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PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1848.

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

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.—Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be 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 PARKINSON, 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. Hiiner,	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 Schoneker,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irwin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H Hill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance.

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

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
RECORDER.
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.
REGISTER.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL 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—publishments for a series of County Meetings are as follows:

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG MEETINGS.

At Fawnham, East Deer Township, on Friday, September 22nd, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
At Spang's Works, Sharpsburgh, on Saturday, September 23d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
At Sharpsburgh, on Monday, September 25th, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Address by Township, on Saturday, September 26th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Addresses may be expected from the Hon. Wm. Jones, Moses Hampton, Cor. Darragh, Geo. D. Wilson, Col. 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.

RELIEF NOTES.

A more reckless attempt to deceive the people, and gain political capital, on 'false pretences,' was probably never made, than that now attempted by the Locofocos, for the purpose of injuring Governor Johnston, in relation to the Act authorizing the issue of 'State Scrip,' or 'Relief Notes.' No one who recollects the circumstances under which the issue was made, and the extreme anxiety of the public mind for some relief from the distressing circumstances in which both State and People were placed, but will despise the man who will attempt to prejudice the public mind, for partizan purposes against those who then acted for the best, under the distressing circumstances, and who received the thanks of a grateful people. The following plain statement of the facts under which the bill was passed, will satisfy any but those who stop at nothing to promote the success of party:

Prior to the passage of the Relief Law of 1841, the Tariff act of 1833, commonly called the compromise law, passed by Congress to allay the excitement of the South, had done its work. The manufacturers of the country, unable to stand up against the influx of British goods, had stopped their works. The British manufacturers had the market to themselves, and while their goods flooded the country, the gold and silver necessary to the business wants of the community, were exported to Europe. The Banks of this Commonwealth feeling the general pressure, found themselves under the necessity of stopping their discounts, or suspending specie payments. Knowing the ruin that must fall on thousands, were they to call in their notes, they chose the latter alternative, and suspended. We were without a circulating medium. Who does not remember the state of things existing prior to May, 1841? Who forgets the irrepressible paper with which the country was flooded? Commissioners' notes—Borough notes—Individual skin platers, were the miserable substitutes for a currency. By a resolution of the Legislature, approved April 3rd, 1841, the Banks of the State were required to resume specie payments on or before the 15th day of January, 1841, or their charters were to be forfeited. This was requiring of them an impossibility; and by the same act it was provided that if the said Banks should loan to the Commonwealth the sum of three millions of dollars at an interest of five per cent, the said Banks shall be authorized to issue their own notes, and make and declare new loans and dividends, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, in the same manner as if the said Banks, during said period, continued to pay their notes, &c., in gold and silver. The 15th January, 1841, came and the banks had failed to resume specie payments or to loan to the Commonwealth the sum required. What was to be done? The State was bankrupt, and could not borrow a dollar; the public creditors were knocking at the door of the Treasury, and demanding the payment of their acknowledged dues; the interest due to widows and orphans was unpaid, and these helpless people implored the State in vain to save them from destitution. The Banks were without the means to take the loan even on the terms offered, and the people were suffering all the evils of the worst kind of depreciated currency. It was to remedy these evils that the Relief Bill of May, 1841, was passed.'

But why, if this act was so very wrong, has not the Locofoco party corrected it, during the years past, when they have had all the power in their hands? And why have they never denounced the same conduct in their own men, which they are so ready to blame Governor Johnston for? Hendrick B. Wright, who was President of the Convention which nominated Polk, and who is now the regular Locofoco candidate for Congress in the 11th District, was one of the supporters of the measure and yet not a whisper is heard against him on that account. Such is Locofoco justice!

SLANDERING THE PATRIOT.

The Huntingdon Journal of Sept. 12th, says—"On Friday evening last, a Locofoco orator declared to a meeting of Cass men at Cout's tavern, in this borough, that the name of Gen. TAYLOR would "GO DOWN DISHONORED AND DISGRACED!!" The association of the term "disgrace" with a name so glorious and so dear to every true lover of his country, is only equalled by the infamous assertion of a Cass paper in Rahway, New Jersey, that "Gen. Taylor is a KNAVE and a COWARD!" But in the language of a contemporary, "let those base enough to do so, vent their impotent rage upon him in idle calumny and vituperation. They will fall upon the stout old oak which has stood for nearly half a century, defying the thunder and tempest of battle, and growing stronger from its war with the elements." Let them, if they choose, hiss on and dart their fangs into the revered reputation of the brave Old Hero, who never "lost a battle, and who never did a wrong." For, "like the bold apostle at Malta, he will shake from his hand the venomous but impotent serpents who have sought to sting him to the death, and leave them to be consumed in the blazing furnace of popular indignation."

The Chronicle seems troubled with the documents we gave with regard to Mr. Van Buren's former truckling to the slave power, and remarks that this has nothing to do with his present position: that it is "no matter if, while President, he secretly dealt in the slave trade—no matter if he was the vilest panderer to the slave interests that ever disgraced our national councils, those charges, if true, have nothing to do whatever with his present position."

We beg leave to differ in opinion with the Chronicle in this respect. We think it does make a difference. Although we are willing to forgive Mr. Van Buren for his former acts, on his profession of sincere repentance, yet we would rather trust some body else to carry on our wishes, until repentance brings forth some further fruits. We think it wrong to place him in the way of temptation where he has so lately fallen, and we think it just as impertinent to scourge those who have never sinned, as those who repent of their wickedness. It is enough that great leaders against freedom, such as Mr. Van Buren, are forgiven, without being in a hurry to place them in the ranks of the repentant.

"The Democratic party and its presses defended Gen. Taylor, when those who are now supporting him for the Presidency, on the ground of "availability," prayed that he and his compatriots in arms in Mexico, might be "received with bloody hands and hospitable graves."

We find the above in the Post of yesterday, in the midst of an article, in which it says, that he who accuses the Democracy of abusing General Taylor is a 'malignant liar, and he knows it.' Truly, the manners and morals of our cotemporary are on a par. We challenge the proof that any present supporter of General Taylor was ever guilty of the atrocious wish which the Post imputes. If Corwin is alluded to, which we suppose is the case, it is a gross, a most unprincipled and dishonorable perversion of his speech, which was, that '*if he were a Mexican*, he would welcome the invaders with bloody hands, &c.' We quote from memory, but this was the substance of what he said, and any one, not totally obtuse, as we sometimes, in charity, suppose the Post man is, must see that it is a totally different sentiment to what the Post attributes. The last man in the world to prate about 'malignant lies,' we are of opinion, should be the editor of the Post.

A number of gentlemen visited the Marine Railway, yesterday, to witness the ascent of the Columbia. Everything worked charmingly, and the boat seemed to require not a tenth of the power of the machinery to draw her up the ways. No doubt could remain on any spectator's mind, of the perfect facility of the plan. We understood from Capt. Stone that his fine Cincinnati boat, the Monongahela, will next go upon the ways—probably to-day or on Monday.

The National Intelligencer contains letters from the Hon. John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, and Hon. Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, written with a view to contradict a report, industriously circulated by their political opponents in the South, that they intend to support Gen. Cass in the pending Presidential Canvass. They declare their firm adherence to the Philadelphia nominations of Taylor and Fillmore.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19th 1848.

The letter of Mr. Clay, declining peremptorily the use of his name for the Presidency, continues to be the common topic of conversation, and the theme of approbation. Read in connection with the last and most satisfactory letter of Gen. Taylor, no Whig can fail to see his plain duty, which is to vote and work for the election of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. What Whig can hesitate to follow the example of Henry Clay who has declared his intention of voting for General Taylor. This resolution of the great Statesman will be news to the readers of the Gazette, but it is as true as it will be welcome, to them. If the man who has been so well styled the embodiment of the great Whig principles thus throws aside the hopes and honorable aspirations of years, and does battle as a soldier in the ranks of an army, he has so long and ably commanded, what private of that great host will be found hesitating as to his true course. The speech of Mr. Webster, backed by the vote of Mr. Clay, unites the forces of the Taylor party, giving it a strength and moral power that makes it invincible.

Great complaint continues to be made in various circles of the scarcity of money, and high rates of interest are paid. Common paper sells at one to one and a quarter per cent, and ordinary much higher. The accumulation of coin in the Subtreasury, makes banks rather tight, and their loans are as large as they wish. We shall not be trouble d with this excess of deposits long, for one of the Mexican Indemnity instalments falls due on the 1st of October, which will transfer from the public clerk to the hands of the merchants one million and a half of dollars. The accounts at Washington are pressing hard for settlement, and drafts of $400,000 are known to be on the way for the cash this week.

Orders have been received from the Secretary of the Navy, by the commandant of the navy yard at this station, to sell off the small craft bought during the Mexican war for transports, gun boats, and such other small steamers. There is enough of them to form a small Navy, and as the auctioneers would say, offer a new opportunity for a new republic to furnish themselves cheaply. "Jerome," the New York fireman, has won for himself many lives from the burning element, and now the Monarch, has won for his sailor, who saved so many lives from the burning wreck of the "Ocean in history which men in The Corporation have named a fountain in the city in a gold mounted with his class seldom attain. started. [illegible] the freedom of the city and a subscription has been made, and [illegible] added to invest all the funds subscribed in a handsome [illegible] for his wife and child. A [illegible] fund will be raised, and the brave seaman be made secure of the comforts of life, if not of more [illegible] its luxuries.

There has been a large business done within a few days, in Flour and Grain for export. Full twelve thousand barrels of Flour have been taken at $5 87½@6 00. It is now stated that the orders sent to this country for grain before Sept. steadily asked fifteen cents under our market, and that a greater part of them have been withdrawn. Round Yellow Shipping Corn now sells at 68 cts., which, during the panic, sold at 52 cents, and we are left with it in our store houses. Had our farmers met the market, English orders for one million of bushels could have been filled. They have stood in their own light, and the general expectation now is that Flour must recede to $5 50 before an extended business can be done for England.

Wall street, 3 P. M. The Money Market closes dull. Loans on call seven per cent, and more borrowers than lenders. Paper that the banks decline cannot be sold better in the street than one to one and a half per cent. There is some movement in specie for Europe, and a leading house has bought up all the Mexican dollars and five franc pieces in the street that could be got. For dollars, 1 per cent premium is paid, and the selling rate is 101. Five francs 94@94½. The private packet of to-morrow, and the Washington will take out one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Exchanges are a little higher, and on London may be placed at 109@109½ for first class names, and on Paris, nominal remittances being ordered in coin.

Markets are unchanged, except Ashes, which are worth $6 00 for both sorts. At the Rio Coffee sale, prices were 10@½c higher. c.

THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

There never was a finer opportunity for the Whig party of Pennsylvania to cover itself all over with glory, than in the coming October election, by electing WM. F. JOHNSTON. This is a cause in which we can all engage—in which every man who has a spark of Whig feeling in his composition can unite. It is a cause in which we have every thing to encourage, and nothing to dishearten—in which victory will secure great results, and ensure heartfelt satisfaction. All we ask is an effort commensurate with the importance of the struggle.

The *New York Tribune*, in an article on the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in which the success of Cass in either State is strongly deprecated, has the following remarks, which we heartily commend to the attention of our readers:

These State Elections have still farther importance. In the Whig candidates for Governor—William F. Johnston in Pennsylvania and Seabury Ford in Ohio—we recognize men of high character, large experience and decided capacity. Mr. Johnston has few superiors in Pennsylvania—none in the qualifications requisite to the proper discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate. Educated in the ranks of the nominal Democracy, and located where every temptation wooed him to remain with them, he left them eight years since because he believed that they had been led to adopt doctrines, especially with regard to Protection, which were fatally at war with the prosperity of the country, and especially of Pennsylvania.—Though never a bigoted or better partizan, he has since been an earnest and effective champion of the Whig Cause, and as such elected successively to the Assembly and Senate. The latter body [Whig] being required to choose a President with express regard to the probability of Gov. Shunk's decease, elected Mr. Johnston, who by the resignation of Gov. Shunk is now Acting Governor—His opponent, Morris Longstreth, is also a respectable and fair man, though a very bitter adversary of the Whigs and a supporter through thick and thin of those who have cajoled and deceived Pennsylvania by the magic of party tactics into an attitude of practical hostility on the Tariff question to her vital interests and her impartially formed and long cherished convictions. That Gov. Johnston is at once the more capable and more deserving of the candidates we cannot doubt: that his election to the post which he would have filled of right through 1849 but for the paltry juggle of persuading Gov. Shunk to resign on his death bed will be highly beneficial to the State, no Whig can doubt. The Whigs of Pennsylvania will be shamefully unfaithful to their State and their party throughout the land if they do not strain every nerve to secure Gov. Johnston's election.

As to Ohio, we hope no Whig doubts the practicability and importance of electing Gen. Ford to the Chief Magistracy, with Whig Members of Congress and Legislature. Aside from the general result, they have depending a local issue of the most imminent and deadly peril. The Dorrites of Ohio, after having had a U. S. Senator through the last five sessions chosen by means of an unfair Apportionment in the face of a 6,000 Whig majority, have undertaken to revolutionize the State on a pretence that the Whig Apportionment law of last Winter was illegally passed. Should Weller and Cox carry the State and Cass be elected President, Ohio is to be made the theater of Jacobinic anarchy and disorganization this Winter. Such is the swaggering proclamation of the Cass party; and it ought to unite and arouse every Whig to the most unsparing exertions in the State Election. Let Ohio take care of her own peace and security, at the same time that she renders an emphatic verdict against the Michigan apostate from Free Soil. After that the Presidency will be in order.

Whig Freemen of Pennsylvania and Ohio! You can triumph if you will! Should you fail through supineness or irrelevant differences, you will not merely disgrace and damage yourselves, but darken the sky of the Nation. Be ready!

A Poser.—A calm and self possessed young lady in a village 'down east,' received a long call the other day from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came out with the question, which had brought her thither—'I've been asked a good many times if you was engaged to Dr. Comstock. Now, if folks inquired of you whether you be or not, what shall I tell 'em?' Fixing her calm blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, 'tell them that you think you don't know, and that you are sure it is none of your business.'—*Knickerbocker.*

Tremendous Fire.—Nashville was visited on the evening with a regular conflagration, which for some time threatened the destruction of half the city. It originated on the roof of the 1st Presbyterian Church (Dr. Edgar's) on the corner of Church and Summer Streets, where some repairs were going forward on the tin covering, and spread so rapidly, that after it was discovered, the entire edifice was in flames. The fire soon communicated to the residence of Mr. Sandy Carter, which was quickly destroyed, thence to that of Mr. Henry Yeatman, which shared the same fate—stopping with the destruction of a large portion of the house adjoining belonging to Andrew Ewing, Esq. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at $30 to 40,000, of which, so far as we can learn, was insured about $15,000.—*Nashville Banner Sept 19*

An Important Decision.—We learn that on Monday last, on a case of appeal by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, from the decision of a magistrate, who had awarded damages for a cow killed on the road, by the Howard District Court, the question was brought up of the constitutionality of a late law passed by the State making the agent or employed of a railroad company incapable of giving testimony in a case to which the Company is an interested party. After a full discussion of the subject, Judge Dorsey gave his opinion that the law was alike unconstitutional and opposed to principles of justice and equity. This decision will be recognized as one important to railroad companies within the State, and likely to have great influence on the interests in suits instituted against them hereafter.—*Baltimore, American.*

Vermont.—The Vermont Watchman has complete returns of members elected to the Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate will stand 21 Whigs, 8 Democrats, 1 Van Buren—Whig majority 11 [illegible] same as last year. The House will stand Whigs 146, Democrats 47, Van Barenites 57—Whig majority over all, 12; last year 8. This shows a Whig gain of 4 members in the House, and the same on joint ballot.

THE TEN HOUR LAW.

Gov. Johnston's course in the Senate exhibited.

Gov. Johnston has been charged with hostility to this law. It is only necessary to produce and to fairly publish the portions of the Legislative Record bearing on this subject, to show the falsity of the charges. The Locofocos can only make out a case by publishing garbled extracts, and they dare not publish the whole debate and the votes. It is not long, and if Wm. F. Johnston has been the insidious foe of Labor, why not spread it before the people?

The subjoined extracts are taken from the Legislative Record of Monday, Feb. 21st—a daily paper published by authority of the Legislature under a superintendence of a joint committee of both Houses.

"Mr. Small called up the bill to prohibit the employment of children in factories, under 12 years of age, and to limit the hours of labor to ten hours per day."

Mr. Johnston, of Armstrong, did not see if it was a good rule, why it should not be applied to all interests. *But as he did not wish to embarrass the passage of the bill*, he so modified his amendment as to make it apply only to those who labor in factories.

Mr. Small said he was willing to include the ten hour system; and *go for an gradual introduction into every department of business.*"

He agreed with Mr. Johnston in the *principle* but wanted to make the law operate gradually; first to the laborers in *factories* only, though afterwards he was willing to go with Mr. J. and apply it to the equally hard-working men employed on *farms*, and the thousands of *mechanics* through the whole State.

The vote on Mr. Johnston's amendment stands thus:

Yea.—Messrs. Johnston, of Armstrong, Levis, Mason, Overfield, Richards, Sankey, Small, Streeter.—8.

Nays—Messrs. Benner, Best, Crabb, Crescraft, Darsie, Forsythe, Jordan, Sadler, Smith, Smyser, and Williamson, Speaker.—11.

For this amendment of Mr. Johnston, which the Pennsylvanian asserts was an attack on the cause of the operatives, no less than FOUR Locofocos voted—to wit: Mason, Overfield, Small and Streeter!

On Wednesday, Feb. 23, (see Legislative Record) the Factory Bill was resumed.

"Mr. Johnston, of Armstrong, said he was in favor of the principle of the bill, and had moved an amendment when on second reading, to make it general, which had been voted down by the originators of this bill. He did not think it right to make one law for one set of persons, and another for another. *He had desired to make the legal days work ten hours, for all.* But this was denied. He now moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of so amending the bill as to allow parents and guardians of children over 14 years, to contract for them to work more than ten hours, if they chose. This would place them on a par with the adults, and allow them to labor 12 hours, or the usual time labor was performed in such factories, if they thought proper.

Mr. Johnson was opposed to adults working more than ten hours, but if the Legislature decided that they might work more by contract; there was just as good reason for allowing parents and guardians to enter into contracts for minors over 14, who are generally as able to work 12 hours as any persons.

Some of the Locos, Black, and Overfield voted for Mr. Johnston's amendment, and Mr. Middleswarth voted against it.

By examining the Journal of the Senate, it will be seen that Mr. Johnston voted for a motion made by Smyser and Darsie, to prevent children under 12 from being employed in Factories. See Journal, Page 316.

He voted for a motion made by Crabb, and Small to make ten hours a legal day's work, and twelve hours a legal week's work. See Journal, page 316.

On this factory bill question, he seems to have been quite radical, for he advocated doctrine that was endorsed by that through-going loco, Small.

On the first passage of the Factory Bill the vote stood thus.

Yeas—Messrs. Benner, Best, Black, Boas, Brawley, Crabb, Crescraft, Forsythe, JOHNSTON of Armstrong, Kent, Levis, Mason, Matthias, Richards, Sanderson, Small, Smith, Sterret, Streeter.—19.

Nays—Messrs. Darsie, Gillis, Jordan, Middleswarth, Overfield, Sadler, Sankey, Smyser, and Williamson, Speaker.—9.

Gov. JOHNSTON VOTED FOR THE FACTORY BILL along with 8 Whigs and 10 locos, and for more facts we refer to the Journal of the Senate and the Legislative Record.

California and the Gold Region.—The Washington Union of the 19th contains the following account of a late arrival from California:

"We noticed in our last the arrival of Mr. Edward Fitzgerald Beale, (the grandson of Commodore Truxton,) passed midshipman, who arrived on Saturday evening, in the steamer Augusta. He is just from Commodore Jones's squadron; and he has performed the most rapid journey that has ever been known from the Pacific to Washington. He left Commodore Jones at La Paz on the 1st of August, came by Mazatlan, and arrived at the Port of San Blas on the 10th, and pushed on by horses and mules across the country to the city of Mexico, where he arrived on the 17th. He was detained by Mr. Clifford three days for despatches, and in 48 hours passed from Mexico to Vera Cruz, about 275 miles, sleeping not more than ten minutes at a time. From Vera Cruz he took the Mobile, and arrived here on Saturday evening. The Beale crossed from the Pacific at San Blas to the Gulf at Vera Cruz in the unexampled journey of ten days on the road, and was detained at Mexico three days. He brings despatches to the Secretary of the State and Navy.

He found the country full of insurrection, robberies, and murder. He passed several murdered bodies on the road. It was said at Mexico that there were only about $200,000 of the $3,000,000 left on hand; and when it is all exhausted, fears are entertained of an insurrectionary spirit and of serious disturbances.

But the most extraordinary intelligence which Mr. Beale brings is about the real El Dorado, the gold region in California. His accounts of the extraordinary richness of the gold surface, and the excitement it produces among all classes of people, inhabitants of the country and of the towns, among seamen and soldiers, are confirmed by letters from Commodore Jones and from Mr. Larkin, the United States naval agent at Monterey, California. Mr. Beale states that the whalers had suspended their operations—the captains permitting their seamen to go to the gold region, upon condition that every ounce of gold the seamen obtained should be given to the captain for $10, including six or seven dollars by the bargain. The towns were being evacuated—mechanics, &c., going to the attractive spot. The two newspapers had been suspended—the compositors going off to gather gold for themselves."

The Union also publishes a letter from the United States Navy Agent, from which we take the following interesting extract:

U. S. Navy Agency,
Monterey, California, July 1, 1848.

Sir: Since my last letter to you, written in San Francisco, I have visited the "Placer," or gold region of California, and found it all it had been represented to me. My anticipations were fully realized. The part I visited was the south fork of the river American, which joins the Sacramento at Sutter's fort, or two miles from it. This river has its north and south forks, branching more than twenty miles from fort Sutter. On these two forks there are over 1,000 people digging and washing for gold. On Bear creek and Hulo creek, branches of Feather river, many are now beginning to work. It is supposed that the banks and bottoms of all these small streams contain vast quantities of gold, and that the valleys between them are rich with the same metal. The persons now working at many places: some are eighty miles from others. The place I visited was about a league in extent; on this were about fifty tents: many have not even this covering. * * *

Many who have seen the "Placer" think it will last thirty or forty years. I should think that it would afford work two or three years to many thousands of people, and may for very many years, as I cannot calculate the extent of country having gold. The working of quicksilver mines, like everything else, is stopped: three fourths of the houses in the town of San Francisco are shut up. Houses in Monterey are being closed this week; the volunteer companies of Sonoma and San Francisco have lost several men by desertion. Under the present excitement, a ship of war or any other vessel lying at anchor in San Francisco would lose many men. In that town there is hardly a mechanic remaining. I expect the same in Monterey in two weeks. Both newspapers have stopped. All or nearly all the hotels are shut up. One of my clerks who received $500 and board, now receives in his store near New Helvetia (Suter's Fort) $100 per month; my others are fast closing their books to leave me. In fact, I find myself, or shall this month, without a clerk, carpenter, or servant, and all my houses, formerly rented, given up to me. In two weeks Monterey will be nearly without inhabitants.

I am with much respect,
THOMAS O. LARKIN.
Com. Thom. Ap Jones.

Another Taylor Vote.

Maiden Vote of a Grandfather.—Geo. Washington Park Custis, the venerable stepson of General Washington, delivered an address near Mount Vernon, recently, during which he took occasion to state that, although possessing the necessary freehold qualification in Virginia to entitle him to vote in several counties, from the fact of his residence having always, heretofore, been in the District of Columbia, he had no privilege of giving a vote. The late retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia, however, has changed the circumstances; "and now," said he, "that inestimable privilege, the right of suffrage, has come within my reach, and I am about to avail myself of it you will see an *old grandfather cast his maiden vote*" He added his intention of voting for Gen. Taylor. Mr. Custis must be about 80 years of age.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Democrat.—This Locofoco organ having been "suspended," it may not be amiss to give a little piece of its secret history, with which we have become acquainted. All who have read the paper, will remember that almost every number contained a denunciation of all Capitalists, as "Labor Plunderers," and spoke of those living on the fruits of their former industry and economy, as "public paupers," but while those outward manifestations of indignation against the oppressions of Capital were so constantly given to the *Capitalist* of the establishment, himself a coed'tor, was availing himself of all the power and influence which his *capital* afforded him, in order to control and coerce the opinions of the working and responsable editor, whose name appeared at the head of the columns. Capitalists,—the irresponsible creditor with the long purse—finally became so furiously ultra in his denunciations of all other capitalists, save his immaculate self,—that the "poor devil" of a working editor who represented Labor without Capital, rebelled, and the paper fell into a trance. Capital then established a new organ of its own, which he styles the "Bank Veto," and in which he continues to fulminate anathemas against Capital, and we understand that Labor intends issuing a "True Democrat," as the exponent of his views. It will appear in a few days, and we shall then, no doubt, have a pretty fight, with some interesting developements.

Messrs. Hague and Murphy left at one o'clock yesterday, for Philadelphia, with the celebrated Ben Pratt, the robber of the Chester County Bank President. He is a large, athletic man, and it will require no little vigilance to take him safely to Philadelphia, as they did not even handcuff him, as we understand.

David Anderson was committed to jail yesterday, in default of bail, for his late attempt to obtain hats from Mr. S. C. Erwin, on false pretences. He had given bail for his appearance to answer the charge before Mayor Adams, but having forfeited the bail by non-appearance, Mr. Erwin insisted on his commitment, in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

The Autumnal Equinox was duly heralded by storms, and has been no less decidedly marked by an everlasting drizzle for the last three days. Everything looks gloomy, and chilly, and comfortless.

Supreme Court, Sept. 22, 1848.

Elmes vs Elmes—Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Coulter.

Torrence et al vs Commonwealth—Error to the Court of Quarter Sessions. Argued by Mr. McCurdy for Pl'ff in Error, Mr. T Hamilton for Def't in Error.

Biddle vs Martin—Error to the District Court.—Argued by Mr. Shaler and Mr. Metcalf for Pl'ff in Error.

Simpson vs Stackhouse—Error to the District Court. Argued by Mr. Stanton for Pl'ff in Error. Mr. Metcalf for Def't in Error.

Evans vs Evans—Error to the District Court—Argued by C O Loomis for Pl'ff in Error, Dunlop and Williams for Def'n in Error.

☞ A young man of the name of JOHN A. KENNEDY, left the residence of his uncle, Mr. Jacob Snyder, at Conemaugh, Cambria county, on Friday last, and on the night of Sunday, 17th inst., left his home with the intention, as is supposed, of going to Pittsburgh. This young man is about 20 years of age, but being simple, it is feared that he may come to ward. He had on when he left, a brown fustian roundabout, blue drilling pantaloons, and a chip hat, with no shoes or his feet. He left in the night, without the knowledge of his uncle.

Any person acquainted with his whereabouts, would confer a great favor by writing to the undersigned, at Conemaugh Salt Works, near Saltsburgh, Indiana county, who will pay all expenses attending the same. Country papers would confer a great favor by giving the above one or two insertions, free of charge, as I have lost much time and been at considerable expense, without being able to find the unfortunate young man.

GEORGE SNYDER.

☞ Use the Proper Means.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. There are many cases in which Jayne's Expectorant will not be cured, for it is the proper and the only efficient means to cure you by giving to the spasm which contracts the air passages, 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 Pain under your Shoulder Blade, Pleurisy, or in fact any and every other pain, Jayne's Expectorant is sure; the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th st. aug28

Chapmansville, Lo ra n co, Va., July 22, 1848.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in certifying the good effects of your vegetable Bitters. My children being sick and thinking it might be worms, I tried several kinds of Vermifuge, without any effect, satisfactory effect, so much so that my little daughter, about three years old, passed something near one hundred 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 sent us coming in the same way, and every day some persons call for it. Respectfully yours, R S CHAPMAN.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 38 Wood st, and sold by druggists generally, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. aug10

☞ A Fine Set of Teeth for 25 Cents.—Yellow and unsightly Teeth, after being once washed with Jones' Amber Tooth Paste, have the look and color of ivory and at the same time is so innocent and free, that its daily use is as pleasant as washing the 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 such teeth decayed or loose, and will render the foulest breath sweet. Price 25 c 37½ cts. Wholesale and Retail 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 times within a few years past, been witness to the use of the medicine of this kind, we have by experience proved its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Whenever other pulmonary sufferers offered us with bronchial affections we find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and we find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—[Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my25

☞ Tests out in favor of Dr. M'Lean's Liver Pills—It would be easy to fill a volume with certificates of the excellence of this medicine. Wherever it has had a trial it has made itself popular. We have in our possession hundreds of orders like the following:

Mayslanding, N. J., Dec. 10, 1847.

Messrs. Kidd & Co.—Your travelling agent has sold me a short time since, a quantity of M'Lean's Liver Pills. I find them to be what they are represented to be, the highest satisfaction. Indeed it is considered the best medicine of the kind ever offered for sale. Please send me another supply as soon as possible.

W H AINSWORTH

A gentleman article of the above valuable medicine can be had at the drug store of J Kidd & Co., No. 60 Wood street. sep11

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 50 Liberty st. novlsdandwly

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,
Office and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep4-1y

Dr. G. O. Stevens, Dentist,
OFFICE at Miss Hetick's, on Fourth street, a few doors above Wood street, until the completion of the house nearly opposite. Teeth in blocks, with artificial gums, after the manner now universally preferred at the east, manufactured to suit each particular case. Teeth, from a full set down to a single one, inserted on a suction plate, thus avoiding injury to the natural teeth. Specimens of blocks of suction plate may be examined at the office.

All operations incident to the profession performed with care and faithfulness. aug23-3m

ESTRAY COW.
CAME to the residence of Mr. George Haslett, near Tarentum, about four weeks ago, a small black and white COW, with a small bell on. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
sep23-w3t* GEO. HAZLETT.

JAMES D. LEHMER, CHARLES W. ANDERSON.
LEHMER & ANDERSON,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COTTON FACTORS, AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF NAILS & WROUGHT IRON,
NOS. 7 & 9 FRONT ST, ABOVE BROADWAY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FLANNELS—Red, brown and plaid Flannels, a large assortment of home made, just received on consignment and for sale by GEO COCHRAN, sep22 26 wood st

CASSIMERES, SATINETTS AND TWEEDS—An assortment just rec'd on commission and for sale by GEO COCHRAN sep23

CHEESE—55 bxs W R Cheese, just received and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co. sep13 Water street

LINSEED OIL—Warranted pure—10 bbls on consignment and for sale low by the lot. J SCHOONMAKER & Co, 24 wood st

MACKEREL—217 bbls large No 3 Mackerel, (1848,) landing and for sale by BAGALEY & SMITH sep19

LOAF SUGAR AND MOLASSES—350 bbls Loaf Sugars, assorted numbers; 284 do Sugar House Molasses, for sale by sept BAGALEY & SMITH

COTTON—70 bales in store on consignment and for sale by C H GRANT, sep1 41 water st

CABLE CHAIN—A large Cable Chain suitable for steamboats, near 500 feet in length, for sale by aug23 L S WATERMAN

FISH—197 bbls No 3 Mackerel, (1848) 50 half do No 3 do, 1848, 20 do do No 2 do do; just rec'd and for sale by aug26 MILLER & RICKETSON

RICE—20 tierces prime Rice, just rec'd and for sale by aug26 MILLER & RICKETSON

ROMAN CEMENT—5 bbls for sale by aug11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

TAR—10 bbls N C. for sale by sep6 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

WRAPPING PAPER—40 rms medium and crown paper for sale by sep6 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

CHEESE—48 bxs cream cheese just received and for sale by sep11 WICK & M'CANDLESS

WHITE BEANS—20 bbls small white beans for sale by sep11 WICK & M'CANDLESS

PIG METAL—200 tons Pig Metal for Foundry use for sale by sep15 GEO A BERRY

REMOVAL.
A. ARNOLD & CO., Importers, Jobbers and Retailers, have removed to their new store, No. 60 Canal street, NEW YORK, one door east of the stand they have so long occupied.

In anticipation of this removal his extensive stock of rich and fashionable Goods, suitable to the season, have been selected in Europe by a partner of the house, a large portion of which are now in store, and others are daily arriving.

SILKS—Superb Paris styles in all the new designs of the season, 3-4 and 4-4 changeable and black Satin de Chine, 4-4 changeable Gros d'Egypte, 3-4 and 4-4 changeable Poult de Soie, 3-4 and 4-4 black-watered Silks, Pompadore and other rich styles for evening and soirees, Marcellines, Satins, and Millinery Silks.

ALSO, French and British Cashmeres and Delaines, in small medium and bold designs, plain, plaid and striped Madonnas, Raw Silks, Arago, Gala, and other Pl