# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 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.


**Democratic Whig Nominations,**
FOR PRESIDENT,
**ZACHARY TAYLOR,**
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
**MILLARD FILLMORE,**
OF NEW YORK.

**ELECTORAL TICKET.**

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
Thomas M. T. McKennan, of Washington.
John F. Sammerson, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Joseph G. Clarkson, | 12. Henry Johnson, |
| 2. John P. Wetherill, | 14. William Colder, |
| 3. James M. Davis, | 15. William M'Ilvaine, |
| 4. Thos. W. Duffield, | 16. Charles W. Fisher, |
| 5. Daniel O. Hitner, | 17. Andrew G. Curtin, |
| 6. Joshua Dungan, | 18. Thos R. Davidson, |
| 7. John D. Steele, | 19. Joseph Markle, |
| 8. John Landis, | 20. Daniel Agnew, |
| 9. Joseph Schoucker, | 21. Andrew W Loomis, |
| 10. Charles Snyder, | 22. Richard Irvin, |
| 11. William G. Hurley, | 23. Thomas H Sill, |
| 12. Francis Tyler, | 24. Sam'l A. Purviance. |

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

**Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.**
FOR CONGRESS,
**MOSES HAMPTON,**
OF BUTLER.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.
REGISTER,
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough
FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

**"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 H. Reiter's, Plum Township, on Thursday September 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 Sheaffer'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 22d, 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 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Addresses may be expected from the Hon. Walter Forward, Moses Hampton, Cor. Darragh, Geo. Darsie, Mich. Dan Magehan, T. J. Bingham, C. 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. aug29 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. Sherrett, 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 Moses Hampton, Walter Forward and others. sep7

**See First Page for Miscellaneous News.**

**WM. F. JOHNSTON.**

The Locofoco pack have opened up the cry upon Mr. Johnston, from the deep baying of the Pennsylvanian, down to the spasmodic yelps of the Pittsburgh Morning Post. This was to be expected, and we only wondered the leaders delayed putting on the pack so long. The difficulty was, the purity of Mr. Johnston's character, morally and politically, left them nothing to say, and they were compelled to call their ingenuity to turump up something for the occasion. The Locofoco party has too long rioted in the control of the destinies of Pennsylvania, parcelling out her honors and emoluments among its adherents, to yield without a desperate struggle. The Pittsburgh Post commences as follows:

"Be it Remembered.—That Wm. F. Johnston, the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair, who is daily insulting the mass of the People of Pennsylvania, by placing in office those whom the People would reject with indignation;—who is using the money of the People for the purpose of canvassing the State, and begging the votes for their rivals,—and who can never obtain the sanction of the people to his acts,—is the same man who framed the infamous *Shinplaster* law of 1841, authorizing the issue of "Relief Notes."

Such is the *decent* language of the Post! It shows the desperation "begotten by fear and trembling, and the outpourings of a heart steeped in gall." It is unnecessary to point out its malice and its falsehoods. They are too perceptible to the dullest capacity. But we notice it for the purpose of directing attention to the charge, in relation to "Relief Notes," which is to be made, for want of something better, the principal subject of comment during the campaign.—And here we have a triumphant answer prepared to our hands by the North American, which we substitute in lieu of what we might say on the subject:

Even before the nomination of Mr. Johnston, says the North American, as the Whig candidate for Governor of this state, the determination of the Loco presses was manifested to make the merits of the bill of May 4, 1841, entitled "An Act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury, and for other purposes," commonly known as the "Relief Bill," an active element in the Gubernatorial Canvass. It will therefore be necessary to remind our readers how it was passed. The bill was vetoed by Gov. Porter, but afterwards passed by the constitutional majority of two-thirds in both houses. The vote in the Senate was 17 to 5. The political strength of that body was 18 Whigs and 15 Locos; of the latter, Smith of Bucks, Hendley of columbia, Gibbons of Northampton, Kingsbury of Wayne, Fleming of Lycoming, Case of Susquehanna, and Miller of Cumberland, would not vote *against* the bill and therefore *dodged it.* In the House, it was first negatived on the last day of the session, 50 yeas to 35 nays—two thirds not voting for it; but in the afternoon, Mr. Holeman of Venango, and Mr. Gamble of Lycoming, both Democrats, moved to reconsider this vote, and the bill then passed the House—62 yeas to 28 nays. The political strength at the House was 51 Whigs, and 41 Locos; thirteen of the latter voted for the bill, viz Hendrick B. Wright, and Gamble of Luzerne, Gillis of Jefferson, Gamble of Lycoming, Weaver of Schuylkill, May of York, Holeman of Venango, Horton of Northumberland, Boal of Centre, Church and Douglass of Crawford, Snyder of Columbia, and Lusk of Susquehanna. It will be noted that the above gentlemen were representatives of strong Loco counties, and not confined to any particular section of the State, though the bill evidently was of most interest to the "improvement" counties.

The fact that strong aid came from Mr. Johnston's political opponents in framing this bill, against the veto of the then powerful, courted and applauded Gov. Porter, shows the necessity under which the State and its citizens mutually labored. Indeed the strongest argument in favor of the bill came from the Loco side of the House. The appeals of the above gentlemen to the sympathies of the House are yet fresh on our ears, after a lapse of over seven years. Hendrick B. Wright, in particular, in his eloquent speech on the afternoon of the 4th of May '41—with

"———subdu'd eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop'd tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum,"

as he recapitulated the sufferings of our "domestic creditors.' Gamble, too, that close and cogent reasoner, one of the finest statesmen ever sent to our Legislature by his party; Church, with his judicial mind, since then placed on the bench; Holeman, of Venango, too, upon whom the bill operated as a miracle, and caused his ONLY speech of the session, made on this subject, to be the *very best*, in pungency, delivered by any member; Gillis, the "unbending, unterrified democrat," now in the Senate—to say nothing of the others, labored with an energy and fidelity that never could have been exerted but in a good cause.—Nay more, these thirteen democrats, after having risen superior to party by their votes, were compelled to succumb to its power by placing on the Journal of the House, the reasons which influenced their votes. This occupies a page and a half of closely printed type of the Journal, but the perusal is sufficient to render intelligible the high motives which led to the introduction of the bill and its final passage, despite the tyranny of party usage. This paper was understood to be from the pen of Mr. Wright, a democrat, who closes thus:

"Sooner than see our Treasury bankrupt; sooner than see the credit of our beloved Pennsylvania dishonored; sooner than witness the utter ruin which would inevitably visit the firesides of so many of our domestic creditors; sooner than permit the war-worn veterans of the Revolution to beg their daily bread for the want of the pensions which had been granted them as a small recompense for their glorious deeds; sooner than see one enlightened common school crippled for the want of funds; sooner than hear the wailings of the widows and orphans who look either to the justice or the bounty of the state for their subsistence: sooner, in short, than behold the Commonwealth, become a by-word and reproach among the nations of the earth, we reluctantly waived our objections to the bill and voted for it. Having done so, we have only to look to the rectitude of our intentions; to the immediate, nay, the permanant consequences of the act, and to the as yet unsullied honor of Pennsylvania, as a justification to those whom we have the honor to represent."

And they have been justified—Mr. Wright, by the voice of the entire loco party, in calling him to preside over the Baltimore Convention which nominated Polk and Dallas; Mr. Gillis by a seat in the State Senate; Mr. Snyder by repeated re-elections; some three or four of them, by the canvass of their claims for the highest state honors; and not one of them repudiated by their constituencies, thus eloquently appealed to.

The effects of the bill—"the permanent consequences of the act"—and the relief which it occasioned to our state treasury and its creditors, will form fruitful themes for subsequent comment, if locofocism is mad and reckless enough to charge upon William F. Johnston any sinister or unpatriotic motives, in originating and pressing through the "act of May 4, 1841."

The *Post* quotes, with great triumph, Judge Banks' remarks, while Treasurer, in condemnation of the "Relief Issues" as a currency, and advising the speedy withdrawal of them from circulation.—But this has nothing to do with the act. creating them. The necessity which called them forth does not now exist, and the sooner they are withdrawn from circulation the better. But this has nothing to do with the wisdom and patriotism of the men, who, in that dark day of Pennsylvania's financial history, devised this scheme to rescue our Old Commonwealth from impending ruin. We are surprised and gratified that the measure answered as well as it did, and we rejoice that the necessity of their continued existence is speedily passing away.

**WHIG MEETING—MR. FORWARD'S SPEECH.**

From every quarter we have indications that the Whig spirit is up—the Watch Fires are burning—the pealing sleuts are heard, and the mighty hosts are gathering to win the victory. The excitement in this city is increasing daily, and we shall not be surprised to find it high, by the October election, as in '40 or '44. It will probably burn all the fiercer from the short time it has to expend itself in.

The meeting at M'Faden's Warehouse, on Tuesday evening, was of the most encouraging character—it being large and enthusiastic, and manifesting a determined and hopeful spirit. Mr. Forward's speech was worthy of his great intellect, and he spoke with more than ordinary animation and power. The following is the substance of his remarks, up to the time we were compelled to leave:

Mr. Forward said he had intended to address the audience at length upon the absorbing questions at issue, but having been engaged all day in arguing law points, he felt unable to fulfil his intention. Three candidates for the Presidency were before the people. Between them we must choose. He supported men for the sake of the measures with which they were identified—but would not commit the government to profane hands. Cass, Van Buren, and Taylor were the candidates presented. What measures were identified with these names? Van Buren and free soil, was the watchword of one party. But 'free soil' was the doctrine of the Whig party. When had that party advocated Slavery extension? Did they not oppose the admission of Texas in '44. The Whigs all over the country opposed her admission, at that time. She was forced in by the friends of Mr. Polk—against the efforts and remonstrances of the Whig party. Those now assuming the distinctive name of Free Soil Men, had contributed to the election of Mr. Polk. Benjamin F. Butler, and other prominent Free Soil champions, he charged with participating in the admission of Texas, with its consequents—war with Mexico, further territorial acquisition—and a national debt. 'Free Soil,' indeed! This, like others now claimed as new party measures, was an old established principle of the Whig party. He would not injure Mr. Van Buren's fame, and was glad to find him in his present position; but distrusted his sincerity, Mr. Van Buren had occupied a position where he could have influenced public opinion in favor of his present views, but had refrained to do so, during thirty or forty years of his public life. He also disapproved Mr. Van Buren's position in regard to the question of protection.

Mr. F. next alluded to Cass. He (Cass) denied the power of Congress to protect home industry—and yet, four years ago, all parties in Pennsylvania professed to be in favor of the tariff of '42—Democrats as well as Whigs made speeches, wrote letters—them. Clarion letter—and inscribed banners, for the tariff of '42. Now Executive Power had separated the parties here, on this question—the Whig party alone advocated protection to the labor of the country—and none but an ass could fail to see that the tariff of '46 reduced the wages of the laborer. Thirty millions of dollars worth of foreign fabrics had been sent in, to take the place of those which should have been supplied by American laborers. Mr. F. alluded to a conversation with an Irish acquaintance, who regarded absenteeism as the cause of Ireland's misery. This man, Mr. F. said, could see that the expenditure of that money abroad, which should have sustained Irish labor at home, was the cause of his native country's wretchedness, and yet he advocated the tariff of '46 as a blessing to this country, while it also took the money abroad, which should sustain labor at home!—Did you ever hear of such madness, he exclaimed. He averred that a tariff like that of '46 would destroy the laboring classes. He had seen a publication recently—a Democratic review as we understood—containing an argument in favor of Free Trade—and another in favor of a copy right Law—of protection to American Authors. Why not protect labor as well as genius? He would protect both. The author and the laborer should alike receive his sympathy and aid in securing protection. Free Trade was a delusion. With protection we had prospered—without it, would be crippled. He prophesied that a protective system would be the permanent policy of this country.

War was the next subject alluded to. Mr. F. said that aggressive wars—wars of conquest, were incompatible with the maintenance of popular liberty. No nation which had fostered the war spirit, had remained free—none ever could. What advantage had the Roman citizens derived from her wars of conquest? What had any American citizen profited by the conquest of Mexico? Then, said Mr. F., is it not strange, it may be asked, that you should support Taylor—a man of war? Stupid folly! to say that those who oppose wars of conquest should not support General Taylor, who is himself an opponent of such wars—who opposed the Mexican war, and had been persecuted for that opposition! He (Mr. F.) was delighted with the reply of General Taylor to those who condemned him for accepting the terms of capitulation at Monterey—that he did so, because he would not, for a punctilio, contribute to the further effusion of blood.

For Mr. Taylor's views on the tariff question, he looked to the fact that the General lived in Louisiana—a State deeply interested in the protective policy—and he had been informed by a gentleman well acquainted with General Taylor, and in whom he (Mr. F.) placed great confidence, that the General had declared himself in favor of protection. It might be a mis-statement, but he believed that the General had said so. If the General lived in a State where protection was not a cherished policy, he might believe otherwise. True, General Taylor lived in a Slave State, and owned Slaves. He (Mr. Forward) was sorry for it; but Jefferson and Washington were slave-holders, and good men—and may we not live in union with slave-holders? He (Mr. F.) considered the position of those who declare their determination not to vote for a slave-holder, wholly untenable. They must tear up the Constitution first. He would not vote for an advocate of slavery extension. Even the Whigs of the South were not all advocates of that policy. Gen. Taylor had spoken of Slavery as an evil; but whatever his opinions might be, the matter was safe in his hands; for he (Gen. T.) had expressed his willingness to leave it to the decision of the people's representatives—and if they were in favor of free territory, he would not interpose the veto. Let the people, then, return the proper representatives to carry out their wishes, and all would be right. [At this point we were compelled to leave, in consequence of pressing engagements—Mr. F. still speaking.]

Sheriff Forsythe.—Some of the papers are making no little fuss, and finding fault with our excellent Sheriff, Mr. Forsythe, because, in the strict line of his duty, he issued his Proclamation enjoining the peace to be kept by certain persons who manifested a riotous disposition. The Proclamation can do no harm to any one who does not intend to commit a crime in the eye of the law, and we hope Sheriff Forsythe will, should there be any rioting, show the culprits that there is life and power in the law, as well as words, and that he will vindicate its majesty most fully.

**WESTERN RAIL ROAD.**

If ever the people of Pittsburgh had a demonstration of the importance, of the absolute necessity, of a western Railroad, they have it now. This is the season of the year when merchants west of us are going to and from the eastern cities, and when thousands of travellers are returning from the North to the South and South-west, and when large quantities of Merchandize and much produce are shipped east and west. We ought now to have a very brisk and heavy business, and witness the arrival and departure of hundreds of travellers daily, and this would be the case was there a Rail road communication with Cincinnati, and still better, with St. Louis. But instead of this our rivers are so low that navigation is seriously obstructed, and both travel and goods are taking the Lake route. We have no doubt that one-half the travel this season has gone that route, and this fall while the river remains down, nine-tenths of it will go that way. Some travellers who come this way, on their arrival here go to Cleveland and take a boat to Sandusky, and the Railroad from there to Cincinnati. There is loud complaint also, by those who have come, and they declare their determination to take the Lake route hereafter.

These we know are unpalatable truths to Pittsburghers—but nevertheless they are *truths* which ought to be known and pondered upon by every person interested in the welfare of the city. Before there were as many facilities for travel as exist at present, Pittsburgh by her natural advantages could command her full share. But matters have wonderfully changed within a few years. While we have remained satisfied with what nature had done for us, and have folded our arms in listless inactivity, others have boldly grappled with natural obstacles to their prosperity, and have carried off a portion of our trade and travel before we have waked up from our dream of security.

We must have a western Railroad, and that speedily. No time is to be lost; unless we choose to settle down as a pretty respectable sized country village, while all around is alive in the construction of facilities for inter-communication. We ought to have a road put under contract from here to Wooster, Ohio, by the opening of Spring, so as to have the cars running by the time the Central road reaches here. This is as important to Philadelphia as it is to us, as it will be of but little benefit to have the Central road finished, if during dry weather and freezing weather, the means of transit west is blocked up. Let our citizens, then, with one accord, resolve to have a western Railroad.

There is the little city of Steubenville which fairly shames us when her activity and spirit is compared with our apathy. That city, by her unassisted energies has surveyed the route of a railroad from the Ohio river to the Ohio canal, where it is expected to meet the Cleveland and Columbus road, and has subscribed some hundred thousands of dollars stock. A noble and worthy example May it be imitated.

The following article, from the Cincinnati Gazette is appropriate in this connexion.

Lake Erie and L. M. Railroads.—The opening of the Railroad from Sandusky *through* to Cincinnati is drawing large crowds of passengers, and, from those who have been East, we learn that most of those intending to come West and South, now in Boston and New York, together with many from Philadelphia, are purposing to make the above their route home. The number of passengers now is such, that it is difficult to find accommodations. It is much to be desired that every effort should at this time be made to make the trip satisfactory—that those now for the first time trying this route may be so satisfied, as to return the same way next season. The ignorance of many, as to the capacity of some 12 hours at Springfield, and the next capacity of the Hotels at Springfield, to afford comfortable accommodations for the night to the large number of travellers who are now brought there, we regret to learn, causes complaint with many who are detained and compelled to find their rest on the floor. If it were possible to do so, the advantage of the Companies would be pecuniarily next year by running *now & through* train, and as the train would reach here by 10 o'clock, passengers would get ample accommodation and good rest—Now there is much confusion and dissatisfaction.

"The dead are like the stars by day,
—Withdrawn from mortal eye.
But not extinct, they hold their way
In glory through the sky.
Spirits from bondage thus set free,
Vanish amidst immensity
Though human thought, like human sight,
Fails to pursue their rapid flight,
They're angels in that glorious realm
Where God himself is King."

How precious the thought that the departed are only withdrawn for a time from "mortal eye."—They are not dead. No; they are only set free from an earthly bondage. True, they have gone to an invisible land—an "undiscovered country." But in that glorious realm they live, and flourish in unfading bloom. They are angels there—their companions are celestial beings, and God is their father and friend. What an infinite gain they have found in death! In that they died, they died to sin—they died to suffering—they died to sorrow.—But in that they live again, they live to happiness to glory and to God. Had they not died to earth, they could not now be enjoying the sweet communion of glorified spirits in Heaven. Do we miss them from earth—are our houses made desolate, and our hearts sad, by their absence? Let us be comforted by the thought that they are not far away. They are happy now—free from care, free from trouble. They will not forget us, nor need we forget them. In their celestial home, they await our coming

"To share their holy, happy state."

Grieve, not yet children of sorrow, for those who have been conveyed to the tomb. They have only gone a little while before you to the land of rest. You will meet them again, and with them will dwell forever in that "Mansion of Glory" which the Lord of life and glory has gone to prepare for you.

More Reality than Romance—We lately met with the following paragraph, which gives a graphic but faithful picture of the never-ending duties of the editor of a daily newspaper:

"They who enjoy a newspaper; who find in the diversified abundance of its information; its various departments, that must be daily supplied from the passing records of many lands and nations; its world of paragraphs, news, and miscellaneous selections; that which they are lost, as it were, unless they have it, can form but a limited idea of the pains taken for their entertainment. It is a task of the day to read some hundred newspapers from all quarters of the country; to take adequate note, as the weary eye runs up and down their interminable columns, what shall be taken; to digest and abbreviate pieces of useless length, to dimensions which preserve the kernel, while the chaff goes by; in fine to make a daily journal, which shall fulfil desire in others, and satisfy taste in all parties, provider and recipients. *hoc labor, hic opus est.*

The very ease with which it seems to be done, and this is half the charm of a newspaper to intelligent minds—is the fruit of unremitting care and supervision. The journalist seats himself in his sanctum, 'charmed to the desk's dull wood,' and write he must,—write, read, mark, clip, condense, and toil at record, until the insatiate sheet is full His labor is never ending still beginning for no sooner is your number of to-day completed, reader, than gathering for the morrow must begin."

William H. Seward on the Stump.—Gov Seward has taken the stump for Taylor and Fillmore. He made a Speech in Jefferson county, New York on the 1st instant. The Watertown Journal says:—"On Friday Hon. Wm. H. Seward, being in this place on professional business, consented to give us a political address. At an early hour of the evening the Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, hundreds being obliged to leave without obtaining admittance. T Dewey, Esq. was called to the chair, and I. H. Fisk and A. Wilson Esqs., were appointed Secretaries. The address of the distinguished speaker was of course able, eloquent and convincing; but we refrain from any further remarks upon it, as we expect to give our readers a full report, revised by himself, in our next We will only add, that it gave unbounded satisfaction to all, except a few disturbed Van Buren men."

A Whig writes to the editor of the Albany Evening Journal from Ohio: "I am not a betting man, but if I was I would risk all I am worth upon the issue in Ohio, in favor of Gen. Taylor." Much of awakened enthusiasm in Ohio may be attributed to the eloquent labors of Senator Corwin. During the last war, he drove a U. S. baggage team; and whenever the wagon run into a rut, he would place his shoulders to the wheel. Being then as strong physically, as he is now intellectually, he contributed essentially toward starting the vehicle ahead. Some of our Whig friends in Ohio have carelessly or thoughtlessly run into the Van Buren rut, and "the Wagon Boy" is lifting them out. No man in the Union can do so more effectually than himself; and if, as we will not doubt, Cass is whipped in Ohio Tom Corwin will have essentially contributed to the result.

A Splendid Scheme of Swindling in soldiers' warrants, is said to be on foot. The plan, the St Louis Republican says, is to get blank claims, with the accompanying letter of John L. Edwards, printed in the same kind of type and upon the same paper as those printed at Washington, and then to fill them up in strict accordance with the original and genuine certificates. Some of these cannot be told from the original.

**CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.**

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Mr. Editor:—I am a Stockholder in the Central Rail Road. I have subscribed to it pretty liberally for my means, and I feel a good deal of interest in its success.

I have, therefore, watched pretty closely all matters connected with it, and I must say that I have been much surprised and disappointed at the action of the Board of Directors in contracting for burden cars to do the freighting on a small portion of the road, thus expending the money intended for the *construction* of the road, and retarding its completion, when there seems to be no necessity for it. It is supposed or expected that the road will be finished between Harrisburgh and Lewistown before next fall, and yet, from a notice which appeared in the Philadelphia papers not long since, it seems that the Company have already contracted to build 75 long freight cars, which, at a cost of $600 each, (which I believe is about the value of such cars,) amounts to the sum of $45,000, taken from the capital of the road, to build cars to do the freighting business on the road from Harrisburgh to Lewistown, a distance of about 60 miles, when there is in fact an abundance of stock belonging to private individuals and companies, ready, and the owners, anxious to do the business on this part of the road, at low prices, or rather expecting to pay to the Company the rate of toll prescribed in its charter, thus affording every facility that could be desired for the business that may present itself when the road is finished between the above named points. Besides, I have been informed that the contracts have been made, or are about to be made in Philadelphia, for the building of a *much larger* number of cars than I have mentioned, thus involving a larger outlay of money.

It is also well known that a lot of ground has been purchased in Philadelphia by the Company, for a freight depot, at a cost of some $50,000, and I think this expenditure is bad policy, for such a depot cannot certainly be needed for many years.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is well known that it has been with *great effort* that the money so far subscribed for the building of this road, has been obtained, and I do not think it is good policy on the part of the Directors, nor justice to the Stockholders, thus to commence a system of extravagance in their expenditures, and an outlay of the money obtained with so much difficulty for the *building* of the road, upon unnecessary objects.—It is all perfectly right to make use of the road as soon as any available part is finished, and to begin as soon as possible to *realize* something from it for the Stockholders; but in this case, all this might have been done without going to the expense of building a large number, or *any* number of burden cars.

As I said before, there are plenty of surplus cars now running on the Philadelphia and Columbia, Lancaster and Harrisburgh, and Cumberland Valley Roads, to do all the business which is likely to offer when this road is finished between Harrisburg and Lewistown, and if more are called for, there is enterprise enough among individuals in that quarter soon to supply the deficiency. I therefore repeat, that it is bad policy thus to expend the money that should be taken to *finish* the road with, and apply it to such purposes.

It is hard to tell where the money is to come from to finish the road with, *only how*, but if the money already subscribed is *thus* expended, the community will be cautious in making further subscriptions to it. We don't look sharp, this great enterprise, from which such great things have been expected, and that we have all been so anxious to see completed, will *stick in the mud*, and we may wait perhaps a quarter of a century before we see it resuscitated, whilst other States and other routes are reaping the harvest which we have lost by bad policy and extravagant outlay.

If this present system is persevered in, there will be of course more money required for more cars, as the road progresses, so that, what with the money paid in the shape of *interest* to the stockholders, and the building of cars, purchasing of depots, &c., the community will never know when the calls upon them are to cease, and it will be impossible to make any correct calculation as to *when* the road will be completed.

It appears from the report recently published by the company, in reply to the interrogatories of our Transporting Merchants, that it is the intention of the Company to do the freighting business on the road. Well, if it is for the interest of the road and the stockholders, this should of course be done, but not in my opinion until the road is *finished*. *Finish the road first*—appropriate the money subscribed, as was *intended* and *expected* to be appropriated when it was subscribed—that is, to *build the road with*—when, if you have the money, stock the road and do the business on it, but don't apply people's money for purposes they never intended it for.

For my own part, I doubt the propriety of the Company *ever* doing the freighting business on the road. I believe that it can be done *better* and *cheaper* by private individuals and companies. They can manage their affairs much more economically, than the affairs of a large corporation can possibly be managed. *Self interest*—the great lever of society—will prompt the individual and the private company to the closest economy in all the minutia of their business, and their *owners* will be their *profit*. The community will thus not be the losers for the natural competition that will spring up on such a road as this—where every man who can purchase five or six cars, may become a transporting merchant—will prevent unreasonable prices, and the public will not be subjected to the caprices of a great monopoly—that this road, with the power to drive off competition, may readily become—the tender mercies of which the business community has pretty generally experienced from an intimate acquaintance with such an institution, located not far from the city of Philadelphia. I don't like overgrown corporations, Mr. Editor, and I hope we will not soon be saddled with one in our midst. The charter of this company expressly states that it is to be a "public highway"—certain rates of toll have been prescribed in the charter to be charged to individuals and companies doing business on the road, and I cannot see why the Company should wish to be chartered as a carrier of goods by them, and not go out of the way to become *transportation merchants*. At any rate, I contend, that it is wrong to expend money in this manner at present, and before the road is finished. I am not alone in my opinion, and I hope that the stock holders generally, in this road, will look into these matters, and think and act for themselves.

I have seen and heard other things that I consider objectionable, but I forbear at present any further remarks. A STOCKHOLDER

Sept. 14—d&w1t.

*Whig Campaign Song dedicated to the Whig Glee Clubs of Allegheny County.*

**TAYLOR, THE BRAVE AND TRUE.**

Air—*Dearest Mae.*

The glorious name of Taylor
Has spread from sea to sea.
And Mexico (his field of fame)
His conquest shall be
His name's a talisman to us,
The dread of every foe;
The synonym for victory,
From Maine to Mexico.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Taylor brave and true;
He led our army to victory,
He'll lead our party too.
{Repeat.}

A truer patriot never
The soil of freedom trod,
He's one of *Nature's* honest men,
"The Noblest work of God."
The star, and crowning glory
Of his deeds in Mexico,
Was the Capitulation
With his proud but fallen foe.
Hurrah &c.

At "Resaca de la Palma,"
With large odds against his men,
He met the wily Mexicans,
And drove them back again.
The plains of Palo Alto,
The heights of Monterey,
Are witness to his powers
In the battle's fierce array.
Hurrah &c.

The night before the battle,
On Buena Vista's field,
He said—"with half an army
I'll fight"—but never yield.
That night he bivouacked on the field,
And, with the rising sun
He met old Santa Anna's hosts,
And whipt them five to one.
Hurrah &c.

He does (like glorious Washington)
Our enemies despoil,
And then return to peace again,
A tiller of the soil.
He served his Country nobly,
We'll do him honor now;
And (like his prototype of old)
Will call him from the plough.
Hurrah &c.

Cass, Butler, and Van Buren,
Look lower, are old offenders,
But General Zachary Taylor is
The man who ne'er surrenders.
With him we'll give the Locos
A Buena Vista fight,
Put Hunkers and Barnburners,
Like the Mexicans, to flight.
Hurrah &c.

Of General Cass's bravery
We cannot say a word,
Except at Hull's surrender
Where he bravely broke his sword.
And in his speech at Cleveland
You know what there occured,
The "noise and confusion"
Would not let him be heard.
Hurrah &c.

The man who ne'er surrenders,
Our candidate shall be,
With Fillmore for his aid de-camp
We'll on to victory.
Then, with good men and measures,
We'll be from misrule free,
Preserve our Union as it is—
The home of Liberty.
Hurrah &c.

Note.—The above capital song was written by one who did good service in this way in 1840 and 44. We hope to hear from him again shortly, as his muse is being stirred up by the gathering excitement of the campaign.

U. S. Stocks and U. S. Treasury Notes not Taxable.—The Superior Court of the United States in a case which was carried up to that tribunal from one of the courts of South Carolina, decided that United States Stocks are not taxable by States, an United States Treasury Notes came within the scope of that decision. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court.

**Local Affairs.**

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Sale of City Lots—Two lots belonging to the City, on Duquesne Way, the site of the Old Water Works, were sold at public sale yesterday, and after a very spirited competition, the first lot, being 120 feet front, by 230 feet deep, was knocked off to J. Tomlinson, Esq., for 18,000, being $150 per foot. The other lot, being 50 feet front, by 110 deep, was sold to A. Miller, Esq., for $6,000—being $120 per foot. This sale is considered a very good one for the city, and shows the increasing value of property. There has lately been several large sales of real estate between Penn street and the Allegheny river, at prices which could not have been realized a year or more ago. There has been a perceptible advance in the value of property, since the Pennsylvania Railroad has been permanently located, and the city has reaped a rich harvest of first fruits, from the large subscription of stock by the county.

A Flash Captain.—A very taking looking German—well dressed, and of gentlemanly address, who styles himself Captain D. Booz, late of the Anglo Saxon American army of occupation, and conquest in Mexico, was brought before alderman Steel, yesterday afternoon, on information of Frederick Seidenstriker, who testified that the Captain had attempted to take by force and fraud, two bank notes of the denomination of $20. While the examination was going on, some half dozen remarkably intelligent Germans testified to divers peccadilloes of the Captain—such as the borrowing of money, shirts, canes, &c., from different persons, which he forgot to return—and on the Alderman's inquiring how he had disposed of them, Capt. B., with great coolness, said that he could not answer so nice a question. It appeared, also, that he had pretended to be a man of great possessions in Russia. The magistrate sent him to jail.

The Horticultural Exhibition is a grand affair, indeed! Fruits in endless variety—flowers of every hue—plants innumerable—and all arranged so tastefully—the eye is delighted, and the palate tempted in every quarter—while the atmosphere is fragrant with the sweet breath of Nature's darlings—her fruits and flowers.

But who loves not those beautiful things, and need we urge you to see them? If you desire a rich treat, then, go to Philo Hall, to day or to morrow, and if you need that further inducement, music, too, is promised for the evening exhibitions.

Taking Champaine.—Mr. Owston, of the Exchange, called on Alderman Steel, yesterday, to take steps for the recovery of a bill, contracted with him by a young gentleman from Baltimore, for sundry bottles of Champaigne,—the gentleman had drawn in Mr O's. favor, for the amount of the bill on a house in this city, but it was found, on presentation, that the drawer had forgotten to deposit the funds.

A Fire broke out about two o'clock yesterday, in the upper story of the shoe warehouse of Mr. A M'Cammon, on Wood, one door from Fifth Street. The firemen were soon at work, and the flames were quickly subdued—doing but little injury. We could not learn how the fire originated, but understood that it commenced in the roof. The roof of Mr. Hodkinson's china store, next door below, was slightly injured.

John Cahill, the wounded boy, was better yesterday, and his medical attendants entertain hopes of his recovery. He bears himself so bravely, that we feel a deep solicitude for his escape from his danger.

The Cincinnati Firemen partook of a supper at 12 o'clock last night, tendered to them by the members of the Allegheny Fire Company, and served up at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms by Mr. Andrews, of the Eagle Saloon.

They left soon afterwards on the Caledonia, for Cincinnati.

The Allegheny Cotton Factories were all in operation yesterday—the difficulty in the Hope having been settled satisfactorily to all parties.

Mrs. Zimmerlee, the woman so brutally butchered by her husband, seemed better yesterday, but was suffering very much.

Search Warrant for a Dog.—Mr. Wm. York, of Pipetown, yesterday took a search warrant for a noble dog, which he valued at $50, and which had been stolen last winter. Officer Hague found the dog, and delivered him to his old master

Magic.—The famous Necromancer, young Herr Alexander, is to give one of his celebrated exhibitions this evening, at Apollo Hall.

**Whig Meeting in Seventh Ward.**

At an adjourned meeting of the Taylor men, of 7th Ward, held on the 11th inst., Mr A. Franklin, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a plan for the organization of a Ward Taylor Club. The report was adopted by acclamation—For officers were chosen

President—Col. Wm. Arthurs.
Vice Presidents—Wm. McCutcheon, Jno. Force Sen., Geo. Gumbert, Henry Lyttle.
Secretaries—W. S. Courtney, Wm. C. Friend.
Executive Committee—Sam. Wilson, Jas. S. Richardson, Robert Arthurs, Robert Gallagher, Jas. Lippencot, Louis Carron, Jas. Lees, Joseph Evans, Jas. Lytle, Rowley Wilson.

When the meeting was eloquently addressed by Messrs. T. J. Bigham and Alex. Franklin.

The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for our nominees.

Whig Meeting at M'Keesport.—On Tuesday evening last, there was an outpouring of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, at M'Keesport.—Finutley Muse, Esq., acted as Chairman of the meeting, which was addressed by Messrs. Darsie and Hampton, in most eloquent speeches, which were listened to with deep attention by the assembled multitude. The meeting finally broke up with three cheers for Taylor and Fillmore, and three for the Speakers. The best feeling prevails in that section of the county, and we may look for a good report from that quarter, on the day of the election.

Governor Johnston has taken the hearts of the people of Berks county by storm. There was a tremendous outpouring of the Whigs in that county, at Reading, on the 6th instant, to hear him, and he delighted them by his manly and vigorous appearance, and charmed them by his eloquence, and convinced them by his sound and conclusive arguments. Mr. Johnston has made an impression upon Old Berks, which will tell on the second Tuesday of October.

☞ Use the Proper Means.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have recourse to Jayne's Expectorant and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you a cough, difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spas