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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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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. MCKENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Calder, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Vaughan,	18. Thos. B. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schrucker,	21. Andrew W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irwin,
11. William G. Harley,	23. Thomas H Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,

OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SER 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 MCCURDY, 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 McFaden's Warehouse, on

SATURDAY NEXT, THE 30th OF SEPTEMBER,

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Whigs of Pittsburgh 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, Esqs. of Erie; JOHN J. 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 celebrated Brass Band will be in attendance on the occasion.

☞ A meeting of the friends of TAYLOR, FILLMORE and JOHNSTON, will be held at NOBLESTOWN, on Friday, October 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. Moses Hampton and others will address the meeting. sep25-d&wlT

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.

A GOOD TIME A COMING!

From every quarter of our beloved old Common wealth, the most cheering intelligence reaches us of the onward progress of the cause of Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston. The enemies of Locofoco misrule sniff the scent of victory, and with renewed courage, rush into the contest, resolved to redeem the Keystone State from the hands of those who have long misgoverned her, and deceived her people. Let it be the highest ambition of every Whig to take an active interest in the fray, and thus assist to win a glorious victory.

SOMERSET.—John Coyode, Esq., has been nominated as the Whig candidate for the State Senate, by the conferees of the counties of Westmoreland and Somerset. Mr. Coyode is from Westmoreland county, and was the Whig candidate three years ago. He is a gentleman of great personal popularity, and will poll a large vote.

In Somerset county the Whig feeling is most enthusiastic, and advices from there say that they are determined to give Mr. Coyode a greater majority than Westmoreland will the Locofoco candidate, and thus secure another Whig Senator. The Herald, of last Tuesday, says that Somerset county will give Governor Johnston such a majority as will *astonish the State!* The 'Frosty Sons of Thunder' are fully aroused, and Somerset will no doubt give a tremendous Whig majority.

A Free Soil meeting was held at the Court House in Springfield, Illinois, on Monday evening the 18th instant. Mr. E. Wright was in the chair. Mr. George Lumsdale (Locofoco) and S. S. Brooks, the publisher in years past of half a dozen Locofoco papers in Illinois, made speeches. Both denounced the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention and both purged themselves of Cassism. Mr. Lumsdale admitted that by the election of General Taylor the people would have at least some prospect that their wishes, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, would be obeyed, while, if Cass should be elected, there would be none.

INTERESTING PUBLIC DOCUMENT.—We are indebted to Hon. Thos. Irwin, for a copy of a Document published by the Senate, during the late session, entitled "Memoir, Geographical, Political, and Commercial, on the present state, productive resources, and capabilities for Commerce, of *Siberia, Manchuria,* and *the Asiatic Islands of the Northern Pacific Ocean;* and on the importance of opening commercial intercourse with those countries, &c. By *Aaron H. Palmer,* Counsellor of Supreme Court of the United States, and corresponding member of the National Institute, Washington."

A vast fund of the most interesting information is contained in this document, which it would be difficult to find elsewhere in so condensed a form.

George W. Phillips, recently arrested at Washington, on a charge of forging Soldier's Bounty Land Warrants, is not George *M.* Phillips, who is also engaged in prosecuting claims against the Government. George *W.* is a Locofoco, and a member of the Cass Central Committee; George *M.* is a Whig, formerly editor at Carlisle, Pa., appointed to office under Harrison, and removed by Polk. The fact that the two names have been confounded, renders this explanation necessary.

Senator Corwin made a speech at Sandusky city, Ohio, on the 16th inst., wherein he stated "that the Vice President had more to do with legislation than the President; and that the only chance of passing a law containing the Wilmot Proviso, would be to elect Millard Fillmore, and thus give us the controlling vote in favor of that principle, in a body equally representing the Slave and the Free States."

From the Boston Traveller.

Letter from Hon. Millard Fillmore,

The following correspondence between some of our Native Americans and the Hon. M. Fillmore, has been handed to us for publication. It has not before appeared in print, and may be of some interest to our readers:

BOSTON, June 10th, 1848.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, *Albany, New York:*

Sir—In consequence of the resignation of H. A. S. Dearborn, the Native American candidate for Vice President, nominated by the National Convention at Philadelphia, in July last, I have been requested by some of our Native American friends of Massachusetts to correspond with you, to ascertain your views in regard to the principles of the Native American Party. You will please inform me of your views in relation to the following points:

FIRST—Are you in favor of a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States? If so, are you in favor of excluding foreigners from participating in the elective franchise until they have been here at least twenty one years?

SECOND—Are you in favor of imposing a capitation tax upon all foreigners who may hereafter land upon our shores, of $250 each, or to such an extent as to protect the American mechanic from foreign competition in the domestic labor market?

An early answer to the interrogatories propounded is solicited.

I am, sir,
Your ob't serv't and fellow citizen,
JOHN E. GOWEN.

ALBANY, June 17th, 1848.

JOHN E. GOWEN, Esq.—SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you desire my views on certain points expressed in your letter. These inquiries are doubtless addressed to me in consequence of my recent nomination for the Vice Presidency;—but while I never have, and trust never shall, shrink from an official responsibility which may be cast upon me, I am admonished by the experience of others, that, as a candidate of the party that has put me in nomination, I am not at liberty now to make up and publish my political faith. A Whig Convention, without solicitation on my part, has generously taken me upon trust; and if there be any other sect or party that have sufficient confidence in my patriotism and integrity to give me their support on the same conditions, I shall be gratified for the favor; but I must say to all that my past conduct is the only pledge I can give for my future course. I must be at liberty when called upon to act, to do what I think is right.

Trusting that if you do not concur with me in opinion as to the propriety of the course which I have adopted, you will at least believe me when I say that no disrespect is intended to you or those for whom you speak, in declining to express my opinion on the subjects to which you refer.

I remain truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

It is delightful to think that when the loved ones of earth are removed from us, they may still be our invisible companions and act as angels of mercy to us. The ties that bind us to departed worth can never be dissolved by death. Why then may we not hope that saints in glory may be employed to act as ministering spirits to help on in the work of life? This doctrine may not be distinctly taught in Christianity, but it is certainly not denied, and is as well said in the extract below, the christian is entitled to the probabilities and inferences of his faith:

MINISTERING SPIRITS.—Is there any philosophical necessity, or any Scriptural reason for believing that death terminates the Christian's interest and influence in the affairs of this world and the Church? On the contrary, as the spirit of the pious man leaves the body, with all its faculties, and all its *zeal* for Christ, and its benevolence to men, what is there to forbid the thought—what is more consistent with our feelings and natural conviction, than that those faculties and graces, freed from the clogs that embarrassed them here, and bathed in the influence of heaven, shall continue to be exerted, not in the same mode perhaps, but as efficiently and really as before death, in behalf of the dying world and the Redeemer's cause?

Heaven is no castle of indolence—no place of dreamy luxurious relaxation from work, or love. Toil and weariness indeed have no place there; and this is what is meant when we are told that the dead in Christ cease from their labors, that is, from the painfulness of labor. But the spirit of holy benevolence will burn brighter and brighter forever, and his servants, we are told, continually serve him.

—Why should not the benevolence which found such frequent scope for its exercise here, still seek its objects amongst those whom it has once folded in its embrace?—Why may not a Paul, a Brainerd, an Edwards, a Martyn, still sway an influence in the Church, or among the benighted heathen? Why may not the glorified parent or wife remember the child or husband who is yet a wanderer from God in this world of sin?—Why may not our pious friends who have gone before us, be allowed with angels to stoop and minister to those whose pilgrimage is yet not completed, but whose faces are heavenward, contending with sins and doubts and fears? Perfectly joined to Christ, the great Intercessor, why may they not intercede for us, even as they did imperfectly here? Nay, why may not any redeemed mind feel more and do more for a perishing world after death than before it? This is a doctrine which if it cannot be demonstrated, need not be denied. The Christian is entitled to the probabilities and inferences of his faith, and if this be a probability, it is a cheering one, whose influence may help to strengthen us for our remaining conflicts

How solemnly should the thought strike upon the heart of the sinner, that over all his wandering steps, the mother, long since taken to heaven, is ever watching with unutterable longings, and that no ungodly word or act of his fails to renew her sorrow! Think of this, impenitent reader, and see among the cloud of witnesses around you, the same mild, meek eye which watched over your childhood, and which you supposed had been dimmed by death.—*Evangelist!*

Mr. Cass against Pennsylvania Interests

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

In looking over the Weekly National Intelligencer, of July 29th, 1846, I noticed that on the 23d of July, Mr. Cameron, of the U. S. Senate, presented petitions from several Democratic Counties in Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, which Counties had given over 14000 majority for Polk, being 8000 more than his majority in the State. Mr. McDuffie moved to lay the petitions on the table, which was opposed by Mr. J. M. Clayton, who thought the petitions should be treated with more respect, and that the petitions should be printed.

The Yeas and Nays being called,

Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, CASS, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rush, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Wescott, and Yulee, voted to lay the petitions on the table.

Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, J. M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnigan, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Moorehead, Pearce, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, and Woodbridge, voted nay.

Democrats of Pennsylvania—you who signed those petitions, can you vote for Lewis Cass, who not only refused to give you a respectful hearing, but voted to trample you under foot? S.

Henry Clay and the Presidency.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23, 1848.

In the Cincinnati Chronicle we have another letter from Henry Clay in reference to the Presidency.

Certain members of the Whig party of Cincinnati, it seems, had addressed Mr. Clay, inviting him to assume an "independent position" with regard to the present canvass for the Presidency, and assuring him of the earnest support of numerous friends. In answer to this, Mr. Clay says, in substance:

"My name, gentlemen, was submitted by my consent to the consideration of the National Whig Convention, which met in Philadelphia, but which did not think proper to place me in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency.

I have quietly submitted to the decision of that body, and cannot consent to any further consideration of my name in connection with the office of President of the United States; and accordingly I have refrained from giving, and must continue to decline giving, the slightest encouragement or countenance to any such use of it."

The Journal is mistaken in saying that General Taylor has expressed no opinion on the subject (of the Wilmot Proviso,) one way or the other. To the committee of the Mississippi Legislature, he said explicitly that "the South ought not submit to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso."—*Cin. Her.*

We are not mistaken. The Mississippi Legislature never appointed a committee to wait on Gen. Taylor. A committee, appointed by a Locofoco meeting, or self-appointed, was spoken of by the Hon. Jacob Thompson, a few months ago, as having waited upon Gen. Taylor—and an alleged conversation was detailed as having passed between the committee and the General; but the names of the members of the pretended committee were not given—and Gen. Taylor, in a letter shortly afterwards, directly and unequivocally disavowed the declarations imputed to him. We think the Cincinnati Herald, and other Locofoco papers that are retailing the falsehood, ought to be aware of these facts, and that they should have the fairness to state them.—*Ohio State Jour.*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.—The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following glorious news in regard to that county:

"We will only add here, that the City and County of Philadelphia will give Governor Johnston a larger majority—aye, larger by thousands, than has been given for a candidate for the same office for the last twenty years. Let our friends elsewhere throughout the State remember this, and stand up to their work. 'A good time is coming.'"

MORMON WAR.—Two meetings have been lately held in Nauvoo, for the purpose of making arrangements to drive the remaining Mormons out of Hancock County. We trust that no farther attempts of this kind will be made. Our State has suffered enough in reputation already; and the Anti-Mormons by such an act will not be sustained by the sympathies of the community.—*Illinois Journal.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

BY THE ACADIA.

BOSTON Sept. 21.

The steamship Acadia arrived at her berth this morning at half past 5 o'clock

The steamship United States left Cowes for New York on the 3d inst., with eighty passengers and a large cargo. She had proceeded on her voyage as far as the Scilly Islands, when an accident happened to her machinery, damaging her condenser. She was consequently forced to put back to Southampton, where a detention of four or five weeks will be necessary to put her in complete order for sailing.

The steamship Hermann arrived on the 4th instant off the Isle of Weight, and grounded in a thick fog in Gurnett's bay near Cowes. She had a pilot on board, and having gone on at the top of the tide, it was necessary to discharge her coal before she could be got off. This was accomplished by means of lighters, and at 3 o'clock she was floated off without damage.

Ireland continued in a state of tranquility.

The Queen, on the 5th inst., prorogued the two Houses in person, by a speech from the throne, recapitulating the chief events of the session and immediately afterwards took her departure for Scotland.

The visit of Lord John Russell to Earl Clarendon seems to furnish almost the only theme for speculation amongst the Irish politicians. The Premier landed at Kingston on the afternoon of the 1st inst., and was received with a certain degree of respect Demonstrations of applause and disapprobation seem both to have failed.

FRANCE.

Lamartine has published a defence of himself against the charge brought forward. Gen. Cavaignac has been compelled to deny the intention of suppressing the Paris Constitutionnel. That Journal and La Presse have resumed their fierce attacks upon the government. The latter wages war against the Republic in spite of Gen. Cavaignac's declaration that he would not allow the Republic to be impeached.

The Bonapartists are moving, both in Paris and the departments, with the view of electing Louis Bonaparte to the presidency of the Republic.

The local disturbances continue in the Provinces. They arise principally from an extraordinary tax of 45 centimes, imposed upon the people by the Provisional Government.

The latest advices from Paris received by the London papers, announce the important intelligence that the French Government, on the 7th inst., received despatches from M. Argago, the French Minister at Berlin, announcing officially that Austria has accepted the mediation of France and England for the settlement of the Italian question.

A serious quarrel had occurred between Generals Changarnier and Cavaignac, growing out of the defection of the National Guards, a small portion of each division only having appeared at the review on Sunday. A sharp correspondence between them had taken place.

The approaching elections to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly, begin to occupy public attention. Emile de Girardin, the Orleanist editor of La Presse, is a candidate with M. Delessert and Marshal Begeau. The latter, it is said, has refused the command of the army. If an armed intervention should take place in Italy, indeed, he would not accept any command offered by General Cavaignac.

On the 3d instant, the garrison of Paris and a portion of the National Guard were reviewed on the Boulevards, by General Cavaignac who was loudly cheered. Between 70,000 and 80,000 were under arms, of whom about 20,000 belonged to the National Guards, only one battalion being called out from each legion.

Although the National Guard was invited to attend the review, in great force, it was found that not more than 300 men from each battalion, and in one battalion the number was under 250. This rebuke, proceeding from such a body, has been keenly felt, and has given serious uneasiness to the head of the government.

It is generally understood that several causes of dissatisfaction have led to this species of negative demonstration.

The first and principal is the offensive expression used by Gen. Cavaignac against the legitimist party, and particularly against some legions of the National Guard, which, he affirmed, were conspiring against the government.

The second cause was that the government abstained from contradicting a report that was generally circulated of the arrest of two high military functionaries, understood to be Gen. Lamoriciere Minister of War, and Gen. Changarnier, Commander of the National Guard.

The third cause assigned was the dissatisfaction produced by the distribution of the crosses of the Legion of Honor amongst the legions of the National Guard.

The Paris papers of the 7th inst. state that, notwithstanding the appointment of Gen. Lamoriciere to the command of the Army of the Alps, there appears every probability that peace will be preserved.

It appears that Gen. Lamoriciere and M. Marie have been endeavoring, by a transaction with Odilon Barrot, Berryer, and others, to form a fusion of all parties, in which they have not succeeded.

It is said that the Sardinian ambassador has offered the command of the Piedmontese army to Gen. Begeau, who has taken time to consider the proposition. Should he refuse, application will be made to Gen. Dernelle.

The moniteur states that the Ottoman government had recognized the French republic, and that General Aupick, the French minister plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to the Sultan on the 24th ult.

M. Ledru Rollin is about to establish a new journal, being dissatisfied with the Reform, which, in conjunction with M. Flocon, he founded in 1843. The editor in chief of the Reform, the friend of the late Godfrey Cavaignac, maintains a close intimacy with the head of the government, and is more influenced by him than M. Ledru Rollin approves of.

ITALY.

Four thousand French troops are reported to have arrived at Venice.

The accounts from Italy and Rome state that the whole country is in a disturbed and excited state Tumults had occured at Genoa, Leghorn, and Rome, which were suppressed with the greatest difficulty.

A letter from Turin, under date of the 2d instant, states that the Austrians having levied a contribution of four hundred thousand florins (£32,000) on the city of Parma, payable in twenty-four hours, and the sum not being forthcoming at the designated time, the army, according to custom, commenced pillaging the city.

The inhabitants, however, encouraged by the patriotic defence of the town of Bologna, rang the tocsin, and flying to arms, a fearful battle commenced. Even the women and children took part in the defence of the city, throwing furniture and other missiles from the windows upon the heads of the Austrian troops. The population of the surrounding country were hurrying in to the assistance of the citizens. The result of the struggle has not been ascertained.

GERMANY.

The blockade of the Elb and Jahda has been raised since the 5th, and the Prussian ports on the Baltic have by this time become free.

Advices have been received from Hamburg to the 6th inst. They state that the provisional government of the Duchies of Schelewig and Holstein have refused to acknowledge the armistice lately concluded by Prussia, in the name of the Germanic Confederation. The greatest jealousy of Prussia prevails amongst the democratic party of the north of Germany, and it is feared that the exertions of that power to promote peace will be rendered fruitless.

General Gurlbaldi, who has lately been forced by the Austrians to fly from Italy, has arrived at Besancon, on his way, it is thought to Paris.

MARKETS.

The weather continues fine in Great Britain, and favorable for harvesting, which has had the effect of causing a decline in the prices of grain. The fall amounts to nearly the extent of the recent advance.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Sales of corn at 33 to 34s. per quarter. Flour ranges from 32s. 6d. to 34s.

COTTON MARKET.—Fair Upland cotton 4½d.; Mobile 4¼d.; Orleans 4½d.

LONDON GRAIN MARKET, Sept. 8.—Sales of corn 30s. to 38s. per quarter. Flour sells at 32s. to 32s. per barrel.

LATE BOURSE, Sept. 7, o'clock, P. M.—The funds opened at the closing prices of yesterday, and continued firm during the day. Coupons were attached to the 5 per cents to-day, accounting for the apparent fall. They are actually 25 centimes higher than yesterday. Treasury bonds command 22½c. discount.

[From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Sept. 9]

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The continuance of fine weather which prevailed during the greater part of last week, and the temporary settlement of the dispute between Germany and Denmark, has had a very favorable effect upon trade in general since the sailing of the Europa.

The produce markets continue to be very liberally supplied, and as merchants are desirous of realizing, prices had given way, particularly for tea and coffee.

Cotton is very steady, and a fair amount of business is going forward; but prices cannot, it is said, be any higher.

Produce continues abundant. Thereis less buoyancy in the grain trade, and prices have receded considerably from those current on the 2d.

The reports from the manufacturing districts are encouraging. Activity prevails and there is no surplus stock remaining on hand.

Money is in active demand at 2½ to 3 per cent, for the rate of discount on the best bills.

The demand for Cotton continues good, both from consumers and exporters. The sales each day are about 5000 bales. From the 1st to the 8th instant 36,730 bales were sold, of which 1100 American were for speculation, and 3390 for export. The market closed steady.

The grain market is less active to day. The weather is more favorable throughout England for harvest operations since our last. The reports of the potato disease are less alarming.

Wheat, of home production, has declined from 3s. to 5s. per quarter for old, and new at a reduction of 5s. to 6s. No change in the flour market, but the demand was dull. United States wheat at 29s. to 31s., Canadian 28s. to 30s. Indian Corn was in less demand, at a decline of 2s. to 3s.

Provisions—The import of provisions to Liverpool during the week has been very limited.

Lard is in demand and sales brisk to a large extent, at one shilling per cwt. advance.

Money is easy, with a fair business doing in consols. On Tuesday, the funds were firm, owing to the anticipated mediation in Italian affairs, which counteracted the unfavorable news from Denmark. Consols closed at 85½ to 86 for transfer; 86½ to 86¾ for account; Exchequer Bills 28 to 31 prem.; Bank stock, 196 to 198.

There is an improved feeling manifested in the trade for British manufactured iron, and prices are higher than last week.

The reports received from the manufacturing districts are more encouraging. Orders for goods, suitable for exportation, have increased, and higher prices are being paid for both cotton and woolen fabrics. There is no accumulation of stock, although the manufacturers are working with increased activity.

The stock market is pretty steady, and the prices of most of our national, as well as the favorite Foreign securities, are well maintained.

The imports during the same period are 23,600 bales, viz: 11,364 from New Orleans, 4,174 from Savannah, 2,203 from Charleston and 785 from N. York.

The estimated stock of cotton on hand at this port continues in excess of last year by about 161,560 bales Until there is more certainty respecting the new crops of the United States, prices cannot be expected to advance to any extent beyond our present quotations.

Old Documents are Dangerous Things.

We invite the attention of every lover of freedom, and opponent to the extension of human slavery to the following authenticated copy of the bill which was passed in the Senate of the United States by the CASTING VOTE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, then Vice President, to legalize the robbery of the mail by Southern Postmasters, for the purpose of suppressing free soil documents. And yet this is the man who now puts himself before the people as a "free soil candidate." Here is the law:

AN ACT *prohibiting* deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, Territory or District, may be prohibited, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that it *shall not be lawful* for any deputy postmaster in any State, Territory or District of the United States, knowingly *to deliver to any person whatever, any pamphlet, newspaper, or handbill, or other printed or pictured representation* ☞ TOUCHING THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, where, by the laws of said State, Territory or District, their circulation is prohibited; and any deputy postmaster who shall be *guilty* thereof, shall be FORTHWITH *removed from office!*

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in the acts of Congress to establish and regulate the Post Office Department, shall be construed to protect any deputy postmaster, mail carrier, or other officer or agent of said Department, who shall circulate, in any State, Territory, or District, as aforesaid, any such pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed or pictorial representation, forbidden by the laws of such State, Territory or District.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the deputy post masters of the offices where the pamphlets, newspapers, hand bills, or any other printed papers or pictorial representations aforesaid, may arrive for delivery, shall, under the instructions of the Post Master General, from time to time give notice of the same, so that they may be withdrawn by the person who deposited them originally to be mailed, and if the same shall not be withdrawn within one month thereafter, ☞ they shall be burnt, or otherwise destroyed.'

The following extract from the journal of the proceedings of the Senate of June 2d, 1836, page 399, shows that the above bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, *by the casting vote* of Martin Van Buren, then Vice President, viz:

'The Vice President having resumed the chair, on the question, 'Shall this bill be engrossed and read the third time?'

'It was determined in the affirmative.

'Yeas.....19

'Nays.....18

'On motion, by Mr. Morris, the yeas and nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present,

* * * * * * *

'The Senate being equally divided ☞ the Vice President voted in the affirmative. So it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.'

'OFFICE OF SEC'Y OF SENATE OF U. S.,
August 3d, 1848.

'I certify that the above extract is truly copied from the Journal of the Senate of the United States.

W. PATTON, Eng. Clerk.'

No word of comment can be needed. The same old fox is at his ancient tricks.

JUDGES IN ILLINOIS.—Three Supreme and nine Circuit Judges were elected in Illinois on the 4th inst.,—the Supreme Judges by Divisions, and the others by Circuits. Whigs are elected in the Galena, Peoria, Springfield and Jacksonville Circuits, and Locofocos in the Chicago, Alexander, and Quincy Districts,—other Districts not heard from. The Whigs, however, have five of the Circuit Judges, the voters seeming to have the greater confidence in their fitness.

A late letter from Illinois says, that while the friends of Taylor started true, the Locofocos are deserting the Cass and Butler standard. Here is a specimen of the feeling:

A vote, was taken on the steamboat "Empire" the other day, on her upward trip, and it stood 89 for Taylor, 39 for Van Buren, and 5 for Cass! It is said in all the votes taken on board steam or canal boats, or railroads, Cass is universally behind Van Buren.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

John Mackerel was accused by John M'Cutcheon, of robbing him, (McC.) of $60. The complaint was made before the Mayor about dark on Monday evening, and as both the accuser and the accused were too tipsey to know any thing about the matter, the Mayor placed both of them in the cells till yesterday morning, when Mr. John Farrell, at whose house the robbery was alleged to have occurred, was found to have taken charge of M'Cutcheon's money, he being unfit to do it himself. Mr. M'Cutcheon is another of the volunteers returned from Mexico. He enlisted as a blacksmith, it appears.

Every few days some case is recorded, of drunkenness, robbery, &c., committed by or against discharged soldiers of the late Mexican war, who have sold their land warrants, become an easy prey to their associates, who entice them to drink in order to rob them. No doubt many of them are mere impostors, who never saw Mexico, but that war has doubtless been as fruitful of drunkenness, and even worse vices, as others which have preceded it. The glory acquired by war has never yet compensated a nation for the moral pollution which it engendered.

GRADING.—The people of Manchester seem to be in 'a peck of trouble,' just now, about the grading of their streets. Like other good folks, the property holders there seem perfectly willing to have *a* grade, but *the* grade which cuts down and cuts up *their* property is just what it should not be.—The councils and burgess, however, are determined to continue the work, and the 'levelers' are busy with their carts, &c. The present council, it seems, were put in by those now most opposed to their policy—and the Burgess was also the man of their choice, but they have missed a figure some how.

A large new Tavern is being erected on the bank of the Allegheny river, above Irwin street, for the accommodation of the Allegheny river men. The immense business of the Allegheny—rapidly increasing as it is—warrants and demands additional accommodations for those who conduct the trade of the river, and bring its resources to our market. The improvement of that beautiful and important stream, must soon be looked to by our citizens, and that side of the city will then present a business front on the river, equal to that of the Monongahela.

We were credibly informed, yesterday, that the runaway slave, for whose infamous betrayal to his inhuman master, a colored man was recently whipped, &c., in Birmingham, actually died in the hands of his captors—resisting to the last. It appears that white men were also concerned in the affair, and aided the slave catcher in decoying the victim to chains and death.

One of these white men is said to be a young Democratic lawyer of some note in this city. The negro accused of decoying the slave has made the charge, under oath, that this lawyer was present, and aiding in the delivery of the slave to his master. The delivery took place at night, on the Monongahela Bridge.

CORRECTION.—The friend who furnished the item relative to the treasure found on Liberty street, convicts us of an error in regard to the amount.—$4,260, he says, was the exact sum. We feel slightly hurt at the insinuation of some of our envious contemporaries, that the aforesaid item was a baseless fabrication of our own. The report wants confirmation indeed, but that is not our fault, as Mr. Richardson can testify.

WOMAN IN TEARS.—Taking a stroll with a friend, yesterday, a pretty young woman passed us on the Penn Street Canal Bridge, whose face was bedewed with tears, while her bonnet and dress bore the marks of a struggle in which she had been roughly used—perhaps by a worthless husband. A little child clung confidingly to her neck—just rescued, no doubt, from a scene of strife and danger.

THE New Smithfield St. Methodist Church will be an ornament to that part of the city—a decided improvement on the old edifice, which stood on the same spot. The workmen will soon be ready to close their operations, and consign the new temple to the care of those who are to labor there with other implements, for upbuilding of the great Temple of Faith and Love in the hearts of men.

MEETING IN THE FIFTH WARD.—The friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston, and of Whig principles, will hold a meeting in the Fifth Ward, at their usual place, on Friday evening. Mr. Hampton, and other Speakers will be present. Turn out, Whigs, one and all.

SUPREME COURT, Sept. 27, 1848.

Bheares vs. Ambler et ux. Judgment of the District Court of Allegheny County affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Rogers.

Hart et al. vs. Rogers' Administrators. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County—Argued by Mr. Galbraith for Pl'ff in Error, and by Mr. Marshall and Mr. Walker for the Defendants in Error.

Osburn vs Holmes. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County. Argued by Mr. Pearson for Pl'ff in Error, and Mr. Riddle for Defendant in Error.

Sennett vs Johnston's Exrs. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County. Argued by Mr. Galbraith for Pl'ff in Error, and Mr. Walker and Mr Babbitt for Def. in Error.

Skinner vs. Gallixon. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County. Argued by Mr. Walker and Mr. Galbraith for Pl'ff in Error. Mr. Marshall for Def't in Error.

Agreeable to notice, a meeting of the friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston was held in the Old Court House on Saturday evening the 23 inst., at 7 o'clock.

On motion S. Roseburgh, Esq., was appointed President.

Messrs. Fitchman and Small Vice Presidests. C. Darrah, Esq., being called on, at the request of the Pres't. addressed the meeting.

The President then introduced Mr. Fox, of Harrisburgh, who also addressed the meeting.

When after Singing several songs, on motion adjourned to meet on Thursday evening the 28th inst at 7 o'clock, with three cheers for Taylor, Fillmore and Johnston.

S. ROSEBURGH, Pres't.

JOHN FRITCHMAN, } Vice Pres't.
JOHN SMALL, "
WM. B. HUSTER, } Sec'y.
WM. GORMAN, "

PHILOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The regular meetings of the above named Association, have been resumed. The question for discussion on next Saturday evening, is

Resolved, That the nomination of Military Men as candidates for the highest office in the Government, is unworthy of the Christian civilization of the "noon of the nineteenth century," and the election of such would be a retrograde movement towards barbarism, and prove highly prejudicial to the best interests and true glory of the American People.

Philo Hall is open to the public as usual.

Officer Armstrong of the Allegheny police was called to a German tavern, in the Allegheny market square, yesterday, to arrest a man named Martin, who was chasing the inmates of the tavern with a pistol—capped, and loaded almost to the muzzle. He was just drunk enough to be a fool. The officer obtained possession of the pistol, and brought the owner to the cells, to answer for the offence this morning. In his pocket was found a quantity of ammunition—powder and shot mixed together.

Another Grand Whig Meeting is to be held at McFaden's Warehouse, on Saturday evening. Mr. McFaden promises to have every thing nicely fixed —as he always does—to accommodate Speakers, Auditors and Reporters.

The class last mentioned—the most important we would modestly insinuate—are too generally neglected at public meetings—no place being assigned them for taking "notes" comfortably.

A FEAT PROMISED.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that Herr Ryminger promises to walk across the Allegheny at the Island, on a single wire, suspended thirty feet above the river, on Saturday next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock. He will do it—if he don't fall in.

A RUN OFF.—The Soap and Candle wagon of Mr. Sawyer, of Wood street, with two horses attached, made a very fine "run" yesterday—demolishing a wheelbarrow—narrowly missing several carts, drays, &c., and finally "smashing" on Second street, opposite Mr. Beelen's warehouse—spilling the candles and soap in the street, in a most woful pickle. The horses were not injured.

☞ BOARD OF TRADE.—A regular meeting of the Board will be held at their rooms on 4th street, this evening at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

THE District Court will be in session from 9 A. M till 1 P. M., every day till the election. Those wishing to take out their naturalization papers will avail themselves of the opportunity.

An excellent steam engine, is offered on very low terms, by Messrs. J. & J. Smith, Last Manufacturers, High street. ☞ The engine is of nine horse power. See their advertisement.

Andrew Graham was arrested yesterday, by the Allegheny police, for abusing his wife, and breaking his own furniture. He had been drinking again.

Luke Loomis has just published the 17th number of his Common and Magazine Almanacs for 1849, calculated by S. C. Hill, Esq.

MR. KAINE—of the Journal, is recovering from his late severe illness. He is again at his post—though looking very feeble.

A TEXAS JUDGE IN NEW MEXICO.—We learn from the Fayette (Howard County) Times, that Judge Beadle, and family, of Texas, passed up the river last Sunday week, on his way to New Mexico. He goes out by the auth