THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1848.

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 F. SHUNK, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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

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

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
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 M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city.
AUDITOR.
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

ONE FIRE MORE & THE DAY IS OURS!
HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS!!

OLD ZACH IS COMING.

GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION,
On Monday Night, 9th inst.

The friends of Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston, and Pennsylvania interests, will make their grand rally prior to our State election on Monday evening next. They will meet at their usual places of meeting in the two cities, on this (Friday) evening, and surrounding Boroughs and Townships on Saturday evening next, so make arrangements to meet in districts to the place designated in the Programme below.

Every friend of our good old Commonwealth is expected to turn out and join the procession. Each ward and district is requested to organize, elect their Marshals, prepare their banners, transparencies, torch lights and music, and join the main with all their strength. Let every Whig prepare himself for the Torch Light Procession.

PROGRAMME.

The different Wards of Allegheny city will repair to the end of the Old Allegheny Bridge, on Federal street. The Manchester delegation will join the Allegheny division there, and move at 7 o'clock over the Old Bridge to Liberty street, the right resting in the rear of the delegation on the ground, until ordered to move by the Chief Marshal.

The first delegation on the ground will form on Liberty street, the right resting in the rear of Market street. The other delegations as they arrive on Liberty street, will form the right, resting on the rear of the delegation on the ground.

The different Wards, Boroughs and Townships are requested to be on Liberty street at 7½ o'clock, and form as above directed, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, who will be on the ground.

ROUT OF PROCESSION.

The procession will counter march on Liberty street to Factory st, down Factory street to Penn st, down Penn st to Hand st, across the Hand street Bridge to Ohio st, down Ohio st to Federal st, down Federal over the Old Bridge to Penn st, up Penn st to Market st, up Hay to Fourth st to Market, down Market to Water st, up Water st to Smithfield, up Smithfield st to Murray's Yard on Penn street. oct6

Hurrah! hurrah! for Taylor brave and true,
He led our arms to victory, he'll lead our party too!

THE OLD SOUTH WARD AWAKE! RALLY, BOYS, FOR THE GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION!

Pursuant to notice, the friends of Taylor, Fillmore and Bill Johnston assembled at the Burnt District Hotel on Friday evening, 6th instant: Henry Woods was called to the Chair, and Henry A. Weaver appointed Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That the Democratic Whig voters of the 2d Ward assemble on Water street, at the Monongahela Bridge, for the purpose of forming in procession to the Mass Meeting on Monday evening, October 9th. On motion, the following officers were appointed.

Chief Marshal—ROBT. RODGERS.
ASSISTANTS—George Wilson, W. J. Howard, Jr., Jas Gordon, James M. Cooper, John F. Quigg, John S. Cosgrave, J. B. Sweitzer, N. Buckmaster, Jas. W. Rodwell, John J. Roggen, James M'Donald, S. F. Von Bonnhorst.

Resolved, That the Democratic Whigs of South Pittsburgh be requested to join us at the Bridge.

The Second Ward expects every man to do his duty.

HENRY WOODS, Chairman.
H. A. WEAVER, Secretary.
American and Telegraph please copy.

Officers for the Torch Light Procession.
Chief Marshal—COL. WM. A. CHARLTON.
ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Ephraim Jones,	John R. Parke,
Morrison Knox,	Eccles Robinson,
Wm. Sutek,	John Small,
Allen Cordell,	John B. Sheriff,
Thomas Kennedy,	Pres De Yoe,
Col. Leopold Sahl,	Capt. Alex. Hay,
Lt. Abijah Ferguson.	

The Chief and Assistant Marshals will meet in the room back of the Mayor's office, on this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Punctual attendance is requested, as all necessary arrangements for the Procession will then be made.

☞ It is understood that each Ward and District will elect their own Marshals, and that the foregoing Assistants will aid the Chief Marshal in the general supervision of the procession. oct7

STEAM BOAT MEN.

The delegation of Steam Boat Men who will march in the Torch Light Procession on Monday night next, will meet at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, at 7 o'clock of said evening.

Music, banners and transparencies will be on the ground. oct7

RALLY, TAYLOR AND JOHNSTON MEN OF BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting of the friends of Taylor and Johnston will be held at the Market House in said borough on Monday evening, October 9th, at early candle light.

Hon. Walter Forward and other speakers have promised to address the meeting. One fire more and the day is cure! oct7

Taylor, Fillmore, & Johnston Meeting.

The friends of Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston, and the Tariff of 1842, and Free Soil, will meet at Benjamin Sarver'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 1 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.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

The Whig fires are up in the noble and true city of Allegheny. On Thursday evening, a very large meeting was held in Allegheny, which was addressed by Hon. C. Darragh, in a most effective and eloquent speech. Mr. Darragh deserves well of the Whig party, for his ardent and useful labors in the campaign. None can better entertain an audience, and do more good. Mr. Darsie also made a few animated remarks. His labors also have been untiring and effective during the contest. So have those of Mr. Forward and others, to say nothing of the labors of Mr. Hampton, who, as in duty bound, has been every where, working most energetically and usefully in the good cause.

Several songs were sung by the Second Ward Glee Club of this city, to a most delighted audience. This Club bears off the palm for singing.

Mr. Kinsloe, late Democratic Editor of a Locofoco paper in this city, also made a speech, in which he declared his intention of voting for Johnston and Taylor, and most unmercifully rasped the Locofoco party.

Allegheny will doubtless give Johnston from six to seven hundred majority on Tuesday next.

REMEMBER THE WARD MEETINGS!

This evening the Whigs of the two cities, and surrounding districts, are requested to meet at their usual places in each Ward, to appoint Committees of Vigilance for the day of the election.—This is a most important service, for the success of our cause, and we hope there will be a general turn out to these meetings, and that men will be appointed who will do their duty faithfully, without stint of time or labor. Never had men greater incentives to exertion than the Whigs of Allegheny county! Let the work be done, and well done, and Victory will perch upon our banners.

HON. JOHN FREDLEY has published an address to the electors of the 5th Congressional District, comprising Delaware and Montgomery counties, which takes the true Whig ground in favor of Protection and Free Soil. We cannot suffer ourselves to doubt that he will be triumphantly re-elected on Tuesday next.

The Wellsville Patriot, states that the engineers of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh rail road, are now engaged at their office in Wellsville, in preparing report to be submitted to the Board of Directors at their annual meeting on the 16th instant, in Ravenna. The report, we understand, is every way favorable to the final completion of this great improvement.

MEETING IN PLUM TOWNSHIP.—Our Whig friends had a fine meeting in Plum township, on Wednesday afternoon, which was addressed by those active young Whigs, Messrs. C. O. Loomis, Samuel Palmer, and J. B. Switzer. We are promised a fine account from Plum, on Tuesday evening.

GOV. JOHNSTON AND FREE SOIL.
Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence, which we take from the Norristown Register, places Gov. Johnston on a lofty eminence as far as Free Soil is concerned. Where is Morris Longstreth?

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 26, 1848.

To Hon. Wm. F Johnston.

SIR: The undersigned were appointed a Committee by the Norristown Freedom League, (a Free Soil organization,) to request the candidates for office at the coming election, to communicate to us their written opinions (with the view to publication) upon the following subjects, so that we may vote for our friends, and against those who differ with us on the vitally important subjects to which we call your attention:

First—Are you opposed to the extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States, and, if so, will you use all your influence to directly prohibit such extension?

And Secondly—Are you in favor of abolishing Slavery wherever it exists, where we can constitutionally do so, for instance, in the District of Columbia, and in that portion of the old territory of Louisiana, lying South of 36 deg. 30 min., North Latitude, not included in any State?

We would be pleased with an answer to the above queries, at you earliest convenience.

Should we receive no communication from you, we will construe your silence to be a reply in the negative. Very Respectfully, &c.,

WM. BEALE,
J. M. ROBERTS,
L. EJCORSON,
JOHN JACOBS.

Secretary's Office,
HARRISBURGH, September 28, 1848.

To William Beale, J. M. Roberts, L. E. Corson, and John Jacobs:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 29th instant, is received, in which you state you are a Committee, appointed by the Norristown Freedom League, to request the candidates to communicate to you (us) their written opinions upon the following subjects:

"First—Are you opposed to the Extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States, and if so, will you use all your influence, to directly prohibit such Extension?"

"And Secondly—Are you in favor of abolishing Slavery wherever it exists, where we can constitutionally do so, for instance in the District of Columbia, and in that portion of the old Territory of Louisiana lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. North Latitude, not included in any State?"

The Governor not being at the seat of Government at the present time, I deem it proper in reply to your inquiries, to send to you the following copy of a communication handed to me by his Excellency, containing in general terms, his opinions on the questions propounded in your letter above noted. The communication will explain itself. I am very respectfully, yours, &c.,

TOWNSEND HAINES.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 27, 1848.

HON. TOWNSEND HAINES,

My Dear Sir—In our conversation of yesterday, you suggested the idea that, during my absence, inquiries might be made of me, in relation to the exclusion of Slavery over the Territories of the United States; and that a failure to reply might be construed into an unwillingness to answer such questions. Having no disposition to conceal my opinions from the people, upon that, or any other important subject agitating the public mind, and believing, as I hope I always shall do, that the voters have a right to know the candidate's opinions, that the spirit of our glorious institutions may be faithfully carried into effect; and fearing the contingency may occur, during my absence, and no answer under my own name be ready to be returned; I have determined to put my opinions in such form as may enable you to answer all interrogatories, if any be proposed.

First—I am utterly and decidedly opposed to the increase of the patronage and power of the slave-holding interest of the country; believing that the increase of that power, not only interferes and prevents the growth of the Free North, but that while it injures our free labor it casts a blighting influence over the region that tolerates its existence.

Secondly—I believe that the Territory of the United States should be held and preserved as the homes of a free, happy and virtuous population; and that Slavery or involuntary servitude should be forever excluded therefrom.

Thirdly—I believe that the *compromises* of the Constitution, contemplated the non-extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States; and that such extension heretofore, has been a violation of the spirit of those compromises, if not of the Constitution itself.

Fourthly—I believe that the refusal to sanction the spirit of the Ordinance of 1787, as embraced in the Wilmot Proviso, was an unworthy subserviency on the part of Northern freemen to the dictation of the slave power.

These opinions are not new or of recent origin—I have long entertained them, and on all proper occasions have given them publicity; not with the hope of changing others, but simply as an expression of my own feelings on the subject. I am persuaded that if the good people of this Commonwealth would refuse their support to any gentleman, advocating or supporting contrary opinions, the same unanimity would soon appear among us of this generation, as distinguished our fathers of 1819 and 1820, on the same question.

With the expression of my wishes for your welfare, I am truly your friend.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

A Locofoco Slander against Old Zach Nailed.

The following correspondence, copied from the *Baltimore American*, completely nails one of the Locofoco slanders against Gen. Taylor. As the *Post* of this city made the charge against Gen Taylor, denied in the following letter of the Adjutant General, we call upon the editor to publish the correspondence, as an act of but sheer justice to one of the nation's most upright and able generals and heroes:

Interesting Correspondence.

The subjoined correspondence relates to a subject which has been very improperly drawn into the sphere of a political contest. But with the Official paper at Washington, the responsibility rests That journal saw fit to publish, with statistical minuteness, the items of Gen. Taylor's pay and emoluments as an officer of the army, with the view of producing the impression that he had received extra compensation, over and above the allowance fixed by law for officers of his grade.

It was one of those weak efforts which the blindness of party intatuation will sometimes induce partizans to make whose zeal is too great for their judgment. The letter of Mr. Senator Johnson and the reply of Adjutant General Jones completely sets the whole matter beyond the reach of further animadversion, even on the part of the most prejudiced and bigoted.

Our readers, we have no doubt, will agree with us that the official journal was engaged in the small business when it undertook to mislead the public mind on this subject. Gen. Cass had received *extra* allowances—allowances beyond the ordinary pay and emoluments of his station. If these were just and proper—very well. The official paper could have shown them to be so—and there was an end. It was hardly necessary to bring Gen. Taylor into the affair, whose accounts with the Government have always been scrupulously exact, and who has never received any extra allowances for any service whatever—although the country may be of the opinion that he has rendered services as great as those which Gen. Cass has performed "extra," and which have been paid for *extra*. Gen. Taylor's services will receive their just compensation at the hands of the people.

Mr. Johnson to Adjutant General Jones.

BALTIMORE, 30th September, 1848.

My Dear General—An article in the Union, a few days since, relating to the pay and emoluments received by Major General Taylor, although, I hope not so intended, is capable of the construction that he has received more than the laws of the U. States authorise, and that he has received it in the nature of extra allowance. Although there may be instances in which such allowances may be perfectly proper, I am as satisfied as I can be, without actual knowledge, that General Taylor has never applied for or received them. And as you are or may be easily possessed of the information necessary to put the matter beyond doubt, you will oblige me by saying—

Fretly—If, from the commencement of his military service to the present time, Gen. Taylor ever applied for, or received in the form of pay, emoluments or otherwise, one dollar more than the laws in *terms* allowed, and,

Secondly—Whether his pay and emoluments during the period he has been a Major General, have not been the same as those received by Gen. Jackson while he held the same post in the Army of the United States?

I have no hesitation in making these inquiries of you, because I know that yourself, a soldier to whom the country is indebted, will rejoice to do justice to a brother officer who has so greatly elevated the military fame of the United States, and whose only offence, in certain quarters, is to be found in the fact that his countrymen have brought his name before the public in evidence of their confidence in his integrity, for the highest official honors within their gift.

Yours truly,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Adj. Gen. Jones, Washington.

Adjutant General Jones' reply.

WASHINGTON, October, 2d, 1848.

Dear Sir—I duly received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and having examined the article in the "Union" of September 28th, referred to, have no hesitation in saying that all the pay and allowances specified as having been received by Major General Taylor, were in strict conformity to law and the Regulations of the War Department made pursuant thereto; and are precisely such as any other officer similarly situated, would have been entitled to receive.

I am sir very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
R. JONES, Adj. Gen'l.

Hon'ble. R. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

GREAT RAILWAY SPEED.—Recently in England, on the Great Western railroad, seventy seven miles were passed over, by an express train in seventy eight minutes twenty seconds, including a stoppage of five minutes thirty five seconds. Fifty three miles of the journey were performed in forty nine minutes thirteen seconds. The speed in some cases was kept up at seventy two, and seventy seven miles an hour.

THE HON. CHARLES HUDSON has been re-nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Worcester District, Massachusetts. The Free States have had no firmer or abler friend, in all that concerns their sentiments, interests and integrity.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1848.

Among the strangers in town is Mr. Henry O'Reilly, the active and energetic builder of telegraphs. Nothing daunted by the ill luck at Lexington, he is here to make arrangements for the construction of a telegraph from Boston to St. Louis, and to be worked by the system of Mr. Bain, which, with some modifications will work with a rapidity and correctness far superior to the instruments of Professor Morse. In no part of the United States is an opposition telegraph more wanted than from Boston to St. Louis, to be managed by one man, nor is there a man to accomplish it, if Mr. O'Reilly fails. Thus far he has met with good encouragement, and public steps to secure the aid of merchants will soon be taken.

Great progress is being made upon the U. States Mail Line of Steamers for Liverpool, known as Collins' Line. The first two will be in the water in a few weeks, and ready to cross the ocean before the heavy weather commences. The names have been determined upon with singular good taste, and instead of being christened after heathen gods or classic towns, they are to bear the names of the various oceans and seas of the world—the Atlantic, Pacific, Baltic, Adriatic, &c.

The 'September' gale has been raging for three days with great violence, bringing home a fleet of ships safely, but bringing also the usual tale of sorrow to many. From the east, information has been received of ships in trouble off the coast, with loss of life. This is the proper moment to make an appeal in behalf of the 'Rivers and Harbors.' When all is quiet, and none but quarter breezes ruffle the lakes, and cool the brows of statesmen at the watering places on the Atlantic, they may say we have no specific power in the Constitution that allows us to guard against the gales of autumn that desolate the fireside of the seaman. Such excuses as these stick in the throats of legislators when the appeal for harbors is backed by reports of brave men and gallant ships swept from existence, even in sight of home. The next sixty days will be heavy with accounts like this; and the 7th of November must be made a day of work by all who have interest in these things—an occasion presents itself when we can elect for chief magistrate one who will look at the necessities of the country and grant to our internal and external commerce the aid they must have. Every vote for General Taylor is a guaranty that our seamen and our commerce will have justice secured to them.

The money market has grown a little easier for first class paper, and the banks are loaning a considerable amount to grocers and importers of groceries. Dry goods houses are still pushed for money, and some houses, connected with Philadelphia, have failed; but hope to go on. Several houses in Market St., Philadelphia were discredited by brokers' letters on Monday, but the amount of indebtedness was not very large. Treasury Notes rallied a little on Monday, but they close at 103, and dull. Pennsylvania Stocks are cheaper, as are all other fancies, and many sound Stocks. The general feeling among capitalists and brokers is caution, and a desire to hear what the result of Mr. Corcoran's attempt to borrow money will be.—Should he succeed, we shall get the five millions in British manufactures, as in 1836, to drain us of coin—fill the sub treasury, and weaken our banks and people to a more dangerous extent than at present. The movement of coin upon such an import is most likely to be from us; and it is this fact that makes many hope the money market will not be temporarily relieved by borrowing British capital, when it can be better secured by cutting off the imports of foreign goods and restoring property to our own laborers.

The cartmen of New York turn out on Tuesday, and will give a long and strong pull together for General Zachary Taylor, and by their votes in November will bear him towards the Executive Chair with as much bravery as old Whitey carried him over the fields of Mexico. Other professional demonstrations are on foot, and we shall make a general thing of his election. C.

Correspondence N. York. Commercial Advertiser.

HOMESDALE, PA., Sept. 29, 1848.

I have just returned from the execution of Harris Bell. He was the murderer of Mrs. Williams, the wife of Rev. Gershon Williams, of Scott township. She was going from her house to the Sabbath school, on Sabbath morning, when, in passing through a piece of woods, she was seized by Bell for a brutal purpose and died amid her struggles. Bell was apprehended not long after the commission of the crime, and has lain in prison in this borough about a year and two months. I visited him in prison and was officially, and by his own request desired to attend him to the scaffold. Although an unpleasant duty, yet how could I decline the request of a poor man under such circumstances!

Bell was nurtured of vicious parents, and cast forth upon the world destitute of education and of any religious knowledge, and was left like a wild animal, to rove abroad and pick up his food as a vagabond. He commenced an abandoned life in early years, was instructed into vice by others, and always lived in its practice. His mind, or what mind he had, was weakened by his vicious courses, and his passions were inflamed so its, at times, to defy all self control. Twice was he imprisoned for attempts to commit the crime for which he suffered, and he was shut up some time five years in the penitentiary of Eastern Penn'a. While in prison here, he exhibited a diversified character, sometimes the St. Anthony's shrewd observation, and then a foolish speech to excite a laugh. But he had sufficient intelligence and conscience to know right from wrong, as was evinced by his concealing the evidence of the murder, and by other irrefragable proofs.

Condemned by an intelligent jury, he was sentenced by Judge Jessup to die. An application was made for his reprieve, for the purpose of having his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by the Lenislature, as the Governor in this state cannot commute a sentence, though he can pardon; but this was unavailing. Governor Johnson passed through our borough a few weeks since, and visited Bell uncognito, at the request of the counsel for the defence, but mercy could not be extended to him.

He freely confessed his guilt, acknowledged his dependence on the blood of Jesus Christ to cleanse him from all guilt, and seemed to feel that he had truly repented and would be saved. He was executed in the prison yard, or rather in a building without a roof prepared for the occasion, and every thing was conducted with propriety. He was attended by two clergymen, twelve witnesses, and the various officials which the law allows. Religious services were held on the scaffold, and Bell himself addressed the spectators in an appropriate manner. In the close of a prayer by one of the attending clergymen, the scaffold dropped and Bell was suspended or about twenty minutes, and when he was taken down, life was extinct.

His body goes to the surgeons for dissection.—At Bell's request, the Rev. Mr. Rowland will preach a funeral sermon in the Presbyterian Church on this evening. I wonder what kind of a sermon it will be. It is rather singular to preach a funeral sermon for one who has been hanged, but I imagine that the preacher knows what he is about, and will at least have a crowded house. It makes me nervous to see a man strangled to death, even though it is according to law. Yet I fully believe in the justice and expediency of capital punishment, in some cases.

Yours &c. A SPECTATOR.

Signs of the Times.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, thus writes:

All is going right in Ohio! I have information, up on which I can fully rely, that Ohio will give her vote to *Old Zach, and that secures his election beyond all peradventure!*

Tennessee is going gloriously right too—God bless that noble Whig State! There is an incident related of the campaign in Tennessee which is worth passing round. Ex-Governors James C. Jones and Aaron V. Brown, are, or have been on the stump as candidates for State Electors—Jones for Taylor and Brown for Cass. They are both good speakers, but Jones "*Lean Jimmy*" as he is called, is more than a march for "*Fat Aaron*," as the sequel proves! At the last accounts, Brown had completely *caved in* and taken to his bed!—Jones had nearly ridiculed him to death. He would tell the people that since Cass' ignominious ejection from the Gubernatorial Chair, he had no occupation and followed no visible calling for a livelihood.

He was misspending his time and his means, and therefore was, to all intents and purposes, under Gov. Cass' vagrant law, which he enacted in Michigan, a *vagrant*, fit subject to sold at auction, to work on the highway, or to do such other work as his purchaser might order. This being the case, Gov'r. Jones put Gov. Brown up at public auction, and, in all due form, bid him in himself, as he told the people, to go along with him and hold his horse and vote his documents! "Lean Jimmy" is a scrouger on the stump. He is the same *individual* that twice beat "Little Jimmy Polk" in canvassing that State for Governor. It was no CHILD'S PLAY however! Mr. Polk was a capital stump speaker, and could ride on horse-back thirty miles and speak three hours every day for four months.

Tennessee is good for Taylor by more than 5,000 of majority. POTOMAC.

A Word of Exhortation to the Whigs of this Commonwealth.

Whigs of Pennsylvania! permit me respectfully, but earnestly, to direct your attention to the vast importance of a *seasonable* and *general* attendance at the polls on Tuesday next. There is probably not one of you but what can, if you will, devote a part, or even the *whole* of that eventful day, to the interest of your country, and the advancement of the pure and salutary doctrines of the Whig creed. You know not how disastrous the absence of a *solitary* Whig voter may prove to the cause, whose progress we all profess most earnestly to desire.—Let *each* and *every* individual of you, therefore, show the sincerity of your attachment to Whig principles by your *works*. Our political opponents have called us, by way of reproach, "ruffle-shirt and silk-stocking gentry." This is *the* time, if ever, to convince them, that we shall not suffer an undue regard for dress, to interfere with the faithful discharge of our political duties. Whether the weather on Tuesday next, be fair or foul, clear or cloudy, wet or dry, be all at your posts, foot to foot, and shoulder to shoulder, prepared to send confusion and dismay into the ranks of the wily enemy. To do this, you are fully prepared, if you *will* be only on a par with your *ability*. You can, if you so resolve, achieve a signal victory over the so-called unterrified Democracy. Will you do it? I ardently hope you are all prepared heartily to respond—WE WILL; and nothing shall prevent us from carrying out this determination, except severe indisposition. By pursuing this patriotic and praiseworthy course, you will have the supreme satisfaction of electing Mr. Johnston to the Gubernatorial Chair, on Tuesday next, and Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, on the 7th of November ensuing. A WHIG.

The Washington Union, of last Wednesday, has the following article. The Post of this city says that Gen. Taylor is against the Wilmot Proviso—Father Ritchie, at Washington, says he is for it—We believe Ritchie is right in this instance, though without any good will for 'Old Zack."

Gen. Taylor in Favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Corwin has asserted in some of his speeches in Ohio, that he has seen a letter establishing beyond contradiction the determination of General Taylor to sanction the Wilmot Proviso.

The "Columbus Statesman" of the 28th ult., states that, "In a speech to the Free Soilers, last evening, Mr. Russell, of Harrison, a leading Whig member of the last Legislature, said that he had the word of Thomas Ewing that Mr. Corwin had assured him (Ewing,) that he had the documents in his pocket to prove that Gen. Taylor went the Free Soil doctrine. Mr. Ewing had not seen the letter, but had the word of Corwin that it was in his possession."

Another Witness!—Mr. Giddings addressed the citizens of Cleveland on Wednesday last. He threw down the guantlet both to the Taylor and Van Buren men. In the course of the *carte and tierce* between him and the other combatants, F. J. Prentiss, a Taylor man, declared that "he had lately had a private talk with one Leslie Combs, (a Kentucky Whig,) and this Combs, had lately a private talk with Gen. Taylor, in which private talk Gen. T. had avowed his opposition to the extension of Slavery, and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso."

Another Witness!—The New Haven Journal of Saturday, whilst it denies any knowledge of any letter from Taylor, confesses at once that Truman Smith admits the existence of a letter from a correspondent, in whom he has implicit confidence, in which he states a conversation he had held with Gen. Taylor, declaring that he would not veto the Wilmot Proviso. What will the South say to all this accumulated evidence? Will the Whigs of the South still rush on in their mad support of him and Fillmore?—*Wash. Union.*

A NEW KINDNESS TO PENNSYLVANIA.—It will be perceived, from the advertisement of the agent of the U. S. mail line for Pittsburgh, *via* Chambersburg and Bedford, that Cave Johnson has ordered a new schedule, to go into effect to-morrow, by which the great Western mail is to leave Philadelphia at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of midnight which has been the hour of departure for so many years. By this change, which of course, affects all the subsidiary mail routes, the western editions of the morning papers of this city will have to remain in the Post Office—or be delayed—for sixteen hours, and the people of the State be thrown backward nearly a day's time, in news, from their commercial metropolis. The object of this change, we understand, is to save the sum of two or three thousand dollars for night work at the inclined plane on the Schuylkill. For this pitiful sum, which is to come, too, out of the coffers of the State, an incalculable amount of vexation, inconvenience and positive injury is to be inflicted on Pennsylvania by a departmental officer of an Administration which has signalized itself by the amount of wrongs done to the State. The comfort is that these injuries really rankle and will be remembered, and that Cave Johnson, without knowing it, is doing all he can to secure the election of General Taylor in Pennsylvania.—*North American.*

This *wise* arrangement of Mr. Cave Johnson, will render the Philadelphia papers so old before they reach here, that they will be rendered useless. All the reforms of this imbecile administration are *backwards*.

PROPELLER GOLIATH! The melancholy loss of the Goliath, as obtained from reliable sources, can no longer be a matter of doubt. She was seen by a number of persons on the Lake shore, and by the crew of one or more vessels. The Goliath left St. Clair River about 4 o'clock P. M., on Monday, Sept. 13th, with a very heavy cargo, consisting in part of 200 kegs of powder, 20 M brick, 30 M lumber, 40 tons hay, and about 2000 bbls of provisions and merchandise, destined for the Lake Superior Mining Companies. On Thursday morning, soon after day light the Propeller was seen about eight miles from shore, with her mast and smoke-pipe overboard, the wind blowing S. by East, and the vessel drifting toward shore. It was evident from the large volume of smoke that issued from her that she was on fire. She drifted to within two miles of the shore; the surf being very high, and the wind subsiding. About 9 A. M., the wind shifted to south west, and the vessel drifted rapidly from the shore, and when about three miles out, exploded with a tremendous noise, throwing fire and fragments to a great height.

Efforts were made by Mr. Whitcomb and others to launch a boat with a view of rendering assistance, if possible, but the heavy breakers prevented the possibility of getting a boat beyond the surf.

In the morning about eighteen persons were on board. Capt. Cotwell, Capt. Beckly and Lieut. Schwartz were part of the crew.

There were not less than fifteen persons on shore who saw the burning and explosion of the propeller as stated.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

LIBERIA COFFEE.—We have received from a friend interested in the colony at Liberia, West Africa, a small sample of the coffee which is now being raised by the colonists. The article is quite fair and very clean, and the single trial that we have made of it give us a good opinion of its qualities. This sample is the produce of the farm of the Rev. Mr. Mooney of Bexley, Grand County, Liberia. Bexley is a small farming settlement on the St. John's River, about six miles from its mouth. Several farmers at that place have raised coffee, ginger and arrowroot for exportation. The Hon. S A Benson, at Bassa Cove, near the mouth of the St. John, has lately sent over about 1400 lbs. of coffee from his farm.

Some have pronounced this coffee as good as Mocha; but as this sample has not been kept long enough it can hardly be expected to prove so on trial. It is very possible, too, that it may contain a mixture of several varieties, of which some may be better than others. Coffee is indigenous in Liberia, and the plantations are formed by gathering wild plants in their native forests, where, it is quite possible, several varieties may be found.—*Bost. Traveller.*

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENTLEMEN—In your paper the other day, in a paragraph having relation to the stage of water in the river, the supposition is made, that more rain falls in Pittsburgh and its vicinity than in the surrounding country, in consequence of the great consumption of fuel—thus confirming the doctrine of Espy. Now, it was an observation made long before Espy was born, by the pioneers of the country, that in cutting down and burning the large quantities of green timber with which the lands abounded, copious showers were nearly always the consequence—especially if the atmosphere was somewhat rarified;—but I doubt—if all the *stone coal* in our surrounding hills were put in a pile and set on fire—whether Mr. Espy, or any one else, could produce a single shower—indeed I am well persuaded an opposite effect would be produced.

Some of our contemporaries, says the Norristown Register, complain that Judge Longstreth refuses to state his views on the Tariff, Free Soil, and other questions of public policy. We cannot see the justice of this complaint. The Baltimore Convention erected a "platform" on which all the supporters of "Cass, Butler and Democracy" *must* stand, and those wishing to know his views on those subjects, have only to read the resolutions of that Convention. They have been pronounced to be the creed of the party. Judge Longstreth gives a cordial assent to that confession of faith, and it would be a work of supererrogation for him to unfold his views to every one who may choose to write him a letter of inquiry.

We repeat, those who *wish* to know his views upon those questions, will find them embodied in the Baltimore resolutions. They lay down what are considered "democratic principles," and any thing not therein contained is spurious and unsound. Of course, he will not place himself out of the pale of "the democracy," by pretending to hold any other views than those declared to be orthodox by the National party to which he is attached.

From the "Rough and Ready."

ROUGH AND READY SONG.

BY SMITH JR.

AIR—"*Carry me back to Old Virginny.*"

For the hero, wellatried and bold,
A song let us joyfully sing;
Let us all unite, with all our might,
And make the welkin ring.
Santa Anna's *pass* can't save poor Cass
From dear Sall Rivers shower,
So join in our band, with heart and hand,
For Taylor and Fillmore.
Hurra for the Whigs so happy as we!
For Cass we're not the men,
For Rough and Ready, and honest Fillmore,
We go for in Old Penn.

On Palo Alto's battle plain,
In Palma's bloody fight,
In the furious fray at Monterey,
On Buena Vista's height,
Triumphantly our banner free
Old Zachary ever bore;
Then join our band, with heart and hand,
For Taylor and Fillmore.
Huzza, &c.

"Confusion and noise" drowned Cass's voice,
And now he may sigh, "alas!
One word I fear *I'll* never hear,
And that is *President* Cass!"
Old Zack and his boys are used to noise,
They've heard the cannons roar
Come join our band with heart and hand,
For Taylor and Fillmore.
Huzza, &c.

Our country long has borne the wrong,
Beneath oppression's hand.
But soon the ray of dawning day
Will beam upon the land.
Our gallant chief will bring relief,
And happy times restore.
So join our band with heart and hand,
For Taylor and Fillmore.
Huzza, &c.

☞ REV. H. S. FORTEE, of Philadelphia, will preach in the 1st Cumberland Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning at half past 10, and in the evening at half past 6 o'clock. oct7.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Divine service will be held in the basement story of the new Smithfield M. E. Church, on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock. Entrance on Seventh street.

Local Receipts.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

The attack on the Whig procession on Wednesday night was a shameful, dastardly outrage, and we rejoice to find it so regarded by the respectable Democrats themselves. How base and cowardly, to creep behind a stone fence, in a grave yard, the resting place of the dead,—to trample upon their graves, and make such a spot the scene of a mob fight—because one party chose to exercise the very right about which their assailants make so much hypocritical babble. It is indeed fortunate that no lives were lost, amid the firing of pistols, throwing of paving stones, &c.; and it can scarcely be accounted for, that so few were wounded—several suffered severely, however, and the pistol ball that grazed the nose of one individual, was no doubt aimed with a deadly purpose. As usual in such cases, innocent parties were made to suffer; and even a WOMAN was knocked down by a stone, thrown from the graveyard.

We trust no similar outrage will again disgrace any party of our citizens—that no spirit of retaliation will induce any man who calls himself a Whig, to interfere with the Democratic procession to night. The instigators of mobs and violence should be scouted by respectable and right thinking men of all parties, and any man guilty of such conduct as that of Wednesday night—be he Democrat or Whig—is a bad citizen—an enemy to freedom—and unworthy to enjoy the great privilege of suffrage. If Whigs feel provoked by this transaction to retaliate in like manner, let them remember that such retaliation will certainly lead to and be held to justify a return of blow for blow—and that respectable men will be disgusted with both parties, while manly forbearance, and cool perseverance in the exercise of their own rights, on the part of the Whigs, without obstructing or interfering with the meetings or processions of their opponents, will entitle them to the respect and confidence of the true friends of liberty, order, and law.

In pursuance of a public notice given, a Whig meeting was held at the new Market House in the city of Allegheny, on Thursday evening, 5th inst. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Thomas L. M'Millan, Esq., Chairman, supported by Wm. Boyd and H. E. Davis, Esqs., Vice Presidents—John E. Parke and Captain Richard Gray were chosen Secret