THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1848.

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 5 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,
2. John P. Wetherill,
3. James M. Davis,
4. Thos. W. Dunfield,
5. Daniel G. Hitner,
6. Joshua Dungan,
7. John D. Steele,
8. John Landes,
9. Joseph Schmucker,
10. Charles Snyder,
11. William G. Hurley,
12. Francis Tyrer,
13. Henry Johnson,
14. William Colder, Sr.
15. William M'Elvaine,
16. Alfred H. Conner,
17. John C. Curtis,
18. Thos. R. 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,

HER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,

MOSES HAMPTON,

OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

LEWIS C. F. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.

RECORDER.

HEKEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.

REGISTER.

JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city.

AUDITOR.

JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

Taylor, Fillmore, & Johnston Meeting.

The friends of Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston, and the Tariff of 1842, and Free Soil, will meet at Benjamin Stewart's, Franklin township, on Saturday, Oct. 7, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Addresses may be expected from Hampton, Darsie, and others. By the Committee.

☞ A meeting of the friends of TAYLOR, FILLMORE and JOHNSTON, will be held at TARENTUM, in the Public School House, on Thursday, Oct. 34, 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, he is extremely anxious to visit his friends in East Deer on next Tuesday.

Whig Meeting—M'Keesport.

On the 7th of October, the Whigs of M'Keesport will hold a Taylor and Johnston meeting, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Turn out—turn out—one and all, and prepare for battle.

TAYLOR, FILLMORE AND JOHNSTON!

A BUENA VISTA RALLY!!

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION!!!

A meeting of the friends of TAYLOR, FILLMORE, and JOHNSTON, and all others favorable to the Tariff of '42 and Free Soil, will meet at M'FADEN'S WAREHOUSE, on Penn street, on

Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOHNSTON AND PROTECTION, the Pennsylvania motto.

Rally, boys, rally, for the interest of the old Keystone State!

ANOTHER PULL, A STRONG PULL, AND A UNITED PULL, AND THE DAY IS OURS!

Addresses may be expected from Walter Forward and A. W. Loomis, Esqs., and others.

The different GLEE CLUBS of the city will be in attendance. By order of the Executive Committee.

P. A. MADEIRA, Pres't.

COME AND HEAR

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON,

On Tuesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at

M'FADEN'S WAREHOUSE.

Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, will address the people of Allegheny county on the Tariff and Free Soil, and other issues involved in the present campaign.

Turn out, one and all—Free Soil and Tariff men, and hear your candidate for Governor.

The GLEE CLUBS will be present.

By order of the Executive Committee.

P. A. MADEIRA, President.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

WHIG MEETINGS.

The Whigs of this old strong hold are now at work in good earnest. They seem determined to redeem the time that remains, and to do their duty, *their whole duty*, to their country, their principles, their candidates, and themselves.

This evening, a *Mass Meeting* is be held at Mr. Faden's Warehouse, to hear our noble candidate, Hon. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, on the various issues of the campaign, to which men of all parties are invited, that they may hear and judge for themselves.

The great issues, so dear to the heart of every true Pennsylvanian—Free Soil and the Protection of Home Industry—will be particularly dwelt upon, defined, and defended. Governor Johnston is one of our own men, a *Native Western Pennsylvanian*, born and educated among us—and is an honor to our State and Country. Possessed of a fine intellect, cultivated and disciplined, a warm heart, a vigorous understanding, and a thorough knowledge of the history, resources, and wants of Pennsylvania, he is every way fitted for the honorable and responsible office for which his Whig fellow citizens have nominated him; and it will be a happy day for our old commonwealth, when his election by the people is announced, as we believe it will be—yea, we are *sure* it will be—if the Whigs do their duty.

To morrow (Wednesday) evening, the Whigs are to rally again, in a torch light procession, with music, banners, songs, congratulations, and rejoicing.

In these meetings, let all unite. We are brethren and friends, striving for the redemption of our country from the thraldom of Locofocoism, and from the pernicious effects of dangerous and destructive principles. No Whig can be spared in this work—none ought to be spared, whose circumstances and health will permit him to be present. The work is honorable, the cause is honorable, and success will be beneficent and glorious.

Attack on Gov. Johnston.—The Post of yesterday, contains a bitter attack on Mr. Johnston, by James Gray, 4th street, and by Capt. James May. The matters complained of, are in reference to some private transactions with the Merchants and Manufacturer's Bank, in 1837, in which Mr. Johnston demanded specie for the paper of the Bank, and which was finally obtained through the agency of Mr. Gray and Capt. May. The complaint is, that Mr. Johnston sold the specie, instead of using it for the purpose for which he affirmed he desired it *for*. A friend informs us that the object for which he wished the specie was unexpectedly arranged without, and of course he had a right to do what he would with his own. However, it is a small matter at best, and we presume Mr. Johnston, who will be in town to-day, if he deems the matter worth his notice, will reply to the statements of these officious gentlemen. We are satisfied the publication will do Messrs. Gray and May far more injury in the estimation of the citizens of this city county, than the honorable gentleman they have assailed.

No man can gain any credit among honorable men by thus garneging up private transactions, to be used off future occasions. No doubt Gov. Johnston thought he was dealing with honorable men and friends. We regret that Capt. May, who seems to be a very gentlemanly and fair man, should have mixed himself up with so disreputable a transaction, as the publication of these private matters, of more than ten years standing, and we think he would not, had he not been pressed to the act, by reckless advisers.

Michigan.—The distraction which is manifesting itself among the followers of Cass all over the Free States, appears also to have taken deep root, at his own doors. A Free Soil State Convention was recently held at Ann Arbor, which was presided over by the Hon. Flavius J. Littlejohn, one of the most distinguished and eloquent "Democrats" in the State. His defection was occasioned by the announcement in the *Washington Union* that Gen. Cass would veto the Wilmot proviso should it pass Congress, and by the double dealing of the party at the North and South on the slavery question. The Locofoco papers take this breach in their ranks considerably to heart, as well they may, in losing a leader of acknowledged talent and standing. We congratulate Mr. Richie upon his so in this conversion.

Letter From Henry Clay.

The following letter is published in the New York Express, and is in answer to one from the Whig Committee of the City, in which they refer to the recent movements to bring Mr. Clay out for the Presidency, and ask him to communicate to them his views on the subject—which they say they understand to be opposed to any such use of his name —that they may be made public, believing, as the Committee state, that such a course will tend to produce union and harmony, and ensure triumphant success in New York.

Ashland, Sept. 20, 1848.

Gentlemen—I have received your official letter as members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Whig General Committee of the city and county of New York, and I take pleasure in answering it.

Never, from the period of the decision of the Philadelphia Convention, against my nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, have I been willing nor am I now, to have my name associated with that office. I would not accept a nomination if it was tendered to me; and it is my unaffected desire that no further use should be made of my name, in connection with that office. I have seen, therefore, with regret, movements in various quarters, having for their object, to present me as a candidate to the American people; these movements have been made without any approbation from me. In the present complicated state of the Presidential election, they cannot, in my opinion, be attended with any public good, and may tend to the increase of the embarrassments, and to the exasperation of parties.

Whilst, I say this much, without reserve, I must, nevertheless, add that I feel profound gratitude to such of my warm hearted and faithful friends as continue to indulge the vain hope of placing me in the office of the Chief Magistrate of the United States; and, that I neither think it just nor politic to stigmatize them as factionists, nor by any other opprobrious epithet. Among them I recognize names which have been very distinguished for ability, for devotion to the Whig cause, and for ardent patriotism.

You advert with entire truth, to the zeal and fidelity, with which the Delegation from New York sought in the Philadelphia Convention to promote my nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. I am most thankful to them, and shall ever recollect their exertions, with profound gratitude.

With great respect, I am your friend and
Obedient servant,
Signed, H. CLAY.

Important Correspondence.

The following political *jeu d' esprit* is to good to be lost. We extract it from the Jackson (Miss) Southron:

Summons of Gen. Cass to Gen. Taylor.

Officeholder's Camp, }
Baltimore Convention, May 27, 1848. }

Sir: After a tortuous and zigzag march of several years, I am in this strong position, with a large force and abundance of patronage—the sinews of political war. You are well surrounded by my well drilled phalanx of 60,000 office holders, with all the patronage and other appliances necessary to my success; and you cannot in all human probability avoid a total rout in November. But, as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you and the raw militia under your command from total annihilation, and therefore give you this timely notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, with the assurance that you and your undisciplined army will be treated with the liberality and forbearance characteristic of a genuine Locofoco; and only ask you to pay the piper while we are dancing. You will have till the 7th November next to make up your mind, (unless in the mean time, mine don't undergo a change,) to commence from the time my flag of truce reaches your sawmill in the Cypress swamp, Jefferson county, Mississippi.

To further this end, I assure you of my particular consideration. God and Liberty!—Polk and Santa Anna!—Marcy and Spoils forever!

LOUIS PHILIPPE CASS.
Late of the Tuileries.

P. S.—I forbid you to "break your sword when you surrender," as that is an apocryphal exploit not mentioned in history, for which I have secured a patent.

Gen. Taylor's Reply.

Headquarters, Army Saw Mill, Plantation, Mississippi, July 4, 1848.

Sir:—In reply to your polite invitation, summoning me to surrender the people who have selected me as a leader at discretion, I beg leave most respectfully to decline your request.

With sentiments of high consideration, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR,
Commanding the People's Army.

To mons. Louis Philippe Cass,
Office Holder's Camp.

The New Election Law.—By the following act of Congress, prescribing and fixing one uniform day for holding the Presidential Election throughout the Union, it will be seen that the difficulties apprehended in regard to States which may not succeed in electing on the day specified, were foreseen and fully obviated:

AN ACT to establish a uniform time for holding election for electors of president and Vice-President in all the States of the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the electors of President and Vice-President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the Month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed, *provided*, That each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its College of Electors when such College meets to give its Electoral Vote: *And provided also*, When any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

JOHN W. JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIE P. MANGUM,
President of the Senate *pro tempore*.
Approved, Jan. 22, 1845. JOHN TYLER.

A Thrilling Incident.—The great Whig Mass meeting at Fort Harrison, near Terre Haute, Indiana, was a grand affair. The following incident is related by a correspondent of the State Journal:

Gov. Letcher made a most happy address; and particularly gratifying to his Whig hearers. He depicted, in the most glowing colors, the stern and unbending honesty, and the many eminent qualifications of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. While speaking of the gallant defence of Fort Harrison by then Lieut. Taylor, and his brave little band of soldiers, an incident occurred which I cannot omit mentioning. A venerable lady was present, who was in the Fort at the time of the siege, and assisted in moulding bullets for the soldiers. While Gov. L. was dwelling upon the almost forlorn hope of the garrison, and paying a high compliment to Gen. Taylor, the old lady became much excited, and with tears streaming down her cheeks, raised her hands and cried out in a loud voice—"Glory to God, and everlasting thanks to Gen. Taylor." The effect was electric. The shout, that went up from the multitude was one of no ordinary kind.

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukie *Sentinel* expresses confidence that the vote of young Wisconsin will be given to Old Zack. It says: "The Van Buren movement must, while it draws largely from the ranks of our opponents, trespass but little on the Whig strength," and thinks that the Democratic votes that Taylor will receive, will out number two to one, the Whigs who may be drawn off into the Van Buren movement. At the State election in May, the vote in round numbers, stood as follows: Loco 19,500, Whig, 15,000, Liberty 1,000. The *Sentinel* figures as follows:

Claiming only as many democratic votes for Gen. Taylor as he may lose Whig votes; giving to Van Buren the entire Abolition vote, and dividing the democratic vote, as it now seems likely to be divided—three-fifths to Mr. Cass, and two-fifths to Mr. Van Buren, and adding ten per cent for contingencies, and increase of voters, to the aggregate for the two last, and we have this result;

Gen. Taylor	15,000
Gen. Cass	12,000
Van Buren	10,000

There is much plain and practical wisdom in the following anecdote, and compressed within so small a space, that every body may read it with pleasure, and most of the Free Soilers, with profit. In its way, it is a political *mulkum in parvo*:

A Wise Answer.—The Palmyra Courier tells a good anecdote illustrating the view which is taken of Mr. Van Buren's course, and the course of those who support him. The story runs thus—A venerable clergyman in an adjoining county, was holding a familiar talk with his Van Buren son-in-law lately on politics. The young man was urging an entire forgetfulness of Mr. Van Buren's past misdeeds, and a reference only to his present apparent position. "Suppose a man, after living a life of wickedness, shall repent, and ask to be received into your church, wouldn't you admit him?" he inquired. "Certainly," was the reply of the clear-headed old man; "certainly, if his repentance was sincere; but until we tried his faith, *we wouldn't make a bishop of him.*" That's it.

No More Officers Wanted.—The Washington Union informs the large number of eager young applicants for commissions in the army, that since the discharges which the law required to be made on the termination of the war with Mexico, there is no probability of any such appointments being made for some time to come. There are now attached to the army fifty-eight brevet second lieutenants waiting promotion, who will of course take the precedence. Of these, forty-one are graduates from the Military Academy, and seventeen are non-commissioned officers appointed brevet lieutenants for meritorious services, under the act of March 3d, 1847.

Extra Allowances.—The Washington *Union*, in order to divert attention from the round sum of $64,000, *extra* pay demanded and received by Cass, above and beyond his salary, parades all the "commutations, pay and emoluments" of General Taylor, since he first entered the army. The wide difference is that Cass charged double and treble for his services, while Gen. Taylor never had *one cent* beyond his regular pay.—*North American.*

GREAT WHIG MEETING IN N. YORK.

An immense Whig Meeting was held in Vauxhall on Wednesday night last. The *Tribune* says:

"Long before the hour of meeting the room was crowded, and the people were as thick as ever in the Garden. With bands and banners they had come in procession to ratify the nominations of the Whig party, State and National. A stand was erected in the north west corner of the Garden, and around it large masses assembled, who could not gain admittance to the room. Another stand was erected in the south east corner, and around this, too, was a large meeting.

The principal stand in the garden was surrounded with numerous flags and transparencies, displaying various celebrated sayings of "Old Zack" There was also a large portrait of the General on horseback. On the banners and transparencies also were the names of Millard Fillmore, Hamilton Fish, and G. W. Patterson.

Several speeches were made, resolutions passed, and cheer after cheer sent up for Taylor and Fillmore. General Leslie Combs, referring to the three candidates for the Presidency, said—

"The three individuals in question I know well —I know them all, I know that stern old locust stump Zac Taylor.—("Three cheers for General Taylor" were here given with a will)

[Here the speaker recapitulated the leading points in the lives and characters of the three candidates, interspersing his not very flattering biography of Mr. Cass with many amusing anecdotes, having the broad seal of Western humor upon them; and continued:]

We have all seen the crocodile tears the Democrats are shedding for Henry Clay. Henry Clay defied his enemies while they basked in the sunshine of power, and he scorns their sympathy now. I am not Henry Clay's oracle, I speak only for myself. But I tell you he acquiesces cheerful ly in the selection made for President by the Philadelphia Convention. (Tremendous and long continued cheering.) I have seen him a hundred times since the nominations was made. Sooner would he have his right arm drop from its socket, than the Whig party should be degraded or defeated through him.

The meeting was also briefly addressed by Mr. Greely of the Tribune. In the course of his remarks he said—

"I stated in announcing General Taylor's nomination the day after it was made, that I would support it, if I saw no other way to defeat the election of Lewis Cass. That pledge I have ever regarded. I shall faithfully redeem it. And, since there is now no chance remaining that any other than General Cass or General Taylor can be elected, I shall henceforth support the ticket nominated at Philadelphia, and do what I can for its election."

And then the question of Free Soil, what shall, be the fate of that? I presume there are here some Free Soil men, ('Yes! Yes! *all* Free Soil!') —I mean those to whom the question of extending or restricting Slavery outweighs all other considerations. I ask these what hope they have of of keeping Slavery out of California and New Mexico, with Gen. Cass President, and a Locofoco Congress? I have none. And I appeal to every Free Soil Whig to ask himself this question—"How would South Carolina and Texas wish you to vote?" Can you doubt that your bitter adversaries would rejoice to hear that you had resolved to break off from the Whig party, and permit Gen. Cass to be chosen President, with a obedient Congress? I cannot doubt it. And I cannot believe that a wise or worthy course, which my bitterest adversaries would gladly work out for me.

Of Gen. Taylor's soundness on this question, I feel no assurance, and can give none. But I believe him clearly pledged by his letters to leave legislation to Congress, and not attempt to control by his veto the policy of the country. I believe a Whig Congress will not consent to extend Slavery, and that a Whig President will not go to war with Congress and the general spirit of the party. So believing, I shall support the Whig nominations with a view to the triumph of Free Soil.

Mr. Ogden Hoffman also made an eloquent speech. We extract from it the following passages:

The character of General Taylor is as familiar, and what he has done and what he has been—are as familiar as household words to every man I address. As a boy, at Fort Harrison, he attracted the attention of the nation. In the war of 1812, he received the first brevet that was given to that glorious army. In the recent war with Mexico, he achieved the wonderful battles of Palo Alto, Reseca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. (Loud cheers.) But, fellow citizens, it was not merely upon his military success that the convention of Philadelphia founded their choice. It was not as a gallant soldier that he became the object of their support. The triumphs which he won by his pen, equalled and surpassed the triumphs he won by his sword. (Cheers.) The blaze of Victory did not make the man, but illuminated the man, whose of what stuff he was made, and held him up to the admiration of his country. (Cheers.) Republican in his manners, simple in his deportment, of strong mind, never at fault when duty called him—these were the qualities which recommended him to the esteem of the people and which shine in every line of his despatches. (Cheers.) But his opponents say that he is not a learned man, and that he is incompetent to discharge the duties of the high position to which he is nominated. If learning consists in hovering about the White House at Washington, in maneuvering and shifting to secure one's own personal interests—now holding one opinion, and by-and-by changing it for another—then, indeed, may General Taylor be considered guilty of such a charge, for this formed no part of his career.

But if purity of life, steady and irreproachable discharge of duty, and honesty of purpose, be worthy of esteem, then all the learning in the world—(tremendous cheers, which drowned the remainder of the sentence.) I would rather have these qualities than all the learning which books could confer. [Renewed cheers.] Such a man, then, now claims your support as President of the United States.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 28, 1848.

The arrangement by which the Secretary of the Treasury is to get $500,000 out of the Sub Treasury to relieve our now burdened Money Market, is one of the curiosities of Finance. Under pretence of the law which authorizes him to purchase Treasury Notes at par, and to receive them, he has agreed to loan certain parties the sum specified for sixty days, they stipulating to buy back the notes when re-issued, at the same rate. This is getting money out of the Sub-Treasury much as the farmer carried his fox, goose and corn across the river, without having the one eat the other up. The pith of the movement is this: The Government officers to aid speculators in the late loan, now turn the Treasury Department into a bank of discount, and come into the street in the same manner as the old National Banks were charged with, and repealed for doing. The effect of the operation the future will demonstrate. It may temporarily help the market, but permanent relief must come from a different source.

Rumor, and she has reached the truth, gives the terms upon which Mr. Corcoran is to get the loan. The capitalists in England propose to buy in New York three millions of United States Stock at 101, and loan two millions more at seven per cent, secured by the government loan. The profits are easily arrived at. The loan they sell at 101, cost 103,02, besides near ninety days in trust, that goes to the buyer by custom. The two million borrowed at seven per cent., is invested in a six per cent stock, costing 403,02. If this is not paying roundly for aid to get out of what promises to be a hard speculation, when shall no instance be found? Mr. Corcoran hoped to get five millions at four per cent, but the statement above will be found nearer the ideas of the money leaders of England, who are not yet in any very great haste to hold our National Debt.

Another great Whig rally as held last night, at Vauxhall, at which speeches were made by Gen. Coombs and Ogden Hoffman, the favorite of New York. One of the events of the night was the adhesion of Mr. Greely, of the Tribune, given with a heartiness that assures his old Whig friends that he will do yeoman's service in the present campaign. We shall see how long the body will live after the head is off. Mr. Clay has retused the use of his name, and declares his intention to support Gen. Taylor, in which he is joined by Mr. Botts and Mr. Greely. Those whose long experience and good judgment qualify them to judge of these matters, now cordially support Gen. Taylor, and their example will secure the adhesion of those who have before looked to them for their guidance.

There is quite an active business doing in grain and flour for export, and shippers pay $5 50 readily for good Genessee. Corn is higher, and round yellow has run up to 76 cents. Another steamer is now due. As the English crops will be determined by her mail, the market will no doubt take the position it will keep for the season, and show what rates must be submitted to, if we mean to feed England.

Government loan, under the influence of Mr. Walker's banking operations, has advanced 1 per cent, and a good many speculators who have to receive at 104, hope to get off without large losses. Money is no easier, and the rates last given are current now.

There has been an improvement of 1 cent in the Sugar market, with a good amount of sales, but Molasses is very dull. Teas are improving, and Coffee is rather dull, and a shade decline has been submitted to. A large parcel of old No. 1 nutmegs have been sold by auction at 100@10¢ cents the pound—a fall of 6 to 10 cents the pound. Oils have improved under the foreign news, with sales to considerable extent for export. Rice has fallen, and 3½@3¾ is the top of the market for good.—American Wool is dull, and 5000 lbs fleece 1 blood at 24@25 cts. is the only sale. C.

Conviction of Epes.—The trial of W. Dandridge Epes, charged with the murder of F. Adolphus Muir, commenced in the Superior Court of Dinwiddie, Va., before Judge J. W. Nash, on Wednesday week. After some difficulty a jury was procured on Thursday evening. On Monday evening last, says the Richmond Enquirer, the jury after a short retirement, brought in a verdict of guilty. He is sentenced to be hung on the 2d December. For the prosecution, D. May, Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney, and T. S. Gholson, Esq., for the prisoner, Tim. Rives and Thomas R. Joynes, Esqs.

IRISH REBELLION.

The following telegraphic despatch to the Philadelphia papers, contains some additional items in reference to the Irish Rebellion:

Clonmel, Sept. 13.—The rebels have posted themselves in almost inaccessible positions at New Inn, near Carrick on the Suir and Kilmacthomas mountain. Dohney commands in Waterford. The Government troops yesterday captured nine scouts. Last night there was a general rising of the peasantry within about six miles of Carrick.

At 6 o'clock, a large body of rebels marched to attack the police station.

Clonmel, Sept. 14.—The out houses of the parsonage of the Protestant Clergyman were burned last night. The 3d Buffs came into Clonmel to day with twenty eight of their men hand cuffed for shouting repeal.

At the insurgents' camp, seven miles from Clonmel, they roast bullocks and sheep on iron gates and are pressing every one to join them.

At Glen Bower, about eight miles from Clonmel, the police were preparing to seek refuge in Carrick, when the insurgents fired upon them. A fight ensued which lasted a quarter of an hour.—A number were killed on the part of the assailants, but only two or three were wounded on the part of the police. The insurgents left their dead upon the field.

The police have fled from the out stations, and to night it is feared will reveal awful scenes.

Callan, Sept. 13.—The reports prevalent in Kilkenny are thought to be much exaggerated, and the number of the insurgents overrated. The police were no where disarmed, and on every occasion defeated the insurgents. Among the insurgents that assailed the police station, four or five were in the uniform of the 82d Club. It is believed that some pieces of cannon have been captured by the insurgents.

The Cork Examiner of the 13th publishes the following:

Rumors reached Cork this morning in reference to the disturbances in the county of Waterford. Information was received by the police authorities, this day, that the Police Barracks at Portlaw were attacked at an early hour, by a body of armed peasantry. The barrack was occupied by about ten police, commanded by Constable O'Regan. After a short struggle the assailants were put to flight, but not without serious loss on either side—two of the police having been shot, and several of the assailants having been killed and others seriously wounded. It is not known whether the latter were shot dead or only wounded. We give the report as it reached us, without being enabled to add any confirmation to it.

It was rumored this morning that the bridge at Waterford has been blown up or otherwise destroyed yesterday. It is also rumored that the bridge of Grany Ferry, about a mile from the city of Waterford and on the road to Carrick, shared a similar fate.

By the arrival of the Goughal coach, at 12 o'clk, we have confirmatory intelligence with respect to the latter bridge.

The troops stationed at Goughall barracks were despatched at an early hour this morning to Coppoquin by a steamer on their route to the localities said to be disturbed.

It may be mentioned in confirmation of this movement of troops towards Waterford, that two detachments have received orders to hold themselves in immediate readiness to leave for Cork as a garrison for Coughall and Middleton, to replace the troops sent on. They have marched out of Cork before this.

The following succinct account has reached us from Kilkenny. The intelligence from the surrounding district has been much more alarming than was anticipated. No doubt now remains of the fact that a considerable insurgent force has assembled and shown a spirit of the utmost determination. The main body of the insurgents, said to be 5,000 strong, has encamped on Aheny Hill, in the county of Tipperary, immediately adjoining the State Quarries in the county. There can be no doubt that their leaders have some military experience, and are being regularly drilled. They are chiefly armed with pikes, but many have rifles.

Richard O'Gorman is said to be the chief in command, and Meagher is also said to be among them.

The commissariat is regularly supplied by the neighboring farmers, who so voluntarily send cattle and other provisions.

The driver of the Cork mail arrived here about 10 o'clock last night, reports that the police had quitted Gen Bower Station, and retired to that of the Three Mile House. Shortly previous to the arrival of the coach at the latter place, a party of insurgents had surrounded the station and demanded that the united parties within, numbering about ten men, should surrender their arms. The police refused, and upon the insurgents proceeding to attack the house, the little garrison fired upon them and put the belligerents to flight.

Lord John Russell has been summoned as a witness, on the part of Smith O'Brien, and his Lordship must attend the special commission, which opens at Clonmel on the 21st.

From the London Post.

Destructive Fire at Constantinople.

Constantinople, Aug. 19.—On Wednesday, towards seven in the evening, a most lamentable fire broke out in Yemish Iskelessi, (dried fruit bazaar) situated between the two bridges. The violence of the conflagration acquired such force, on account of the surrounding inflammable matter, that in a quarter of an hour it had extended itself in a fearful manner. In the immediate neighborhood of the fruit bazaar was the Yagh Kapan, or oil depot, the magazines and ware houses being well stocked;—on the other side, toward the arsenal, was an immense timber yard, the largest in the city, a quarter of mile long, one hundred feet high, and five hundred broad. By eight o'clock both these places were in flames. A compact mass of shipping was moored opposite this spot, and the masts of several Turkish vessels, laden with oil, wheat, and timber, soon took fire.

Towards nine o'clock the fire had spread at a rapid rate toward the Calmoungnitler, the Uzun Charsaki, and the Odun Kappousi. Efforts to prevent its spreading towards the hill on which stand the Mosque of Suleymanieh and the palaces of several viziers, the Sheik-ul-Islam Kappousi, (Porte of the Ulemas) and other palaces, were made by the police and private buildings, with their hanging gardens and kiosks, were of no avail. The houses were destroyed one after another; the flames rushed up the walls, and stood like pyramids of fire in the air. About eleven o'clock the pinnacle of one of the minarets of Suleymaneih, on the extreme height, and fully one mile from the scene of destruction, caught fire. A singular spectacle, indeed, it was to see this airy meteor burning and blazing away, while the flames in a vast body kept beating like waves against the angle of the Sheik-ul-Islam's palace, after having destroyed in rapid succession all the surrounding buildings.

At about midnight it had reached Baluk Bazaar, in the immediate neighborhood of the new bridge, and great anxiety was entertained respecting the Drug Bazaar, which is a splendid building, well known to tourists who visit this city. In the opposite direction it had reached the Skemegelar, and was proceeding at a rapid rate toward the Gun Kapan. The efforts made by the Turks to extinguish the fire were useless; they every where retreated, and were mostly employed in pulling down buildings. With the poor inhabitants it was a general *sauve qui peut*, indeed many were so surrounded by the flames as to be unable to escape, and were burnt to death. Near Gun Kapan a dreadful destruction of life occurred, and it is said that upwards of twenty persons have perished. At two o'clock in the morning the fire had sensibly abated in its violence, and at half past three no more danger was anticipated.

The fire has consumed, according to a detailed estimate, about twenty five hundred shops and five hundred houses, about forty of the latter were splendid palaces, belonging to the Sheik-ul-Islam, Moustapha Pasha, Said Pasha, Irret Pasha, Hassan Pasha, and others. The general loss is calculated at from £2,000,000 to £4,000,000 sterling, but some have estimated it to £5,000,000. We should state it at about £2,500,000. To account for this great loss, it must be understood that vast depositories of merchandise were kept there, besides whole bazaars of oil, fruit, wax, rice, spices, tallow, coffee, sponges, &c., as well as the establishments of the knife grinders, wholesale grocers, nut sellers, &c. In addition to all these must be noted 19 khans, 7 mosques, 4 baths, 2 public granaries, 15,000 barrels of rice belonging to the Pasha of Egypt, a government steam mill, and seventeen vessels, and among the rest an Austrian and a Russian vessel, &c.

This fire exceeds that of Pera, two months back, not only in the extent, but in the value of the property destroyed.

P. S. The alarm guns have just been fired, and it is said a serious conflagration has broke out at Karagumruk, toward the Seven Towers.

Hon. Morris Longstreth.—The following is the reply of the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, to the Committee appointed by the Factory Operatives of Allegheny City:

Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, }
September 27, 1848. }

Gentlemen—I had no opportunity of answering your favor of the 9th inst, until my return home from an official tour of duty in the north western part of the Commonwealth. You informed me that "in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the cotton factory operatives and their friends in Allegheny city, you were appointed a committee to request my views on the Ten Hour Law, passed by the Legislature of last session, and whether, if elected Governor, I would be in favor of striking out the proviso attached to that law which permits parents and guardians to form special contracts with the employers."

In reply, I beg leave to state, that I have always favored every public measure calculated to elevate the moral condition, and to secure the political rights of the producing class of my native State. I am, consequently, in favor of a Ten Hour Law, efficient in its application to the wants of our factory operatives.

It is to be regretted that the Ten Hour Law passed by the Legislature of last session, should have been trammeled in its operation by the proviso to which you refer. To give efficacy to the law, that proviso should be repealed. This is my decided opinion, which I assure you, the result of the approaching State election cannot change.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, respectfully, your fellow citizen,

MORRIS LONGSTREGTH.

To Messrs. James Watson, Stephen H. Goyer, and R. C. Fleeson, Committee.

General Taylor.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 20th, says: "We learn that Major General Taylor will arrive in the city this morning in the Oregon, and will leave immediately for Baton Rouge. The General will have spent some five or six weeks at the various watering places on the Gulf, at each of which his presence has been productive of a generous and kindly enthusiasm. His manners and conversation have added interest to the exchange of social courtesies—his visit will be remembered along the coast for many a day."

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

A Little Boy, about six years of age, was arrested by officer Wallace, yesterday, for taking two gold pieces from a bandbox in one of the chambers of Michael Crawford's boarding house, in Allegheny. The child boarded at the house, along with his mother, and took the gold pieces about twelve yesterday. He offered one of them to an old huckster, well known to the police, who gave him a dollar for it. He evidently did not know the value of the pieces—and supposed them to be pennies, as he alleged. The woman who changed the piece evidently meant to keep it, although she made many protestations of good intentions, when the child took the police officer to her. We could not wait till the close of the examination, but understood that the little fellow would be released by the Mayor.

A poor young German was brought to the Mayor's office, yesterday, by a man from whom he had taken a pair of half worn, coarse boots. The young man is a stranger in the city, and having been unable to obtain work at his trade, had been tempted by sore poverty to take the boots—his own being entirely worn out. The accuser was persuaded to let the poor fellow off, and the kind hearted Mayor gave him some advice, a pair of shoes, and discharged him without costs. We deep ly pitied the young man, a friendless stranger in a strange land.

Street beggars and minstrels are becoming a great nuisance. Boys of sixteen carry printed certificates that they are fathers of large families that have suffered immense losses by shipwreck, &c., and the bands of street minstrels obstruct the side walks, to the great annoyance of respectable females, who cannot fail to blush at the licentious freedom of those female singers, who thus expose themselves to the course ribaldry of young loafers at the street corners. Many of their songs, too, are obscene parodies, unfit for decent auditors.

The River.—We cannot satisfactorily account for the fact that the river continued to fall, with rather increased rapidity, after the recent heavy rains. Some knowing people say it is an indication or premonition of a sudden rise; but is there not greater probability that Espy's theory is being verified in the fact that the rains fall only in this vicinity—owing to the number of fires constantly ascending from the great furnaces, &c., of the cities and their environs?

'Raising the Wind' is played as a farce upon the theatre boards, but in actual life, is a serious drama. 'Rent Day' is of the same two fold character. Those who are tenants think so, just now. One fellow in Allegheny took the matter so seriously to heart on Saturday night, that he actually took leave—not of the world, but of his former residence—even without waiting to say good bye to the landlord, who would have been very glad to see him.

The subject of Dr. Banning's Lecture, at Philo Hall this evening, will be—The Philosophy and relief of Local and General Debility, as based upon the *Physical* Constitution of the Human Trunk, illustrated by oiled paintings, and fac simile preparations.

Stealing Cars.—Michael Shea, an old offender who has already spent some years in the penitentiary, was arrested on Friday night, for stealing Caps and Vests from Mr. Pratt and others of Allegheny city. Mayor Campbell sent him to jail.

A Furniture Car bower Station, drawn down yesterday, at the corner of Wood and Water Sts. The two fine horses attached to the car seemed desperately determined to run off, but were prevented by the bystanders.

Yesterday was settlement day at the Mayor's office, and the *warrants* issued were all against the city. The rogues have become so orderly and well behaved that the situation of policeman is almost a sinecure.

Governor W. F. Johnston is to address the Whigs at M'Faden's warehouse, to-night. Every body will be there to hear him—of course.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

You will oblige me by saying to our Taylor and Johnston friends that I must entirely forbid the use of segars in my warehouse.

I shall always be pleased to see *them*, but not their segars, at any meeting held on my premises.

Your's, &c.,
JOHN M'FADEN.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1848.

Gov. Seward addressed a large Mass meeting of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, at Whitehall, a few miles out of Philadelphia. Hon. Edward Darlington presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. McMichael of Philadelphia, Bartholmew of Schuylkill, Boyer of Montgomery Co.