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☞ 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 9 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. BARTHOLOMEW, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder, Sr.
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 Deagan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John B. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hunley,	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 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 COMMISSIONERS,
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 Taventum, East Deer Township, on Friday, September the 22nd, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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

At Sharpsburgh, on Saturday, September the 24th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

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

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

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.

A Good Sign.

It appears from the news of the recent arrivals from England, that the British House of Commons has of late been much afflicted by the interminable loquacity of some of its members, whereby its business has been much retarded. A committee, composed of leading men of all parties, has been raised to devise a remedy—Lord John Russell Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, Messrs. Cobden, Hume, D'Israeli, and J. O'Connell, being members. Mons. Guizot has been examined as to the mode of closing debate in France, Messrs. Edward Curtiss, of New York, and Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, as to the mode in the United States. Mr. Curtiss gave the history of the Previous Question in Congress—the various modes of accelerating business—the progress of a bill through the House of Representatives, down to the latest improvement, the one hour rule, which he explained and justified. Mr. C. was from two to three hours under examination, and was listened to, says our account, with the greatest attention the members of the committee having before them the Legislative Manual of Congress.

We repeat, it is a 'good sign,' when the legislators of England resort formally, officially, and in the face of the world, to those of the United States for advice and instruction. It is creditable to their liberality, and a handsome compliment to us. An acknowledgment that if we have derived much from England, we have also some means of repaying the debt. Before long, we doubt not, we shall be summoned to give our experience as to the practical operations of the vote by ballot—universal suffrage—an elective chief magistracy, &c. All these things we fondly hope our relatives across the water will soon, in a peaceable and legal way, without violence, without bloodshed, achieve. The sooner the better.

On Our Book Table.

"*An Elementary Treatise on Algebra*, prepared for the use of the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, and adapted to the present state of Mathematical instruction in the schools, academies and colleges of the United States. By Francis H. Smith, A. M. Philadelphia: published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co."

This is a most admirable school book, on the interesting subject of which it treats, made so plain that a person of ordinary capacity can follow the author from his first operations to the most abstruse calculations, without the aid of a teacher—not that we would recommend this course, however, when a teacher can be had. It is most beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound, for which the public are much indebted to the enterprising publishers. A good book is half spoiled by being meanly got up, as is too often the case.

"*Primary Physiology* for schools. By Edward Jarvis, M. D. Philadelphia; published by Thomas Cowperwait & Co."

This important branch of education has been too much neglected hitherto, but we rejoice, too, that it is rapidly wining its way to the importance it deserves. This work appears to be well adapted as a manual for an entrance upon this interesting study.

"*First Lessons in Grammar*, based upon the construction and analysis of sentences. Designed as an introduction to the "analysis of sentences." By Samuel S. Greene, A. M. Published by Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co."

Whether this is an improvement on the numerous family which have preceded it, we pretend not to say, but that the publishers have presented it to the world in a neat form, we can honestly aver.

The above works are for sale by McDonald & Beeson, Market street.

"POEMS ON METHODISM, embracing the Conference or Sketches of *Wesleyan Methodism*, by Rev. Joshua Marsden, late of the British Conference; and *American Methodism*, a Plea for Unity, by an American Methodist."

This is a Pittsburgh book, and although the author's name of the American portion of it is not given, we can make a shrewd guess, as we know of but one poet, sufficiently acquainted acquainted with Methodism, who could have produced so creditable a production. The writer has heretofore only been known as the author of hymns and fugitive pieces of rare merit, but his "American Methodism" shows that his muse does not shun a protracted visit when she is properly invoked, as this poem contains ninety stanzas of nine lines each. Although this work will be especially sought for by the religious denomination of which it treats, yet its poetical merit will give it a place in the library of every lover of the muses, and patron of native talent. It is published by J. L. Read, of whom it may be had, or at the Book-store of Mr. Hopkins, Fourth street. The book was printed and bound here, and does much credit to our Pittsburgh workmen. Mr. George Parkin is the printer.

STRAIGHT-OUTERS.—The Miner's Journal of Sep. 9, says: "During the past week we have heard of upwards of fifteen direct and open changes from Locofocoism to the standard of the "old hoss."—The ball is rolling on—et every turn the scattered and "smashed up" remains of Locofocoism fade away. Another month, will carry off the banner of free trade from our national councils.

GEN. CASS AND STARVING IRELAND.

We have several times noticed, indirectly, the conduct of General Cass to the starving inhabitants of Ireland, in order to see what excuse the Editor of the Post, of this city—who is himself an Irishman—would have to offer; but we never could obtain any attention to the matter. We presumed that the editor, considering it a tender subject, intended quietly to give it the go by. But it seems we were mistaken. In the Post of last Monday the subject is alluded to in an article in relation to bread stuffs, and so cunningly introduced, that we overlooked it entirely, until our attention was directed to it by a friend. Among his remarks, the editor quotes the following from the Philadelphia News:

"So our Irish brethren may judge of the love the Locofoco party has for them. Gen. Cass voted against any relief for them, in their troubles from the famine—and now his party would be glad they should half of them starve, if it would only make him President, by inducing our farmers to believe *the arrant falsehood*, that the so called Free Trade was the cause of good prices for grain and flour."

In replying to the charge that General Cass voted against any relief, the editor of the Post uses the following violent language, evidently showing that he considers, or would have the Irish citizens to consider, that it was a meritorious deed to sustain the Irish Relief Bill, and that to have opposed it, or *shirked* it, is worthy of the severest reprobation.

"The Editor of the paper from which we extract, knows—as well as he knows that he was and is an opponent of General Cass—that every word said, in the above extract about that distinguished patriot, is utterly and unqualifiedly false. He knows (or he is too *infamously* ignorant to be named among legislators) that Gen. Cass not only voted to appropriate half a million of dollars to aid the starving Irish; but he knows, also, that he made a most feeling and beautiful appeal to his fellow members of the Senate, to sanction the appropriation. *These things cannot be unknown* to the editor of this sheet; and he therefore stands forth a self convicted traducer of one of the purest and best men of this or any other country.'

Now, let us see how far *facts* bear out the editor of the Post in his violent denunciations—because if Cass did 'not do what he could to 'sanction the appropriation,' then all the hard words, with' regard to 'ignorance,' 'and' falsehood,' return with ponderous force upon the editor's own head.

True, as the editor says, Cass did speak in favor of the appropriation, when it first came before the Senate, but the next day, when the time for voting came, *Cass shirked just long enough to defeat the measure.* He was willing to give the starving people of Ireland all the benefit of his honied words, and even of his vote, when it could do no good, but he took good care *not to give them the money!* It is notorious that the Locofoco party, which had all the power in their hands, defeated the Irish Relief Bill—and to Cass and Polk, and other leaders is to be laid the sin of preventing an appropriation which would have done honor to the nation.—The Whigs in Congress were willing and eager to make the appropriation, but Locofocoism interfered and defeated the benevolent measure. But we will let an *Irishman* speak and relate the facts, who published the following facts, in relation to the subject, at the time, and who was an eye witness to all he relates. Written previous to the nomination of General Cass, it cannot be said that it has been gotten up for the occasion. Let every man read.

On the 10th of February, Mr. Washington Hunt introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, granting $500,000 for the relief of Ireland. After waiting a fortnight for an opportunity to bring this up, the friends of the measure began to despair of its success. Whenever Mr. Hunt tried to get it up, he was greeted with sneers from the Locofoco party, who coughed or laughed it down.

Mr. Crittenden, seeing that the Locofocos in the House would not take it up, and that no Locofoco in the Senate would do anything to carry the measure through, introduced a similar bill into the Senate, on the 26th day of February. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. J. M. Clayton and Mr. Cass spoke in favor of it. Mr. Niles and Mr. Bagby opposed it. Mr. Crittenden wished to have it read three times on one day, but Mr. Bagby objected, and it was laid over till next day.

Accordingly, the next day came, which was Saturday, the 27th of February. The rules of both Houses forbid any bill to be sent from one House to the other for the first time on the last three days of the session. As Wednesday, March 3d was the last day of the session, the bill must be passed in the Senate on Saturday or it was lost. Accordingly, the first opportunity, Mr. Crittenden called up the bill—As Mr. Cass was in his seat, and as he had pledged his hearty support to Mr. Crittenden in carrying through the bill, the friends of the measure thought it was safe—Mr. Cass had taken the pains to report himself, and the speech which has been copied in the papers was written out and sent to the reporters by his own hand. Had the bill passed when it was first taken up, about 12 o'clock on Saturday, it would have almost certainly got through the House. Had Mr. Cass voted for it, it would undoubtedly have passed at that hour, and might have got through the House the same day. The friends of the measure knew that this was the turning point. They knew that those who were not for the bill then, were against it, and that those who did not vote to take it up the very first opportunity, were willing to kill it. The yeas and nays were called, when lo! every Locofoco present, of the 31 Locofoco Senators, *including Gen. Cass*, refused to vote for it, with the exception of Mr. Westcott. Every whig present with one exception, voted for it; but the bill was lost by a vote of 18 yeas, 23 nays.

As Mr. Cass's name comes early in the list when the yeas and nays are called, he influences others. Had he boldly answered "aye," when his name was called, some five or six others would have undoubtedly voted with him, who either did not vote or voted "No," supposing of course that their leader, Mr. Cass, did not want to take it up, or he would have voted "aye." How could they suppose otherwise? When the yeas and nays were called through, and before the vote was announced, Mr Seviers, of Arkansas, called on Mr. Cass to vote. He called his name so loud that it was heard all over the chamber. Mr. Cass looked very much agitated; left his own seat and went over to Mr, Sevier's seat; shaking his own head and Mr. Sevier's arm, as if to say—"Don't call me out; dont expose me. I have made a speech which will answer for blarney, and I have reported it at length. This will humbug the Irish, and I don't care for the bill. If you can kill it without me do so and welcome, but I have spoken and can't vote against my own words."

Now, in the name of everything manly and honorable, why was all this humbug and hocus pocus? Mr. Cass was in his seat. If he wanted to take up the bill, why did he not vote "aye?" If he did not to take it up, why did he not vote "no," like a man? Why all this nodding, and winking and dodging? A straight forward man is never driving to such shifts. I should have liked Mr. Cass better had he openly voted "no," for it would have shown a straight forward course. To know and to fail to do the right, is as bad as to do the wrong.

I say, then, that Mr. Cass is directly chargeable with the death of the bill for the relief of Ireland.—Had it been taken up in the morning it would have been acted upon that day in the House. It was taken up at so late an hour that it barely reached the House about five minutes before the adjournment. It was not reported to the House till Monday, and then the Locofocos had Sunday to plot against it. Yes! even Sunday was profaned by a Locofoco Caucus held to plot against Charity.—The bill was taken from the Speaker's table on Monday and referred to the committee of ways and means, where it was quietly strangled in the pocket of the Locofoco Chairman—that fatal bourne from whence no Irish bill returns.

I must not be misunderstood as casting any censure upon the American character, nor do I question any Senator's right to vote as he pleases; I only mean to protest against humbug and double dealing. It is a saying of inspiration—"He that is not for us is against us." Gen. Cass was not for us when the bill might have been carried. He was therefore just as clearly against us as Senators Niles, or Dix, or Dickinson, only that they had a little more manliness to vote one way or 'tother. Mr. Cass saw the Irish poor falling into the grave. Messrs. Crittenden and Clayton and Webster came to the rescue. Gen. Cass professed to join them, but the hour came and found Mr. Cass' party willing to let them sink, and he moved not a hand to help them! He had made a speech, he refused to vote. He had given them *blarney*—he thought they might be contented with that, in place of *bread*.

But, thank God, the day is past when profession stood for principle, and humbug for sincerity. Thanks to the generous *people* of America, help is given bounteously for Ireland, and no thanks to *politicians* for it. The locofoco members of Congress knew that the American people were in favor of this national bounty. They knew their constituents would remember them if they voted against it but having no sympathy for the starving sons of Ireland, they either voted to refer it to committees where it would be killed, or they cowardly sat in their seats when the friends of Ireland were trying to get it through, and refused to support them, and by their silence, gave consent to the murdered.

Thanks to Messrs. Crittenden, Clayton, Webster, Hunt, Carroll, Winthrop and other generous Whigs who not only spoke but also voted for it. No thanks to the Locofocos by whom it was defeated.

The leaders of the Locofoco party voted money to Caraccas, Greece, and Poland; to Lafayette, &c. Congress has voted the public money to Turk, Infidel, and Heathen, and it was always Constitutional till Ireland called for help. When she asked for bread, they gave her worse than a *stone*. They gave her Constitutional *distractions*.

It seemed to me as if General Cass wished to delay the bill just long enough to kill it. He certainly used the very best means to secure that end.—If his refusal to vote in the Senate to take it up on Saturday morning can be justified, so can the vote of every Locofoco member of the House to lay it on the table on Monday, as important measures were then and there pressing too.

Gen. Cass and the other Senators who struck down the full hand of charity from the lips of starving millions, have a constitutional right to vote as they please, but they have no right to hoodwink the people, and shall not do it. We have as good a right to criticise their votes as they have to give them. I can respect a man who votes against a measure from constitutional objections, but I *cannot* respect the conduct of a Senator who *speaks*, yet refuses to vote for a great measure like the Irish relief bill, which would not only have sent comfort to many a broken heart, but would have given new brightness to the glory of the 19th century.

AN ADOPTED CITIZEN.

Large and Enthusiastic Taylor Meeting in Birmingham.

One of the largest meetings ever assembled in the borough of Birmingham, was held at the Public School House, in said borough, on Wednesday evening, the 20th instant.

F. Flunkett, President of the 'Rough and Ready Club' took the Chair, and in the absence of the regular Secretary, Solomon Steele was chosen Secretary pro tem.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chairman appointed G. E. Appleton, Esq., C. Ihmsen, T. Fawcett, Thomas McKee, and Mr. McCassel, said committee.

While the committee was out, the meeting was eloquently addressed by T. J. Bigham, Esq., in such a manner as drew loud and frequent applause from the assembled crowd.

The committee, through their chairman, G. E. Appleton, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the nomination of General Zachary Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency, we have a man presented to us of unquestioned honesty and patriotism; of sound principles and untiring energy: one who will be, if elected, the President of the *People*, and not of a party: who never turned his face from a friend or surrendered to an enemy: that in Millard Fillmore we behold a statesman of rare abilities, comprehensive views, and sterling integrity; who, having risen from comparative obscurity to his present position, by his own energy and talents, presents a character worthy of the esteem and admiration of the whole American People: That in William F. Johnston we have a candidate for Governor both honest and capable, who will steer the ship of state safely through the breakers that surround her—reflect honor upon the Gubernatorial Chair, and advance the interests of this great Commonwealth.

Resolved, That with General Taylor, 'We have thought that for many years past the known wishes and opinions of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the Legislative departments of the Government, and that 'our system is in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory.'

Resolved, That we will support General Taylor, because he is pledged to wash out and purify these cankering stains on the Executive Department, and to obey and respect the will of the people on any of the great measures of domestic policy that may come up for action. And we can trust him, because we know him to be an honest man.

Resolved, That the Locofoco platform of 1844, which asserted our right to Oregon, to be "clear and unquestionable up to 54 deg 40 min," together with the Kane letter, the veto messages of "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842" have all been deceptive and were only intended to deceive the people.

Resolved, That the Whig party is and ever has been the decided opponent of every species of slavery and oppression. And we point to its opposition to the veto power as exercised by the late Presidents, by which the will of the people have been defeated, and their will nullified—its unanimous vote against the annexation of Texas—the manly defense by its champions of the sacred right of the people to petition Congress on all subjects—and its zealous support of the Jefferson proviso of 1787, called the Wilmot proviso, as furnishing proof positive of the same.

Resolved, That in Martin Van Buren of 1848 we see the same cunning magician of '40, who pledged himself to the South to veto any bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—who used his casting vote against "Free Trade" and did more for the election of "Polk and Texas" than any other man in the Union. That we have no confidence in so new a convert, whose whole life has shown him to be a truckler to Southern demagogues second only to Lewis Cass himself. And whose advocacy of Free Trade and direct taxation shows enough of the wolven fleece, although wrapped up in the flexible folds of a Buffalo platform.

Resolved, That we will support Whig candidates and Whig principles; knowing that the great interests of the Country will be safe if these are victorious. That we are opposed to *Polk's free* trade Tariff of 1846, and in favor of the Tariff of 1842 and we invite all true patriots to aid us in re-establishing the *protective policy* and the supremacy of the people.

Resolved, That in General Taylor's "Allison letter" we recognize an epitome of sound political doctrine—brief enough for every man's creed, and yet comprehensive enough for every man's code. Upon this platform, with our banner inscribed "*Principles and Whig candidates*" floating over it, we enter the contest, assured that truth and justice must prevail when intelligent freemen are the judges.

After the adoption of the above, Mr. Swartzweider and Michael D. Magehan were called out and delivered strong speeches in favor of "Old Zach"—Fillmore and Johnston. The several speakers were often interrupted by applause, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The 7th Ward Glee Club were also present and between the speeches enlivened the meeting with songs in excellent style and power.

After the speaking was concluded, it was on motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Club be tendered to the several speakers, and to the 7th Ward Glee Club for their attendance and services on this evening.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned with three cheers which made the welkin ring for Old Zach Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston.

F. PLUNKETT, Pres't.

S. STEELE, Sec'y.

[Whig papers please copy.]

STARVED HIMSELF TO DEATH.—Slaight, who murdered his wife in New York a few days ago, by shooting her, has since starved himself to death. He was eleven days without food, notwithstanding every inducement was held out to him to take it. The Herald says:

"It was astonishing to see how wonderfully he kept his reason until the last moment of his existence. The doctor was very attentive, deviating every means in his power to persuade the wretched man to partake of some food. Yesterday afternoon, about half an hour before he died, the doctor finding he was in a sinking condition, prepared a milk punch, and succeeded, by great difficulty in getting a portion of it down. While the doctor was inducing him to take more, he said, 'Doctor, I want to see my poor wife a-going, and I want to follow her. I have nothing to live for; it is no use to force anything in this old body; it is worth nothing; it is my mind that suffers, much more than my body; I feel I am dying now I shan't be long with you. Oh! the devil tempted me to commit the deed, and the devil is in me now.' And that was the last he was heard to say, as he gasped once or twice for breath, and in a few seconds his spirit had passed away. Here what an awful picture is presented to the drunkard! This unfortunate man was married near twenty years ago, and possessed an affectionate wife, with six children, and they were living together in peace and happiness until he took to intoxicating drinks, which very soon caused him to neglect his work, and from that neglect his family, and finally to abuse his wife, who, being in fear of her life, was compelled to leave him and come to New York, when he followed and entreated her to once more live with him, which she positively refused to do; he then committed the horrible deed as above related, solely through the effects of intoxication."

LOUISIANA.—The New Oleans Bee thus speaks of the prospects of Gen. Taylor in Louisiana:

The distant reader may desire to know something of the progress of the good cause in the "Sugar State." We can assure our friends that every thing looks bright and cheering. So far as the city of New Orleans is concerned, the strongest possible reasons exist for the belief that Gen. TAYLOR will obtain an overwhelming majority. In 1840 New Orleans gave Gen. HARRISON 933 majority; in 1844 she gave 414 to HENRY CLAY. We do not think that, under any possible contingency, the majority for Gen. TAYLOR will fall below that of HARRISON in 1840, and we have well-founded hopes that it will exceed it. The Locofocos concede us from three to five hundred in the city; the Whigs claim two thousand. It will be nearer the Whig than the Democratic estimate. The city is in process of thorough organization, and our friends are fully aroused. The cause of TAYLOR and FILLMORE is moving steadily onward. Every day adds fresh converts to our ranks, and if the canvass continues in the same spirit, we have no hesitation in saying that New Orleans will be the banner city of the Union.

HENRY CLAY' POSITION.—The New York Courier says:

"It is not a matter of any doubt that several friends of Mr. Clay went to the Buffalo Convention with the view and hope of putting his name before that body, and of obtaining the nomination for him.

It is equally certain, we apprehend, and will not be authoritatively contradicted, that at Buffalo was found a letter from Henry Clay himself, declining peremptorily to permit his name to be presented to that Convention, and declaring his purpose to stand by the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention.

This plain spoken letter put an end, of course, to this plan of presenting Mr. Clay's name to the Buffalo Convention."

Some of the city papers have stated that WM. LITTLE, Esq., formerly Mayor of this city, but who now resides in Poland Ohio, is a Van Buren man. A friend of Mr. Little requests us to say, in justice to that gentleman, that he is as firm a Whig as ever, and that he is a thorough going supporter of Taylor and Lillmore. Many persons are represented as faultering, who we doubt not will be found true to their Whig feelings and principles on the day of the election.

THE LIGHTNING LINE.—We are now in speaking distance, almost, of the eastern cities. The Telegraphic wires are already up between this place and Baltimore, and in a few days will be extended to Wheeling Offices have been opened at Brownsville, Uniontown, Frederick, Harper's Ferry, and Cumberland—*Brownsville Freepress.*

ANOTHER PILLAR GONE.—The New Albany [Ind] Bulletin learns that the venerable Samuel G. Wilson, Esq., of that city, one of the pillars of Democracy of the country, has recently expressed himself dissatisfied with the Cass party, and has announced his intention to support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.—*N. American.*

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

THE MARINE RAILWAY.—This work being now completed, and in successful operation, a description cannot fail to interest our readers. Two Railways have been attempted at St. Louis, both of which, (we understand,) have been abandoned. One at Paducah, has also failed. A railway has been in progress of construction for some two years past at New Albany, Indiana, but is not yet completed. The Pittsburgh Railway was commenced in June, 1847—and the work has been several times interrupted by high water, &c. The workmen have actually been employed about twelve months. We mentioned yesterday, that the first boat, (the Financier,) had been hauled up on the afternoon previous, in forty minutes. While she ascended the ways, a number of persons took supper on board, by invitation of Capt. Kuhns.

The following is a pretty full description of the Railway, &c.

The elevation or grade of the railways is one foot in six. Length of the ways 180 feet. Cast iron rails. Ways 15 feet apart. There are seven cars, each with 12 cast iron wheels. To each car is attached a chain, made of inch and a half best wro't Juniata iron. Each chain is 165 feet in length, with 36 feet of tongue. A cast iron brace in each link of the chain. The tongue is of two inch rod, and is attached, at one end, to the chain, by a swivel, and at the other, to the cars, by eyebolts. These chains pass over a drum, or crab, round which they are wound up or let down. This crab is grooved, or hollowed, so as to fit the links of the chain, which drop into the grooves, as the crab revolves, hold till another link is seized, and then drop over the pit into which the chain falls—one of these pits being prepared for each chain.

The chain, it is to be understood, does not wind round the drum or crab, but merely passes over it—and the links are successively caught by the grooves in the crab. This crab or chain drum, is attached to a hollow shaft, which is driven by a master wheel, six feet in diameter, which is propelled by an eighteen inch pinion, on a counter shaft. The counter shaft is driven by a six feet seven inch wheel. The counter wheels, seven in all, are propelled by the long shaft, with thirteen inch pinions. This long or driving shaft is 232 feet in length and six inches in diameter. It extends from the engine the entire width of the ways, and at each pit (30 feet apart) the thirteen inch pinions which drive the counter wheels are attached. The counter shaft and hollow shaft revolve in strong cast iron "houzen," secured firmly to the walls of the pits by bed plates and bolts, well braced from the ways below, and secured to the solid rock above, by strong heavy chains. On the end of the shaft next to the engine is a seven feet wheel, driven by a sixteen inch pinion on the break shaft, which is coupled with the engine. The break wheel is two feet in diameter, eight inches face, clamped by heavy timber, with screws, and has sufficient power to stop the engine under a full head of steam. The design of the break is to regulate the descent of a boat, and to secure her at any point required. The engine is of ten inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke—45 revolutions per minute. The chain drums make but one revolution for 125 of the engine, and the cars ascend the ways at about the rate of two feet per minute, with the engine at full stroke.—In drawing up the Financier, only about one eighth of the power of the engine was required.—The gearing is calculated to draw a weight of fourteen hundred tons, and the power of the engine is also ample. The boat ascends broadside, and with scarcely a perceptible jar.

The plans and drafts of this beautiful and substantial work, were furnished by Mr. Wm. Reed, a native of this county, and a practical engine r. He also superintended the construction of the machinery and building of the cars. Mr. H. McCarty superintended the laying down of the ways, masonry, grading and excavation. The engine, gearing, rails, and other principal iron work, were made by Messrs. Robinson & Mims; the chains by Mr Joseph Long; the eye-bolts, swivels, and tongues, by Mr. James Patterson.

The Company to whose enterprise our city is indebted for this great work, have a capital invested of $30,000—300 shares of stock of $100 each.

On Wednesday evening, a special meeting of the Board of Trade was held, for the purpose of receiving a Committee from Steuben ville, respecting a Western Railroad—the people of that growing city wishing us to go West through that place. After hearing a history of their proceedings, and a statement of their entire wishes, a Committee, consisting of Neville B. Craig, Jesse Carothers, Thomas Bakewell, Joseph Pennock, Robert Dalzell, and John McFaden was appointed to confer with the Steubenville Committee, and the meeting adjourned to 7½ o'clock last evening.

Board met—Thursday evening—Mr. Bakewell in the Chair. Mr. Craig, from the Committee appointed to confer with the gentlemen from Steubenville, made a report recommending the appointment of a Committee to collect the necessary funds for making a survey of the proposed route.

On motion, the President appointed the following Committee, who are empowered to add to their numbers—N. B. Craig, F. Lorenz, James May, Joseph Pennock, Alex. McKee, of this city; Thos. Orr, Wm. Brown, Jas. Gardner, and Jesse Edgington, of Holliday's Cove, Va.; Mr. Moore of Florence, Pa. Dr. Andrews, in behalf of the Committee from Steubenville, read a brief memorial setting forth the advantages of the proposed railroad. The memorial, with the report of the Committee were ordered to be published.

Mr. Wm. Larimer, jr., congratulated the Board, as President of the Connellsville Rail Road Co., on the resignation of Mr. McLane. His remarks were loudly applauded.

Mr. Robinson announced that a report in relation to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad would be made at the next meeting of the Board, on Thursday evening next.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.—An old horse drover named Pratt—one of several persons concerned in robbing the President of the Chester County Bank, in one of the most public streets of Philadelphia, in broad day light, on the 23d of December last, of a very large sum of money—was arrested about one o'clock on Wednesday last, in the borough of Mercer, by officer Murphy, of the Recorder's police, Philadelphia, and officer Hague, of our Independent police. He is now in jail here, and will leave for Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock to-day, Messrs. Hague and Murphy accompanying him.

The officers had a long chase after Mr. Pratt, having first got on his track on Sunday last. He had in some way got a hint of their being in pursuit, and having no wish to be found "at home" when they called, departed for Ohio. They heard of him, and he made a retrograde movement, but without throwing them off the track, and was at last apprehended in Mercer, as above stated.

MYSTERIOUS CASE AND PROBABLE DEATH.—In the Borough of West Elizabeth, on Monday the 18th., a German by the name of Christian Schroder, called at the tavern of Capt. Brant, when some altercation took place, between the landlord and Schroder. Schroder left and went to a blacksmiths near by, where Brant followed him and had another controversy, when Brant struck S. on the head with a hammer or piece of iron, inflicting a wound to the bone. Schroder became quite deranged, and was seen about dusk vomiting; he exhibited a warrant he had got for the arrest of Brant, with many signs of derangement. Complaint was then made to the Justice of the peace of the place, of Schroder's situation, who issued an order to the overseer of the poor to take charge of S. The call was answered in about an hour, and search made for S. and continued until 12 o'clock at night, and was renewed the next day, but no traces have been found of him. The citizens intend to search the river to day.

Schroder is supposed to be about 35 years of age tall and of light complexion. He told here, that he had once been a Merchant, but failed, and that he owned a farm in Mercer County Pa., and has relations living there. Should any of his friends hear of his leaving, they will confer a favor on the citizens, by writing to the Post Master at West Elizabeth Pa.

West Elizabeth Sept. 20.

The above was sent to us by a very respectable citizen of West Elizabeth.

The Coal Diggers, as we learn from the Post, have gone to work at the rate of wages demanded by them 11 cents per bushel.

SUPREME COURT—September 20, 1848.

Beale vs Buchanan—Error to District Court.—F. Fa. set aside. Opinion by Mr. Justice Rogers.

Dennision et al. vs. Leech et al. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Rogers.

Peppard et al vs Deal. Error to District Court. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Coulter.

Forsythe & Co. vs Moorhead et al. Error to Court of Common Pleas. Judgment of Non Pros.

Forsythe & Co vs Walker & Co. Error to the District Court. Argued by Mr. Loomis and Mr. Stanton for Pl'ff in Error. T. Williams and H. W. Williams for Def't in Error

Biggert et al vs Dunsmore—Error to the District Court. Argued by Burke and Woods for Pl'ffs in Error. Mr. Shaler for Def'ts in Error.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1848.

In the matter of Wm. Ferguson's Estate. Appeal from the Orphans' Court. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Coleman vs Carpenter. Error to the District Court. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Lee vs Lee. Error to the District Court. Argued by Shaler for Pl'ff in Error, and by M'Candless and Burke for Def'ts in Error.

From the Mobile Herald and Tribune

The Scotchman's Description of General Taylor.

Thank God, I've ken'd the good old man
Wi' locks o' sna and eyes o' fire.
We fought beneath his eagle glance
And sturdy heart that does na tire
I've ken'd him in the fond survey.
When death was lying low the clan,
And blood-stain'd grew the chapparal
And red old Rio's water's ran.

I've read o' Wallace and o' Bruce,
O, daring deeds by Campbells done,
But ne'er saw one approach so near,
Perfection's picture as this man
He's na so tall as lords of old,
But brave and bold to look upon
And if ye saw him in the fight,
Deil take me, but ye'd bimsh to run

He's aye so muckle, cool and brave,
Ye'd think the field a ladies' route—
The more the danger pressing grows,
The easier he rides to the out,
I marked him well at Monterey,
When he rode in beneath the wall—
How coolly he held death at bay—
How calmly he gave the recall.

Ye Southern folks may well be proud,
And tell his deeds in song and story,—
The laurel wreath that decks his brow,
Encircles the whole land wi' glory
For, were the world a mighty scroll,
And every tree and branch a pen,
The sea all ink, ye'd fail to write
The glory of earth's greatest man.

Mobile, May 24, 1848. Mc.

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always "use the proper means." Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

Not one bottle in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 74 4th street near Wood. jan17

CHARLESVILLE, Logan co., Va., July 21, 1848.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in certifying the good effects of your valuable Vermifuge. My children being sick and thinking it might be worms, I tried several kinds of Vermifuge, without any effect. I concluded to try your Vermifuge, which I did with satisfactory effect, so much so that my little daughter, near three years old, passed seventeen large worms, and dred worms at one time. I then recommended it to my neighbors, who have tried it with success, so much so that we sold out in two weeks the supply which was had in for six months, and nearly every day some person is coming to the store for Sellers' Vermifuge.

Respectfully yours, R. S. CHAPMAN.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st, and sold by druggists generally, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. aug10

☞ A FINE SET OF TEETH FOR 25 CENTS.—Yellow and unhealthy Teeth, after being once or twice cleansed with Jones' Amber Tooth Paste, have the look and color of ivory. And the same time it is so innocent and fine, that its daily use is advantageous even to those teeth that are in a good condition, giving them a beautiful polish and preventing decay. Those decayed it prevents from becoming worse—it also fastens those that are becoming loose, and will render the fouled teeth delicately white, and make the breath delicously sweet. Price 25 cts a box.

For sale by W.M. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, sign of the Big Boot sep16

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several cases within our knowledge, we feel a desire to use a medicine of this kind, we have, by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers of the Gospel and other speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will