THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1848.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

HURRAH FOR OLD ALLEGHENY! TWENTY SIX HUNDRED MAJORITY FOR JOHNSTON.

We have the heart felt pleasure of informing our readers that this county has given a majority for Johnston, ranging from twenty five to twenty seven hundred. Below we give all the returns received up to the hour we were compelled to go to press. They are as perfect as we could make them, from the limited time which intervened from the hour when the polls closed, to the hour of our issue. They will delight the hearts of our friends throughout the State and Union.

DISTRICTS.	GOVERNOR. Johnston	Longstreth	CANAL COM'R. Blackburn	Lawrence	CONGRESS. Plumer	Blair	JACKSON. Lawrence
PITTSBURGH.							
1st Ward	261	211	330	197	208	216	97
2d do	288	189	357	170	318	224	25
3d do	497	655	448	459	414	498	41
4th do	395	188	351	186	367	196	29
5th do	419	204	372	253	412	204	6
6th do	423	180	000	000	000	000	000
7th do	20m	00	000	000	000	000	000
8th do	54m	00	000	000	000	000	000
9th do	51m	00	000	000	000	000	000
ALLEGHENY.							
1st Ward	401	127	269	139	348	101	35
2d do	319	204	000	000	000	000	000
3d do	118m	00	000	000	000	000	000
4th do	437	200	000	000	000	000	000
Lawrenceville	98	129	000	000	87	123	000
Pitt Tp.	61	51	000	000	67	57	000
Shaler Tp.	115	63	000	000	93	57	000
South Pittsburgh	120	130	000	000	124	123	000
Robinson	116	134	000	000	103	140	000
North Fayette	96	137	000	000	88	144	000
Sharpsburgh	123	33	112	34	112	33	000
M'Keesport	125	80	000	000	83	89	000
Millin	111	155	000	000	102	150	000
Upper St. Clair	94	94	000	000	83	104	000
Snowden	119	45	000	000	109	52	000
Baldwin	121	71	130	79	123	79	000
Versailles	121	117	000	000	123	122	000
Peebles	241	139	000	000	214	150	000
Ohio	181	95	000	000	133	90	000
Fox	115	118	000	000	107	123	000
Elizabeth	170	148	000	000	170	150	000
Wilkins	220	115	000	000	218	123	000
Bor. of Elizabeth	127	64	117	64	117	61	000
Elizabeth Tp.	315	155	304	163	300	160	000
West Elizabeth	87	87	87	87	86	89	000
Jefferson	109	84	103	89	99	88	000
Findley	105	155	000	000	102	151	000
Union	81	130	000	000	65	128	000
Indiana	185	108	183	105	143	122	000
Jefferson	102	84	103	89	99	88	000
West Deer	107	111	000	000	102	112	000
Franklin	000	32m	000	000	000	000	000
South Fayette	121	70	000	000	121	72	000
Manchester	000	17m	000	000	000	57m	000
Reese	00m	00	000	000	000	000	000
Lower St. Clair	83m	00	000	000	000	000	000
Birmingham	18m	00	000	000	000	000	000
West Deer	120	00	000	000	115	32	000
Reserve	48m	00	000	000	12m	00	000

*Whig; †Locofoco; ‡Free Soil.

We have the most confident expectation that we have carried the State for Johnston. If we receive information of importance through the day, we will issue an extra.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

BY TELEGRAPH FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM DAUPHIN!

HARRISBURGH, Oct. 10, 11½ o'clock.

The majority for Johnston in this county will not be over *Eleven Hundred*. We have heard enough to warrant this opinion. Markle's majority was 561.

WASHINGTON, PA., Oct. 11, 1 A. M.

In four Districts, Johnston's gain is seventy over Markle's vote of '44.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday night.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—Mt. Carbon, Pottsville, Port Carbon, New Castle, Minersville, Branch Norwegian, Schuylkill Haven, and Orwigsburg Borough and Townships, give a Whig majority of 1,235. Johnston's majority in Schuylkill County will be about 600. Pitman, the Whig candidate for Congress, will have a large majority.

BROWNSVILLE, Tuesday night.

Ogle, [Whig] has a majority of 9 in Brownsville and 31 in Bridgeport, for Congress. Dawson, his competitor, has 6 of a majority in Redstone.—Johnston has 57 of a majority in Brownsville, and Longstreth 2 of a majority in Redstone.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday night.

Cumru and Bern townships, in Berks County, show a Whig gain of 68, as compared with Mr. Shunk's vote.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, 10th.

The Borough of Harrisburgh gives Longstreth 11 of a majority. In '44, Shunk had a majority of 196: in the Harrisburgh District, Johnston's majority is 109—in '44, Shunk had a majority of 48 in the same District.

The Carlisle District—Cumberland County—has given Longstreth 75 majority. Shunk in '44, had a majority of 1,117.

Lancaster County gives a Whig majority of from 42 to 4300. Berks will not reach 4000 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday night.

Erie Borough, in Erie County, Pennsylvania, gives Johnston a majority of 130. Campbell, Whig, Congress, 48. Mill Creek 154 of a Whig majority. In these two districts there is a Whig gain of 21!

WASHINGTON, PA., Tuesday night.

Washington County has given Johnston a majority of 200, and elected the whole Whig ticket. This is a gain of a Whig Senator and two members of the House. Washington County, in 1844, gave Polk a majority of 101.

OHIO ELECTION.

Steubenville, Oct. 10—10 P. M.

In Steubenville township, the Whig Representative's majority is 39; a gain from last year of 110.—The whole county ticket is probably elected by from 100 to 150 majority. I will send another dispatch as soon as all the returns are in.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday night.

Six Townships of Ross County are in, and show a Whig gain of 37. Franklin county is all is except one township. The county will give Weller from 25 to 60 majority.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Tuesday night.

Six townships of Scioto county give a Whig majority of 290—a gain of 32 for the Whigs, as compared with Clay's vote in '44.

ZANESVILLE, Tuesday night.

Two-thirds of Muskingum county is in, and shows a Whig gain of 105 on Bebb's majority.

AKRON, Ohio, Tuesday night.

Summit county gives 800 majority for Ford.—The Whig county ticket, with the exception of Senator, has been elected. The Whig Senator has been defeated, owing to the Free Soilers voting for the Democratic candidate.

MASSILLON, Tuesday night.

Weller, Dem., has 750 majority in Stark county with three townships to hear from, which will slightly increase it. The entire Democratic county ticket is elected. Polk's majority was 623.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, 10th.

Cuyahoga county—Ford's majority 1090—Clay's majority in 1844, 343. Lorraine county—Ford's majority 781. Sandusky county, 290 Democratic majority. Polk's majority 227. Six townships in Lucas county, which show a Whig gain of 139.—Partial returns from Erie and Ashtabula look very favorable for the Whigs.

Ford's majority in the Reserve cannot be less than 8 or 9000. He is no doubt elected. Giddings is re-elected.

NEW LISBON, Tuesday midnight.

Weller (Dem.) has a majority in the present limits of Columbiana county, of 481. Todd's majority in '44 was 180, and Polk's 37.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, midnight.

Miami county gives a majority of 750 for Ford. In 1844 Clay had a majority of 815.

STEUBENVILLE, Oct. 10—midnight.

Jefferson county has elected a Whig Senator and a Whig Representative—a Whig gain. Weller (Dem) will have about 50 maj.

ASHTABULA, Tuesday night.

Ashtabula Township, in Ashtabula county, gives Ford 240, Weller 48, and Giddings for Congress 166.

SANDUSKY, Tuesday night.

Ford's majority over Weller 100; Whig majority for Congress 125; for State Senator 200; for Representative 106, over both Free Dirt and Loco—Sufficient returns have been received to leave no doubt that the whole Whig ticket, county and district, is elected. We think the State good for 5000

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The Steamer Hermann arrived last night, after a good passage, crowded with passengers, and a freight equal to her full capacity, and very valuable, and composed of seasonable dry goods wanted for the country at once. The news, commercially, adds nothing to the mail of the last Cunard boat, and in fact few letters came by her, the impression being general abroad that her irregularity in leaving would keep her back until the Boston boat arrived.

The firm of Waterman and Burgess, of Providence, Cotton Manufacturers here, yielded to the pressure of the times, and suspended, showing liabilities to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, being the largest amount given by an American house in a long period. More news like this, must come, for Eastern manufacturers have been large borrowers in this market for six months, and paying exhorbitant interest. This failure will not cause surprise to those who watch the statistics of trade. The commerce of New York is the true test of National prosperity to our manufacturers, and a heavy story is told by last month's work.—The imports of goods exceed the exports five millions of dollars; and for nine months there is a balance of trade against us of forty-three millions; our imports remain at the high point of last year, while our exports have fallen to less than fifty per cent. of the period ending Sept. 30, 1847. About $400,000 in coin have gone to Europe this week, and more is engaged for the next ship to Havre and Liverpool. We shall lose from New York eleven millions this year alone.

The United States Mail Ship California, bound for Oregon, leaves this port to-morrow, after having made an experimental trip with perfect success.—She touches Rio Janeiro, and will make the greater part of the passage under sail, keeping her steam to get round "the horn" with. The Allegheny has been put into a new dress from what she wore when she left Pittsburgh, and has been covered with a coat of red lead, looking for all the world like a flamingo, instead of the saucy black man of war. The color is a whim of Capt. Hunter's, who says it will preserve the iron.

Flour and Wheat are beginning to arrive with great freedom, and prices are yielding. A large amount of Flour has been sold for future delivery (November), at $5 50@5 62½, and of Genesee Wheat at 127c. The receipts at Buffalo are enormous—double those of last September, and promise to continue. The accounts of the crops in England are favorable for an average harvest of Wheat and Grain generally, thus making it certain that we must sell our produce at cheap rates, if we wish to compete with the Continental grocers, who have this year an abundance to spare. Cotton has fallen here 1@½c. the pound, and closes very dull. The certainty of a large crop has weakened the foreign markets, and they hope abroad to buy at rates ruinous to the planters here.

The Irish enthusiasm has broken out anew here, and meetings have been held all over the city, with as much spirit as ever. Sorrow is their love of home, and so ardent their desire to sustain political liberty to their countrymen, that they cannot see the hopelessness of an armed attempt, which can be as easily crushed as an outbreak in one of our Wards by the municipal authorities. We shall have more meetings and more contributions levied from the poor creatures, but Ireland will not be made free.

WHICH WERE RIGHT?

In 1844, many earnest opponents of Human Slavery saw fit to vote for James G. Birney for President, while others, no less sincere, deemed it their duty, in view of the Slavery question among others, to support Mr. Clay. How the latter were reviled as pretenders, hypocrites, cheats, and recreants, all who bore a part in that vehement struggle must remember. How the enemies of *all* anti-Slavery united in the hue and cry, is matter of record. It is all over now, and we can look back upon it through the vista of four years which clears and impartially, and calmly ask, 'Which deserved best of their country?'

No body doubted that Mr. Birney was more thoroughly anti slavery than Mr. Clay: but what of that? No one gainsayed the assertion that Mr. Birney was more intensely, implacably hostile to the acquisition of Texas. Indeed, Mr. Clay promptly told the world that his hostility to Annexation was not based on the Slavery aspect of the case, and that under very different circumstances, he would like to see Texas come into our Union; but he could not consent to it so long as Mexico objected, and while some of the States of our Union urgently remonstrated against it. It was plain enough that if Polk triumphed, Annexation triumphed with him; while if Clay or Birney should be elected, the scheme would be defeated—at all events, for years. What was to be done?

There was no chance of electing Birney. If every man with whom resistance to the growing power of Slavery was a leading consideration had voted for him, he would still have been far enough from an election. There was just one thing the anti slavery men could do—elect Mr. Clay, and thus postpone for four years the triumph of Annexation. The question then left open would have opened to the board of future political action—the anti-slavery sentiment of the country would have rallied and ripened on the question of extending the Slave Power of the Union. But a part utterly repelled, condemned, denounced this course. Feeling confident that Mr. Clay was not radically hostile to Slavery, they would prefer to get at her by Slavery could be opposed by supporting him. So they suffered Polk to be elected.

Suppose fifty thousand of us anti slavery Whigs had voted with the Liberty party, what good would that have effected? We could not have given Birney an Electoral Vote, though we should probably have taken Connecticut, New Jersey, and Ohio from Clay and given them to Polk, as New York and Michigan were taken from the former and given to the latter. But suppose, on the other hand, fifty thousand of those who voted for Birney had concluded to go with us, electing Clay by anti slavery votes, and deferring indefinitely the Annexation of Texas, how then? Would the obvious facts that this class of voters were necessary to the Whig ascendancy—that their withdrawal would have been its overthrow—that they came to us because we were less objectionable than our adversaries—would all these have been worth nothing? Let us consider a while. One disastrous, fatal blunder ought to suffice for eight years at least.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HUMAN NATURE.—The Boston Post says the following anecdote from the Knickerbocker "is highly illustrative of human nature."

In a certain town in New Hampshire, a certain inhabitant thereof required for his comfortable enjoyment at least a pint of "white faced New England" daily. He had become reduced in his pocket, so that it became necessary for him, like the Israelites of old, to procure somehow a double portion on the day before the Sabbath, that he might quietly enjoy his church, of which he was a constant attendant. On one Saturday he had been very unfortunate; for the shades of evening began to fall and yet he had not gathered his "spiritual" manna for the day of rest. A neighbor at this moment requested him to throw some wood into his shed; and after the small job was completed, gave him a few cents. He saw that the old fellow looked sad and unsatisfied, and he said to him:—"Isn't that enough for the work? Why you can get half a pint with that money; and can't you keep Sunday on *that?*" "Why, I suppose I *could*, 'squire, but then,—(looking up with a most disconsolate visage,) but then, 'squire, *how* would it be kept?" This anecdote, by a clever correspondent, reminds us of another, which we will venture to relate in this connection, though it must needs suffer by the transposition. Mr. G——, who had by degrees become so attached to his cups that he could not comfortably go by 11 o'clock without his "nip" of brandy, and who was yet anxious to avoid the suspicion of being an habitual drinker, was in the habit daily of inventing some excuse to the barkeeper and those within hearing. He had used up all the stereotyped reasons, such as, 'a slight pain,' a 'kind of sinking,' not feeling right,' &c., &c.—One Saturday, at the usual hour, he called for his brandy and water, saying, "I am extremely dry; *I am going to have six fish for dinner!*" Any excuse was better than none,' he probably thought

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

The Board of Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, met at Massillon last week, to receive the report of the Engineers, in reference to the several routes surveyed. The Chief Engineer, SOLOMON W. ROBERTS, Esq., to whom, as a disinterested person, the selection of the route was left, *decided in favor of the route which leaves the Ohio at the mouth of Big Beaver.* The Directors, therefore, directed the Engineers to proceed at once and locate the route in the direction indicated. There are three or four routes from the Big Beaver to the Little Beaver, and from thence to the table lands of Ohio, from which a choice will have to be made, and as there is but little difference between them, the selection will depend upon the releases of the right of way, the amount of stock subscribed, &c. We expect to see this road, from this city to Wooster, put under contract by next spring.

We learn from the New York papers that Mr. Henry O'Reilly, having purchased the whole of Bain's telegraphic patents for the United States, designs introducing them upon his contemplated new line of telegraph between New York and Boston. 'He expects thereby,' says the Courier and Enquirer, 'to do a hundred fold more work than any single line now in use,' and, of course, greatly to reduce the cost of transmission. 'Indeed,' adds our cotemporary, 'it seems to us clear, that if Bain's Telegraph should be successfully introduced throughout the country, it would entirely supersede the mail service, even at the present reduced rates of postage.' We do not suppose Bain's Telegraph can work any such mighty results; but if it can compel some of those reforms in the American mail system which are obviously desirable both in the system itself and its administration, it will be hailed as the best of all telegraphic inventions yet.—*North American.*

ANOTHER FLAG UP.—The 'Chicopee Telegraph,' a sterling Whig paper of the Old Bay State, but heretofore indisposed to give a hearty support to General Taylor, has, after due consideration, run up the flag of the Philadelphia nominees. The editor J. C. Stoever, Esq. has made a very spirited and patriotic address upon the occasion.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23, 1848.

Continental politics continue to exercise a most injurious influence on the commerce of this country, and the strange turn that events take on the other side of the channel is so sudden and unaccountable, that the most experienced find themselves in doubt as to what is to follow.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising to find a gradual diminution of business in the manufacturing districts, and a tendency in prices to recede.

The feeling prevailing at the Manchester market, on Tuesday, was more gloomy and desponding than for some weeks past; and a strong opinion was advanced that many of the factories would again have recourse to short time.

Our accounts, received up to the moment of the steamer's leaving, report a continuance of the depression, notwithstanding the ratification of the armistice between Denmark and Prussia, by the National Assembly at Frankfort.

Manufacturers and spinners are firm in their demands as regards prices, and, in consequence, there has been no general reduction; but in some cases, where forced sales have been made, lower prices have been accepted both for goods and yarns.

The feeling in Liverpool is not much less gloomy than in Manchester. The business done in the cotton market has not been animated, and prices have had a further downward tendency. Fair N. Orleans and Mobile are quoted ½d per lb lower;—but with these exceptions the quotations remain unchanged, and, at the same time, the demand is so freely met by holders, that it is impossible to sell a quantity, at the current rates. Fair Orleans are quoted at 4½d; fair Upland, 4½d; fair Mobile, at 4d per lb.; middling, 3½@3¾d per lb. The sales for the week are 25,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 3,230, and speculators, 500 bales.

The corn market has been somewhat more firm but this arises more from the fact that the prevailing Easterly winds have kept out supplies than from any other cause, and the intelligence received by the last steamer from the United States is calculated to check any tendency that prices might otherwise have to advance. 100,000 bushels Indian corn may be expected to be landed in this country within a month from this time, to say nothing of flour and other articles, large quantities of which we are advised of having been shipped.

Indian corn is quoted 35s. a. 37s. per quarter. Indian corn meal 19s. per bbl. Sweet flour, 33s. a 33s. 6d and sour 29s a 29s per bbl. Wheat 8s a 9s per 70 pounds. The duty on wheat is now 4s per quarter, and on flour 2s 6d per barrel. The weather has continued fine during the week, for securing the harvest, and the ripening of the potato crop seems to be free from any deficiency of food, and the necessity of very excessive imports is much less generally than it was a week or two since.

Tallow fully maintains the advance noted in our last. Rather more business has taken place in rice, and in some cases, a few days ago, a slight improvement was effected, which has since been lost.

The position of the money market has not materially changed since our last, but there has been an improved feeling in the share market. The following are the quotations for English securities: Consols for money opened on Thursday at 86½@86¾, and after having touched 86¼, closed at the first price; for the account they left off at 86½@86¾; and exchequer bills, June, 27s. to 19s.

The half yearly meeting of the court of the proprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday, which the Times thus notices:—

The result of the half yearly court of proprietors to day, was that the rate of dividend to be declared will be by ballot.

The recommendation of the directors was in favor of a distribution of 3½ per cent, free from income, on the ground that the immediate profits for the half year did not warrant a larger amount. A number of proprietors, however, took another view, and looking at the condition of the rest, supported the amendment, for increasing the dividend to 4½ per cent, which was put and carried by a considerable majority.

At the time of the sailing of the America, there was considerable excitement in Ireland, and a strong feeling prevailed in some quarters, that a real rebellion had broken out in the South. We had very little doubt that the disturbance would turn out to be unimportant, and that its character would have more of a social than a political complexion. Such now appears to be the case.

From the London Globe, Sept. 22.

PARIS, Thursday Noon, Sept. 21.

It is almost impossible to describe the gloom which has come over the public mind here. Everybody seems to think that General Cavaignac and the National Assembly will find it impossible to establish the republic, yet nobody knows how it is to be got rid of, without a conflict in which none of the friends of order are willing to engage. If it is to be overthrown, it will probably be by some sudden event, probably a military conspiracy.

The intentions of Gen. Cavaignac are believed to be excellent, and such a republic as he would give us, the enlightened men of the country would willingly accept; but they have not the energy required to second his efforts. The great obstacle in the way of that republic is the peasantry. The great majority of them are perfectly in obedience to the orders of some 15000 or 20,000 of the populace of Paris, forgot that although they might get up a good deal of enthusiasm in the city and in a few of the large towns of the provinces, the agricultural population, who are by far the most numerous must be consulted at last.

The farmer has had 45 per cent. more to pay in taxes and the laborer has had his wages reduced to enable his employer to pay the taxes. Put your hands into his pocket, and draw out his earnings to pay for the public, and then see whether he will support it.

The funds to day have fallen considerably. The five per cents. to 67¼, and the three per cents. to 43½. The ultra Democrats say this is the trick of the rich, to kill the Republic, but the rich, as they are called, would be glad to see the funds 20 per cent. higher, for they would then have a confidence in the payment of the dividends; trade would revive, and they would find tenants for their houses. No; it is not a conspiracy of the rich. It is the result of the general *malaise.*

The general opinion is that the government will be unable to establish a system for which there is only lukewarm support on the one side and deadly hostility on the other.

The numbers for the successful candidates for Paris were decided officially to day at the Hotel de Ville; they amount

Louis Napoleon	110,752
Fould	78,891
Raspail	66,963

A statement has been published to day by some of the deputies who were to be sent by General Cavaignac into the departments. The instructions given them show that the general had never for a moment abandoned the cause of order and good government.

It is declining, although the Government organs tell you to the contrary. The low states of the treasury, the difficulty of getting in the taxes and the general complication of politics, have a tremendous effect on the Bourse.

IRELAND.

The belief entertained that a positive rebellion has broken out in Ireland is to a certain extent without foundation; but it is nevertheless true that predatory bands of armed men had turned out in bodies to the number, encamped in almost inaccessible positions, and openly defying the military authorities. Numerous attacks had been make upon the police, and non-sympathising residents.

The last accounts from Ireland states that the neighborhood of Carrick-on-Suir is still much disturbed; that the insurgents occupy formidable localities upon the mountains; that all roads are lighted every night, and that the most vigilance of the military and police failed to crush the display.

Search is kept up after Dobeny and other leaders who are known to be with the insurgents, but are yet the slightest effect.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.—The verdict of the jury, yesterday, in the case of Pratt, Pence, and McGowan, is rightly viewed by the whole community of Philadelphia, as one of the most important that has been for many years found by a jury. The three defendants have all been found guilty—guilty of a conspiracy to pass the stolen money of the Chester County Bank. There is something more in this than in any ordinary conspiracy; and the circumstance that one of the convicted parties is an officer of justice, a member of the police body employed to prevent crime and protect the public from the sins and depredations of the knave, gives to the conviction a particular consequence, which every body both understands and feels. It is a death blow to a great evil—to an infamous practice always suspected to exist by shrewd men, always dreaded and detested by honest ones as encouraging vice and crime, and prostituting the ministers of justice into the accomplices of thieves and burglars—the stool pigeon system, as it is called, which this trial shows—in the result of complicity, at least—to have had a wider and more formidable extension than most persons would have believed.

But we have neither space nor time for expatiating on this interesting theme at the present moment. The verdict has created a profound impression on the public mind, associated with the hope that it will lead to salutary reforms connected with the police system all over the United States. It is a common feeling that great credit is due to Deputy Attorney General Reed for the active exertions and distinguished ability with which he has prosecuted this interesting case, through mysteries and difficulties, to a successful close. There are other parties, some of them witnesses, who deserve and will obtain similar praise for efficiency, zeal and courage.—*North American*

SONG FOR THE PEOPLE.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Free Soil Advocate.

AIR—*Lucy Long.*

The White House, Cass, you'll never see,
Save in some fitful dream
And next November you will be
On cold Salt River's Stream.
On cold Salt River's Banks you see
They'll turn you out to grass,
A few short weeks and then 'twill be,
Good bye to General Cass.

Chorus.—O poor General Cass,
Good bye to General Cass,
A few short weeks and then 'twill be,
Good bye to General Cass.

The Wolverines are jolly boys,
And sometimes like a joke,
But then, that awful Cleveland noise,
Their love for you quite broke.
A favorite once you were with them,
But now you're sadly changed,
You've turned so many somersets,
They think you've quite deranged,
O, poor General Cass, &c.

Socialism—Anarchy,

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, who is permitted to occupy the leading column in that paper, thus speaks of the late Revolutions in Europe, where he has been traveling through a great portion of the last five or six years:

And I will here say that it was not their *doctrines of communism*, as some seem to think, that have caused this astonishing outbreak of the nations—What is properly called *Communism* [or *Agrarianism* as it was formerly called,] had a very limited existence in any part of the Continent, I am confident, before the commencement of the present movement. Its chief prevalence was in Switzerland, and some portions of Germany, where it was associated with the vilest and basest Infidelity.

In some of the Cantons of the former country, the most horrible blasphemies were published in works which advocated the doctrines of the Communists." The same thing is true of some of their publications in Germany. But the number of those who really held the well defined and distinct doctrines of Communism, in either Switzerland or Germany, was in my opinion—and I took pains to enquire on the spot—though considerable in point of numbers in some localities, a very small number any where, and in most places wholly insignificant.

As to France out of Paris, Lyons, and a few other great cities, the number of "Communists" was not worth speaking of. And even in Paris, itself, previous to the Revolution of last February their number was altogether inconsiderable. I think that I know something of Paris. Six years residence there made me thoroughly acquainted with its population. And, although I ceased to inhabit that city in 1842, yet I have been several times there since. And just one year before the late Revolution, I had many and very long interviews with men who had much to do with the *working classes* of that city, and I am sure that at that epoch there was no large amount of Communism there.

You will remark, Messrs. Editors, that I am speaking of *Communism* properly so called—not of "*Fourierism*," or the doctrines of "*Organized Labor*," which many people in this country confound,—most ignorantly and unjustly, though I dare say not intentionally, with "Communism,"—That the number of *Fourierists*, or to speak perhaps more correctly, *Advocates of Organized Labor*, was very great in Paris in 1847, I have no reason to believe. And whatever part they took in the Revolution of February,—which could not have been very important,—for their numbers did not suffice for that—there is no evidence that they took part at least to any considerable extent, in the scenes of May and June.

Their leaders were the friends of *order*, on those occasions, as can be proved, and not of lawlessness and pillage. I have known a good deal respecting these men and their principles, and I can say to you, Messrs. Editors, that if you had attended their meetings in Paris, you would have often seen hundreds of plain, honest looking workmen assembled together, conducting with great propriety and listening attentively to the discourses and discussions which were taking place.

You would have heard many very crude ideas advanced on the subject of the Rights of property and of Labor; many impracticable schemes and views; but you would have heard also some principles which, if I am not mistaken, time will show to be eminently conducive to the best interests of the laboring people, entirely consistent with the good order and well being of society, and really subversive of nothing but that pride and selfishness which lead some rich people to lookdown with disdain upon the poor.

No; the true cause of the revolutions which are agitating Europe to its center, is not the Utopian principles of *communism*, nor the impracticable (taken as a whole) doctrines of St. Simon and of his his disciple, Fourier, but *the deep sense of oppression* which pervades the down trodden masses, who have begun not only to feel their degradation, through the increase of knowledge, but also to see how they can escape from it. This is a simple statement of the whole case.

For ages the same nations which are now determined to throw off their chains, have groaned beneath oppression. They could not be insensible to the fact that they did not possess their rights. The most stupid slave on earth needs no more the iron heel of tyranny, is not so lost to feeling as to be unconscious of his degraded position. But oppressed nations must have something more than a sense of the loss of their rights; they must see that it is possible to recover them. And that has caused all the overturnings that at this moment taking place in Europe. This I shall have occasion to show when I come to speak of the nation in succession.

TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.—HARRISON GRAY OTIS has written an admirable address to the Whigs of Massachusetts, in defence of General Taylor and Whig principles. We give an extract which eloquates a point we attempted to bring home to his opponents the other day.

"The truth, however, is, that a truly great man will always show himself great. The talents called forth by the strategy of a succession of military campaigns, in a country, new and unexplored, and inaccessible by ordinary means; where resources must be created, and embarrassments, not to be foreseen, are constantly met and surmounted, would easily accommodate themselves to the varying though less difficult exigencies of civil affairs. For myself, I rest satisfied that Gen. Taylor would be found fully competent to fill the office of President, with honor and advantage to the country. Daniel Webster would make a great General. Each would require some training and experience in a new harness, and perhaps a good deal of coarse rubbing with the hair. History is replete with instances of heroes transformed into statesmen. Who is unacquainted with the agency and influence of the great Marlborough in the councils as well as in the wars of Queen Anne?

"Where did the great Duke of Wellington qualify himself to settle the peace of Europe, which he had won by his sword, associated in Congress with Emperors and Kings, and the most accomplished diplomatists from the principal cabinets of the old world? And whence did he derive the faculty, which, since that period, has been displayed in the Cabinet, and which has enabled him to shape the measures of the British Cabinet and Parliament, and enabled his country, to preserve in her career of power and glory, despite the most novel and serious obstacles and embarrassments? In what school did the great Napoleon acquire the knowledge of affairs, which enabled him to hold the strings of his administration in his own hands, to reform the interior management of the whole Empire, and to preside in a council of the most distinguished jurists and civilians, in the formation of the civil code, himself contributing some of the most essential improvements? Finally, our own great Washington was a Sampson in combat, before he became a Solomon in council. On very mature reflection, I am satisfied that Gen. Taylor, in a short time after he shall have taken the Chair, will acquit himself of his high duties, to the entire public satisfaction.

"It is further seriously objected that General Taylor is a slaveholder. This objection comes above sixty years too late. It was disposed of by acquiescence by the original articles of confederation, and annulled, in form, by the constitution of the United States. The Northern States were glad enough to avail themselves of the cooperation of the South, in their struggle for independence, and "no question was then asked" as to the means they took to effect the incipient alliance by a most solemn compact, expressly recognizing their right to property in their slaves, and engaging to protect it—treating with them as proprietors of slaves, as our equals in all respects, and eligible of consequence to all officers under the constitution. What would have been the fate of a proposition that glorious assembly which formed the constitution, or of those who might have made it—George Washington present—to declare a slaveholder ineligible to any office under it? I well remember the adoption of the constitution by my fellow-citizens of this State, when Hancock, muffled in furs and hairs, was brought into the Convention to sign the ratification. The evening preceding, a demonstration in favor of the measure was made in the streets of Boston, by an Assemblage favorable to it, whose numbers, Paul Revere assured Samuel Adams, were like the sand of the sea shore, or like the stars in heaven.

"The unbounded joy of the people on this occasion was allayed only by the fear that the Southern States might not come into the league. Never can I forget when in the balcony of the old City Hall in New York, Washington the slave holder, as if an angel dropped from the clouds, came forth and took that his long tried and highly popular cough remedy may be within the reach of all, it is sold at the low price of 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st. Pittsburgh, D. M. Curry, Allegheny, and druggists generally in both cities. oct6

☞ A FINE SET OF TEETH FOR 25 CENTS.—Yellow and unhealthy Teeth, after being once or twice cleaned with Jones' Amber Tooth Paste, have the look and color of ivory, and at the same time is so innocent and fine, that its daily use is advantageous even to those teeth that are in a good condition, giving them a beautiful polish and preventing decay. Those decayed it prevents from becoming worse—it also fastens such as are becoming loose, and will render the foulest breath delicately sweet, and make the breath deliciously sweet. Price 25 or 37½ cents a box.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, sign of the Big Boot. sep16

☞ The excessive or morbid secretions of bile is well known to cause violent disturbance of the digestive organs, and bring on malignant and unmanageable fevers, which often put an end to life. The stomach must be cleansed of these foul secretions, and this can most readily be accomplished by the use of B A Fahnestock's Anti-Bilious Pills, which are a most valuable family cathartic. They can be given with safety at all times, and afford relief in a very short time.

Prepared and sold by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co, corner 1st and wood, and corner 6th and wood sts. aug29

☞ TESTIMONY in favor of Dr. M'Lean's Liver Pills.—It would be easy to fill a volume with certificates of the excellence of this medicine. Wherever it has had a trial it has made itself popular. We have in our possession hundreds of orders like the following:

VAN BUREN, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1847.

MESSRS. RIDD & Co: Your travelling agent left with me a short time since, a quantity of M'Lean's Liver Pills. The whole lot sold very rapidly, and gave the highest satisfaction. Indeed it is considered the best medicine of the kind ever offered for sale. Please send me another supply as soon as possible.

W H AINSWORTH

A genuine article of the above valuable medicine can be had at the drug store of J. Kidd & Co., No. 60 Wood street sep11

DR M'LANE'S WORM REMEDY.—'M'Lane's Vermifuge has long been admitted to be the best medicine ever discovered for expelling worms from children. The following certificate speaks volumes in its favor.

"MARENGO, WAYNE CO N. Y.
June 23d, 1847.

"I certify that I have used M'Lane's Vermifuge, and found it all that it is recommended to be, and have sold it, and have in all cases found it to be an effectual cure. WM. S. FARCHER."

For sale at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co. 60 wood street. oct8

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

ELECTION INCIDENT.—Mr. James Gray, of Fourth Street, took our excellent friend Larimer to task, yesterday evening, for having (as Mr. G. alleged) electioneered for Johnston. Mr. Larimer flatly denied the allegation, and immediately went with Mr. Gray to see the person from whom Mr. G. asserted that he had received the information of Mr. L.'s defection from Free Soil principles. Mr. G.'s friend, a grocer on the corner of Fourth and Ferry, at once and fully denied that he had held any conversation with him (G.) on the subject. Mr. Gray retired from the store with a most tragic stride, exclaiming pathetically—'Well, if people don't remember any better than that, I don't know whether they are men or monkeys.' We suspected that Mr. Gray, of 4th street, had been hoaxed badly, but others say he is 'up to snuff,' and merely got up a little ruse, to ascertain precisely how the Free Soil men were voting.

The Election in the city passed off very quietly yesterday. One or two little difficulties occurred, but the struggle was generally peaceful and good natured. Mr. T. J. Bigham, (Whig,) had a misunderstanding with Mr. Charles Barnet, Democrat, in consequence of Mr. Barnet's challenging a vote. Warm words ensued, and Mr. Barnet aimed a blow at Mr. Bigham, which the latter warded off, and the bystanders stayed further proceedings. As we understand the affair, Mr. Barnet was right,—the person whose vote he challenged had forfeited his vote, by long residence out of the State.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN.—Our old friend, Wm. Elder, Esq., formerly *Dr.* Elder, is still working away in behalf of the oppressed. He has established a Free Soil 'Daily Republican,' in Philadelphia, the first number of which is in our hands.—We need not say it is sprightly and ably conducted, for who doubts it, who knows Dr. Elder? But we may say that it is both a neat and promising, daily, of fair dimensions, and every way worthy of its talented editor. We hope it may prove both profitable to the editor, and conducive to the establishment of free soil principles, in the benighted city and county of Philadelphia.

A BRICK fell on the back of a Duchman who was making mortar yesterday afternoon, opposite our office door. He jumped forward, exclaiming, 'Oh La!' and commenced rubbing his spine with many amusing gestures and grimaces; but looking upward, and seeing that