THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1848.

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

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN F. SNYDERCOR, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder, Sr.
3. James N. 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. E. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irwin,
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. ROBBLES, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
SENATORS.
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 Turtlepoint, East Deer Township, on Friday, September 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 23d, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Addresses may be expected from the Hon. Walter Forward, Moses Hampton, Col. Darragh, Geo. Darsie, Mitchell, Dan Magahan, T. J. Bingham, D. Ward, 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. MADRIRA, Pres't.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

All persons who are not assessed ten days before the election, are deprived of a vote. Let every Whig voter see to this at once. He can examine the lists put up at the places of election, and ascertain whether his name is down or not. We lose several votes every year in the Wards, from this cause, and a friend from the country informs us that the same is the case there.

CLARION COUNTY.

TAYLOR AND PROTECTION VS. CASS AND FREE TRADE.

We have heard frequent accounts from Clarion county of late, of the most encouraging character. Between Taylor democrats, and Free Soil democrats Cass and Butler Locofocos are growing scarce in that strong Polk county. The deception of '44 so ingeniously arranged through the agency of Mr McCandless, is reacting powerfully, and may be the very means of destroying the power of Locofocoism in Pennsylvania. In politics as in every thing else, "honesty is the best policy." A "Clarion Letter" can't save the corrupt Polk party now from the terrible destruction which awaits it. Those who were sincerely honest in supporting the Tariff of '42, and who voted under the impression made by lying letters, that Polk was in favor of that Tariff, and that he was as good a tariff man as Mr. Clay, will, now that the mask is torn from these hypocritical pretensions, spurn their betrayers, and support the candidates of the only party which has honestly supported the Tariff under all circumstances, and which has never broken its pledges to the people. As proof of this, we refer our readers to the letter below, signed by well known and leading Democrats, many of them well acquainted in this city, who have abandoned a corrupt party for the purpose of preserving their consistency and their principles. The 'Clarion Register' introduces the letter as follows:

"A SIGN.—We publish in another column, a statement, signed by a few of the leading democrats of this county, who have repudiated the Baltimore nominees and are supporting old Rough and Ready. Of the character and standing of the gentlemen whose names are attached to this statement, it is unnecessary for us to speak. Many of them are well known to the people of this county and elsewhere, as leading and influential members of the so called democratic party, and their characters are such that the honesty of their motives cannot be doubted. There are hundreds of others in the county who hold the same views and will support the same man and measures."

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, being heretofore supporters of the 'Democratic Party,' and now refusing to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, hereby venture to give a few of our reasons for so doing.

We are the consistent supporters of the Protective policy, and have battled for that policy before the Tariff of '42 was passed—which tariff we have looked upon as the best one that has ever been adopted by the American Government. We found both political parties taking an active course in the consummation of that object. We found the Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania, at two successive sessions, instructing our members of Congress and in the United States Senate to go against any alteration in the Tariff, and in favor of the Protective policy; and in '44, we found nearly all the Democratic papers of the North—at least of Pennsylvania—supporting the Tariff of '42. We had it on all our banners, and we had the assurance of those who ought to know the sentiments of our then candidates for President and Vice President, that they were in favor of the Protective policy—in fact there was but one point in dispute, and that was, who was the best friend of the Tariff of '42? Both parties claimed the honor, we then, of course, concluded it was the doctrine of the party, and Mr. Polk's Inaugural Address, showed to us, as we thought, that the Protective policy would not be disturbed. But the course of the Administration in a short time proved to us that a different course was about to be taken. Mr. Polk, in his Messages, thereafter, showed his hostility to all Protection, and told us that the industry of this country did not need protection—and what protection there was in his Free Trade Tariff of '46, was not intended for that purpose; therefore the South would be content. Then we found the Democratic papers of Pennsylvania changing their course on the Tariff question, and dropping over to the Free Trade Tariff of '46—in fine, going the full length for the Free Trade policy. And to one, than any other that has preceded it—and if this had been the only one, it would have been entirely so."

POPULARITY OF GOV. JOHNSTON.—Gov. Johnston, in his progress through the North Eastern Counties of this state, is winning golden opinions from men of all parties. An extract of letter from Mauch Chunk says:

"The speech of Gov. J. at this place, was attentively listened to, and here, as elsewhere, his studied forbearance, and the absence of all severity in his remarks, has gained for him quite a number of new friends. Five families, in the borough of Easton alone, have, since his appearance there, come out in his favor. This information is furnished me by Mr. Heist, who was one of the Easton Committee of Arrangement, for the Governor's reception. As regards the prospects of Gen. Taylor here, to draw conclusions from the feelings of the people, I cannot be equally positive; but one thing is certain, his admirers are decidedly more numerous than were Gen. Harrison's in 1840, and this is a guarantee of his election.

Another letter dated "on the road to Honesdale" says:

"The announcement of the Governor's arrival, everywhere precedes him, and the enthusiasm in his favor continues unabated. I am not enough the politician to say whether these indications argue positively his election, but it is undeniably certain that they do not tell against him."

FREE SOIL AT WASHINGTON.—Two Free Soil meetings have been held at Washington, of which R. B. Sheckles was elected president, and g. Parker secretary. A constitution for the "Free Soil Democratic Association" was adopted; one of the objects of which was stated to be "to secure a more perfect union of the friends of free soil in Washington and its vicinity, and to elect officers of the national government who are the honest friends of free principles, and the firm opponents of the extension of slavery in the territory now free, and to promote the principles of the Buffalo platform." A committee was appointed at the second meeting to report an address at the next meeting. About forty persons have appended their names to the roll of the association, which is said to have been formed under the auspices of Francis P. Blair, who has just returned from a visit to Mr. Van Buren at Kinderhook.

A "practical printer" is wanted to take charge of the "Clarion Register." A fine chance to make a good living by a Whig printer.

Some of Mr. Van Buren's Sins Against Freedom.

We hope those Whigs who may be tempted, from their opposition to Slavery, to vote for Mr. Van Buren, may be induced to pause, and reflect, and examine, and see how infinitely higher the Whig party stands on the question of freedom, than Mr. V. Buren and the Barnburners, who have nominated him as their candidate. To help them in this consideration, we call their attention to the following, which are a few among the many sins of Mr. Van Buren against freedom.—Mr. Van Buren opposed the right of petition.

PROOF—See the 'Atherton Resolutions,' and the famous 'Twenty first Rule,' adopted under the auspices of Mr. Van Buren, when President of the United States, forbidding debate, printing, reading, or reference. Vide proceedings in the House of Representatives, 1839.

Mr. Van Buren opposed the abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

PROOF—See his letter, as Secretary of State—October 22, 1829—to the American Minister to Spain, urging the Spanish Government to make peace with her Colonies, under the plea that otherwise they would abolish Slavery; and in the same letter he speaks disastrously of the effect of such emancipation on the United States, and cautions our Minister to oppose *'the baneful spirit of emancipation* designed to be introduced and propagated in the Island of Cuba.'

Mr. Van Buren pledged himself to use the Veto Power for the perpetuation of Slavery.

PROOF—See the letter of his Secretary of State to the people of Georgia:

'The Veto Power! the ark of safety to the Southern States—used for them, it is impossible, while the equality of Senatorial representation remains, and the present relative proportion of the Slave States is preserved, for the frenzy of fanaticism, and the recklessness of associated party profligacy, to disturb our repose, or assail our fireside, under the sanction of Congressional enactments.'

Mr. Van Buren was opposed to delivering up the negroes taken on board the Amistad.

PROOF—See evidence of his disposition to lend back these negroes to slavery, and the earnest interposition of the Executive Departments to resist the course of law for their relief. Vide Official and Executive Documents, 26th Congress, 1st Session, (185) pages 28, 29, 37, 38, 55, 56, 57, &c., &c. Letters of the Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, written under the direction of the President.

Mr. Van Buren is against the circulation of all letters, papers, and documents of an anti Slavery character.

PROOF—See his vote in favor of the engrossment of the bill—Senate Journal, last Session 24th Congress, pages 399 and 400—of which the following is the last section:

'SECT. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the deputy post masters of the offices where the pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, or other papers, printed or written, or pictorial representation aforesaid, may be deposited, shall, under the instructions of the Postmaster General, from time to time give notice of the same, so that they may be withdrawn by the person depositing them, and if not withdrawn in the space of one month thereafter, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.'

These are but a few of his official deeds, which show him to have been one of the most devoted servants of the slave power. He has repented of some of these acts, say his friends. But has he repented of all?—and is it wise to take a man of such a stamp to do the work of freedom?

NARROW ESCAPE.—It is seldom we hear of a narrower escape than the one recorded below.—It is enough to make one's hair stand on end to think of it.—We have often wondered what kind of feelings persons have when exposed to such danger. We suppose different individuals are differently affected—some are cool and collected, like Mr. Graham—others are stupified—and others again lose all command over themselves. Indeed such a scene as the one described below, is enough to scare the ideas out of any person.—We don't wonder, that the hair is sometimes turned white and that the individual becomes insane.

The Cumberland Civilian of Friday has the following account

On Tuesday last, as the train from Mount Savage was passing the bridge near the toll-gate on the Somerset road in its descent to Cumberland, the engineer suddenly perceived that the bridge was giving away beneath the weight of the cars. The train consisted of several cars laden with coal, in front, to which was attached the passenger car, and in the rear of the latter several empty box cars.

Having the advantage of the down grade, the engineer immediately put on all the steam he could raise. The coal cars passed safely over the reeling structure, the passenger car was nearly over when the mass gave way, fortunately, however, there was an iron connexion with the cars in front, and, although the hind wheels went down some two feet, yet the car was jerked up by the power of the engine, and the passengers saved.

The three box cars plunged in the creek—some twenty feet—along with the fragments of the bridge. There was a man sitting on the rear box car when the alarm was first given. He instantly arose, and running over the three cars, jumped on the passenger car just as the last of the box cars fell into the creek! If this was a narrow escape, what will be thought of the following?

Early the next morning a force was sent down in cars to repair the bridge. The cars were stopped near the chasm and fastened to the track. At a letter bour, John A. Graham, Esq., who has charge of the Mount Savage Works, being anxious to learn the extent of damage and to press the repairs, started alone in a small car to descend the road.

Upon getting under way, he found that the brake was out of order, and that he could not control the car, which was soon going *at the rate of sixty miles an hour!* There was but little time for thought—not more than four or five minutes. To jump off was certain death. In this fearful emergency, Mr. Graham, with admirable composure, stretched himself at full length on the bottom of the car, and there calmly awaited the issue.

The tale is soon told. The car came rushing along on the wings of the wind until it met the other cars fastened to the track. A collision took place, Mr. Graham's small car was dashed to pieces, and was thrown some ten feet from the track, and, with the exception of a few bruises, was taken up unhurt'

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. BOTTS.—Mr. Botts is out in another letter in the Richmond Whig, in which he reviews the position of General Taylor and his own position towards his constituents, at considerable length. The letter from him to the New York Clay Committee, he says was a private letter to a private gentleman. The gentleman to whom it was written apologises for its publication in the following terms

"Your letter was *violently seized*, and by the dictators ordered to be published, they assuming the responsibility, contending that the good to be accomplished by it was too great to stand upon ordinary punctilio."

He however adheres to the sentiments contained in the letter, and repeats, "all right—go ahead."

We have only room for the following extract from the lengthy letter

"Now in regard to the Allison letter No. 2, which I have read since the above was written, I am free to confess that the opinions therein expressed, and the positions adopted, no matter at whose suggestion, are more satisfactory to me, than any other that has preceded it—and if this had been the only one, it would have been entirely so."

POPULARITY OF GOV. JOHNSTON.—Gov. Johnston, in his progress through the North Eastern Counties of this state, is winning golden opinions from men of all parties. An extract of letter from Mauch Chunk. says:

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FROM NEW YORK.
Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1848.

Politically, things are getting rather warm hereabouts, and quite as much enthusiasm is shown as was ever exhibited for 'Tippecanoe,' or even, 'Harry of the West.' The highly favorable result of the elections in Kentucky, Vermont, and above all in Maine, has put new spirits into the Taylor men, and they have fully made up their minds that the ceremony of voting has only to be gone through with. Maine has come up nobly and beyond all expectation. One member of Congress has been gained, and the run on two other districts quite too close to encourage the Cass men as to the result of the November campaign. We have got our full share of the popular branch of the Legislature, and can sweep the State next time.

The commercial news by the Europa has shown itself fully and favorably upon our markets. Cotton has become active, and an advance of full 1 obtained, with large sales. Flour has receded and closes at $5 87½, with a decline of about five cents on Wheat, and as much on Corn. The steamer withdrew orders for corn to under the amount of 75,000 quarters (600,000 bushels) which shows most conclusively that English dealers have recovered from the panic caused by the bad weather previous to the 20th of August. It also shows the obtuseness of our farmers, who by their high notions have lost the sale of this grain, at present rates, for the orders withdrawn could be filled now. The sooner our grain growers forget that flour ever sold at $10, and wheat for $2 the bushel, the sooner shall we reopen an extended grain trade with England.

Dry Goods are moving off for the South rapidly, as will be demonstrated by the following incident. On Tuesday morning, when the Charleston steamer was expected, there were carts enough on the dock, loaded with goods, to more than fill her for her return trip to day; and she, on the day of her arrival, refused more than a full load, at ten cents a foot, and fifty per cent. advance over packet rates. The rail roads that connect with Charleston make this route desirable for goods bound to the South West, as much time is gained over the old route by the Gulf. The profits of the ships are very large, and their number is to be increased—so as to have two ships a week each way.

The publication of Mr. Clay's letter, to the Express, has mortified the few over zealous Whigs, who are so stern in their feelings, that none but Henry Clay can satisfy them. With better judgement than his friends, the old Chieftain withholds his name from the campaign, and acknowledges the correctness of the selection made at Philadelphia.

The last week closed with the Money Market about as close as we have seen for a good while. Call loans at five days notice are made at seven per cent., and ordinary business paper cannot be sold under one to one and a half per cent a month. The Banks are very cautious and disposed to do little as may be. The Sub Treasury has over two millions of coin, and checks all attempts at liberality by the banks. Stock of all kinds close lower and dull.—Treasury notes have fallen to 103½, and can be had to a large amount at that.

Late under Shield, M'Keenzie, a brother of John Shidell late Minister to Mexico, died at his residence at Sing Sing a few days ago. His name has become inseparable with the sad affair of the Somers, when he was obliged to vindicate the honor of the American Navy by the execution of the son of John C. Spencer then in the Cabinet at Washington. The scene is now in history, and the one looking calmly at the whole subject can find room to doubt that the unfortunate commander, pursued the only course consistent with his own honor or of the flag he guarded. Honor with his name in history will ever be associated.

Another new hotel. "The Irving House" opposite the Dry goods establishment of the Messrs Stewart opened its doors this week. It is the Astor House renewed with all the elegancies of modern houses added. "Luxurious" and "moderate expenses," are the mottoes of the landlords, and those who are curious to see what a modern house in New York is, have a good opportunity. C.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—With your leave, I will occupy a very small space in your columns, with a few remarks, in reference to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road. In continuing the road West from this city, it appears three routes are being, or has been reviewed, from the Ohio river, in a direction for Canton Ohio. In a communication published some time since in your paper, (I think the communication referred to, was from Mr. Roberts,) it was stated that the Board of Directors, in considering the relative claims of the three routes, would be governed in part in their decision by the amount of way business each would be likely to give to the road. It is thought by some, that the Southern route, passing down the Ohio river to the mouth of Yellow creek, would not afford as much way business, from the fact of its following the river a greater distance, and not gaining the interior so soon as the Northern route, which leaves the Ohio at the mouth of Big Beaver. But a fair trial may be made, of which I wish to call the attention of the directors to, and that is, that the Southern route, by following the river to the mouth of Yellow creek will at that point, (in time of low water, as we have at present,) get an amount of business from Steam Boats, both freight and passengers, that will far exceed the way business, to the same length of road on the Northern route. It is well known, at least to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that during low water many Steam boats, with hundreds of passengers, and tons of freight, are stopped in their progress to this place, by heavy shoals and other obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio between this point, and the diverging point of the road, at the mouth of Yellow creek. Consequently was the road located on that route, in times of low water, Steam boats would give an immense amount of business to the road at that point, (yellow creek or Wellsville,) rather than be dragging over bars for three or four days between that and Pittsburgh, feeding their passengers at great expense, and then perhaps as has been the case in many instances, have to put them ashore to seek their way to this place as best they could.

Now the building of the road on the Southern route, would in effect remove the obstructions to transportation between this place, and Wellsville which is the lowest part of the river, and at the same time would conduce largely to the revenue from the road to the company. Much more might be said to prove the utility of adopting the Southern route, but enough has been said to call the attention of the Directors, to this (as I think,) important item, in determining the route the road shall take. A PITTSBURGHER.

WHIG MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs of Mifflin township was held at the House of James McK. Snodgrass, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Henry Large, Esq., to the chair, and appointing James McK. Snodgrass Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated to be the organization of a Rough and Ready Club it was resolved to elect a President and Secretary, whereupon James McK. Snodgrass was elected President, and Robert Wingham Secretary of said club.

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance, consisting of two persons in each Sub School District, be appointed,

Whereupon the following persons were appointed said Committee.

1st District—James Herriott, John Irwin.
2d District—W. Munson, Adam Henthorn, and Wm. B. Hamilton.
3d District—Andrew Hamilton, Stephen Gould.
4th District—John Willock, Malcolm Leech, D. McRoberts.
5th District—Joseph Douglass, Francis McClure.
6th District—David Collins, Robert Whigham.
7th District—Ebenezer Nye, Benj Gormley.
8th District—John Whigham, Henry Smith.
9th District—Samuel Seckman, John Curry.

Resolved, That the Committees above named, be requested to hold meetings in their various Districts, and make all necessary arrangements.—Therefore,

Resolved, That a mass meeting of the friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston, be held at the house of James McK. Snodgrass, on Thursday, the 28th September, at one o'clock, P. M., to which we invite all who are favorable to a Protective Tariff and the Wilmot Proviso.

Resolved, That James McK. Snodgrass, Robert Wingham, and David Calhoun, be a Committee of Invitation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Whig papers of the County.

H. LARGE, Ch'n.
J. McK. SNODGRASS, Sec'y.

The discovery of a gold mine in California has caused no little excitement at Monterey. A letter puplished in the N. York Journal of Commerce says—

It has been discovered that the sands which border the American Fork and Feather River, branches of the Sacramento, are full of particles of gold, resembling in shape squirrel shot, flattened out.—It is got by washing in any vessel, from a tea saucer to a warming pan. A single person will gather by this process from one to two ounces a day—and some have gone as high as a hundred dollars worth. Two thousand whites and as many Indians are now engaged in washing the sand.—All labor of every kind has stopped except a little farming. Mechanics, doctors, lawyers merchants, sailors and soldiers, have all gone in mass to the gold region.

Another letter says—

Mr. L. has just returned from the gold district, which commences about 25 miles above Sutters, on the Sacramento [no one knows the extent.] The gold is found on the surface, near the bank of the rivers tributary to the Sacramento. More than $10,000 have been collected within the few weeks since it was discovered. The accounts are wonderful. Steady working men average ten dollars per day, though many times a hundred dollars has been collected in a day by one man. Hundreds of people are there. Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Jose and San Francisco are deserted. It is about five days good travel from here to the district. There flour is worth $32 per barrel; 15 lbs. of Boston crackers in tin boxes, $10 a box, a cotton shirt $10; boards $500 per 1000 feet. A carpenter can get $100 per day. Mr. L. paid for a common cradle trough, 12 feet by 3 wide, to wash gold earth in, $150. Less than a day's work to make it. So things were there ten days ago. How long the bubble will last, it is impossible to say.

Mr. O'Reilly, against whom the decision in the telegraph case, recently tried at Louisville, was given, has carried it up to the Supreme Court.

LOOK ALOFT.

I.
In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail—
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy caution depart,
"Look Aloft," and be firm, and be fearless of heart!

II.
If a friend, who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy, and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee, when sorrows like clouds are arrayed,
"Look aloft" to the friendship which never shall fade.

III.
Should the visions which hope spreads in light o'er thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret
"Look Aloft" to the sun that is never to set

IV.
And oh, when death comes, in terrors to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thy eye, "Look Aloft" and depart.

The above beautiful lines were written by the late Jonathan Lawrence, jr., of New York. They were published some fifteen years since in the New York American. Last month, they made their appearance again in another paper, as original. This is certainly a remarkable coincidence. We often hear of persons having the same thoughts, but it is not often that they clothe their thoughts in precisely the same words. In this instance the thoughts are the same—the number of verses—the measure and the words, are all the same.—Query—how shall we know which is which?—We would recommend to "J. H. C." not to think and write so entirely in the words of another any more.

TAYLOR IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Bee of the 6th instant, states that the Taylor men of the Third Municipality—hitherto the focus of Locofocoism—made a splendid and effective demonstration on the evening of the 4th. The very large meeting was composed in about equal numbers of Whigs *and of Democrats who vote for Taylor.* Numbers of Irishmen were present who had thrown off the shackles of party and rallied under Old Zach. Of the six Vice Presidents, five are Democrats. Two of the principal orators upon the occasion, Col. Memucer Hunt and Hon. Vespasian Ellis avowed themselves through going Democrats, and exhorted the people to stand by old Zach.—The Bee adds that the greatest possible enthusiasm characterized the proceedings. The speeches were very eloquent and spirit stirring. The Bee says, "Among the speakers was the Captain of a company who had fought at Buena Vista. The name of this gentleman has escaped us, but he, too, declared himself a Democrat, and expressed his intention of supporting Gen. Taylor.

"This demonstration proves better than anything else the spirit that animates our citizens. All parties are going it strong for old Zach, and New Orleans will give him a majority that will overtop anything that she has ever done, and entitle her to the proud appellation of the "Banner city of the Union."

A DECLINING CANDIDATE.—Mr. Longstreth, the Locofoco, Free Trade, Revenue very extension candidate for Governor, established his residence in Wilmarsh, Montgomery county, some ten years ago.—In 1838, the majority in that township for Porter was 123. In 1840, it was reduced to 49 for Van Buren, and in 1844, to 17 for Polk; and in 1847, Mr. Longstreth was beaten by a majority 12, for Canal Commissioner. This proved this down-ward tendency—this growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," in one township, what effect may not be expected, where his ultra politics are as well understood! The star of Locofocoism is waning in Pennsylvania, the people are awakening to their true interests and to the frauds which are the Dry goods establishment of the Messrs Stewart opened its doors this week. It is the Astor House renewed with all the elegancies of modern houses added. "Luxurious" and "moderate expenses," are the mottoes of the landlords, and those who are curious to see what a modern house in New York is, have a good opportunity. C.

The following song, composed by Samuel W Pearson, Esq., of Somerset, was sung at the Whig Mass Meeting at Harrisburgh, on the 31st ult.

"A Little More Grape, Capt. Bragg!"

Huzzah huzzah huzzah for OLD ZACK
Fal de ral lal la la la laddy
Just give em some grape—Yes, let the gun crack
Fal de ral lal la la la laddy
Captain Bragg gives it to 'em, with a dashing effect
And old Rosseter is up with Lieut Fitzhugh
Yip tal de ral la la laddy,
Fal de ral lal la la laddy

Old Zack, the old Coon, has his sight on old Whitey
With his knee on the pommel—his eye on the light
Whose relative to cook is munching the grass
Neither taking a fig for gaze General Cass

Poor Lewis and Cass, now are troubles and taints
Despite all the cooks have on Marcy's roots
Old Zack is the man, he's every inch a soldier
From the crown of old Zack, when Bragg has—a grape

Then give em a grape Capt Bragg, give em more
Just a little wine too—let Scott come Phlumore
He'll fill up the gun till they cry "its enough,
We don't like to take such hard Doctor stuff

Oh, you wicked old Coons, 'tis a little too bad
To nominate Zack makes the Democrats mad
Old Zack is a Whig, and we'll run a Whig race,
You throw in that Patriot, Millard Fillmore

Our Governor Johnston is a trifleo for us
He'll fetch up the Locos without any fuss
He'll give them the Buffaloes to knock out the Texas
Or them beautiful Cloudside Mr Longstreth

And then there's old Nat Lane, the honest old man
On all mountain hunters he has no peer—
He's a good old rifle—and then I will swear
The very first shot he will bring down a Panther

Then hurrah again hurrah for Old Zack
Run out the big gun and give it a crack
Our country's safe—peace will follow the war
Then up to be masthead with ZACK and FILLMORE

A MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.—On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, a young man, a resident of this city, by the name of John Conley, with an associate went to the house of Mrs. Brown, on the corner of South and Seventh streets, occupied by herself and daughter, and asked for admittance for purposes best known to themselves. The eldest a lady of 60 years of age, became frightened, Conley having went from the front door to the back window, and supposing he was entering the house, ran to the door for a pistol, and upon returning with a pistol, loadened with large shot, into his forehead mashing his skull, and bespattering the window and wall of the house with his brains—which caused him to drop dead in his tracks. His comrade finding that no was dead made off to give the alarm and to make the transaction known to the civil authorities. The lady was arrested and committed, and an inquest held over the body of the deceased on yesterday morning, and a verdict given in accordance with the facts. **We forbear further** comment at present.—*Steubenville Herald.*

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Esq., is the candidate for Congress in the 13th District. He was a voter for the "Relief Bill" with Gov. Johnson, we presume the Pennsylvanian will turn at least a portion of its batteries against him. By the way, Col. Wright says, if his name appears on the Taylor State Central Committee, it was put there without his assent or approbation. This is ludicrous, truly—more than three months have elapsed since the publication of the list of that Committee, and the Colonel exclaims "of my name is there" Why has he not taken a previous occasion to make the correction? This excuse is as shallow as are his hypocritical promises to support the interests of the laborer. He the President of the Convention that nominated Polk! He who, was a member of the Legislature, avowed himself the admirer of Calhoun, and consequently of all his views on free trade and slavery extension! Well, "circumstances alter cases,"—*North American.*

GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION IN INDIANA.—A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal gives a glowing account of an immense and enthusiastic Taylor meeting at Fort Harrison. He says that not less than TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND were present, and that it was a glorious affair, the harbinger of success in November.

Gov. Letcher, of Kentucky, was president of the day, and made a very able speech. Thompson, Land, Lander and others addressed the vast assemblage. The correspondent adds, that he never witnessed "a better feeling on all hands—one more certainly indicating a union of all right minded men to rescue the administration of the Government from the imbecile men who now control it.

REMARKABLE AQUEDUCT.—Boston is about to be supplied with water from Long Pond, which being on the main land, the pipes have to cross Charles river, to accomplish which a solid stone bridge has been built. The water is brought to the edge of the hill, says the Traveller, (the river running through very low ground) and descends in iron pipes, and then ascends in the same manner upon the other side. Upon each side is a pipe chamber. To connect these pipe chambers, it has required 230 long pipes, weighing 3000 pounds each—in all, about three hundred and fifty tons. The pipe will probably all be laid by Wednesday next.

DISTRESS OF THE OLD HUNKERS.—A letter from Washington to the New York Commercial says:

"The result of the Vermont election has greatly alarmed the Hunker leaders here. It is perceived that though the numerical gains to the "free soil men" upon the old abolition vote have been very great, they have been taken wholly from the supporters of Mr. Cass. The Whig vote in Vermont remains nearly the same as it has been, yet the friends of the Buffalo nomination have obtained a large majority over the Hunkers. At this rate, Maine and New Hampshire are almost certainly lost to Mr. Cass. The only consolation for those unfortunates, who have embarked their political fortunes in the same craft with him, is in the divisions which they hope to see ripen into irreconcilable dissensions among the Whigs of the North"

MAINE ELECTION.—The Post of this city crows most lustily over the Maine election as a great Locofoco victory, while every body is asking what the crowing is for. The Locofocos have lost a Congressman, and the Governor wants some 5000 of being elected by the people, and the Legislature is nearly a tie, and all this in the heretofore staunch Locofoco state of Maine! The Post must be crowing that the Cass and Butler party is no worse whipt.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Peter Baker, of McKeesport—a man reputed wealthy—was arrested and brought before Alderman Steel, of this city, charged with passing counterfeit five dollar bills, of the State Bank of Ohio. Three informations were made against him, by different individuals to whom he had paid the counterfeit bills. It seems that he had been disposing of them both at home and in this city. He had paid out one of the bills to Mr. Crane of McKeesport, who discovering it to be spurious, laid a plan to ascertain whether the accused had paid out the counterfeit note through ignorance or design. He requested a lad who had brought in marketing for sale, to call on Baker, and if he bought from him, to exhibit the money to him (Crane.) The boy followed Crane's instructions, and received one of the counterfeit notes, which he handed to Crane It also appears that Baker had given a large quantity of the counterfeit notes to woman of bad reputation in McKeesport, who passed some of them, and she was also arrested there, with the notes in her possession; and has been held to bail, to answer for the offence. Baker was held to bail by Alderman Steel, until Saturday next. He is now engaged in building a fine house in M'Keesport.

This borough of McKeesport is considered quite a favorable point for operations—in the counterfeit line—many of the people in and around the place being laboring men, coal diggers, &c., who have little skill in detecting bad money.

THE LIBEL CASE.—The office of Alderman Johns was crowded, yesterday afternoon, by persons desirous of hearing the testimony in the case of libel preferred by Mr. James Watson against the Editors of the Dispatch. The defendants, Messrs. Foster, contended that the magistrate was bound to permit the facts on which their article was predicated to be offered in evidence, and that if those facts bore out their charge against Mr. Watson, and the language used, he (Mr. Johns) was bound to dismiss the case. Mr. P. C. Shannon, as Mr. W.'s Attorney, strongly resisted this claim of Messrs. F., and contended that the Magistrate was bound to hold the parties to bail, on Mr. Watson's oath, with the evidence offered that the article was of such a nature as to hold Mr. Watson up to public contempt and ridicule. The truth was to be admitted in evidence. A long struggle and wordy discussion ensued between Messrs. Shannon and A. W. Foster, and the Magistrate finally—as we understood—permitted the defendants to cross question Mr. Watson—as to the facts set forth in their article—but as each question was put by the defence to Mr. W., his counsel objected, and no reply was elicited. Finally, after a long examination, which elicited nothing, and a half dozen speeches from the several parties, the defendants were discharged on their own recognizance. A good deal of tact, with a fair portion of "rigmarole," was displayed on both sides; but our friend Johns seemed to have imparted his good humor to all the party, and the whole appeared to be looked on as decidedly a rich piece of fun—even by the parties litigant themselves.

PITTSBURGH MARINE RAILWAY.—This work is now completed. The entire success of the undertaking is no longer a matter of doubt.

This day was set apart by the managers, as one on which a trial would be made as to the working of the machinery. Scarcely had an effort been made to set all in motion, when the steamer Financier, (on her return from Cincinnati,) hove in sight.

She being in a somewhat damaged condition, Capt. Kountz hailed those at work on the Ways, and requested them to "haul out" his boat. He received the reply that in case the machinery would work at all, they would try. Captain K. continued on his course to the city wharf—landed his passengers, dropped down to the Ways, and in *forty minutes* the Financier sat high and dry, some 90 feet from the water's edge. The accomplishment of this undertaking, required but little effort, the chains being scarcely strained at any one time.

We are truly gratified at the success which has crowned the efforts of those who have so energetically persevered in this undertaking.

What will the many doubters now say? One thing we should not fail to state in connection with this subject, viz. The boats are drawn out broadside, and not endwise, as is customary on all Eastern Ways.

COMPROMISE.—We heard a pretty fair story yesterday afternoon, in relation to a riot case among the Coal Diggers. Some thirty of them, it appears, had made a violent demonstration, at a coal pit near McKeesport, in which the diggers refused to turn out. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and five of them were apprehended. A shrewd young lawyer from this city went up to "clear them before the magistrate. That functionary would hear nothing in their behalf—they had been regularly proceeded against on oath, &c., and nothing could be done. Their attorney, however, discovered that one of the five had been improperly arrested—no oath having been made against him, and he being, in fact, the wrong man. The attorney made so good use of this discovery as to alarm the prosecutors, and thus procure the release of all the parties accused, as a sort of expiation or compromise

A special