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**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. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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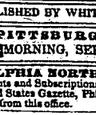
| 1. Joseph G. Clarkson, | 13. Henry Johnson, |
| 2. John P. Wetherill, | 14. William Colder, Sr. |
| 3. James M. Davis, | 15. William M'Ilvaine, |
| 4. Thos. W. Duffield, | 16. Charles W. Fisher, |
| 5. Daniel O. Hitner, | 17. Andrew G. Curtin, |
| 6. Joshua Dungan, | 18. Thos. E. Davidson, |
| 7. John D. Steele, | 19. Joseph Marlin, |
| 8. John Landes, | 20. Daniel Agnew, |
| 9. Joseph Schmucker, | 21. Andrew W. Loomis, |
| 10. Charles Snyder, | 22. Richard Word, |
| 11. William G. Hartley, | 23. Thomas H Sill, |
| 12. Francis Tyler, | 24. Saml'l A. Purviance. |

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

**Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.**
FOR CONGRESS,
**MOSES HAMPTON,**
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.
REGISTER,
JOHN SCOTT, of ROSS.
CLERK OF THE COURTS,
DANIEL 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 EVENING, 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 strong pull, and a pull all together, for our invincible chief, and our State and County tickets.

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 FARMERS' HALL, 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 NOBLESTOWN, on Friday, October 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. Moses Hampton and others will address the meeting. sep26-d&w1tT

A meeting of the THIRD WARD BOUGH AND READY CLUB will be held on Friday evening, 29th 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.**


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.

THE Chronicle, in its new political course, is not very careful of its assertions, as the following extract will show:

"The old parties *have* changed, and the transition is degrading to our species, and to our country's fame. They are fighting, not to acquire territory, wherever Slavery *now* exists, but to *extend* Slavery over a fair portion of God's creation, where the Omnipotent never intended a Slave to tread."

On what portion of territory did the Omnipotent ever intend slavery to tread? We will agree with the Chronicle that it is not in the territories of New Mexico and California, but if the editor will tell us where it is, he may do the world a service, and save a great deal of trouble.

But our object in making the above quotation, is to depy in toto, the charge implied, that the Whig party is "fighting" "to extend slavery over a fair portion of God's creation." It is neither true in fact nor in implication, and we call upon the Chronicle to retract what is a glaring libel upon the Whig party. So far from it being true, the Whig party in Congress has just fought a battle for liberty and to prevent the extension of slavery, and has ever been, in every instance, found on the side of freedom.

**An Excellent Chance for a Whig Printer.**

We are requested to announce, that there is a most desirable opening for an intelligent and talented Whig printer, to start a new paper in Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio. The late Whig paper there, the Chronicle, has deserted the Whig ranks, and now supports that bitter enemy of Whig principles, and the Whig party, Martin Van Buren. We are authorized, by respectable and influential Whigs of that county, to state, that if a person of character, intelligence, and thorough going Whig sentiments, will establish a paper there as soon as possible, they will stand by him in every emergency, and procure a large list of subscribers, and all other patronage in their power to obtain. The names of the proper persons to address are left with us.

IMPORTANCE OF ONE MAN'S LIFE.—The Buffalo Commercial, in noticing the attack upon Mr. Stevens, of Georgia, says: There are thirty States in the Union. Fifteen have a Democratic majority in Congress. Twelve have a Whig majority, and three are tied. In the event of the election of President being thrown into the House of Representatives, the result would be uncertain, inasmuch as neither party can command a majority. One of the tied States is Georgia. If Mr. Stephens had died, as it was supposed he would, from his wounds, the Locos would have a majority of the votes of that State, and a majority for Cass would thereby be secured. It is not often that a result so important may be contingent on the life or death of one man.

The Chronicle says that General Taylor is the '*very embodiment of the accursed system*' of Slavery. We think it would be very hard for the editor to prove his assertion, or give any good reason for it. There are thousands of slaveholders who are opposed to slavery, and deplore it as an evil—yea, deprecate it as a curse. Such we understand to be the position of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Clay, and hundreds of other sterling men. The very fact that Gen. Taylor is a Whig, shows that he is no friend to slavery as a system. If he was, he would affiliate with Mr. Calhoun, who may be said to be the 'embodiment of Slavery,' as Henry Clay is of the Whig party.

The Northumberland (Penn.) Miltonian notices the fact that the Locofoco Senatorial Conferees, which nominated Mr. Bright for Senator, also passed a resolution applauding Gen. Cameron for his *independence* in opposing Polk's Administration.—On account of Bright's vote for Gen. Cameron, for United States Senator, he is very unpopular with the Woodward men, who are going for Mr. Frick, the Editor of the Miltonian, the Whig nominee, which will be an important gain.

Col. John B. Weller is the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Ohio. He makes a great merit of his services in the army, and is dubbed the Hero of Monterey. Unlike all the officers who served on the Rio Grande, he is unusually abusive of Gen. Taylor. The Dayton Journal suggests that as 'Old Rough and Ready' in his Dispatches, said nothing about Col. Weller, he, in turn, should say nothing about the old General!

**MR. VAN BUREN UNCHANGED.**

The *Chronicle*, the organ of the Barnburners, in this county, remarks as follows:

"We never and Mr. Van Buren had changed at all. We do not say so now. There was—there is, no necessity for his changing, in order to occupy the position he does."

How, in the name of all that is consistent, if Mr. Van Buren is unchanged, can any Whig be expected to vote for him? He has been charged for years, by the Whig party, with being the most corrupt politician of the age, and proof sufficient has been produced to prove the charge. He has the credit of the paternity of the doctrine that 'to the victors belong the spoils,' which has become a leading feature in the creed of the Democratic party, by which one half of the people are denied all participation in the honors and emoluments of public office. He has most industriously wielded the power and purse of the nation to reward his political partizans, and to break down and destroy his Whig opponents. He has opposed with unrelenting hostility every Whig measure, deemed vital to the welfare of the country. And in all this, Mr. Van Buren is unchanged!

But take Mr. Van Buren on the Slavery question itself, on which account the Whigs are asked to support him, and in every respect, except that of Slavery extension, he is utterly obnoxious to the Whig party, and to Anti Slavery men.

Judging by his acts, Gen. Taylor is a far safer man than Mr. Van Buren, where the rights of man are concerned. During Mr. Van Buren's administration, a case occured, which places the 'Old Hero' on high Anti Slavery ground, compared with the 'sly Fox of Kinderhook.'

While Gen. (then Col.) Taylor was serving in Florida, he captured many negroes in his conflicts with the Indians. Many of these persons were claimed by persons in Georgia and Alabama, from whose service, or from the service of whose fathers it was contended they had escaped. Agents on behalf of the claimants were dispatched to Colonel Taylor, seeking to recover them. Proof of identity of the persons claimed as slaves was proffered, and the right of property insisted upon. Col. Taylor refused to allow the claim, or even to examine it. He had come to Florida to serve in the army against the Indians, not to act as a negro-catcher. His commission, he said, gave him no judicial powers, and he could not assume to determine matters beyond his province.

The disappointed applicants carried their complaints to Mr. Van Buren's Government at Washington, where they were favorably considered, and an order in consequence was issued from the War Department to Col. Taylor, commanding him to surrender the captured negroes to the agent of the claimants. What did the gallant old Soldier say to this? Did the man whom the Chronicle denounces as the very embodiment of the accursed system, seize hold of this excuse to return to slavery again those who had escaped from their masters? He had the order of Mr. Van Buren's Secretary to that effect, and that would have fully warranted the legality of the act, had he been regardless of the rights of man, and the embodiment of Slavery.—But what did Gen. Taylor do? why, he sent back word that he was no slavecatcher, and that he would not aid in 'reducing the negro from a comparative state of freedom to that of slavery!' His commission was in the power of the President.—Mr. Van Buren might revoke that, but his honor and his sense of justice was in his own keeping.—He refused to obey the order of the Government. The following is an extract from his reply:

"I know nothing of the negroes in question, nor of the subject, farther than what is contained in the communication above referred to; but I must state distinctly, for the information of all concerned, that while I shall hold myself ever ready to do the utmost in my power to get the Indians and their negroes out of Florida, as well as to remove them to their new homes west of the Mississippi, I cannot for a moment consent to meddle in transaction, or to be concerned for the benefit of Mr. Collins, the Creek Indians, or any one else; or to interfere in any way between the Indians and their negroes, which may have a tendency to deprive the former of their property, *and reduce the latter from a comparative state of freedom to that of slavery.*"

How gloriously does this conduct of Gen. Taylor's contrast with Martin Van Buren's—*the unchanged!*

But another more remarkable instance of a shameful disregard of human rights, is to be found in the conduct of Mr. Van Buren towards the Amistad Captives. It is scarcely necessary to repeat a history so familiar to the public mind. It is well known that the procedure in that celebrated case met with the unqualified condemnation of every friend of human rights, and of every Antislavery man in the country. JAY, in his "VIEWS," gives a very concise history of the whole transaction, in which he remarks, in reference to the order of the President directing the captives to be given up to Slavery—"the following is the Executive order, *which Mr. Van Buren should always have before his eyes*, AND POSTERITY SHOULD CAUSE IT TO BE ENGRAVEN ON HIS TOMB, TO ROT ONLY WITH HIS MEMORY!" This is the man who, the Chronicle says, is "*unchanged*," and Antislavery Whigs are asked to vote for him!

We will conclude this view of the character of the great "unchanged," by the following portrait, drawn by the master hand of one who proved his attachment to the cause of human rights by grappling with the "plague spot" in public places, the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS:

"I may be led to confide in the honor of a slaveholder; but a "Servile Doughface" is too destitute of that article to obtain credit with me. Mr. Van Buren has placed the evidence of his servility conspicuously upon the records of our country. There it will remain, and be regarded as an enduring memento of the degeneracy of the Man who filled our public stations.

"Although a Northern man, it becomes the lipsal of his friends that he possesses 'Southern principles,' and he soon gave satisfactory evidence of his devotion to the interests of his employers (slave merchants.) Indeed, had he been bred up in the business, he would scarcely have discovered more attachment to the interests of slave dealers.

"Anxiety for the success of that 'execrable commerce,' appears to have been uppermost in his mind, and he soon superseded all matters of State policy."

If Mr. Van Buren is "unchanged," as the Chronicle says, what a character he is, even in the view of one who now supports him, to be entrusted with the Antislavery interests of the country! If he is changed, where is the evidence of it?

We respect the Free Soil feeling wherever we find it, and sympathize with, and wish it Godspeed. We hope it may spread and grow until it becomes the ruling feeling of the country, and we believe it will. But we can never give our suffrages to a man so obnoxious as Mr. Van Buren, while we have any other resource, and we rejoice that it is not necessary for the success of Free Soil principles to vote for him. The success of the Whig party will secure this, as well as many other cherished principles.

THE FIVE CRADLES.—We wish all our "Virginia fence" makers would just read the story below.—If it does'nt call up the ghosts of cradles, chairs and bed posts, it may remind them of lamp posts, dry goods boxes, and perhaps it will awaken some recollections of board piles and gutters. It is funny to see what antics one of our "respectables" will cut up when he is a little "tight." He becomes wonderfully polite—his head goes nodding at every thing that comes in his way. He salutes an old cow, no matter whether head or tail, with as much grace as he would the most polished lady in the street. In fine he is equally gracious to man and beast. Perhaps he judges of himself and concludes that there is not much difference between them, and *perhaps* he judges correctly—But read the story.

A man, who had recently become a votary to Bacchus, returned home one night in an intermediate state of booziness, that is to say, he was comfortably drunk, but perfectly conscious of his unfortunate situation. Knowing that his wife was asleep, he decided to attempt gaining his bed without disturbing her, and by sleeping off his inebriation, conceal the fact from her altogether. He reached the door of his room without creating much disturbance, and after ruminating a few moments upon the matter he thought if he could reach the bed post, and hold on by it while he slipped out of his apparel, the remainder of the feat would be easily accomplished. Unfortunately for the success of his scheme, a cradle stood in a direct line with the bed post, about the middle of the floor. Of course, when his shins came in contact with the aforesaid piece of furniture, he pitched over it with a perfect looseness, and upon gaining an equilibrium, he went over it backwards in an equally summary manner. Again he struggled to his feet and went head foremost over the bower of infant happiness. At length with the fifth fall, his patience was exhausted and the obstacle was yet to be overcome. In desperation he cried out to his sleeping partner—'Wife! wife! How many cradles have got in the house? I've fallen over five and here's another right afore me."

In Indiana, the Locofoco party is caving in as well as elsewhere. Hon John W. Wright, and Dr. Faber, two prominent Locofocos in Cass county, Indiana, have renounced Cass and declared for Van Buren. A. McDonald, the Locofoco representative from Porter and Lake, last winter, and J. T. Petit, the Locofoco candidate from Miami and Wabash last year, have joined the Van Buren party.

**GOVERNOR SEWARD IN BOSTON.**

There was a large and spirited Whig Meeting in the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Friday evening, which was by invitation effectively addressed by Hon. WM. H. SEWARD of N. Y. and Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois. The substance of Gov. Seward's remarks we find reported in the *Boston Journal* as follows:

In the hour of darkness which hung over the Roman Republic, when Julius Cæsar with his legions, flushed with the conquest of Germany, was on his march to subjugate the liberties of Rome, and when Pompey, upon whom all hopes were centered to take command of the army, had withdrawn and taken position in Africa—at that moment, when the people of Rome were divided and distracted, and while some were persuading to submit to Cæsar, and others offered other leaders, under whom the Republic might find safety, Cicero expressed himself in these words: "I can easily know whom I ought to avoid, but not whom I ought to follow."

Such is the nature of the question which the Whigs of the United States are now called upon to decide. With an Administration which has put forth a candidate who is in favor of war for conquest, and with others seeking to distract and divide the people, the Philadelphia Convention has put forth the names of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, and invited us to follow them.—We Whigs in Boston, in New York, everywhere know whom we ought to avoid, but cannot so easily determine whom we ought to follow. To this question, whom ought we to follow, added Mr. Seward, you have invited me to address myself at the present time; and I will give you the reasons which have led me to determine whom I ought to follow, and whom I mean to follow, diligently, earnestly, and vigilently.

The question, then, said Mr. Seward, is whom ought the Whigs to follow? The people must select a leader from among them, and who he shall be must be decided by the exercise of the right of suffrage. To determine who, from the great and good men of the land, shall be chosen as the leader of the great Whig party, we must first decide upon what measures we want, or the course of policy which will be most beneficial to the country, and then select that leader who will best secure our wishes. But, remarked the speaker, the Whigs are not all agreed in this matter. If they were as easily united as their adversaries, it would not be difficult to establish a creed which would satisfy all. But the Whig party is composed of independent thinking men and masses, and no one is willing passively to submit to be led and driven by others in all points. While, however, there are some things on which they differ, in the main they are agreed upon the following general principles:—They ardently desire that this Republic may be prosperous—that the well directed industry of the country may succeed—that a system of judicious internal improvements may be pursued, in order to develope the resources of our country. They fervently desire that the Government may be administered for the security of peace—being friends of education, they wish that the policy of the Government may be so directed as to develope the intellectual power of the nation. Another point on which they agree, and in a certain degree the most important principle of all, is that the extension of Slavery over portions of territory now free, will exert an influence hostile to the welfare of this nation, and tending to subvert American liberty.

This institution, said Mr. Seward, ought to receive the least favor from our hands consistently with the Constitution, and some Whigs go farther and say that the laws in any portion of our land for the protection of this institution shall receive just that measure of obedience which they can compel, and no more.

All Whigs, then, if these statements are not exaggerated, are in favor of Internal Improvements, of protection to American industry, of the Diffusion of Knowledge, of Peace and of the Non extension of Slavery. What they want is that these principles shall be carried into effect and become the policy of the Government. Having ascertained, then, what we want, it remains for us to select some leader who will carry out our wishes. When candidates have been presented, between whom we must decide, and one of them will certainly be chosen; of this there can be no doubt. Gen Cass has been presented as the Administration candidate.—Shall we adopt him? We want peace with all the world, but he is the candidate of the Administration, which has plunged us into war and has wheedled himself in favor of swallowing *the whole* of Mexico, while the Whigs are opposed to the occupation of any part of her territory. War said Mr. Seward with emphasis, is the bane of Republics; and wars of conquest will inevitaple transform them into despotisms.

The Whigs, said the speaker, are in favor of the Protection to National Industry, knowing that no merely agricultural nation can be permanently prosperous. We must be also a commercial people, and the consequences will be most disastrous if out own workshops are not protected. Shall Lewis Cass be adopted as our leader, who is the candidate of the party which has decided that National Indstry shall be discouraged? We are in favor of Internal Improvements. By means of the which the citizens of Boston and New York meet on the plains of Connecticut and are made brethren. Yet this system Mr. Cass has opposed and is the chosen candidate of that Administration which vetoed the bill making appropriations for this object.

On the Slavery question, said Mr. Seward, to this extent all Whigs agree—that Slavery shall not be extended into any Territory now free—and they are doubtless willing to go farther and that it shall be abolished where it now exists under the immediate protection of the General Government. For these principles the Whigs are already pledged, and he trusted that they might be regarded only as incipient measures and that the time would soon arrive when further demonstrations would be made against the institution of Slavery. He was a believer in the moral power of the people, and thought that the work of abolishing Slavery would be finally accomplished by moral force, peacefully, and in full accordance with public opinion.

The Whigs must then select a candidate who will favor those great principles. Gen. Cass, as is well known, was an advocate for the admission of Texas into the Union, for the purpose of extending and strengthening Slavery, and gives in his adhesion to the doctrines of the Baltimore Convention, that the question of establishing Slavery in a new Territory belongs to the inhabitants, and not to the Legislative Department of the General Government. The idea of voting for such a man must be repugnant to the feelings of every Whig; and he remarked that thus far he had heard only of two Whigs so recreant to their duty and false to the interests