THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.—Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

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. SANDERSON, of Lycoming.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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

See next page for Telegraphic News.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

OFFICIAL.

GOVERNOR.	CANAL COM'R.	CONGRESS.
Johnston*	Longstreth*	Moorehead*
Hampton*	Black*	Jackson*

DISTRICTS.	Johnston*	Longstreth*	Moorehead*	Hampton*	Black*	Jackson*
PITTSBURGH.						
1st Ward,	263	211	336	204	208	217
2d do	339	189	255	184	219	234
3d do	497	463	453	456	412	434
4th do	375	163	352	168	309	197
5th do	422	295	376	288	322	414
6th do	353	199	304	192	278	207
7th do	73	70	85	71	83	72
8th do	176	115	154	113	144	137
9th do	129	53	114	56	115	63
ALLEGHENY.						
1st Ward,	401	137	370	139	347	162
2d do	227	121	192	120	156	143
3d do	318	208	284	208	253	212
4th do	438	256	371	256	333	298
Pitt Tp.	61	61	77	47	63	57
Peebles	243	159	243	135	229	150
Wilkins	220	115	207	115	187	128
Plum	171	150	177	147	170	150
Versailles	121	117	123	119	124	122
Elizabeth Tp.	318	137	308	134	293	150
Jefferson	102	84	103	82	99	86
Snowden	119	43	113	43	109	52
Mifflin	111	153	107	157	102	141
Baldwin	131	71	131	70	128	74
Upper St. Clair	94	94	93	94	83	104
Lower St. Clair	229	250	225	253	271	234
Robinson	118	136	111	135	105	140
North Fayette	96	139	90	136	85	144
South Fayette	129	70	121	70	120	72
Finley	105	153	103	154	104	151
Moon	61	139	57	139	53	138
Ohio	151	85	137	81	129	91
Franklin	65	97	62	97	63	99
Ross	97	91	95	94	97	93
Reserve	93	82	79	83	70	86
Pine	116	116	113	119	108	123
Shaler	113	93	94	93	87	97
West Deer	120	99	121	98	115	99
East Deer	207	111	188	122	183	122
Indiana	105	103	103	103	103	102
Sharpsburgh	123	33	113	34	112	36
Lawrenceville	98	129	91	129	87	132
Manchester	105	121	92	121	90	128
South Pittsburgh	139	130	131	130	121	140
Birmingham	217	198	216	192	206	201
M'Keesport	135	46	130	53	93	89
West Elizabeth	27	27	27	27	28	26
Ben of Elizabeth	129	63	131	64	117	62
	8,536	6164	8244	6130	7838	6813
	6164		6130		6813	
Johnston's maj.	2372		2114		1025	

*Whig; †Locofoco; ‡Free Soil.

The above are the entire returns for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Congress, with the exception of the vote for Mr. Cullen.

The following is the *Official* aggregate vote of each candidate, in this county, at the late election. We will publish the official table, in full, at our earliest convenience. The late hour at which the Judges finished their scrutiny of the returns, rendered it impossible for us to publish the whole to day, with any degree of accuracy:

GOVERNOR—Johnston [W.],		8856
	Longstreth [D.],	6164
	Gazzam [F. S.],	23
Johnston's majority,		2692
C. COMMISSIONER—Middlesworth [W.],		8244
	Painter [D],	6130
	Humphreys, [N.],	348
Middlesworth's majority,		2114
CONGRESS—Hampton, [W.]		7663
	Black, [D.]	6613
	Jackson, [F. S.]	540
	Cullen, [N.],	259
Hampton's majority,		1053.

Mr. Black ran ahead of his ticket, taking the Assembly average as a criterion, 542 votes.

ASSEMBLY—[W.] Noble,		7474
	Snively,	7855
	Swartzwelder,	7770
	Large,	7805
[D.] Mitchell,		6042
	Hamilton,	6153
	Snowden,	6054
	Miller,	6037
[F. S.] Dravo,		609
	Cerothers,	718
	M'Cabe,	710
	Stevenson,	756
[N.] Curry,		418
	Arthurs,	426
	Bryson,	338
	Smith,	403
Whig average,		7721
Democratic "		6071
Free Soil "		756
Native "		403
Whig majority,		1650
RECORDER—[W] Nixon,		8063
	[D.] Pollock,	5947
	[F. S.] Daugherty,	608
	[N.] Stewart,	323
Nixon's majority,		2116.
REGISTER—[W.] Scott,		7925
	[D.] M'Corkle,	5026
	[F. S.] Davison,	668
	[N.] Doherty,	353
Scott's majority,		1899.
CLERK OF THE COURT—M'Curdy, (W.),		7952
	Wilson, (D.),	6007
	Barber, (F. S.)	659
	Davis, (N.),	310
M'Curdy's majority,		1945.
COMMISSIONER—Beason, (W.)		7950
	Wallace, (D.)	6222
	Dickson, (F. S.)	665
	Ingalls, (N.),	344
Beason's majority,		1928.
AUDITOR—Foster, [W.],		7962
	O'Brien, [D.]	5879
	Burns, [F. S.]	653
	Shaffner, [N.]	367
Foster's majority,		2083.

The majorities we have given are over the Democratic candidates.

The whole vote in this county is.....15020
In 1844, it was.....14348

Increase only.....672

In 1840, the whole vote was 12,193, showing an increase over 1840, of 2,155. It cannot be possible that the voters of the county have not increased more than 672 in four years. The voters could not all have been out, and this fact shows that there is a great deal of profitable work to be done, before the 7th of November. At the increase there is, is in the cities. The townships have not been as fully organized, and as much awake to the importance of the election as they ought to be. Let them be ready by November. A desperate battle has to be fought in this State yet, before Locofocoism is completely conquered, and we cannot spare a single Whig vote.

OUR VICTORY.

Gov. Johnston's majority will range from four to five thousand.

It is highly probable that we have carried Ner Middleswarth for Canal Commissioner.

We have elected a very considerable majority of the members of Congress, though the vote is so close in some of the Districts, that we shall not be able to ascertain decisively of the full result, until the official vote is declared.

We gained two Senators, and probably three.

We have secured a majority in the Assembly, and consequently the election of a Whig member of the Senator of the United States.

These are truly gratifying results.

It is reported that Covode, Whig, is elected to the Senate, from Westmoreland and Somerset—a Whig gain.

Andrew [J. Ogle is elected from the Somerset District, by about 200 majority.

The election of Reed, in the Washington District, is rendered certain.

Joseph R. Brady, Whig, is elected from the 16th District.

A telegraphic Despatch in the Uniontown Democrat, from Cumberland, says that Ogle's majority in Somerset is 2200.

ELIJAH STARBUCK, Locofoco, is elected Mayor of Baltimore, by 886 majority, over Griffin, Whig.—Thomas Swan is chosen President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in place of Louis McLane, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	JOHNSTON'S Majorities. 1848.	LONGSTREETH'S Majorities. 1844.	JOHNSTON'S Majorities. 1848.	LONGSTREETH'S Majorities. 1844.
Allegheny,	2693	....	2219	....
Armstrong,	47	....	....	579
Beaver,	294	17	337	....
Bedford,	....	100	161	....
Berks,	....	4376	....	4466
Blair,	900	....	new county	
Bradford,	220	....	....	558
Bucks,	....	200	....	302
Butler,	140	....	143	....
Carbon,	....	208	....	331
Chester,	997	....	654	....
Clinton,	....	150	....	181
Clarion,	....	800	....	1096
Columbia,	....	1100	....	1606
Crawford,	....	250	....	810
Cumberland,	....	16	....	37
Dauphin,	972	....	861	....
Delaware	493	....	566	....
Erie,	1400	....	1294	....
Fayette,	....	540	....	488
Franklin,	850	....	586	....
Indiana,	803	....	631	....
Greene,	....	1012	....	830
Lancaster	4221	....	4961	....
Lebanon,	550	....	730	....
Luzerne,	....	500	....	1053
Lycoming,	....	450	....	655
Mercer,	600	....	21	....
Montgomery,	....	712	....	1033
Northumberland,	....	450	....	886
Northampton,	....	984	....	1011
Perry,	....	600	....	930
Pike,	....	470	....	501
Philadelphia city,	3991	....	4012	....
do. county,	1070	....	1938	....
Schuylkill,	750	....	....	827
Somerset,	1850	....	1538	....
Sullivan,	....	180	new county	
Susquehanna,	....	185	....	877
Tioga,	....	570	....	926
Union,	1291	....	944	....
Venango,	....	450	....	360
Wayne,	....	500	....	742
Washington,	150	....	....	59
Westmoreland,	....	2150	....	1926
Wyoming,	....	100	....	54
York,	....	260	....	889
	24692	17,613	21,959	24,033
	17613			21,989
	7069			2,044

A White Man Sold to a Negro!

OPERATION OF GEN. CASS'S WHITE SLAVERY LAW.

While Governor of Michigan, Gen. Cass urged through and sanctioned a law, *providing for the sale of white men*, convicted of idleness, disorderly conduct, &c. By turning to Vol. XXI. of Niles' Register, page 212, we find a very practical illustration of the operation of this benevolent law of Gen. Cass. It states that a *white* man, convicted of disorderly conduct, was actually *hired* by one of Gen. Cass' constables, to a *negro*, who more humane than the lawgivers, set his bondman free. The following is the extract published in Niles' Register at the time:—

A White Man sold to a Negro.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Under this head we notice a case that recently occurred at Detroit.—There is a law in this Territory that provides for the *selling* of idle and dissolute persons at public auction. At one of these sales, a *negro* bought a *white man* and ordered him to *follow his master*, and the order was obeyed. But the honest negro took his servant to the steamboat, and paid his passage and restored him to his freedom—satisfied with sending him out of the Territory.

This law having become obsolete, its early champion is turning his attention to the best mode of extending the market for black slaves. Under the plea of the necessity of "diffusion," he goes with Calhoun to transform the free territories of New Mexico and California into slave markets. The Loco Foco propagandists, North and South, insist upon their right to go thither with their property; and Gen. Cass, who was willing idle white men should be sold into Slavery, tells his political friends and all others who are willing to listen to him, that it isn't worth while to refuse this impudent demand, because the South will made a "muss" if they don't have their own way in the matter! But Cass will find that it is not as easy either to sell or humbug white men as it used to be.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.—Hon Daniel E. Huger, of South Carolina, has addressed a long letter to the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, in which he developes his own views of duty in reference to the Presidential election, and probably the views of large numbers of Democrats in South Carolina and the whole southern section of the Union.—The position he takes is this: Although General Taylor is a better man than General Cass for President, the Democratic party cannot consistently go over to the Whigs as a party and aid in electing Gen. Taylor, because, if elected, he will be surrounded by Whig counsellors and directed by the Whig party, whose whole policy is diametrically opposed to South Carolina and Southern interests generally. The Northern Whigs, he says, have no sympathy with the South; but the Northern Democrats have, and therefore should receive the support of the South.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It has been suggested, since the result of our election, in securing a majority in both Houses of the Legislature, that we were in duty bound to concede the U. S. Senator to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania! For one, we repudiate any such doctrine. We have a *big* Senator from the West, it is true, but we consider the incumbency, so far as relates to him, a cypher. We had better be without any, and therefore, as present political ends are to be answered, look upon the State as without a representative at all. May we, then, venture to suggest the name of one eminent and most worthy citizen, as a proper Representative of this great State in the councils of the Nation, and when one who has done equal or greater service in the present campaign, or one whose identity with the Tariff of 1842 is more closely connected, or whose talents or abilities as a Statesman are superior in any respect, can be presented, we will yield our claims to any other section of the State, and if they cannot furnish such a one, then we claim the election of WALTER FORWARD.

Mr. Cave Johnston's Management.

The recklessness and imbecility of the present head of the Post Office Department is most extraordinary! Were it not for the telegraph, we should still be without news from Philadelphia, in relation to the election last Tuesday! Our latest Philadelphia paper is dated on Monday, and our latest N. York paper, on Sunday last. We now receive intelligence from Philadelphia and New York, by mail, by the Baltimore papers, two days in advance of the papers of those cities. By this late arrangement of our *enterprising* Post Master General, Philadelphia and New York papers are rendered about useless so far as news is concerned; and the letters of our correspondent are nearly a week old before we receive them.

FLORIDA.—We have at length a few returns from Florida, which we annex, in comparison with the vote of 1846:

	1846. Whig.	1846. Dem.	1848. Whig.	1848. Dem.
Duval,	27	—	40	—
St. John's,	—	96	—	20
Nassau,	8	—	18	—
Santa Rosa,	35	—	89	—
	70	96	147	20
Democratic majority in 1846,				26
Whig majority now,				127
Whig gain,				153

Georgia and Florida Election.

AUGUSTA, OCT. 10—9 P. M.

The returns from 84 counties of this State have been received, which show a slight Democratic gain on the Governor's election last year. The Democratic majority on the popular vote will be about 1,400. In the Second District, Welborne, (dem.) has a majority of about 200 over Calhoun (whig) for Congress.

From Western Florida we have a few returns. Pensacola gives Brown (whig) for Congress 271, and Duvall (dem.) 386. Rosa county gives Cabell (whig) 256, and Duvall (dem.) 177.

Mr. CHARLES WILSON, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has patened an invention for cutting stone which bids fair to effect wonders in the process.—One of the machines is now in operation at New Haven, (Conn.) where the incredulous may at any day view it dressing down stone at the rate of a square foot in one or two minutes, and with two attendants only and affirmed amount of steam power, doing the labor of more than a hundred men. There is said to be no mistake in the thing; and, if so, it promises to make stone supersede brick and revolutionize entirely our modes of building.

VIRGINIA.—The National Intelligencer states that there will not be any three days, election in Virginia the present year. According to an opinion of the Attorney General, which has met with no opposition, so far as we learn, the election for Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States must, according to the act of Congress, be held upon the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, (7th November, 1848,) and upon that day only. Therefore take notice, and, rain or shine, go to the polls.

The Honest Lawyer's Dog.

We have great respect for the legal profession, but lawyers like all other men, sometimes forget the good old maxim, that "honesty is the best policy." The temptation thrown in the way of a young lawyer to swerve from strict rectitude are very great, and but few are able to resist them. But we do not believe there is a single branch of human pursuit where unbending honesty is so sure of a temporal reward as in the practice of law. He who gains the reputation of laboring to promote strict justice between man and man is sure of the confidence of the community—and this confidence will necessarily secure the best legal business.—The honest lawyer may not become rich at once—not as soon perhaps as the knave, but he will succeed in the end, and always with his success there will be the feeling of conscious rectitude, which of itself is a priceless fortune. We give a short story below, which will illustrate the truth of what we have said—

It is now five years since the widow Stiles called on me one morning before breakfast, and asked me to recommend her to some lawyer, as she thought her friend Stubbs was less correct than he might be. I asked her to step into the parlor and went myself to my breakfast and my wife, whose advice I always asked on such points. We had known Mrs. Stiles many years; her husband was a great land owner in a goodly town of the western country, and with a disinterested love, that deserved some better aim, ever pressed it on his helpmate, as the first rule of life, to get all she could, and keep all she got. He died, and Mrs. Stiles became more and more religious and almsgiving, but also more and more fond of wealth, and sensible of the admirable advice which her husband had given her.

I stated the facts to my wife, and waited her opinion. "Well, Williams," said she, after drinking a cup of coffee upon my story, "I fear the old lady has some money getting claim in view; you know she has of late given all her affections to getting more wealth. I would therefore recommend her to the most honest and conscientious lawyer in town, and not to the most acute and thorough one. She relies on your judgment; use it, not for her seeming but her real good."

I counted my legal acquaintances over—twice over, before I hit the one answering the term 'honest and conscientious,' in the sense which I knew Ellen used them: at length I found him and taking my hat walked with the widow to his office.

We found Mr. Sawyer at his desk; he rose and gave us chairs, and awaited Mrs. Stiles's statement. But before I go on in this point, let me say a few words of this phenomenon; this man with his head under his left arm close to his heart—this honest lawyer, in the broadest, highest sense of the term. He was a man of thirty five; he had studied law because he liked the study, and began the practice because he had to get a living, and now he continued in the profession, in spite of bad opponents and bad courts—because he thought he had done, and might yet do much good by his labors; not alone by saving the innocent and needy from the strong and cruel, but preventing strife, putting a stop to knavish practices, and disabusing men and women from unjust suits, and passion rousing quarrels. Mr. Sawyer thought it not only proper for him to refuse acting for those whose claims he thought dishonest, but he counted it also a duty and a privilege, nay a mere christian character to strive to persuade them to forget such claims. He sought fame and extensive practice as a means whereby to exert a *moral* influence over the community; he thought a lawyer bound to serve, not his client only, but his God and country, and looked on him, who for gain would prosecute a suit which he thought unfair, as a traitor to his country, and his religion, in act, whatever he might be in intention. In short, as Bill Blunt said, 'Sawyer is such a hanged fool as to think it an attorney's business to help the parson to make men good christians.'

And now we shall let Mrs. Stiles state her business. It seems that her husband had sold and conveyed some better lots, which her father had left in trust for her, and in such form that she, consenting to release her fee in the lots, had, in terms, merely released right of dowry—these lots she understood she could get back.

'Did you ever receive the money for them?' said Mr. Sawyer.

Certainly, sir.'

'Was it a fair, full price for the land?'

'It was all we asked, sir.'

'Did you sign the deed willingly?'

'Of course, do you think Jared would have driven me to do it?'

'Did you mean to convey a full title in fee, Mrs. Stiles?'

'Beyond doubt; but as we didn't, they tell me the land never passed.'

'Suppose, Mrs. Stiles, the money had been paid before you had drawn the deed, should you have thought it honest, after getting the money, to refuse to give the deed?'

'Why, lawyer, that would have been thieving, right down.'

'Well, Mrs. Stiles, you have not yet given the deed, shall I draw one for you to sign?'

'Why bless your soul, Sawyer, that is the deed you have got in your hand.'

'Mrs. Stiles, if you had given the man, when he paid you the money for the lots, a sheet of blank paper, and he had not looked at it, would that have been a deed?'

'Of course not.'

'But you meant to give a full title in fee?'

'Yes.'

'Well this is not such a title any more than sheet of blank paper; you have not yet given the deed. Shall I draw a quit claim for you to sign?'

'Mrs. Stiles looked at me, and looked at the window, looked very much puzzled, and somewhat chagrined. At last she said, "But don't the law say the land is mine, Sawyer?"

"Mrs. can't tell that," said Mr. Sawyer, "till the case is tried. First, let us get things straight, and have the bargain complete, and then, if you please, we will go to law about it."

The widow was fairly caught in the corner.—At length, with a gasp, she asked how much he would charge for a quit claim deed; this charge, tho attorney told her, the other party would willingly pay, he had no doubt, and taking down a blank proceeded to fill it. Before we left, the bargain was complete, the deed was signed, witnessed and acknowledged.

"And pray," said the widow, as we walked home, "what sort of a lawyer do you call this man? I verily believe that he has cheated me out of all them lots; I have a great mind to go back and tear that deed all to flinders."

I assured her that not only was it too late, but that she had done the proper thing under the circumstances, and advised her in future, to employ counsel but Mr. Sawyer. Much to my surprise, she took my advice, and that gentleman was henceforth her counsellor and solicitor.

Last week the widow Stiles died, leaving me her executor. After the funeral, we opened the will, and found it, to our astonishment, is her own handwriting.

"Know all men, it began, "that whereas I'm going to give something to my attorney, I write this myself—that is, I, Jane, relict of Jared Stiles, being of sound mind and body—know all men, that, whereas, said attorney, to wit, videlicet: James Sawyer, of this auld town that I'm of, namely, the town of Jackson, whereas, I may, first led me into the folly of giving my old age to the heaping up of filthy lucre, and caused me to turn aside from a counsel that was, as I have since seen, wholly wrong, for which he be blessed in this life and forever. Therefore, know ye, that as a small token of respect and love for said attorney, to wit, namely, James Sawyer, who has, of late, been unfortunate and much distressed in worldly matters, I do hereby, by these presents, give, bequeath, will, leave, transfer, make over, and pass unto the aforesaid Sawyer every cent I've got in the world; goods, chattels, land, monies, books, dreams and jewels, for his and his heirs' good, leaving it to him to give to my several friends, such articles as are marked with their names. Witness my hand and seal, Nov. 20th, 1836.

JANE STILES.

Knowing, as I did, Mr. Sawyer's troubles in these hard times, I shook his hand most joyfully.

"It is a fee, my friend," said he, "that I must thank your for."

"She must leave $50,000," I replied.

"I was thinking," answered he, "not of the money, but the change of life and heart; *that* is the fee I prize."

LIVE FEATHERS.—An editor tells a good story of peregrinations "down South." He was a young lawyer, in attendance upon the Court, and the village where the court was held was thronged to overflowing. Having, with some difficulty, howevet, procured a bed, he jumped into it—but he was out again in almost 'no time.'

"What kind of a bed do you call this?" said he to the negro who officiated as master of the ceremonies.

"Feather bed, massa."

"Feathers—I should think it contained *entire chickens.*"

Can't be dat are fifty doll'r nigger, Sam, trow de *chick'ns* in?" murmured the waiter, dubiously, as he proceeded to insinuate his hand into the coverlet, begging tick. "Squash if he hadn't tho!" said he, as he pulled forth a partly picked rooster. "I tole de stuped jackabehind dis morn, when he was featherin, chick'ns fou dinner to empty de feathers in de fuss class beds to prove de kerwality; and de blind bat oberlook de chick'n! In de hurry ob business, massa" he continued, in apologetic tone, "dese here little secidum's can't alwis be avoided. We hab a dozen niggers trimmin' chick'ns all de time, and 'casionally a foot or head am oberlooked in de fedders when we put 'um 'way in de beds, but dis 'ere are de fust time I eber found a hull chick'n!"

CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS.—The decision of Judge Edmonds, adverse to the Methodist Centenary Church in Brooklyn, and requiring them to receive the preacher appointed by the General Conference; induced a large portion of its members to relinquish the property and form another and an independent society with the pastor of their choice. Several other Methodist Episcopal churches have also recently established or declared their independence; we believe two more in Brooklyn, one in New York, three in Philadelphia, and some in other parts of the country. A convention of pastors and delegates from those in these three cities and their neighborhood, met a short time ago in Philadelphia, and formed what they call the "Brooklyn Association of the Pastors and Delegates of the Congregational Church." Their first regular meeting will be held on the first Wednesday in December next, in Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

MAINE ELECTION.—Complete returns have been received of the election in this State—which are as follows: GOVERNOR—Dana, 39,175; Hamlin, 29,933; Free Soil, 11,965. SENATE—11 Democrats—3 Whigs. HOUSE—85 Democrats—56 Whigs—10 Free Soilers.

The Sorrows of a Child.

There is not in this world an object of deeper pity than a sorrowing child. We do not mean the child that fretts and cries because it cannot have every thing it wishes. Such an one is an object of disgust, but we mean one who knows none of the comforts of home—none of the sympathies of kind parents—one whose heart has been saddened by suffering and neglect. To such an one there is nothing bright or beautiful in the world. It plays not—it laughs not, because the fountain of its joys has been dried up. Its heart is all desolate and sad, because it has no home, no friends on earth. We cannot better express our feelings on this topic, than in the words of the following touching description of an incident in the city of New York:

"We have often been tempted to try our hand at describing scenes which meet our eyes in a city, but no scenic representation, much less any pen, can adequately give to a stranger a true idea of the variety of fortunes and feelings which mark a dense population. It is a false idea that the poor suffer vastly more in winter than in the summer.—We are satisfied of this. Fresh air is a blessing from God, and thousands die in cities for the want of it.

We were passing along E——street, in New York, one summer's day, and saw a child sitting on the door step of a hovel. Mayhap, he had known the trials of three years—he certainly had known but few of their joys. The heat was intense, although the sun had left the pavement, and the little fellow was evidently longing for pure, cool air. He had a mild blue eye, and one of those faces that seem to say to you, stop and look at it—but all about him indicated the extremest poverty. He was a sufferer. His little neck and the sides of his head were bound up in a large poultice, and the hot air was sadly annoying. We stopped and looked in his face. He raised his eyes to us—and a world of sorrow looked out of those blue windows. His expression was one of perfect hopelessness—absolute despair. It was a painful sight to see a young heart so crushed—the lightsome heart of childhood, out of which life was wholly gone. As we paused, he looked up feebly, but did not smile; there was no change of expression, nor look of interest. A merry group was sporting in the street. His gaze wandered vacantly towards them, and then away again. The slow movement of his eyes, from object to object, was inexpressibly mournful. His mother came to the door. He half turned to her, and lifted up a tiny hand, as if to ask her to take him in her arms, but dropped it again slowly and sorrowfully into his lap, and fixed that vacant but unchanging gaze of sadness on her face. At length he buried his little fist in his cheek, and with his elbow on his knee, turned his eyes towards the clouds that were drifting across the narrow strip of blue above him, and then we fancied we saw a smile flitting around his lip; but we watched, it was gone, and only that lonesome look of grief remained. An hour afterwards we had forgotten him, for these changing scenes efface each other's impressions swiftly.

But a few days afterwards, we passed down B——street again, and saw three carriages standing before the door at which the boy had been sitting. The poorest of the Irish poor find means to have carriages at their funerals.

Our little sufferer was doubtless dead. The broken heart had sprung to life again.

How miserable life has become when death is an actual relief! And yet, thousands there long for death as a relief—worn old men, as well as and eyed boys."

A new and important discovery in regard to the Magnetic Telegraph is thus described in the Baltimore Clipper:

We have been shown at the Instrument Factory of Mr. James Green, an Improved Telegraph, invented by Mr. George Mathiot, of this city. This invention mainly consists of an improvement on the receiving magnet invented by Professor Morse, by which the operator is enabled to work either one or two independent and distinct engines or machines at a distant station, acting at the same time but a single wire between the two places—a result which has hitherto been supposed impossible to be obtained except by the use of two wires. One of the applications which Mr. Mathiot has made of his invention is the working of two pens on Morse's instrument, by which it is enabled to write nearly twice as fast as with one pen; and instead of the alphabet consisting of dots, lines and spaces, as used by Professor Morse, a symbolical alphabet is formed, quite as distinct and varied as the common English alphabet. There are two sets of keys used, and the letters being formed by one or both keys, the keeping of time on working by Morse's instrument, is, by this arrangement, done away with, so that any person of ordinary capability, might learn the telegraphic reading and writing in the course of a day.

It will also, by this improved telegraph write twice as fast as Mr. Morse's, but we saw it working successfully with a battery so small that when one of Mr. Morse's receiving magnets, with the same quantity of multiplying wire coils, was put in the same circuit, it would not show the least sign of magnetism—neither would the same electric current suffice to stain the paper used by Mr. Bain in his English telegraph; yet, when Mr. Mathiot increased the quantity of electricity so as to work Mr. Morse's magnet, then it readily stained the chemical paper of Mr. Bain—but then he had to restrain the force of his own magnet by a strong spring.

Mr. M. informed us that he had now working on the Baltimore and Lancaster Telegraph, one of his improved receiving magnets, and that it works readily with six battery cups, through eighty miles; yet the same magnet, fitted up on Morse's plan, with twelve cups, shows no sign of magnetism.

Mr. M. is also constructing a Printing Telegraph, to work by his compound receiving magnet. This, when done, he thinks will print 150 letters per minute in ordinary type, by the type wheel and printing hammer to be worked by the electrical power, and this machine, he says, cannot misprint; that the letter which is touched at the transmitting station must be printed at the receiving station. However, he does not consider that any Printing Telegraph, though it might print 1000 letters per minute, as being equal to the simple method invented by the original inventor of the recording telegraph, Professor Morse. This plan, as modified by his two pen arrangement, he thinks, must ultimately supersede all others.

Mr. M. informs us that he made these discoveries full six years since; but as this system of telegraphing requires a penetrating battery at each station, he deemed it useless, under the expense and trouble of the batteries, to present—he has there fore applied his whole attention for two years to the battery, and has at last succeeded in constructing a battery which will endure for months or even years. It suffers no loss or deterioration when not in use, and will cost only two cents a day to work 100 miles of wire. The only attention it requires is to *let it alone.* His receiving magnet can, however, take the place of Morse's, with all the arrangements as used at present, and operate with a much weaker battery. His improvement, will, of course, be patented, and deserves to be examined and considered by those who are engaged in the business of telegraphing. It may be seen at the Instrument Factory of Mr. James Green, 53 South street.

From the Indiana Status Journal.

PRINTERS' TALLOR SONG.

BY R. E. LEVERING.

AIR: "*Ye Hunters of Kentucky.*"

Ye Printers of the *Franklin* stamp,
And Guttenberg descension,
I know your hearts will jump
When General ZACK I mention.
Ye love the "*shooting iron*" trade,
And those who well pursue it.
You love superior might displayed,
And those who nobly show it.
O, ZACK TAYLOR,
The glory of the nation.

Ye boldly rushed to "*chase*" the foe,
To make the "*first impression,*"
And "*press'd*" him hard to let him know.
A "*proof*" of printers' fashion.
On the Rio Grande, by Taylor led,
Uprose your * * * of glory,
To give another "*page*" of deeds
To shine in future story.
O, Zack Taylor,
The glory of the nation.

Throughout the southern war ye shone,
The glorious "*ball*" while "*rolling.*"
"*Imprinting*" on your "*cards*" when done,
An "*impress*" of order controlling.
Your noble "*boss*" beheld with pride
His "*copy*" how you followed,
While "*battered forms*" on every side
Told how the greasers bellowed.
O, Zack Taylor,
The glory of the nation.

What can't those do with sword and pen,
Or vote, while Zack's commanding,
Who like the famous Dutchman's hen,
Can fairly "*set a standing*"
Ye patriot printers of the land,
The matchless cause *em-pressing,*
Your "*lines display*" with heart and hand,
To give the foes a dressing.
O, Zack Taylor,
The glory of the nation.

Away with "*rats*" in public ranks,
Such "*rats*" as Cass and Butler,
Who grab the "*quoins*" from out the "*banks,*"
As greedy as a Sutler.
Away with such and knock to "*pi*"
Those "*types*" of every evil,
Who "*black*" our fame, in "*office*" high,
As "*black*" as "*Printers' Devil*"
O, Zack Taylor,
The glory of the nation.

Hurra for Zack, whose "*case*" is good,
And "*out of sorts*" is never;
Whose manly "*form*" has nobly stood
His country's champion ever.
Huzza for Zack, whose "*parallel*"
We rarely can discover,
And let the next November tell
That C-*ass* has gone to clover!
O, Zack Taylor,
The glory of the nation.

AMERICAN HOTEL, Lancaster, O.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—The late Dr. Chalmers, of Scotland, being interrogated by an old woman of his congregation as to what he meant by the "catastrophe," of which he had spoken so much the previous sabbath, explained the term to her as meaning "*the latter end of a thing.*"—This satisfied the old woman, who thought she might now safely introduce so fine a word into her own vocabulary. It so happened that the doctor had to pass the old woman's house that same evening; and being buried in deep thought, as he rode along, he did not observe that a large thorn had been fastened to his horse's tail until he came opposite the house and heard her shouting—"Ah' doctor d'ye no see that big thorn at ye's horse's extremity yake."

CHARLES F. ADAMS' OPINION OF MR. VAN BUREN.—In the year 1844 the present Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Charles F. Adams, published a pamphlet on Texas, in which the dangers of the annexation and the consequent extension of slavery were discussed; and in this connexion, Mr. Adams, on page 4, speaks of Mr Van Buren as follows. We especially commend his remarks to those free soil Whigs, if any there are, who contemplate voting for Van Buren and Adams:

"There are many ways in America to arrive at the same result. If one fails, another will be tried. Money, promises, bribes, threats, will be used, bargains will be made, and the end of it will be, that, unless they interfere with a voice of thunder to prevent it, the people of the free States will be sold, and Texas will be bought for the bauble of the Presidency.

"Even now there is living on the banks of the Hudson river an individual, the chief merit of whose political life is to be found in the fact that he as President of the United States, refused to negotiate a treaty like that which John Tyler now proposed. The recollection of the act, at that time,