THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1848.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN F. DUNCAN, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	12. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dunlap,	18. Thos. S. Davidson,
7. John B. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agurs,
9. Joseph Schumaker,	21. Andrew W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irwin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml. A. Purviance.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

ELECTION LAW.

By an act of Assembly, Assessors are required to open their books immediately after the second Tuesday of October, and are required to assess any white freeman making application to them at any time within ten days of the period fixed by law for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President, and to make out lists for the officers of said election, and to deliver the same to them on or before eight o'clock on the morning of the election. Bear this in mind.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

While we are waiting to find out the result of the October election, we are losing precious time which ought to be employed in reference to the November contest—much the most important matter. Our friends in Ohio have set us a good example. They have gone to work vigorously, leaving the election returns to come in by Cave Johnston's slow coach, not doubting that all will be right.—We have gained a glorious victory in Pennsylvania, whether we have elected Johnston or not, and we have every thing to encourage us to make vigorous efforts to carry the State for Taylor. But it is a matter which will brook no delay. The short time we have in which to work must be all husbanded, if we intend to discharge our duty.

In this county we have special need of vigorous efforts, if we intend to keep up our majority, as we shall lose some by the abstraction of the Free Soil vote. We can make it up, however, if we go to work in earnest. About one thousand Whig voters were not out at the Governor's election.—These must be brought out in November, and to do this we must have a thorough organization. A gentleman informed us yesterday that he had counted, in one neighborhood, fourteen farmers, who were not at the polls on the 10th instant, and every one of them were Whigs.

Come, brother Whigs, arouse! Lose no more time! Go to work in every ward, in every township, in every borough, in every neighborhood—poll every district, ascertain your strength, and provide persons to see that it *is on the ground*. Do this, and General Taylor will carry the State by 10,000 majority.

RESULT OF GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Never, in all our experience, have we witnessed more intense anxiety, by men of all parties, to ascertain the final result in this State, than was manifested in this city yesterday. Men were so excited and anxious, that business was partially suspended, and the telegraph station, and the various publication offices were constantly besieged. All this gives evidence of the deep interest the people feel in the approaching contest, as it will be so greatly influenced by the one that is past.—Up to the time of this present writing, 5 o'clock, P. M., the question is not decisively settled, but the chances of Johnston's election are very faltering.

Despatches are arriving constantly, to different persons, from Harrisburgh, and the prevailing impression, from the returns received, official and unofficial, is that Johnston is elected, by a majority, ranging from 200 to 600. We probably shall have something decisive, before we go to press.

THE ELECTIONS.

We clip the following from the Baltimore American of Monday:

SOUTH CAROLINA—Messrs. Holmes, Colcock, Wallace, Woodward and Burt, have certainly been elected to Congress, and Mr. McQueen probably.

The Georgetown District, (Gen. Commander's,) has elected two Taylor and one Cass representative to the Legislature.

GEORGIA—The Charleston Courier of the 11th instant, has information that Mr. Calhoun is elected to Congress in the Second District of Georgia by a majority of 14 votes.

FLORIDA—The Charleston Courier of the 11th inst., says:—In Florida, the Whig vote was so increased one over that of last year, that Campbell, Whig, will be elected by some 500 majority. The majority for the Whig candidate for Governor, (Brown,) would be about 1000—and the same party would have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

Schuylkill County.

All honor to Schuylkill! She has done her duty, and covered herself with glory. The Pottsville Miner's Journal, of Saturday morning, gives the following result:

Johnston 4264.	Longstreth, 3538. Majority for Johnston, 726.

In 1844, this county gave Shunk a majority of 827.

The vote in the Coal Region of Schuylkill county, stood as follows:

Johnston	3111
Longstreth	1579
Majority for Johnston	1532

Pittman's majority in the Schuylkill, Dauphin and Lebanon District, is 2736.

DELEGATE—OFFICIAL.

Longstreth	1539
Johnston	988
Longstreth's maj	551
Painter	1523
Middlesworth	932
Painter's maj	591

Hon. Columbus Delano.

At the Taylor Whig Convention in this place on Saturday last, Hon. C. Delano again defined his position in regard to the candidates for the Presidency. He declared he could not vote for Van Buren—that Van Buren could not be elected—all events—that the question was now narrowed down to a contest between Taylor and Cass—that one of these two must be elected President—that Taylor was far preferable to Cass, and that, therefore, if he saw no chance of electing any other than one of these two, (and he could now see none,) he should vote for Gen. Taylor. He remarked that he had not said positively he would vote for Gen. Taylor—that he had put a *proviso* in what he had said, but it was not the *Wilmot Proviso*, and he thought his Proviso would pass. He said General Taylor, for some time past, had been writing himself up on the Whig platform—that at first he had said he was a Whig, but not an *ultra* Whig, but now he says he is a *decided* Whig. In other words, Gen. Taylor, when first asked whether he was a Whig, answered yes, but now said Mr. Delano, he says "*Yes sir-ee!*"

Mr. D. further remarked that he had seen a private letter in "*black and white*," in which General Taylor stood pledged not to use the Executive patronage, nor to interpose the veto power to defeat the Wilmot Proviso.—*Mount Vernon Times.*

The '*Times*' is a Free Soil paper, which supports Van Buren. There can be no earthly doubt that Gen. Taylor is sound on the Wilmot Proviso question in the Northern acception of that subject. His platform is, to leave the decision of all questions Constitutionally decided, as within the control of Congress, to the decision of that authority, uninfluenced by Executive dictation. The whole question is narrowed down to this. Cass will sap the Wilmot Proviso—Taylor *will not*. If Cass is elected, Slavery will be extended—if Taylor is elected, Slavery *will not* be extended, unless Northern votes in Congress extend it. Let Free Soil men vote under this responsibility.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1848.

Political excitement has reached its highest point for the campaign, caused by the returns from Ohio and Pennsylvania, which have electrified the spirits of the Whigs, and dashed hopelessly to the ground the hopes of the Cass men. At the exchange, in counting houses, hotels, and in fact all places where two persons meet, the great and all engrossing topic is the election returns from the Key Stone State. The gratifying result was hoped for many sanguine Whigs, but this after overthrow of the administration was all unlooked for, and the more welcome on that account. The best part of all is the radical change that has taken place in the opinion of the manufacturing laborers of the State. Instead of clinging to the party which deceived them so grossly in relation to the tariff—they have repudiated the dishonest men who cheated them, and now rally under the banner of one who is American enough to keep the profits of our labor at home.

The Steamer for Liverpool, on the 11th, took only a moderate amount of Sterling Bills, and the rate is lower than for some time. Bills drawn to a point, sold for 9½ premium; but 108@109½ was the general range. Corcoran & Riggs bills were offered at 108½, which perhaps will best show the state of the market. Money is slightly easier, and on call, the borrower has less difficulty in getting all he wants. The Banks are rather free, and tho' the market cannot be called easy, there is no pressure. It is now settled that Mr. Corcoran will bring home 200,000 sovereigns, which certainly will be better than the British Manufactures, as it will not go home soon.

Dealers in produce are rather desponding as to the future course of the grain trade—good State Flour has sold at $5 25, and receivers would meet the market at that, but shippers hold off for the next Steamer. This caution on the part of the shippers acts to the disadvantage of the owners of flour who are forced to sell at any price. There is a general relaxation in Southern and Western Business, which proves to be about as large as the average of former years, but the payments are backward. The trade of this State, and of a few northern States, remains to be done, when we shall go into winter quarters.

To show how rapidly our city grows, I annex the following footings of the assessors lists:

	1848.	1847.	Increase.
Real Estate,	$193,027,576	$187,315,385	$5,712,190
Personal,	61,164,451	59,827,917	1,326,534
Total increase,			$7,038,724

The chief part of this increase has been made in the 15th and 18th wards, where houses of more magnificence are gathered, than any city of the Union can produce. The increase in these two wards is $5,404,642, and added in one year without change in the rate of valuation. With all this increase of property, and all the immense taxes paid in New York, no city can match it for dirt, or for the lack of police regulations that secure the peace of the citizen or the comfort of the stranger.

The American Institute Fair, and the Pomological Convention, now in session here, attract a large attendance of strangers, but the general appearance of the show of goods is not varied from last year. The articles of American manufacture, of cotton and woollen, are not abundant as usual, and of hardware and cutlery, a small number of specimens. C.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.

How did the Locofoco Free Soilers Vote?

The response to this interrogatory has been made by the ballot box. In this city and county, these Free Soil champions voted very generally for *Weller*. When in Congress, and the anti-slavery petitions were presented, this same Mr. Weller denounced them as *hellish designs—as wicked and incendiary*—yet to show how glaring and revolting can be the contrast between profession and practice, the "Free Soil Democrats" cast their votes for the man who thus profanely denounced them!

Our exchange papers, that have reached us from the neighboring counties, tell the same story, and for the benefit of those whom it may concern, we copy the following from the *Clermont Courier*.

"Of one thing we are convinced beyond all doubt, and that is, the entire want of good faith on the part of the *Locofoco Free Soilers* of this county, towards the Whigs whom they had induced to shun don their old association. It is evident that while the Whigs of the Free Soil party have adhered to their candidates, the Locofocos have, almost to a man, abandoned those candidates, and voted for Weller, Morris and Norris. We are glad they have shown the cloven foot thus early. We now say to those Whigs who have been thus basely deceived, come out from amongst them! They labor only to delude you. Trust not to Locofocoism in any shape or form it may assume. Vote with the great conservative Whig party—the only true Free Soil party—which has conclusively proved its attachment to the principles you profess.

If the above statement is correct, there is more certainty that the State will go for Taylor than otherwise, as it will drive the Whig Free Soilers back to their old attachments.

The following address, published a few days before the election, shows that a conspiracy had been detected to transfer the Free Soil vote to Weller.

WHIGS OF OHIO!

Information on which we rely, has reached us, that a bargain has been made between certain leaders of the *Free Soil* and of the *Locofoco* parties, by which the *Free Soil* vote is to be given for Weller, and in exchange, the *Locofoco* vote is to be given for the Legislature in certain districts of the State. This information is such as cannot be publicly given in proof of the fact; but it is such as *commands* our *belief*. It is enough for us to believe that such an *unpatriotic* movement *is* on foot, to prompt us instantly to put you on your guard.

That such should be the outcome of all the pretensions to extraordinary sensibility of conscience on the part of Free Soil leaders, is surprising indeed, though not without a parallel in our history. *It is only a new phase of Van Burenism.* The masses of that party have joined it from honest impulses and correct sentiments, though not, as we think, with sufficient foresight as to its tendencies. That this bargain can transfer them generally, like cattle, to a new owner, we do not believe.

J. A. LAZELL,
GEO. RIDGEWAY,
L. HEYL,
JOHN B. THOMPSON,
H. LATHROP,
A. H. PUSKEY,
L. ENGLISH,
Whig State Central Committee.

Whig State Central Committee Room.
October 4, 1848.

The "Mount Vernon Times," a Free Soil paper, makes the following statement in reference to the Free Soil vote:

"Some of the Free Soil men, who have been members of the Liberty party, scratched out Ford's name and inserted that of S. P. Chase; some ran Ford, and some put in blanks for Governor. We presume most, if not all, the Free Soil Democrats voted for Weller. Most of the Free Soil Whigs, we presume, voted for Ford."

All this shows well for Taylor. It shows that Ford has had to contend with Free Soil influences about as much as Taylor will have to do.

Fourth Congressional District.

At the meeting of the Return Judges yesterday, communications were received from John S. Littell, protesting against the reception of the returns from Richmond and the district of Penn; and also a communication to the same effect from the citizens of the latter place. The grounds advanced in these communications were, that fraud and violence had both been perpetrated, and that the former were so palpable as to admit of neither doubt nor dispute. A majority of the judges refused to consider the communications, and rejected them with every mark of disrespect and contumely.—They determined also to give the certificate of election to Mr. Robbins.

We are inclined to think that Mr. Robbins will find his alleged election a barren honor. If one half that we hear—and that from reliable sources—can be proved, no Committee of Congress will hesitate a moment in ejecting him from his seat; and he will undergo the mortification of a public dismissal. Believing, as we have always done, that Mr. Robbins is a respectable and worthy gentleman, we regret that he should be placed in this false position; and we feel almost assured that when he investigates the actual state of the facts, he will refuse to avail himself of a position to which he has been elevated by a fraud upon his fellow citizens. Of personal participation in the transaction we presume that were *resorted to* by his partisans, we entirely acquit Mr. Robbins, but should he, by his conduct hereafter, sustain these frauds, he cannot hope to escape censure.

We trust that Mr. Littell and the people of the 4th District will pursue the authors of this scandalous outrage to the last extremity. No man doubts that Mr. Littell is legally elected, and he owes it not alone to himself, but to the party whose candidate he was, and the community of which he is a member, to insist upon his right, and to adopt the most stringent measures for the punishment of those who have been guilty of the great wrong upon him and upon them.—*North Amer.*

A Free Soil Mass Meeting was held at Lebanon Warren Co. Ohio, on Wednesday of last week. The meeting was addressed by S. P. Chase, and J. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, and Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we repose the utmost confidence in the Hon. Columbus Delano—that we admire him for his talents, his firmness and his unwavering private and political integrity, and we but express the almost universal sentiment when we respectfully recommend our Senator and Representative to vote for him, and press his claims in the next Legislature for the U. S. Senate.

THE GARDENER, or the Policeman's story. By Charles Burdett. New York; Baker & Scribner."

This is a very entertaining moral tale, in which is exemplified the danger of taking the *first* wrong step. Before the first is taken, there is safety, but after the first is taken, the chances are that the downhill progress will be swift. Sold by Johnston and Stockton, Market st.

ADDRESS.

The State Central Committee congratulate their brethren in Pennsylvania, and throughout the Union, on the splendid result of the recent election, which has recovered our noble old Commonwealth from the hands of the spoilers who have so long preyed on her vitals, and given to her a proud position in the great confederacy of which she forms so considerable a member.

The returns already received, though not official, are sufficiently reliable to warrant us in announcing the election of a Whig Governor, of a Whig Canal Commissioner, of a Whig majority of the Congressional delegation, of an increased majority of the State Senate, and of a decided Whig majority in the lower branch of the Legislature—with the necessary consequence of a Whig United States Senator, and of a Whig Treasurer of the State.

These results are eminently gratifying. They have been produced by a deep-seated conviction in the minds of the people that a change in the administration of the State and National Governments is essential to their prosperity and welfare, and a stern determination to rebuke and avenge the scandalous frauds which were practised upon them in the canvass of 1844. To the workingmen of the State—those who toil in the mines, and the furnaces, and the forges, and the factories—this great revolution is in a large degree to be attributed. Convinced that their interests had been betrayed by the leaders of the miscalled Democratic party, and assured that those interests would be restored by the election of JOHNSTON as Governor, and TAYLOR as President, they have rallied to our standard by thousands, and have assisted us to achieve a triumph such as this country has never heretofore witnessed—a triumph as brilliant, as it is destined to be permanent.

Of the result of the election in November, we do not entertain a doubt. All the causes which influenced the campaign which has just closed, will operate with redoubled force; and added to these the unbounded and richly earned popularity of our great leader, will bring vast numbers to the polls who have hitherto not voted with us. The name of General Taylor—the honest, incorruptible, inflexible, true hearted man of the people—is a tower of strength which they upon the adverse faction want, and the sturdy sons of Pennsylvania—her laborers, and mechanics, and manufacturers, and farmers, will show on the 7th of November how deeply they cherish the memory of his deeds, and how earnestly they appreciate the excellence of his character.

But, while we are confident of success, we must urge our fellow citizens to renewed and redoubled efforts. The organization which has been adopted, ramified into almost every election district, must be sustained and protected—the friends of Taylor and Fillmore must be every where active and vigilant—township meetings must be constantly held—documents, containing the lives of our candidates, must be circulated—discussions as to the merits of our principles must be invited—in a word, all honorable efforts must be employed to accumulate such a majority as will satisfy all the world that Pennsylvania is fully firmly and gloriously redeemed from bondage of Locofocoism—Our opponents though prostrate and vanquished are preparing for the coming contest with the desperation of men who know that their political existence, depends upon the result; and in their death struggle they will not hesitate to resort to any means, however vile, or adopt any scheme, however fraudulent, to give them the possible chance of escape from the doom which await them.

Again we say, then to our friends everywhere—to all those, by whatever party name they may have heretofore been designated, who have contributed to the grand result which has just been accomplished—be active, vigilant and untiring—labor yourselves, and invite your friends and neighbors to labor, in the good cause—and Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore will be elected to the electoral vote of Pennsylvania by a majority which has never been paralleled.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Ch'n.

Morton M'Michael,	George F. Miller,
Thomas E. Cochran,	David Cooper,
Robert Iredell,	Lot Benson,
Washington Townsend,	Wm H Seibert,
John C. Kunkel,	Joseph Patton,
James Fox,	Geo'r Lawrence,
Benjamin Matthias,	John Penloh,
George Lear,	D A Finney,
Thomas J. Watson,	L D Wetmore,
George Emely,	John Morrison,
J. H. Ziegler,	H W Patrick,
Paul S. Preston,	Samuel W Pearson,
E. C. Darlington,	Alex W Taylor,
David W. Patterson,	State Central Committee.

OHIO.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, of last Saturday, we take the following article in relation to the state election. It was written under the dispiriting feelings that Weller was elected, but still speaks encouragingly of carrying the state for Taylor.—Since then Ford's prospects have brightened, and we doubt not he is elected:

THE DISAPPOINTMENT.—We thought, and every body else that reflected upon the subject, thought, that there was no doubt of the election of General Ford as Governor by a large majority. Our judgment was founded on information supposed to be reliable, from all parts of the State, and from all classes of people. We are disappointed in the result of the election, whatever, we suppose, Weller has succeeded or not. Our opponents were as much at fault as we were, and as much, though more agreeably disappointed. If they have elected Weller, they did not anticipate his election.—Neither their calculation of chances, nor ours, led to such a result.

The smoke of battle has not sufficiently cleared off, to enable us to see the extent or the causes of the damage done. We say causes because no one cause appears to have influenced the result in any section of the State. We shall soon learn the details, which are essential to a correct conclusion. In one section, Van Buren men refused to vote for Ford, because he refused to repudiate Taylor. In another, a few Taylor men voted for Weller, or refused to vote at all for Governor, because Gen. Ford did not come out for Cass. In another, those who intended to vote for for President in yet another support was withheld from Ford on the ground of his being an abolitionist, and voted for repealing the black laws. In another still, violent opposition reared its head on the alleged ground of Ford's support of the law to suppress gambling. Another, and somewhat general reason for opposing Ford, is traced to the returned volunteers, who supported Weller as one of themselves, and opposed Ford because they had been pursuaded to believe him their enemy. The operation of these various causes have cut down Gen. Ford's vote very much—and, probably has reduced it to a minority, though possibly have elevated Weller, a public defaulter pledged to the destruction of the government of this great State, to the office of Chief Magistrate! To be the chief officer to execute and sustain the Constitution and laws which he has pledged himself to subvert!

Other causes, combined with the union of Van Buren men with Locofocos, have lost us a Senator, in Summit and put in great jeopardy the Whig and conservative ascendency in the General Assembly. The Senate is, probably, a tie. The House Whig, by a small majority. The consequences to flow from this condition of things, we will not now presume to predict. Nor will we discuss this same, nor until we have a better insight into them, the causes which have placed the conservative influence in our State in this situation. Hereafter we may recur to the subject, we will only now add, that Hamilton county and the City of Cincinnati have done well.

What influence will the result of the Ohio State election exert upon the Presidential election?—Will her 23 votes be given to Cass? They will, unless those opposed to him—really opposed to him and his ways—forget minor differences and unite to oppose him. They will not if the Whigs as a body, and the true opponents of the extension of slavery unite in opposition to him. They will not if the friends of Gen. Taylor, rally and exert themselves in his support. The friends of Taylor and Fillmore can give them the vote of Ohio if they will. This we firmly believe and we are glad to learn, that the proper steps are taken to secure the State. We should not be discouraged. Work will certainly secure the State, and, we think the required work will be done.

Wake up, friends' deserve success and the victory is ours. Taylor never has been defeated—nor will he be defeated now. No, not even if Ohio goes for Cass! It is to no idle—worse than idle—to talk of electing Van Buren, or of producing any other effect by supporting him than to aid in the election of Cass and in extending slavery into New Mexico and California. Mark what we say, We abide by it.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The fine new steamer *Plough-Boy*, Capt. McKEE, in descending the Mississouri, bound from Western to this city, struck some obstruction in the river near Providence landing, on Friday last, and sunk almost immediately. A breach eight or ten feet in length was made on her larboard side, just forward the bow, and she filled so suddenly as scarcely to allow sufficient time to run her to the opposite shore before she settled—her bow rested on the bank, but her stern went down in ten or twelve feet water, causing the hull to break just aft the boilers, and her upper decks to part forward of the gangways. The Plough Boy was a new and very superior boat, on her second trip, and was built expressly for the Missouri river trade. In her construction neither expense nor pains were spared to render her suitable and competent to undergo the trials and dangers of low water, but notwithstanding she has met with an unavoidable accident, and will doubtless prove a total loss. At the time of the accident, she had on board a large number of passengers, including between 150 and 200 discharged volunteers, but we are glad to state that no accident of a serious nature occured, and all got a shore safely. The Illinois troops, of whom there were 120, being quartered on the lower deck, lost most of their baggage, and the largest portion of their arms. Nothing was lost from the cabin, and the steamer Amelia, passing soon after the accident took on board all the passengers and the entire furniture, &c., belonging to the boat, and arrived here yesterday morning. The freight, of which there was but little, being stowed in the hold, is entirely lost or so badly damaged as to be rendered almost worthless. The boat was owned by the commander, Capt. McKEE, Mr. BUREAU, first, and Mr. SHELTON, second clerk. She was built at a cost of $18,000, and was insured by officers in this city to the amount of $13,000. The loss to her enterprising owners will, therefore, be between $5,000 and $6,000. $5,000 was taken by the Tennessee Agency, and said to be the first policy issued by that office. A portion of the machinery and some of the upper works will be saved, but the balance of the boat, as well as the cargo, must prove a total loss.

A list of the cargo, and a card from passengers on board at the time of the accident, will be found in another column.—*St. Louis Rep. Oct. 10*

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 69 Liberty st. nov19dawly

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WHIG THUNDER AND LIGHTRING.

A Song dedicated to the Eighth Ward Gize Club.

BY VIRGINIA.

TUNE: *Buffalo Girls.*

They have called on us for a song,
For a song, for a song,
Then let us give it to error strong,
As we did on the voting day.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs won't you
come out again,
Won't you come out again, won't
you come out again.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs won't you
come out again,
And vote for our nominees.

Democracy in all her pride,
In all her pride, in all her pride,
Has been subdued and terrified,
By Whigery in this State.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

When our Whig Lightning struck the *Post*,
Struck the *Post*, struck the *Post*,
Poor Harper he gave up the Ghost,
In terror and dismay.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

At Harper's rage we have to laugh,
We have to laugh, we have to laugh,
He says the news by Telegraph,
Is all a *darned* Whig *lie*.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

It has knocked the breath out of Longstreth,
Out of Longstreth, out of Longstreth,
Their *Pointer* too was beat to death,
By our Whig nominee.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

Through the West, the East, the South, the
North,
The South the North, the South the North,
The Whigs they took a *Middlesworth*,
And *mowed* the Locos down.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

Their Col. Black was on the track,
Was on the track, was on the track,
He's sometimes *blue* as well as Black,
But now he's done up *brown*.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

Humbuggery is at an end,
Is at an end, is at an end,
The people will their rights defend,
By voting for Old Zack.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

The Pennsylvanians all must feel,
All must feel, all must feel,
And wish that Congress would repeal
The Tariff of '46.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

The present tariff will not do,
Will not do, will not do.
We must have one like '42—
It suits our interests best.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

The people can't be gulled again,
Be gulled again, be gulled again,
By letters like the one in Kane,
Addressed to his Polk.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

Then let us all together pull,
Together pull, together pull,
The farmers then can sell their wool,
And factories will not stop.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

We think we hear the Whigs exclaim,
The Whigs exclaim, the Whigs exclaim,
Ah yes we will come out again
And vote for our nominees.
Then Pittsburgh Whigs, &c.

THE TRUMPET CALL.—We do not know how more appropriately than by this head to introduce to our readers the following well timed and stirring Appeal to the Whigs of the United States, by the editors of the New York Express, themselves among the most active in the front rank of our political friends:

"The Whigs of the United States are now so well aroused, and we may add now so well united, that it seems hardly necessary to roll the drum any longer; but action and concord, though indispensably necessary for success, are yet not half enough of what is wanted. Action must be turned to useful account. There must be energy, enthusiasm, watchfulness, and, above all organization.

"Is the Whig party everywhere organized?—That is the question. 'No' is the answer, we venture to say, in most quarters, but no must be the answer no longer, for where there is no organization there is no certainty of success. Regulars are as important in politics as in war, and discipline is as necessary for success at the ballot box as in the field. Orations, addresses, resolutions, speeches, &c., are all important; but not much more important than the band of music in an army. The bugle inspires, the fife arouses, the drum awakes up the band then makes even cowards grave, it is the silent steady moving shoulder to shoulder, step by step, that does the work. Orations, &c., are thus all well enough, nay, very necessary, but the true captain, in a coming great day, must know his men, and where to find them. Organization and discipline ensure him success, no matter what the host arrayed against him. He counts three, who adds two votes to his own.

"We apprehend that the business classes of society are not yet sufficiently awake to the way in which this election touches their interests. We fear they do not yet sufficiently portray the dangers involved in the election of Cass and conquest.—One war unprofitable enough, we have had under the demagogue Polk. How many we may have under the spirit which would elect Cass who can foresee or foretell? We think that merchants, traders, and farmers are not yet wide awake enough to the importance of opening the way of our great Western lakes and rivers for all the outlets and inlets of commerce. They do not remember always that Polk has stopped all internal improvements by the Federal government in the face of all precedents of preceding Presidents, and that Cass is pledged to follow in his footsteps. They may just now, here in New York, under a severe pressure in the money market, ponder enough upon the mischiefs, corruptions, and perils of the Sub Treasury act, but do they think enough of the dangers of excessive importations? Do they see how the manufacturing interests are depressed?—Are they aware of the consequences of turning of Europe more than Europe will take from us? These are all great business questions for business men to settle: and in less than a month the policy of the Government is to be fixed for four years, and it may be for twenty.

"Energy, promptness, and reflection be then the watchword of the Whigs hence till the election day is over. The time is short, and the work must be repaid.

THE GOLIATH.

The Port Huron Observer gives the following particulars about the Goliath, which corrects the impression which first prevailed that she blew up in the night:

We have accounts from Godrich of the wreck and cargo having reached the Canada shore. Mr Sherman, of whose mills—located 60 miles above Fort Gratiot—the catastrophe occurred, is in town, and gives the following particulars.

The Goliath was first discovered about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 14th ult., some six miles from shore. She was then on fire, headed for the land, the wind blowing a gale from the south east. She came on shore in an hour or half an hour, she blew up, with a tremendous explosion, which was distinctly heard fifteen miles distant.

An attempt was made by Mr. Burdick to launch his boat, and go to the relief of those on board, but the sea rolled up in tremendous breakers, and he was obliged to abandon his enterprise.

The steamer was a total wreck, and as she was some miles from shore, nothing was visible except the mast, smoke-pipe and lurid flames. The fact of her pipe being seen after she was on-fire, contradicts the general impression as to the origin of the fire, which was supposed to have been occasioned from her having rolled it out in the heavy sea.

Immediately after the explosion, the wind hauled into the west, and in half an hour not a fragment of the wreck was visible.

It is the opinion of Mr. W. that the crew took to the boat, and this opinion is corroborated by the fact that the boat has been found, on the Canada shore, uninjured. Hundreds of barrels of flour, and all on board found a watery grave.

Capt. Cottrell, who was in command, was a resident of Cottrellville, in this county, and was a young man highly esteemed by all his acquaintances.

Mr. Sherman, who adds two votes to his own, is a gentleman of the highest character, and his testimony is entirely reliable.

The Goliath passed out of the rapids, about 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th. The captain and a number of the crew were ashore here during the evening previous, all in the highest spirits.

WISCONSIN.—The Presidential contest in the eastern part of this young State will be almost exclusively between Taylor and Van Buren. In western parlance, Cass is po where. In Racine, which has been strongly Democratic, a recent election for Mayor resulted as follows:

Norton, F. Soil,	231
Meade, Taylor,	171
Bryan, Cass,	84

The F. Soil party in Wisconsin, it is confidently believed by the best informed politicians, will create such a division in the democratic ranks as to give the electoral vote of the State to Taylor and Fillmore.

THE BANNER COUNTY.—We understand that the Taylor men in Philadelphia have resolved to present the Whigs of Schuylkill County with a splendid Banner, in testimony of their appreciation of our recent great and glorious victory—the arrangements for which are being already on foot. Well, if they *insist* upon it, of course we shall accept it—but we wish it understood that we haven't done our best yet. We intend to *double* our gubernatorial majority for Old Zack—we do!—*Miner's Journal.*

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—The Blue Hen's Chicken says:—"The petition for the abolition of slavery in the State is receiving the signatures of almost all of our citizens. From appearances it will be one of the largest petitions ever offered to our legislature.'

Local Matters.

EXPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

THE EXCITEMENT in regard to the election continued, unabated on Tuesday. For six days, no other topic seemed to be discussed in the street; crowds block up the pavements near the printing offices and telegraph station, and "what news?" what news?" is the everlasting inquiry in all quarters. Whigs and Democrats are alike anxious—every mind in a ferment, nay, torment. Now is announced a telegraphic dispatch establishing Johnston's election—the Whigs brighten up, and look knowingly at their Democratic friends—"All right—Johnston safe—I told you so." Then comes a dispatch, announcing Longstreth's election—"Who's got it,"—say the Whigs—"All right," exclaim the Democrats, and they in turn look confident and knowing. "I told you so." Then comes another dispatch, and Longstreth stock falls again—then another which depresses Johnston stock—So it goes, up and down, remaining between victory and defeat, for each party in turn. Every body affects to be as cool as a cucumber, and everybody's heart actually is bouncing like a roasted chestnut.

"That's one of Magraw's humbugs," says a Whig, "I don't believe a word of it." But straight way he runs off with a face full of concern, to ask "What news, is Magraw's dispatch important?"

"That's a Whig humbug," says a Democrat next, "I know our men won't deceive us,—our dispatch says so and so,"—but right off runs Mr. Democrat too, to inquire, "What News?" in another quarter, and asks if the Whig dispatches are confirmed.—Thus the minutes, hours, days pass in this feverish agitation. The scenes are amusing—ludicrous, in many instances—but it happens that all parties are too deeply interested to "take notes," and the richest subjects for a ready liner are lost.

SUPERVISORS IN TROUBLE.—Messrs. Marshall Short, Joseph Johnston, Milton E. Baldwin, and Wm. McCandless, Supervisors of roads in North Fayette Township, having refused to open a certain road, in compliance with the order of Court, warrants were issued for their arrest and bringing before Alderman Steel, yesterday.

Great Forgery.

Nearly a year since, a forged check for $1,500 was paid at the American Exchange Bank, Albany, and a man in passing a $10 bill, having created suspicion by an unnecessary remark, was arrested on a charge of being the forger and was tried—but though the evidence was strong against him, the jury was unable to agree—one man only standing out against the rest.

When arrested he gave his name as Hunn, and afterwards as Morgan, but his real name is Webb, and recent developments show that he is a forger on an extensive scale. Soon after his committal to prison, he sent to Philadelphia for the Chief of the Police, Mr. Young, who immediately came on, and after an interview with him, went to Mr. Lee the Cashier of the Exchange Bank, to whom he represented that the prisoner was a stool pigeon of his, and had been of great use in arresting knaves, and that he expected to base him in the effort to detect the robbers of Dr. Darlington, the President of the Chester County Bank. He wished to get him out on straw bail, and promised if that was done he would produce the $1100 which the prisoner had expended. Mr. Lee referred the matter to the District Attorney, omitting by request to mention Young's name. The Attorney suspecting rascality, desired to know the individual who made the offer on the part of the prisoner, and Mr. Lee finally told him that it was no less a person than the High Constable of Philadelphia. The Attorney wished to see him but he was not to be found.

Soon after Young's visit, a letter, enclosed in a piece of bread, was found upon the person of Webb, which gave strong indications that the designement of the jury had been brought about by bribery, and that the prisoner was in much fear least persons from New York should recognize him and prefer new charges.

Since his incarceration he has been seen and recognised, and the Albany Evening Journal says there is no doubt whatever, that he is the person who drew the following large sums upon forged paper.

Girard Bank,	$21,000
Lafayette Bank,	13,000
Commercial, Cincinnati,	13,000
American Exchange, N. Y.	10,000
Jacob Little, N. Y.	23,000

OHIO AT WORK.—The Whig State Central Committee publish in the Ohio State Journal, of the 12th, a long list of appointments, extending into some seventy odd counties of Ohio, for Taylor meetings, to be addressed by some of the following named gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Corwin, ex-Governor Letcher of Ky., Ewing, Mitchell, Governor Metcalf of Ky., J. L. Taylor, Hunter, Welch, Vinton, Woods, C. B. Smith, of Ia., Storer, Stevenson, Bebb, F. Chambers, Stanton, Mathiot, Tipton, Anthony, J. L. Green, and Capt. Hardin, of Ky.

From this it seems that the glorious Whigs of Ohio are at work. What are we doing in Pennsylvania? Go to work without delay. We must work, *work*, WORK—if we expect to carry the State for Taylor.

The New York Herald, of Friday, says that such was the apprehension created among the Cass men in New York, by the news from Ohio and Pennsylvania, that a secret consultation was held by the leaders at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining if there was no possibility of uniting the old Hunkers and Barnburners in some way, so as to take the electoral vote from General Taylor. The enemy dies hard. Look out for all sorts of tricks.

☞ DEVINE PILLS MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use DEVINE EXPECTORANT and be cured. Let it be the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Devine's Expectorant, which will immediately remove the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus renders a free circulation of the respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be eff