THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA, NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.

Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

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

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 6 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. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. BANKHEAD, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph C. Clarkson,
2. John P. Wetherill,
3. James M. Davis,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,
5. Daniel O. Hiester,
6. Joshua Dungan,
7. John H. Steele,
8. John Landes,
9. Joseph Schmucker,
10. Charles Snyder,
11. William G. Hurley,
12. Francis Tyler,
13. Henry Johnson,
14. William Calder, Sr.
15. William M'Ilvaine,
16. Charles W. Fisher,
17. Andrew G. Curtin,
18. Thos. S. Davidson,
19. Joseph Markle,
20. Daniel Agnew,
21. Andrew W. Loomis,
22. Richard Irwin,
23. Thomas H Sill,
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,

THOMAS M'KEAN JOHNSTON,

OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

LEWIS C. J. ROHDE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pitusburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Millin.

RECORDER,

HEZEKIAH NELSON, 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!"

GREAT MASS MEETING.

"See, the Conquering Hero Comes!"

The friends of TAYLOR, FILLMORE, JOHNSTON, Middleswarth, and the Whig County ticket, will assemble at M'Keesport's Varehouse, on

SATURDAY NEXT, THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER,

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Whigs of Pinsburgh and Allegheny, and all others friendly to the cause, are invited to assemble.

Whigs, turn out! and let us give a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all together, for our invincible chief, and our State and County ticket.

Addresses will be delivered by JOHN H. WALKER and E. BABBITT, Esq. of Erie; JOHN PEARSON, Esq. of Mercer; A. W. LOOMIS, Esq., and several other distinguished speakers.

The several GLEE CLUBS will be present.

By order of the Executive Committee.

P. A. MADEIRA, Pres't.

MASS MEETING!

The friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston, will hold a Mass Meeting, in SOUTH PITTSBURGH, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge, on Saturday, September 30th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Forward, Hampton and Swartzwelder.

The different Glee Clubs of the city are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ A meeting of the friends of TAYLOR, FILLMORE and JOHNSTON, will be held at TARENTUM, in the Public School House, on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M. RALLY, BOYS, RALLY!

Addresses may be expected from Moses Hampton, Esq., Geo. Darsie, and others. By order of the Executive Com. P. A. MADEIRA, Pres't.

P. S.—Mr. Hampton was prevented by sickness from attending the last meeting, but is extremely anxious to visit his friends in East Deer on next Tuesday.

Taylor and Fillmore Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston will be held at MORELISTOWN, on Friday, October 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. Moses Hampton and others will address the meeting. sept26-d2 w1t7

A meeting of the THIRD WARD ROUGH AND READY CLUB will be held on Wednesday evening, 27th instant, at Temperance Hall, on Smithfield street. Addresses will be delivered by John H. Walker, and other distinguished speakers. The different Glee Clubs are respectfully invited to attend.

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.

THE MASS MEETING.

The Whig spirit is up—the watch fires are blazing in every election district—the enthusiasm of '40 and '44 is beginning to be seen. Let every person bearing the honorable name of Whig contribute to increase the enthusiasm, and to swell the ranks of the Mass Meeting. Every man has his influence—every one can do something. Let every one hang out his flag, bring out his transparency, display his banner, and work for his principles and his country, the few days which remain before the test of the ballot box.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

In less than two weeks the election for Governor, Congress, Legislature, and County Officers will take place. It is an election of much importance, and fraught with great results. There is much in it to stimulate every Whig to immense exertions to secure the success of our ticket and our principles. We have never had so fair a prospect to revolutionize Pennsylvania, by the election of a Whig Governor, and not to embrace it would be suicidal. If we gain a victory now, we may preserve it for years to come, and Pennsylvania would stand where her interests and her position point as her right place, at the head of the great Whig Party of the Nation.

Whigs of Allegheny County, are you ready! Is there nothing more to be done to bring out your whole vote, and to roll your immense majority over prostrate Locofocoism! Is there no remote corner to canvass—no doubtful neighbor to visit—no wavering to be strengthened and encouraged! Whatever is to be done, do it quickly, and do it well.

Recollect, we want our whole vote out this fall. In ordinary elections, when there is no Governor to be chosen, in a district so decidedly Whig as this, there may be some excuse taken for a man neglecting to vote, as it would not change the result. But in this case we have no votes to spare. *One vote* may elect a Whig Governor and a Whig Canal Commissioner, and that vote may be procured possibly with but little effort.

Cannot Allegheny County give Johnston *three thousand majority!* What say you Whigs—who goes in for three thousand as the *lowest mark!*—Would it not be glorious news to send over the mountains, by the swift winged messenger, Electricity, that Allegheny county had given three thousand majority! Why we should electrify our brethren in Philadelphia, before their own returns were in. Well, let us try. It is noble to try. It is a worthy cause—we have worthy men—we have union in our ranks, and we can, if we will. Who will falter, when the object is to cover old Allegheny all over with glory, by rolling up a majority of *three thousand!*

WILMOT'S DISTRICT, Pa.—David Wilmot, as we have already stated, has received the "regular" nomination for Congress, in his Congressional District—but the "Hunkers" there have bolted. We learn from the Tioga Eagle, that the Tioga co. delegates refused to submit to this nomination, and that the party in their county have sustained them in the objection. The name of Josiah Brewster, of Tioga, consequently floats at the head of the columns of the Eagle, as "the true Democratic candidate" for Congress in the District.

The objection to Mr. Wilmot is, that he is for Van Buren—but his renomination shews that he has power.

WEALTH OF THE CANDIDATES.—The New York Day Book gives an estimate of the estates possessed by the several candidates for President and Vice President. It is as follows:—Taylor, $50,000 or $60,000; Cass, $1,000,000; Van Buren $200,000; Fillmore, $15,000; Butler, $20,000; and C. F. Adams, $500,000; besides a fortune of not less than $1,500,000, of which his wife will in the ordinary course of of nature soon come in possession. Mr. Adams inherited all or nearly all of his property, and Mr. Cass made his while in the service of the government.

GOV. JOHNSTON AND FREE SOIL.

The position of Gov. Johnston on the Free Soil question, is of the most elevated character, and we cannot well see how the opponents of Slavery Extension can give a more emphatic vote against the evil they deprecate, than by bestowing their suffrages upon him. In every one of his speeches he has uttered a most emphatic protest against the extension of Slavery over free soil, and has made that question most prominently one of vital importance in the campaign. We have already taken several extracts to show his position, but direct our readers to another, taken from his speech at Lancaster. After making a quotation from the act abolishing slavery in this State, passed in 1780, Mr. Johnston most eloquently remarks:

"Here, my friends, you have the truth as spoken by our fathers. No human limbs are to be bound with the heart destroying and terrible chain of slavery. No human laws shall be passed to inflict upon human beings that bondage which rends the dearest ties of life, separates the father and his son —the mother and the helpless offspring that tears the flesh, wounds and annihilates the spirit—breaks the heart and destroys the immortal soul. I love Pennsylvania for that glorious act of proud and manly virtue and independence. There the voice was clear—decided—strong in favor of human rights, and the act corresponded with the declaration. They made no use of honied phrases, no softened tones to gild the monster slavery. They examined him in his naked deformity and spoke his non-existence in this land for Freemen. The same spirit animated our Statesmen, in the support of the ordinance of 1787, now commonly known as the Wilmot Proviso. The same pure spirit still continued to fill the hearts of our people at a later day, on the question of the admission of Missouri."

He then quotes the resolution passed by the Legislature, in 1819, enjoining upon the Senators and members of the House from this State, to vote against the admission of any State into the Union, unless Slavery was prohibited. He then continues:

"That, my fellow citizens is the language of freemen, and in that tone should every citizen proclaim his love of human liberty and hatred to tyranny and oppression. The great and good men of that age felt indignant and shuddered at the thought of planting the foot-prints of slavery over the great West, a land formed by a bountiful God, with every imaginable capacity for the comforts of his creatures and the enjoyment of life. To permit this land, flowing as it were with "milk and honey" to be made the abode of the toil worn victim of human laws and human passions, was asking from our fathers a surrender of righteous principle which they most indignantly refused to grant, and hence these resolutions."

But it is unnecessary to multiply extracts to show Mr. Johnston's position. It is beyond all cavil, such as ought to be satisfactory to every friend of Free Soil.

But it may be urged, that this is a late doctrine of Mr. Johnston's, and espoused for political effect. So far from this, he supported the same principles before he was elected Speaker of the Senate, or ever thought of running for Governor, and before Mr. Van Buren had manifested his new opinions or the Barnburner party had an existence.

We are indebted to the Harrisburgh Intelligencer, for a synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature last winter, by which we learn that on the 8th of February, 1848, Gov. Johnston introduced a series of resolutions relative to the Mexican war. Among these is the following:

"That, in the event of such acquisition of territory, SLAVERY, or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be forever prohibited in such territory—and that such terms of exclusion of Slavery be made a part of the fundamental law upon which the compact or treaty acquiring territory shall be based."

On the 29th of February (see Legislative Record) this resolution was discussed in the Senate, on a motion made by Mr. Brawley of Crawford county, to amend the resolutions by striking out the one prohibiting Slavery. The motion of Brawley was advocated by himself, Capt. Small and Mr. Crearcraft, all Locofocos. The free soil resolution was defended by Governor Johnston, Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Mason. The Legislative Record states:—

"Mr. JOHNSTON of Armstrong, opposed the motion, going into the question of Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso, at considerable length, contending *for the right of Congress to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into any State or Territory not admitted into the Union.* He pronounced Thomas Jefferson the author of the Wilmot Proviso. He had introduced it to apply to the then Northwest-ern Territory, and thereby had probably saved to us five or six free States."

Mr. Black and Mr. Crearcraft followed in favor of Brawley's amendment. Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Mason opposed it. Capt. Small made a second speech in favor of it; when, according to the Record,

"Mr. JOHNSTON of Armstrong, again opposed the motion to amend, and urged that *none were the less to retain their voices in favor of the great principle of human freedom.*"

The vote on Brawley's amendment stood thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Best, Black, Brawley, Crearcraft, Potteiger, Small, Sterrit—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Benner, Boss, Crabb, Forsyth, JOHNSTON, (Armstrong,) Jordan, King, Levis, Mason, Matthias, MIDDLESWARTH, Overfield, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sanderson, Sankey, Smith, Smyser, Williamson, Speaker—20.

All the votes in favor of striking out Governor Johnston's free soil resolution were given by Locofocos. Every Whig voted against striking out and in favor of the resolution. The Wilmot Proviso doctrine was advocated very ably by Governor Johnston and other Whigs, and opposed in debate entirely by members of the Locofoco party, with one honorable exception, Mr. MASON, of Bradford county.

Mr. Johnston, then, standing on this high ground on this question, his election will be hailed as a Free Soil triumph in all the free states, and will be so considered throughout the Union. We shall so consider it, and regard it as the solemn protest of Pennsylvania against the extension of slavery over the new territory.

How is it with Mr. LONGSTRETH, the candidate of the Locofoco party? Has he ever expressed any opinion against the extension of Slavery? If so, we have never seen it. Where are his speeches against it, or his letters or votes? Where! Is it not reasonable and fair to *infer*, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that he fellowships with his party in its principles? That party is acknowledged, on all hands, to be opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, or to any restriction upon the extension of Slavery in the new territories. Such is the doctrine laid down by the Baltimore Convention—such is the doctrine of Cass, and of every Locofoco press in the State, as far as we know. It is the doctrine of the Locofoco party of this county, and of their organ, the *Post* of this city. If Morris Longstreth is elected, what then will be the inference? Will it not be considered, and justly so, that the free State of Pennsylvania has recorded her vote *against* the Wilmot Proviso!—What other inference can be drawn? In such an event, the friends of Slavery will send up a shout of triumph, and freedom will mourn in the hearts of all her votaries.

How, then, can any man professing to be the advocate of free soil, with any show of reason—with any sentiments of self respect, refuse to vote for Johnston? The case is plain, simple, and satisfactory. On the one side is a man nominated and supported by a party which sustains free soil as a principle, and who himself is emphatically a free soil man. On the other, is one nominated and supported by a party opposed to the Ordinance of '87, and who himself maintains the strictest silence on the question, and therefore may be presumed, and doubtless is, of the same mind as his party. The success of one will promote the cause of freedom—the other the success of slavery. Every sincerely honest free soil man must then vote for WM. F. JOHNSTON, the eloquent advocate of freedom!

From the Albany Evening Journal of September 20

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!"

"ALL'S WELL!"—The dissentions which temporarily threatened the unity of the Whig party in this State are healed. The discordant notes which were heard for a time are lost in the pleasant harmony produced by the letters recently received from Messrs. CLAY and TAYLOR. The Whig party in this State will now present an unbroken front. We go into the contest united. The result of this union will be Victory.

The partisans of Gen. Cass are dispirited. The hopes excited by the movements in favor of Mr. CLAY are crushed. They now wholly despair of securing the electoral vote of this State, and without it they are lost. VERMONT and MAINE have demonstrated the steadfastness of the Whigs of New England, while the free-soil agitation is shaking Cassism to its centre in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois. Even Ohio will yet come out from behind the cloud. Though the free-soil question is a two edged sword, it appears every where to cut deepest into the Locofoco ranks. Whigs are well enough where they are, but Locofocos are not.

Every big knows that in going with his party he goes for free soil; but no man whose conscience is not seared believes that a vote for Cass will be a vote for freedom. Those, therefore, who class themselves with the Locofoco party, and who favor the sacred principle of free labor, can only give expression to their preference by voting for Van Buren.

We repeat that "all's well!" The skies are bright. "All the clouds that lowered o'er our house are in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." The Whig watch-fires are being every where kindled, and before the 7th of November the Whigs of New York and of the Union will be prepared to make a vigorous, enthusiastic, and successful charge upon the advocates of war, conquest, and slavery.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1848.

As strikes among workmen have unhappily disturbed the quiet of Allegheny county, lately, some account of a strike among the carpet weavers of New York may not be ill timed. Travellers upon the Hudson cannot fail to be struck with the imposing appearance of a four story building occupied as a carpet factory. A carpet factory, *per se*, is nothing remarkable, but the one in question will contain *two hundred power looms*—a greater number than are now running in the United States—Two years ago, the weavers turned out, en masse, causing great losses to the factories, and stimulating the owners to lose no efforts that would secure them from the caprice of laborers who, guided by the ignorant and idle, suspended the works to the great inconvenience of the owners, and their own personal loss. The result has been the perfection of power looms, so that a better article is afforded, at a cheaper rate, than by manual labor. Let every operative remember that a strike makes employers seek for machinery that will lessen their dependence upon manual labor.

While on this subject, some account of the manufacture of Tapestry Carpets may be given.—These beautiful fabrics—the pride of notable housekeepers—are the result of as much care and taste as a fine picture, which they so much resemble.—The warp is printed in figures before it is woven, by being placed upon a large cylinder, and passing along under the warp an almost endless variety of colored rollers, of half an inch wide. The pattern is all blocked off, as in a pattern for worsted work, and the colors are blended with all taste the fairest hands are able to give to needle work. After the warp has had the colors made fast, it is arranged for weaving, thread by thread, so that not a shade of coloring is blurred by an ill arranged thread, in the whole piece. The web is woven the same as a Brussels Carpet, but to make the rich Tapestry velvet, another process is gone through with. Instead of drawing the wires that are introduced in weaving to raise the surface, they are cut out, making the carpet look like velvet, and as much richer than Brussels, as cut velvet surpasses the uncut.

John M. Botts arrived here yesterday, and by his advice the Clay meeting at Bauxhall was indefinitely postponed, and a favorable movement it has been. The committee of nine chosen to nominate an electoral ticket after losing two of its members, concluded to recommend a ticket pledged to support —Martin Van Buren. Was ever anything more ridiculous than this, that the friends of the most open hearted manly Statesman in the country produced, should determine to support one who has been his most inveterate foe, and who only reached the seat occupied by a Washington, by the most tortuous course ever made by even a locofocoism. The last act of the farce has been played, and the exceedingly kind friends of Mr. Clay will not be heard from again.

Much anxiety is felt to know the contents of the steamer's news, and whether Mr. Corcoran has managed to negotiate a loan abroad. Should he fail to do so, it is anticipated that Government Stocks will recede to par, and be bought on foreign account largely. The general impression is, that he will not succeed, in consequence of the unsettled state of our internal political affairs, on the subject of Slavery. The limited information of people abroad upon our system of government, makes them fancy a separation of the States at hand, at each report of the proceedings among the Quattlebums of S. Carolina, or a Northern Meeting under the direction of Prince John Van Buren, and the no less famous Butler of Sandy Hill memory. Mr. Polk's attempt to borrow money abroad will not be more successful than the one made under Mr. Tyler.

The amount of coin in the Sub Treasury here, is now $2,720,000, and the basis of some ten millions of banking facilities that could be granted were the coin in the vaults of the banks. The exports of coin for the past two weeks, reach near $400,000 or $900,000 since January. Treasury Notes are dull at 10@1, and a general inclination is shown by holders of speculative stocks to realize at any prices. Passage Notes are in demand, and exchanges under seven per cent. one cts good merchant's paper be sold better than one per cent. a month, and the week closes with a more contracted Money market than has been known for a long time. It is harvest for brokers, but the end will be of trouble to purchasers.

Jesse Oakley, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court of New York, and brother of its Judge, committed suicide this morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, in an outhouse of the City Hall. He was in easy circumstances, enjoying a salary of $3000 a year. Conjecture is utterly at fault in explaining the rash act.

Wall street, 3 P. M. The banks are drawing their coin very close from each other, and are quite cautious. Large sales of cotton, 2000 bales, at full prices. Flour is down to $5 61@5 75, and dull, and all waiting for the Steamer. Best Wheat 129@130c asked. C.

The *Chronicle* unintentionally we presume, misstates our meaning, in construing the terms "lately fallen." In reference to Mr. Van Buren, to apply to his late acts in uniting with the Barnburner party. The terms were intended to apply, and we think the language indicated it clear enough, to his political conduct from 1830 to 1844, in which he truckelled to the South so devotedly, as to be known universally by the cognomen of the "*Northern man with Southern principles.*" It was during this time that that celebrated patriot, ever foremost to do battle for the rights of man, and "who being dead yet speaketh"—the venerable ADAMS—waged the most persevering war upon the principles and measures of the Chronicle's candidate, and prevented him from doing many evils he otherwise would have done.

So *late* as September, 1842, in his address to his constituents,—for publishing which Mr. TYLER punished us by taking from us the Government printing, and transferred it to the Post,—Mr. Adams spoke of Mr. Van Buren and his policy in the following language, which we commend to the Chronicle's attention.

"When the abolition petitions began to multiply, some forty bale theorist made the discovery that Congress, with express power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over the District, had yet no power to abolish slavery, and having no such power, the people had no right to petition Congress for any thing which Congress had no power to grant; and so conclusive was this logic south of Mason and Dixon's line, that when Mr. Van Buren, as a Northern man with Southern principles, became a candidate for the succession to the Presidency, he was specially catechised for his opinion upon this point, and he answered the inquiry by a compromise. He thought it not quite safe to deny the power of Congress, but he held that the exercise of the power was so much interdicted as if it did not exist—and he faithfully promised a veto, if while he occupied the Presidential parlors of both Houses of Congress should pass an abolition act. On the faith of this and other accumulated pledges, Mr. Van Buren was elected by Southern votes; and, with the auxiliary force of the Northern Democracy, the Southern National Policy became the supreme law of the land. The right of petition was suppressed—the right of amendment was arrested—the manufacturing interest was outlawed—the public lands were devoted to devastation and waste—and the States stimulated with floods of spurious currency to incur burdensome debts for their own improvements, are stripped of the funds from which they had a *right* to expect the means of making their payments, and are driven to the desperate resource of repudiation."

Now in what particular has Mr. Van Buren changed since the "Old Man Eloquent" thus pointedly depicted his principles and his policy? Will the Chronicle tell us?

VALUE OF GOLD.—The New York Commercial thus speculates on the probable effect of the extraordinary quantities of gold now being collected in various quarters of the globe.

Again the effect of such monstrous additions to the existing and current stock of the precious metal, in the world over, is worthy of consideration. Mr. Larkin talks of this gold gathering being carried on, even at still larger rates, for many consecutive years. A million of dollars per annum would be a very moderate estimate for this account; other millions per annum are known to be produced from the mines of the Ural Mountains in Russia; and yet other millions are to be forthcoming from the mines in Virgina and North Carolina. There is some danger, we apprehend, that under this mighty influx of the precious metal it will before long cease to be considered precious, and a story we have read somewhere may be verified, the narration of which will make a very fitting conclusion for this article.

A sailor, just returned from foreign parts, once called upon a jeweller and showed him a pretty stone he had picked up in some distant El Dorado—desiring to know whether it was worth any thing. His wondering delight may be imagined when told that it was a remarkably large and fine emerald, and was worth quite a handsome sum. The sailor hurried away to his ship and soon returned with a large bag full of similar stones, many of them even larger and finer than the specimen he had first presented; gleefully confident that he was going to be made a rich man at once by the sale of his treasures. Great was his disappointment, therefore, when the jeweller, after a slight examinations of the stones, swept them back into the bag and said, "My friend, one single emerald like these would be worth a hundred dollars, but when you bring me a thousand of them they are not worth fifty cents a piece."

SUICIDE OF JESSE OAKLEY, ESQ.—Under the head of "City News" will be found an announcement of the death of this gentleman, by his own hand. Mr. Oakley was a younger brother of Chief Justice Oakley, of the Superior Court, and for several years practising law in this city—retiring from the active pursuit of his profession, some time ago, on being appointed to the clerkship of that Court. He was, we believe, unmarried—What could have stimulated him to the fatal act we cannot venture to imagine; his income from the office he held must have been ample, and his temperament seemed to be naturally joyous. *N. Y. Commercial.*

COPPER MINES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The location of these mines is about four miles from the court house in Concord, within twenty miles of Boston. Three or four companies are now at work, one of which are said to have already got out a number of tons of the ore, which has yielded from forty to sixty per cent. of pure copper. Miners who have been all their lives employed in copper digging, say that they never saw better indications of copper than are found in that vicinity. So we learn from the Boston Traveler.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Proceedings in Council.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25, 1848.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting—Present—Messrs. Bakewell, Black, Caskey, Coyle, Drum, Hill, Laughlin, Laying, Murray, McGill, Mellwaine, Simpson, Totten and Mr. Shipton President.

Minutes of the last two meetings read and adopted.

Mr. Black presented the petition of sundry citizens of the 2d Ward for water on dimond street which was read and referred to the Water Committee with power to act.

Mr. Laying presented the petition of citizens of the 7th ward asking councils for a small appropriation towards defraying the expenses of building a culvert on De Villers st. Referred to street committee.

The resolution authorizing the election of a superintendent of paving was taken up and referred to the committee on streets with instructions to report an ordinance.

The resolution authorizing the clerks of Councils to subscribe for 200 copies of a city map, which on the 11th of September was laid over on 3d reading, was taken up, when Mr. Bakewell moved to amead by striking out 200 copies, and inserting 100 copies. Amendment lost.

The resolution was then read a third time and adopted.

Mr. Black presented the report of the committee on streets, which was then read and accepted.

He also presented the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved* that the com. on streets; Grading and Paving, be, and they are hereby authorized to contract for the grading and paving Grant st. from Fifth st. to Virgin alley, and from Fifth street to Forth st.; and Smithfield st. from Fifth street to Virgin alley, and from Fifth street to Diwond st.; and Fifth street from Smithfield to the grade; and Wylie street from Fifth street toward High st., the work to be paid for in City bonds, having 15 years to run, bearing an interest of 6 per cent per annum. Read twice and laid over for the present, and was again called up and laid over on 3d reading.

Resolved, That the Com. on Streets be authorised to contract for the construction of a sewer from the mouth of Sixth st down Irvin st to the Allegheny river, to be paid for in bonds having 15 years to run and bearing 6 per cent interest; cost not to exceed $200.

Resolved, That the Com. on sts., be authorised to contract for the construction of a sewer in Pennsylvania avenue from Washington to Boyd st to be paid for in bonds having 15 years to run bearing 6 per cent interest.

Read first and second time, when Mr. Murray moved to amend by instructing the St. Committee to report the bids to Council.

Mr. Black moved to lay the amendment on the table and called the yeas and nays which motion was lost as follows—

Ayes—Messrs. Black, Coyle, Laughlin, Laying and Mellwaine—5.

Nays—Messrs. Bakewell, Caskey, Drum, Hill, Murray, McGill, Simpson, Totten and President, —6.

The amendment was then taken up and lost.

The resolution was laid over on third reading.

Mr Mellwain then moved that when council adjourn we do adjourn to meet to morrow evening Mr. Laughlin moved to amend by inserting monday evening Oct. 2d amendment carried and the resolution adopted as amended.

Mr. Bakewell offered the following resolution viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on streets be authorised and instructed to ascertain what amount the property holders on the route of the proposed sewer on Pennsylvania avenue are willing to subscribe and pay toward the construction of said sewer—and report to councils. Adopted. Adjourned

COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, September 25, 1848.

Council met—Present, Messrs. Armstrong, Bell, Black, Coleman, Cunningham, Scott, Leonard, Livingston, McClelland, McCollister, McKelvy, McKnight, Porter, Roggen, Sawyer, Schaller, Scott, Smith, Von Bonnhorst, and Wilson.

Mr. Von Bonnhorst, President pro tem. in the Chair.

Mr. Scott presented a Petition relative to the condition of Pine st, and asking that the same may be graded and paved. Read and referred to the Com. on Streets, &c. Sent to S. C.

Mr. McKelvy presented a petition relative to the grade of Liberty St., from certain residents on Spring Alley, asking Councils to continue the grade as established by law. Was read.

Mr. Wilson presented a voluminous Report from a majority of the Special Com. appointed to examine the grade of Liberty St., as established by the Ordinance of last regular meeting—urging upon Councils the propriety and expediency of repealing said Ordinance. Read and accepted.

Mr. McKelvey presented a voluminous report from a minority of same committee, together with some accompanying Documents. The report urges the continuance of the established grade, and the inexpediency of repealing the Ordinance, which was read and accepted. Sent to S. C.

Mr. Wilson then presented An Ordinance confirming the grade of Liberty St. from Mechanic to Carson St., as fixed by the Regulator of the Pa. R. R. Co.' Read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Coleman presented an Ordinance repealing that part of an Ordinance supplying the higher portions of the city with water, and for other purposes, which relates to Smallman St. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on streets, &c. sent to S. C.

Mr. Armstrong presented an Ordinance defining the lines between the 2nd and 6th Wards, the 4th and 5th Wards, and the 2d and 3th Wards—which was read twice, and referred to a special Com. of one member from each ward, and Messrs. McKnight of the 4th, McCollister of the 3d, Armstrong of the 6th, and M'Kelvy of the 5th, and Sawyer of the 1st, appointed on the part of this Council. Sent to S. C.

Mr. M'Kelvey presented An Ordinance changing the places of holding Elections in the Eighth Ward—fixing same at Public School House—which was read three times, and passed. Sent to S. C.

Mr. Bell offered a preamble and resolution directing the Water Com. to contract with the person who furnishes the plan for the pumps and engines of the New Water Works for the building of the same. Read twice, and indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned, to meet on Monday evening next.

The Democracy had another meeting in Manchester, on Saturday night. The first speaker made a terrible havoc of facts, history and good English. He declared that Washington was the father of the Constitution—that Mr. Hampton had excused himself for his vote on Ashmun's resolution, by stating that his name was first called, and he did'nt know how the other Whigs intended to vote, &c., &c. He made other similar misstatements in regard to Mr. Hampton, General Taylor, and other candidates, with a display of confidence that was quite entertaining. His speech was a piece of declamation and rant, not worthy of a schoolboy, who had a passable familiarity with his spelling book and dictionary.

Mr. James Watson next took the stand, and barring his Jacobinism, made a pretty fair speech, contrasting very favorably with the preceding one. Mr. W., himself, however, might display better taste, by refraining to ing in Greece and Rome, and anecdotes of the Roman Emperor, so frequently. We have observed that truly learned and very great men seldom go so far back in history's pages for common place illustrations, before common people. We thought the speech a very passable one, however, and have no wish to disparage Mr. W.'s abilities,—although his prejudices render him frequently unjust to his political opponents.

The Cass Glee Clubs of Manchester and Allegheny, participated in the ceremonies of the evening.

A man named Graham—well known in the market—and who till recently had refrained from his abominable habit of intoxication—went to a house in the 7th Ward, on Sunday, and got into a difficulty with a female, which resulted in his throwing her from a porch or step with such violence as to break some of her ribs. Several men saw and became indignant at the outrage—and Graham was severely beaten and "chewed up"—a piece having been bit out of his cheek by one of his assailants. This man was at one time a consistent and active member of the Temperance Society—had become attentive to and prosperous in business, and bid fair to become independent: but by some fatality he has fallen into his old habits, and seems likely to sink even lower than before his temporary reformation. His weakness is the more deplorable, because of his natural good qualities, and genuine manliness and trustworthiness, when not under the influence of ardent spirits.

BARN BURNING.—The barn of Mr. Wm. Adams, on the Steubenville road, was burned last Saturday evening, with all its contents—a large quantity of Grain, &c. Mr. Adams acquses his own brother-in-law—John Clark, together with Richard Moran, a hand in the employ of Mr. C., of the offence of setting fire to the barn. An investigation took place yesterday afternoon before Alderman Morrow, of Fifth street. A number of the neighbors attended as witnesses, &c., and much bad feeling was evinced on both sides, but no evidence was offered sufficient to warrant the commitment of either of the accused, and none of any weight whatever against Moran. It appeared that some threats had been made by Clarke, but as the Magistrate regarded the whole difficulty as having its origin in an old feud, he merely bound the accused over to keep the peace toward Adams, his neighbor, and the Commonwealth generally.

FAIR TRADERS.—"Jimmy," said a little boy to his companion, in Cherry Alley, yesterday, "Jimmy, what'll you give me for my young pup—mother says 'taint worth nothin, and I shan't keep him."

"Well," says Jim, "how'll you trade for two kittens we're got, that we're goin to drownd?

"Greed," says the other little speculator, and the parties went off to make the transfers in due form.

John Van Buren is expected here during the first week of October.

SUPREME COURT, Sept. 25, 1848.

Forsythe & Co. vs. Walker & Co. Judgment of the District Court affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Rogers.

Woods et al vs Halsey et al. Judgment of the District Court affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Burnside.

McKelvey vs Wilson. Judgment of the District Court affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Burnside.

Winebiddle vs Porterfield. Judgment of the District Court affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Coulter.

Bizzert et al vs. Dinsmore. Judgment of the District Court affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Coulter.

O'Neal vs McClure & Whitaker. Decree of the District Court reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Bell.

Clarke vs Ellis. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County. Judgment of Non Pros.

Dowler et ux. vs. Lang. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County: argued by Mr. Derrickson for Piffs in Error, and by Mr. Riddle and Mr. Galbraith for Def'ts in Error.

Kay & Co. vs. Allen. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County. Argued by Mr. Selden for Piff in Error, and by Mr. Derrickson for Def'ts in Error.

Heaton vs. Findlay. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Venango County. Argued by Mr. Howe and Mr. Ruddle for Piff in Error—Mr. Pearson for Def'ts in Error.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1848.

Simpson vs Stackhouse. Judgment of the District Court reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

In the matter of the Estate of John Guthrie, deceased—Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Clarion County. Argued by Mr. Lathy and Mr Foster for Appellants, and by Mr. Purviance for Appellees.

Wilson & Laughlin vs. Reynolds, M'Farland & Co. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Clarion County. Argued by Mr. Purviance for Piffs in Error, and by Mr. Metcalf for Def'ts in Error.

Presbyterian Congregation of Fairview vs Sturgeon et al. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County. Argued by Mr. Marshall and Mr Forward for Piff in Error, and by Mr. Walker and Mr. Babbitt for Def'ts in Error.

BETTING ON AN ELECTION DISFRANCHISES THE PARTIES.—Some bets have already been made in this city, on the result of the coming election, and more are spoken of. So the parties intend to "pair off," and refrain voting, or to violate both legal and moral obligations, by exercising the franchise.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?—Those residents of the 4th Ward not yet assessed, will find Mr. R. Hope, the Assessor of that ward, at the office of Alderman Johns, in the Exchange Buildings, St. Clair st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., every day o the present week.

The Mayor and Police have little to do now-a days, beyond the settling of petty quarrels among the colored people, and an occasional "case" of drunkenness. Unfortunately, the lower class of colored people, seem to be very quarrelsome—and make incessant complaints before his Honor He listens very complacently, however,—and "reg' ulates" them every day or so.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.—The likeness of this distinguished helmsman of the French ship of State, is exhibited in one of the Wood street windows—The face is by no means handsome, nor specially prepossessing, but indicates nerve and firmness, in a high degree. It has none of the earnest poetic intellectuality of Lamartine's face—but the General may be the fitter man for managing a stormy and fickle populace—just now.

The police force of Allegheny city has been reduced to the "peace standard"—three constables, with the Mayor, having the whole city in charge both night and day.

The poor wretch known as "Bedford Bill," who, for a long time past, has been hurrying himself to the grave by intemperance and exposure has at last sought an asylum on the Poor House farm.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday evening, Col. Lee of the 4th Regt U. S. Army, and his lady, were coming up from Jefferson Barracks to this city, in a buggy, as they descended the hill by the Barracks hospital, the harness having been improperly put on, the buggy ran upon the horse—the animal became frightened, and broke off at a rapid rate up the road. Opposite the encampment of the 8th infantry, he turned off and rushed into the encampment. As the vehicle bounded over a hollow, Col