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☞ 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,	12. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William Millvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	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,
HER. MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
FOR SHERIFF,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
DANIEL MCCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN E. 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 Server'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.

Whig Meeting—M'Keesport.

On the 7th of October, the Whigs of M'Keesport will hold a Taylor and Johnston meeting, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Turn out—turn out—one and all, and prepare for battle.

ORGANIZE FOR THE POLLS.

By resolution, the Executive Committee of the Rough and Ready Club have recommended that the Whigs in the different Wards in the two cities, boroughs and townships, call meetings to be held at the places of holding the election, on Saturday evening, the 7th inst. at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to have the full vote of each Ward, Borough and District polled, by appointing Committees for that purpose.

The importance of the contest, and the limited period for work, makes a vigorous effort necessary to insure the election of our whole ticket on Tuesday next, by a majority of which every good Whig will feel proud.
P A MADEIRA, Pres't.

TAYLOR, FILLMORE, & JOHNSTON.

FIRST WARD BUENA VISTA CLUB.—A meeting of the Whigs of the First Ward will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Old Court House.

Addresses will be delivered by several of our best speakers.

A Glee Club will also be in attendance.

The contest is at hand—let all be prepared to meet Every Whig in the Old First should be present.

By order of the Executive Committee.
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, Pres't.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

A Mass Meeting of the friends of Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston will be held at the New Market House, IN ALLEGHENY CITY, this evening at 7 o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. C. Darragh, Thomas Williams, and other distinguished speakers.

Several of the Glee Clubs will be present.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

Pennsylvania for Johnston.

Never have we seen the Whigs of this section of the state more confident of success in the struggle for Governor—more determined to work that they may win. And truly their motive for exertion is not small, for they have the almost absolute certainty of success, held out as a reward for exertion.

To show that the Whigs have the most cheering reasons for encouragement, we will give an extract of a letter written under the following circumstances. Some days since the New York Herald announced that it had sent out reliable persons to explore the great states of Ohio and Pennsylvania, for the express purpose of ascertaining the political pulse. Among these travelling correspondents is the famous "Doctor" who is noted for his shrewd letters from Washington. When the "Doctor" arrived at Philadelphia, he sent back word, that he thought Longstreth would be elected by about 10,000 majority. On his arrival at Harrisburgh, this opinion was somewhat modified; and in his last letter, dated at Hagerstown, Md. where he had just arrived from Chambersburgh, he writes as follows:

We met to-day with an intelligent Taylor democrat, the very species of a politician that we desired to encounter. He considers that Johnston is certain of an election, and that Taylor will get the State. Wm. Bigler, the candidate of the northern radical democracy for Governor, was superseded by Longstreth, and that has given great dissatisfaction, as well as the Bahimore doings, to the democratic party of the interior counties. The Whigs will gain so largely in these counties, that—with the 8,000 or 9,000 majority they will get in Philadelphia city and county, they will carry the State. That, said he, is my decided conviction. The aggressive policy, besides, of Polk and Cass has put me in the Taylor ranks, and the election will show that I do not stand alone.

The orthodox democracy, meantime, speak here as in the east, of the certainty of Longstreth's election by eight or ten thousand; but every day's researches tend to strengthen the impression, that the Governor's election will be a well-contested fight, and if Longstreth succeeds by three or four thousand, it may be accounted a great victory."

By the time the "Doctor" reaches here, he will come to the conclusion that Mr. Johnston will be most triumphantly elected.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.—Our friends in Allegheny feel somewhat disappointed in not receiving a visit from our noble candidate for Governor. That glorious Whig city has great claims upon our public men, as she knows how to give a heavy lift at the polls; and it would have gratified Mr. Johnston exceedingly to have paid them a visit, but it was wholly out of his power—his appointments being all given out for him until the close of the Governor's campaign. He left yesterday morning for Greensburgh, where he was to address the people of Westmoreland yesterday afternoon. To day he is to address the people of Bedford county, and on Saturday the people of old mother Cumberland, at Carlisle, and on Monday evening he will close the campaign in Philadelphia—a short and brilliant one, which we feel the utmost assurance will be crowned with a glorious victory at the polls.

CASS AND THE LAND SPECULATION.—Hon. F. O. J. SMITH, of Portland, Me., has furnished the Louisville Journal with a few more disclosures in Cass' celebrated Land Speculations, in connexion with Messrs. HUBBARD, MARROW, SMITH & Co. He says that CASS agreed to be responsible to the company for the integrity of Mr. KERCHEVAL of Detroit, the Agent, but that he did not abide by the agreement, and has not accounted for the disbursement of the funds yet. Mr. SMITH says he was interested in the speculation to a small amount only, compared with Judge HUBBARD, who was interested to a large amount. Mr. HUBBARD, however, now goes for CASS and BUTLER, and makes no such exposures or disclosures as does his dear friend Mr. SMITH, who feels so much alarmed for the Judge's great losses.

A letter from Washington to the New York Herald, states that "Mr. Van Buren has a son living in South Carolina, who, at the present moment is one of the most extensive slave proprietors in that state."

If the old gentleman is opposed to slavery, and is "unchanged," as his friends say he is, he has not been successful in training his child in his own principles. Probably the son thought, that as the Father was a "Northern Man with Southern principles," he would be more consistent as a Southern man with Southern principles."

PARIS.—There are at this time nearly 25,000 tenements to be let in Paris, principally at the high prices of 1500 to 2500 francs. On the boulevard Beau Marchais, there are thirty five newly finished houses, which do not contain in all thirty five inhabitants, that is less than one to a house. A house in the Rue de Bame, bringing 3000 francs a year, recently put up at public sale for 35,000 francs found no purchaser.

GREAT WHIG MEETING.

GOV. JOHNSTON'S SPEECH.

The following is an abstract of the speeches delivered at the great Whig meeting, on Tuesday evening, written out from the notes of our reporter:

Gov. Johnston not being present at the opening of the meeting, Hon. C. Darragh was called to the stand.

Mr. Darragh said he had a high, a very high opinion of Gov. Johnston. He knew something about him,—and assured the audience that no man of his age in the State, was his superior in ability, business habits and integrity. Mr. Johnston had taken part with the Whigs as a conservative, to arrest the tide of Democratic misrule. He had since been, and continues to be a sterling Whig, and was now about to speak for himself in regard to his principles.

Mr. Longstreth, the Democratic candidate for the same office, had passed through this city two weeks ago, but had not ventured to appear before the people—had expressed no opinion on the Tariff, on Free Soil, or on any other question of public policy. The meeting would have Mr. Johnston's views from his own lips. He (Mr. D.) believed most sincerely that Mr. Johnston would be elected.

In 1844, Mr. Shunk's majority was but 4200, and the single question of the Tariff would change votes enough to elect Mr. J. The Whigs had the votes to elect him—would they not be polled? He (Mr. D.) had informed himself fully with regard to the vote of the State. At the last election, 60,000 votes were unpolled—40,000 of these were Whig votes. The Whigs, he regretted to say, did not exercise the right of suffrage with the constancy and fidelity which was necessary to secure the establishment of their principles. The Democrats were more faithful in discharging that duty. But he believed the Whig vote would be polled at the coming election. The Democrats had been compelled to admit that they were not the friends of protection; and the State election always called out a larger vote when a Presidential election was immediately to succeed it. If the vote of '42 was polled, a change of 2000 votes would give the State to the Whigs. The Tariff question would insure that number of change, and many more. The success of the Whig Governor in October, would be a prelude to a greater victory in November. The 26 votes of Pennsylvania were counted on as certain by the opposition, but they would be disappointed. They claimed the vote of New York, also, but did any one believe they would carry that State. They would also be disappointed in regard to Ohio,—she was thoroughly Whig, and would cast her vote for Taylor. If the Whigs did their duty, they would carry the election. Let every man, then, do his duty—vote for the Tariff of '42, and for the great principles of the Whig party.—Those who were not satisfied with Cass, must vote for Taylor, or throw away their votes. If they did so, they would be responsible for all the consequences of the election of Cass. In 1844, the third party threw their votes away, defeated Mr. Clay, and brought in Texas, with its debts, Slavery, War with Mexico, &c. Now they had a third party candidate, also, and the same policy would be pursued. No man in the Union believed that Mr. Van Buren could be elected. Mr. D. did not believe he could obtain one electoral vote. The contest would be decided in the electoral college, between Taylor and Cass. Any man who voted for Van Buren would be contributing to the success of Cass, and the recurrence of the results of the election of '44. But whatever the feeling in regard to the Presidency, for what reason should Free Soil men oppose Mr. Johnston. He had always opposed the extension of slavery—and was the nominee of a party holding the same principles. Longstreth was the candidate of a party opposed to Free Soil—which declared that Congress had no power to prohibit the extension of slavery. He (Mr. D.) had always opposed slavery extension—it had been unconstitutionally extended and smuggled in, when Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, and Texas were admitted into the Union. Mr. D. concluded by repeating the appeal to the Whigs, to poll their whole vote.

Governor Johnson was then called on. The immense audience received him with three deafening cheers.

Mr. Johnston said, he had enjoyed intimate personal relations with many of those present, but felt that it was not as an individual, but as the representative of their principles, he was now so warmly greeted. The immense audience had assembled to exhibit their devotion to Whig principles—the policy of the party which had nominated him. Having been elected by a large party of his fellow citizens as their candidate for the Gubernatorial chair, he felt it to be his duty to visit the different sections of the State, to see and converse with all classes, and obtain all possible information in regard to the resources and diversified interests of the whole commonwealth. He did not hesitate to admit that he required the information. He believed that a candidate should be acquainted with the local interests of the State, and he must hold converse with the people to obtain that information. He had mingled with all classes, and had been every where received with kindness and courtesy. He believed that in regard to one or two questions there should be but one opinion among the people of Pennsylvania. There should be but one opinion in regard to the tariff. He had visited part of the vast mineral region of the State, and had formed some conception of her resources. Few of those present had any idea of the mineral wealth of the State—of her iron and coal beds—the extent of her timber lands, her water power, or the productiveness of her soil. He believed her capable of sustaining a population equal to that of the whole Union at present, and of affording to that vast population, greater means of wealth and happiness than are now enjoyed by any people on the face of the globe. By rail roads and canals, she would extend more and more the facilities of access to her mineral treasures. He argued that it was her duty to foster the tariff policy, as the means of protecting her interests, and developing her resources. He would give some of the reasons which led him to advocate the protective policy. He would not impugn the motives of his adversaries, but not wishing to represent any man whose interests he could not subserve, would freely state his own opinions. He regarded the laboring class as the most important—and believed that government should pay the highest regard to their protection. Next in importance in his view was the agricultural class—next the manufacturing, and last, all not embraced in one of the first named classes. In the Old World the laboring man had no part in the government—he was a mere machine, used for purposes of labor, and that performed, he was no farther regarded.—But here he forms part of the government—the very basis on which it rests. He therefore should be enabled to educate himself and his children for the performance of their high duties, and national legislation should be so directed as to afford him means and opportunity. Of the next class—the agricultural—it was scarcely necessary to speak in that place. He looked on these two classes as the support of government. The farmer should have a fixed home market for his produce—not affected by foreign legislation, and foreign commercial revulsions. The manufacturer suffered least, by bad legislation, because having capital, he may change his business. He may be greatly injured, but suffers less deeply than the farmer and the laborer.—The mercantile and other classes were only injured by the general prostration of business. You take away from the poor man all the means of happiness, when you take away his means of obtaining a livelihood. The object of just government—to secure the greatest amount of happiness to all—was defeated by the free trade policy. The imported manufactures of other countries displaced the manufactures of our own—and robbed the laborer of his means of support. If it was right to bring a single foreign fabric to this country, which could be manufactured here, it was right to go abroad for all—and we must give way to the pauper labor of other countries. He wished not to build up a new theory—but when a system worked well, he would retain it. We had had three periods when the country was prepared to supply its own manufactures, and three times has the tariff system been broken down—with what results, all remembered.

Mr. J. went on to exhibit the effects of the repeal of the tariff in 1816—when a gentleman remarked that flour was sold at $1 25 per barrel.—Mr. J. proceeded to define the condition of the country previous to the election of General Harrison, and the enactment of the tariff of '42. The farmer, he said, could not sell his produce at all—could not pay his taxes to the State—capitalists would not lend her a dollar—she could not pay her debts—even the wages of the laborers on her public works. Those works did not pay the interest on their cost, and the old commonwealth was on the verge of bankruptcy—when the election of Harrison inspired confidence, and with the tariff of '42, prosperity smiled on all interests. That tariff, Mr. J. said, was so framed as to protect all interests. Under its operation, every man who wished to work, found employment—all branches of manufactures prospered, and all parties pledged themselves to its support. But the party opposed to his election had repealed it, notwithstanding their pledge. They had not sought to modify it, with due regard to our interests, but had disregarded those interests, and he believed that the law was designed to break down those interests. He inferred it from the fact that the President was hostile to protection—and from a section of country where this was the prevailing sentiment. He believed the tariff of '46 the worst ever passed, and if suffered to continue, would prostrate all interests.

Mr. J. here went into an able argument in regard to the merits of the tariff of '42 and '46—but we are compelled to condense. He was opposed to dispersing the people over a great extent of country—thought they should be aggregated, as more conducive to their individual and social happiness; and he who built a manufactory, and bro't into the neighborhood the school house and the church, was a far greater benefactor than one who scattered armies with the sword.

Mr J. said that there was another question in which he was in the habit of giving his opinions. He alluded to the attempted extension of Slavery over the territory acquired from Mexico. On this, also, he thought there should be but one opinion in this State. She had taken ground against Slavery in 1780—and gave her voice then, for its extinction throughout the Union. Had concurred in the ordinance of 1787, declaring that every foot of territory covered by its provisions should be forever free, and before the Constitution went into effect, every foot of territory *was* free by its provisions.—It was the true interpretation of "the compromises of the Constitution," that all territory held or to be acquired by the Nation should remain free; and he believed that every Slave State received into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution, had been admitted in violation of the spirit of that instrument. Had its spirit been carried out Slavery would have been confined to those States where it existed when the Constitution was framed. Mr. J. said he had lately met with the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1817, against the admission of Missouri passed by a unanimous vote. These resolutions contained the sentiments which should always prevail in this State. He regarded Slavery as a violation of the laws of God and the rights of man—a curse to every country where it existed. If Pennsylvania should utter the same voice now, which she once gave against the extension of Slavery it would be arrested, forever. If her influence should be wasted, or thrown to the opposite side, the iniquity would be perpetuated.

Mr. J. believed these two questions of paramount importance. If Cass should be elected free trade would prevail. He believed Mr. C. an honorable man, who would redeem his pledge to carry out the principles of his party, and the Convention, which placed him in nomination had declared its approval of the acts of President Polk—and especially of the Tariff of '46—because of the impulse which it had given to free trade. He [Mr J.] could not say that the Baltimore Convention had made no unequivocal an avowal in relation to Slavery extension but Mr. Cass himself had distinctly said that the Wilmot Proviso would be death to the war with Mexico, death to the Administration, death to the party, and he [Mr J.] believed it would be death to their nominee—Mr Cass.

In the next place, said Mr. J., have the Whigs nominated the proper man? General Taylor has performed every duty of his life faithfully and well. He comes before you bound by no platform but the Constitution—pledged to no policy but that of obeying the will of the people. If their representatives pass laws embracing that will, he is pledged to carry it out. He would not venture to oppose his will to that of the people. He believes that the majority should rule; and would faithfully discharge every duty.

Mr. J. was about to close, when somebody asked him how many hours should constitute a day's work.

Ten, said Mr. J. He thought that number of hours sufficient, and had so voted in the Legislature. He had also offered a proviso, that no Court should sanction any contract which demanded more than ten hours of labor—but the amendment being rejected, he had subsequently offered the proviso now objected to, as the means of enabling children over fourteen, who have the privilege of choosing their guardians, an opportunity to obtain employment under special contracts, to labor twelve hours, if they desired to do so. He believed it proper to prevent the employment of young children, because they should have opportunity for acquiring an education, and as the law now stands, no child under fourteen could be employed more than ten hours. If elected, he would carry out the popular will on the subject, as expressed by the representatives.

Mr. J. A. Wills was next called on. He said he was a Free Soil man, and could not support the Presidential candidate of the Whig party, but recognising in Governor Johnston a sincere and ardent advocate of Free Soil, and in the resolutions of the Whig State Convention an unequivocal approval of the same views, in an adoption of the resolution on that subject passed by the Buffalo Convention, he (Mr. W.) would give to Mr. Johnston a hearty support, and urged all Free Soil men to do likewise.

The Glee Clubs next sang two stirring songs, and the Hon. A. Stewart was next called on.

Mr. Stewart said the time for action had arrived, and he would only urge the Whigs to turn out and elect Gov. Johnston by an overwhelming majority. If they did their duty on Tuesday next, they might stay at home in November—General Taylor would take care of himself. He had never yet been defeated, and never would be. His victory over Cass would be the greatest he had yet achieved. (Mr. S. being very hoarse, spoke but a few minutes.)

T. J. Bigham, Esq., was next called on. He alluded to the lateness of the hour, told a good anecdote of Gen. Taylor's benevolence, and the gratitude of the beneficiary, and concluded by repeating the appeal to the Whigs to turn out on the second Tuesday of October.

The meeting then adjourned.

Steamboat Burnt.

Steamboat Accident and Dreadful Loss of Life—Confirmation of the Burning of the Steamboat Goliah on Lake Huron.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30, 1848.

The supposed loss of the steam propeller Goliah on Lake Huron, hence from the upper lakes is believed here to be fully confirmed. Reminiscents of a wreck, having semblance to the Goliah, have been discovered on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron, and the belief universally prevails that the vessel took fire, and, there being a large quantity of gunpowder on board, the destruction of the vessel must have been completed by the explosion of the powder.

The charred wreck of a large propeller was driven ashore at Pine Point, above Goodrich, Canada West, on Wednesday last, Sept. 27. A yawl boat also came on shore, but it was not at all burned, while many of the wooden hoops by which the sails are run up and down, appeared to have been cut with an axe. Three hundred barrels of flour, with an immense quantity of candles in boxes, and boxes of raisins; kegs of blasting powder, packed in oats; together with many other articles of merchandize, all bearing the evidences of having been shipped on board the Goliah, were also picked up along the shore. Many of the packages were directed to the Sault St. Marie, and the Meden Mining Company.

The timbers of the wreck that came ashore, had the appearance of having been torn asunder.

As yet no human bodies have been found, and it is supposed that all on board perished.

Slavery Extension

The Washington Union, is, of all the papers in the United states, the most devoted advocate of Slavery Extension, and is the known and accredited organ of the slavery party. Its opinions, then, of the position of the candidates of the two great parties on that question, is deserving of attention. Hear what it says:

CASS IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY EXTENSION

"At all events we are happy to understand by private letters that Gen. Cass firmly stands on the ground which he was taken. Being applied to formally by a man of the Wilmot stamp, he declared unhesitatingly that he adhered to his Nicholson letter and to the Baltimore Platform, and that if elected President *he would vote* the Wilmot Proviso." —(*Wash. Union, Aug.* 1, 1848.

TAYLOR OPPOSED TO SLAVERY EXTENSION.

"There can be no doubt about Gen. Taylor being opposed to the extension of Slavery. His letter to Gen. Gaines and the Cincinnati *Signal* are proof of this fact. *That he lives in a Slave State* is no argument *that he wishes its extension.* Thousands of the citizens of the South believe Slavery to be wrong, in every aspect in which it can be viewed." —(*Wash. Union, Aug.* 5, 1848.

MINISTER TO ROME.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows

"It is said that the Hon. Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patents, will receive the mission to Rome vacant by the death of Dr. Marsin. Mr. Burke is, unquestionably, a man of talent, and, politics aside, a very amiable gentleman. He is, however, a fierce politician, and has, in consequence, made a great many enemies. Mr. B. B. French, President of the Washington Telegraph Company, and formerly, clerk to the House of Representatives, will probably succeed Mr. Burke in the Patent office. It may be that, as the next session is so near, no change will be made in the Patent office until after the yearly report is presented. We learn that there is no truth in the report that Mr. Burke had applied for the collectorship of Boston.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

The arrival of the steamer brings no encouragement to the speculators in the Government Loan, whose agent is now in London attempting to make a sale of a part, to save them from ruin. Some letters have been received in relation to the subject, and all that can be said is, that 'negotiations' are pending. The loan of 800,000, to parties holding Treasury Notes, has been made, and the money paid out, without as yet producing the effect desired. Stocks remain heavy, at a fall of ¼ from the highest point—closing at 102¼, cash, for Treasury Notes. Fancy Stocks have fallen, and the market shows no signs of permanent relief.

The right of Mr. Walker to make a loan upon Treasury Notes, is fiercely debated in Wall Street, without any conclusion being arrived at, except that his power enables him to evade the law, by putting a forced construction upon it. He claims the right to buy up stock, with an excess of receipts from the public lands, and asserts his right to reissue them. Now the law says he shall not reissue the notes for which the public lands are pledged after the close of the Mexican war, that being a war loan. Clearly, then, the Secretary has no right to reissue the $800,000, at the end of sixty days, for the war has ended, and his power has expired. He can cancel, but not reissue. The fact is, the Secretary has confessed by his acts that the operation of the specie system is ruinous to the business of the country, and that an arbitrary exercise of power must be made to restore the metallic basis of the currency to its proper channels. The Secretary has become the great money changer, and rules the currency as he pleases—performing acts more daring and dangerous than any attributed to the National Banks, in their full power. It is expedient, and that with the present administration makes it right to be done, tho' illegal and dangerous in precedent.

The Episcopal Convention has adjourned, after a quiet session, wisely allowing all questions not of vital importance to remain untouched. The subject of admitting colored clergymen to full privileges was not debated, and the question is properly postponed. The salary of $2,500 has been continued to Bishop Onderdonk, and the matter put to rest, until time shall do away with all the harsh feelings the unfortunate subject calls up.

Jerome, who has acquired so much fame by his gallant rescues of so many human beings from the wreck of the Ocean Monarch, received last night the highest honors his native city could bestow—The elegant gold box voted to him by the corporation, was presented in the presence of the city authorities, and the largest audience a roof could covered. Upon the stand with him were women and children, who were saved; and when the services were ended, a general rush was made by the audience to grasp by the hand one who had rushed between those whose lives were equally in danger from two elements, equally frightful.

A new telegraph, by Bain, has been put in operation, and works well but slow. Instead of a lever disconnecting the circuit of electricity, as in the old machines, a hair pencil is used to write with, and a large verbatim fac simile made. By means of a curiously contrived apparatus, a band of paper passes over a roller covered with ink, and *the writing appears in black*, a contrary way of expressing it truly, but quite correct. A portrait can be drawn as well as not, and the machine is rather upon the degurreotype system, though slow in its operation, and useless, except as a curiosity of art.

Macready, the great tragedian in all respects, opens on Wednesday, at Niblo's, in Macbeth—not daring to appear at the other houses, where he would have been engaged. Theatrical amateurs, and the idlers generally, are in a deal of trouble, and the result is likely to be a row like the one that drove the Woods from the stage, in years long gone. Theatricals are in full blast here, and seven houses nightly crowded to overflowing, to say nothing of the crowds who go to see dioramas, panoramas, and ministrels, who have no possible merit, except address in gulling the good public out of their money.

Saturday night.—The effect of the steamer's news is soon told. Cotton will open at a decline. Flour remains unchanged—good State brands, $5 56@$5 6. Grain is upward—best Wheat held at 129 @132c. Corn, 80 cts, and 70 for high mixed; and 71 for Pennsylvania round. No change in Provisions, but very firm.

Mr. Corcoran, it is said, has a proposition—from Baring, Bros. & Co.—to loan him $500,000 on Government Stock, at 7 per cent, with the privilege of buying the stock at a specified price, within a given time. The little information brought by the steamer, in relation to this affair, is kept very close, but the above report is believed to be the true one.

The Steamer United States will sail from Southampton on the 10th of October. The true cause of her putting back was, that the main gudgeons, on which the side beams work, became loose from defects in the cast iron through which they pass, and affected the framing. C.—

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—The cholera in the North of Europe is committing fearful ravages.—The cases are more and more numerous every day, and great fears are felt of its crossing the Continent very soon. From the last accounts we gather the following memoranda:

In Egypt the cholera on the 21st was raging fearfully. Since its first appearance, the 12th July, there had been 19,473 deaths.

In Vienna, only about 2 or 3 cases per day. In Moscow, 25 to 40—two thirds fatal. In Posen just broke out; and at St. Petersburg, on the 31st August, there were 380. In the course of the day 22 recovered and 30 died. September 1st there were only 345 cases under treatment. There had been 204 victims in Stettin on the first twenty days after it appeared; and in Riga, up to the 18th August, there had been 5,926 cases—1,984 fatal; 3,480 recovered, 582 still under treatment. For days there were in Warsaw, Poland 215 cases, 52 deaths, and 58 recoveries.

Advices of the 29 of August, show that the Cholera appeared in one of the Greek Islands, a few days before. The typhus fever was the same time prevailing to a very great extent. The Government had taken all possible precautions; but the result was awaited with great fear.

About 50 new cases daily at Magdeburg, Germany—very few recoveries. It appeared in Hamburg on the 6th, and in the next three days there were 18 cases, all fatal. At Stettin and Vienna, it was also makeing fearful progress.

It has also broken out with some violence at Siberia, where it did not penetrate in former years.

THE BUFFALO HUNT will probably prove a failure, Col. H. L. Kinney, whose name has been identified with the expedition in a letter dated Corpus Christi, denounces it. He says:

The republican manner in which Herera is administering the Government bears such a favorable contrast to the anarchy which reigned during the terms of Santa Anna and Paredes, that the people are much better contented; and if no change takes place, and the arrangement which Herera has undertaken be carried out, their social system will approximate to our own, that the people may not find it necessary to seek a change.

Under these circumstances, how impolitic, how injurious, how disastrous might it prove were their neighbors to interfere, and by some overt act involve them in a war with their government, which they may not desire and which they may not be prepared for.

The following note, published in the Corpus Christi Star, from Capt. Besancon, a leader of the "Buffalo Hunt," shows the hopeless character of the undertaking, at which we most heartily rejoice:

CORPUS CHRISTI, *Sept.* 11, 1848.

Dear Sir—I regret exceedingly having brought down men for the purpose of engaging in what is and has been called the Sierra Madre expedition. Had I been aware of your own opinions, and not relied on the Madam Rumor, I should have been saved the expense of subsistence and transportation of a large body of men.

However, I have no just cause of complaint against you. From the conversation I had with you upon my arrival here, I became satisfied that your name had been used by others to an extent not authorized by yourself.

Notwithstanding this slight misunderstanding, I trust that we part friends.

Yours, truly, L. A. BESANCON.

Col. A. L. KINNEY.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW SATELLITE.—We were present at the Cambridge Observatory on the evening of the 23d, at the discovery of another satellite to the planet Saturn, making the eighth. WM. CRANCH BOND, the eminent astronomer of Cambridge University, and his son and assistant, GEORGE BOND, were the fortunate discoverers.—Both of these gentlemen are devoted to their labors, and have already conferred lasting honor upon the sublime science which they nightly explore. The two last satellites to Saturn were discovered by Herschell, and the discovery was hailed by the astronomers as the appearance of a new continent would be by men in pursuit of a new world.

Cambridge has no greater attraction than its Observatory. The telescope there is very much the largest in the country, and the one in Russia—the largest in Europe—is only like to it in size, and inferior to it in power. Both were manufactured at Munich, and are among the wonders of Europe and America. The telescope, Observatory, and grounds at Cambridge, costing some $60,000, were the fruits of Boston munificence; and among the liberal donations since, has been one of $100,000 for discoveries in the Heavens.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Northern and a Southern Cass Man in Conference.

On board the steamer America, yesterday, from Buffalo, an enthusiastic Locofoco of our city in declaring his "views" to a knot of passengers, and the basis of his predilection for Gen. CASS was, that the General was opposed to the extension of slavery and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. One of his hearers, who happened to be a gentleman from Louisiana, replied, "We are both CASS men, sir, but I see you are advocating his election on wrong grounds. It cannot be that Gen. Cass is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. His Nichol son letter forbids such a conclusion. In my State, sir, we ground our hostility to General TAYLOR on the fact that, by the terms of his first letter to Captain ALLSON, he stands pledged to approve a bill applying the principles of the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories of New Mexico and California."

The discussion then stopped!—*Cleveland Her.*

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Proceedings in Council.

MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1848.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Pursuant to adjournment of the 25th ult, the Select Council met—present—Messrs. Aikers, Black, Caskey, Hill, Kincaid, Laughlin, Lorenz, Loyng, Murray, McGill, McIlwaine, Simpson, Totten, and Mr. Shipton President.

The first business in order was the continuance of the Report of the Street Committee. The President read the Report of that Committee; also the Report of the viewers of the damages sustained by the grading of 2d street. Report accepted.

Also a resolution authorizing the Mayor to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for $750 in full for damages sustained by Mrs. Leonard by the grading of 2d street, which was read; when Mr Murray moved to refer the resolution back to the Common with instructions to report the amount of damages sustained by Matthew Riley, to be assessed in the same manner as the assessment of Mrs. Leonard. Mr. Shipton moved to amend by adding the name of Mrs. English and John Koppits. Amendments lost.

The resolution as reported by the Committee was then taken up and lost.

Mr. Simpson submitted the report of the Com. on claims and accounts. Accepted. Also a resolution authorizing the Mayor to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of R. E. McGowen, for $181, C. McGowen for $54, James Turbet for $8, and M. M. McCullough for $2,25. Read three times and adopted.

M. Murray reported that the Com. on City property had effected a sale of the Old Water Works lots. Accepted.

He also reported an Ordinance entitled An Ordinance authorizing the Mayor to convey unto Joseph Tomlinson and Alexander Miller the two several deeds of the lots commonly known as the old Water Works lots. Read three times and passed.

Also a Resolution in favor of John D. Davis for $30, and G. W. Smith & Co. for $12. Read three times and adopted.

Mr Hill presented sundry bills for Printing which were referred to the Com. on City printing.

Mr McGill presented the report of the Com. on Allegheny Wharf. Accepted.

Also a resolution adding $500 to App. for Allegheny Wharf. Read three times and adopted.

Mr Laughlin from the Sanitary Com. to whom was referred the petition of Dr Fahnestock, reported adverse to the prayer of petitioner: report accepted.

The resolution for a sewer on Penna. Avenue which was laid over at the last meeting was taken up and lost on the third reading.

The resolution for paving Grant street which was read twice on the 25th of Sept. was taken up and read a third time and adopted.

An Ordinance entitled an Ordinance, authorising the issue of city scrip, which was lying over on the second reading, was taken up and referred to the Com. on streets and Water: reference concurred in by C. C.

Mr. McIlwain offered a Resolution authorising the Street Com. to suspend all action had on the grade of Liberty st, previous to this date, until the question of the grade in said street is fully settled by councils.

Council acted on sundry petitions, resolutions and ordinances from C C, and concurred in their action.

On motion of Mr. McIlwain, council adjourned until to-morrow evening, for the purpose of taking up the reports of the com. on the grade of Liberty street.

SUPREME COURT, October, 2, 1848.

Evans vs Evans—Judgment of the District Court of Allegheny County affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Riddle vs Martin—Judgment of the District Court of Allegheny County affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Myers vs Commonwealth—Sentence of the Oyer and Terminer of Venango County reversed and the Defendant to stand committed to answer a new indictment. Opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Reed vs Reed—Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Gibson.

Dale vs Metcalf—Judgment of the District Court of Allegheny County reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Burnside.

Torrence et al vs Commonwealth—Decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County awarding restitution, reversed; and the sentence that the Defendant pay the cost affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Burnside.

Stafford vs Ames—Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Burnside.

Lee vs Lee—Judgment of the District Court of Allegheny County affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Coulter.

Hays et al Heidelberg—Judgment of the District Court affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Bell.

Defiance vs Austin—Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County. Argued by Mr. Stephenson for Plff. in Error Mr. Stewart for Dft in Error.

Kenney et al vs Glade Run Church—Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County.—Argued by Mr. Kennedy for Plff. in Error.

Dodds vs Dodds—Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County. Argued by Mr. Timblin for Plff. in Error Mr. Barnett for Dft.

Sankey vs The County of Mercer—Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County. Argued by Mr. Stephenson for Plff. in Error Mr. Maxwell for Dft. in Error.

Stevenson vs Mathews—Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County. Argued by Mr. Stewart for Plff. in Error Mr. Pearson and Mr. Sullivan for Dft. in Error.

Bank United States vs Patterson—Appeal from the Common Pleas of Beaver County. Argued by Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Shaler for Plff. in Error Mr. Agnew for Dft. in Error.

A FOOLISH MOTHER, with several little children was standing on the wharf, on Monday, awaiting the conveyance of her baggage to a steamboat. Some good fellow had given several apples to the little boy of the flock, who divided them among his sisters, reserving one to himself. The mother being busy with her baggage, did not observe that the apples had been given to the boy and supposing that he had taken them from her basket, ran towards him, and without asking a question, gave him a rap on the head, which sent him reeling and screaming with pains. A bystander guessing the cause of her anger, inquired, and explained that the boy was innocent of taking the apples from