Cahill. He fell and fainted, and was, after some time, taken home to the residence of his father, on Lacock, a little below Corry Street. Medical attendance was immediately procured.—After examining the wounds as closely as practicable, Drs. M'Kennan and Herron expressed the opinion that the boy's recovery was extremely problematical. The gun was loaded with squirrel shot—fourteen of which entered the right side of young Cahill—penetrating the thorax, and probably the abdomen. When we saw him he was breathing with great difficulty,—and experienced much uneasiness from the air admitted to his lungs th o' the cavity made by the shot. One of the shot was extracted—the others could not be reached with the probe. The person who fired the gun must have been quite near to the boy, as all the shot had lodged within a circle of eight or ten inches. The shot extracted was covered with part of the boy's clothing. No steps had been taken to arrest the person who fired the gun. Mr. Cahill, the father, is absent at Wheeling—working at his trade.

Attempt to Kill a Wife.—A bout ten o'clock on Monday night, a German shoemaker, named Joseph Zimmerlee, committed a horrible butchery on the person of his wife. It appeared that he had been drinking and wasting his money extravagantly, and his wife, to prevent him from ruining himself took about three hundred five franc pieces, which he had remaining, and concealed them from him. He demanded them, and on her refusing to deliver them, seized a razor, and attacked her most savagely—cutting her in about fourteen places—on the face, arms, shoulders, back, &c. Two of the wounds on the face divide both the eyebrows, at the outer corner, to the bone—laying open a terrible gash. The wounds on the arms and back are also very severe. The sufferer, it was feared, would bleed to death, but the bleeding was at length checked, and it was believed she would recover. She was in a high fever, yesterday, however, and the symptoms were less favorable. None of the wounds, it was believed, had reached a vital part of the system.

The family lived in an alley on 5th street, between the theatre and the engine house, above Wood. Zimmerlee was arrested by officer Hague, of the Independent Police, and brought before Alderman Steel, who committed him for further hearing on Thursday next.

Great Whig Meeting.—The meeting at McFadden's Warehouse, last night, called to hear addresses from Walter Forward and others, was by very far the largest assemblage of any description which we have attended since 1844. The Whigs were out in thousands, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Bigham opened in a brief and excellent speech, and was followed by Mr. Forward, who made one of his most convincing arguments in behalf of the Whig cause, and the candidate of their choice. His remarks on the subject of a free tariff, of free soil, free labor, and in defence of the nomination of General Taylor as the exponent of their principles, elicited tremendous applause. We were compelled to leave before he had closed.

This meeting may be regarded as the opening of a grand campaign.

Supreme Court, Sept. 11—Present all the Judges. Jewell vs Reed—Judgement reversed and procedendo awarded. Opinion by Mr. Justice Rogers.

Crane for use vs Reed—Writ of Error quashed Opinion by Mr. Justice Rogers.

Brackenridge vs Arthurs—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Rogers.

Vankirk vs McKee—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gibson.

Account of the Guardians of W. J. Wells—Decree reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Rogers.

Cunningham vs Fulton—Decree reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Bell.

Estate of John Aiken—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Graff et al vs Bloomer—Judgment affirmed.—Opinion by Mr. Justice Bell.

Dunlavy vs Depreys Adms.—Judgment affirmed, opinion by Mr. Justice Burnsides.

In the matter of Beeler's Road—Decree reversed opinion by chief justice Gibson.

Alexander's Adms. vs Lecky—Judgment affirmed, opinion by Mr. Justice Burnsides.

Moorhead vs Payne—Judgment reversed, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Clark vs Quigley's Adms—Judgment affirmed, opinion by Mr. Justice Burnside.

Commonwealth vs Sparks—Allocatur refused, opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Mercy vs Matthews—Argued by Mr. Hampton for Pltf. in error, Mr. Woods for Dft. in error.

Grimes vs Percival—Argued by Mr. Write for Pltf. in error, Mr. Hampton for Dft. in error.

Hill vs Jefferson Township—Argued by Mr. Alden for Pltf. in error, Mr. Hampton for Dft. in error.

Winebiddle vs Porterfield — Argued by Mr. Darrah and Mr. Mellon for Pltf. in error, Mr. Forward and Mr. Woods for Dft. in error.

The Magician Alexander.—Wide as is the fame of Mr. Alexander as a Necromancer, it falls far short of the truth. His exhibition last evening was attended by a large and fashionable audience; and the feats performed seemed truly astonishing. In everything he attempted he was successful, and either of which, in the days of witchcraft, would have doomed him to condign punishment.

The second and last concert comes off this evening, with a change of the performance.—Among the feats for this evening, as we see by the bills, is one called the "Telegraph Surpassed, or the Lover's Message from the Man in the