THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:
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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN: Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from 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.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Cadwalader,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiester,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Duncan,	18. Thos. B. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schoucker,	21. Andrew W. Loomis,
10. Caleb Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William M. 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.

VICTORY! VICTORY!! VICTORY!!!
JOHNSTON ELECTED.
Pennsylvania has Vindicated her Interests.

The suspense is ended. The victory is certain. Pennsylvania has rebuked her betrayers, and vindicated her interests—and now let every man go to work to elect "Old Zack Taylor."

Wm. F. Johnston's majority for Governor will range from 500 to 800. All the counties are in, and nearly all official, and the remainder cannot vary the result materially. Hurrah for the Old Keystone!

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION.

We give, in another column, the circular address of the Democratic Taylor Committee, in Harrisburgh, published in June, 1847, in which figure some of the most prominent Democrats in the state, such men as Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Senator of the United States,—Col. ISRAEL PARDEE, Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner,—Hon. N. B. ELDRED,—Col. H. B. WRIGHT, President of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Polk, and the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Luzerne district,—and others equally celebrated in the Democratic ranks. We ask you to read what these leading men of the Democratic party said about Gen. Taylor, and inquire what there is to change an opinion so frankly and spontaneously expressed. The hearts of the people are with Taylor. Nothing but party trammels can prevent thousands upon thousands of honest Democrats in this State from voting for the glorious old hero of Buena Vista—the honest candidate of the people. All we ask is a candid investigation, and a yielding to the spontaneous emotions of patriotism and manly feelings.

The *Post* still reiterates the gross and shameful falsehood that Gen. Taylor has received *extra pay*, in the face of the positive denial of the Adjutant General to the contrary. We envy not the heart of the man who can thus palpably malign an old veteran, who has just returned from a series of the most splendid victories the world has ever witnessed.

At the same time, the editor of the Post has not attempted, nor the editor of the Union, that we have seen, to deny the searching letter of Hon. Andrew Stewart, in which he carries home to Gen. Cass his enormous drafts upon the money of the people, as extra pay. It would be more honorable for Locofoco editors to try to relieve Gen. Cass from the disgraceful position in which he is placed by Mr. S. in the eyes of all honorable men, if it can be done, than to spend their time in uttering falsehoods upon the people's favorite hero, which will return upon their own heads with crushing weight, before long.

From the National Intelligencer.

WHOLESALE FALSEHOOD.

We received yesterday, by mail, from a friend in the country, a copy of a pamphlet published in this city by the "Jackson Democratic Association Committee," thousands of which, under the frank of certain members of Congress, have been scattered broadcast over the land. It would be a Herculean task to undertake a refutation of all the misrepresentations which are contained in the sixteen pages of this electioneering production; but there is one, the first and most prominent of them, so outblushing a character, and so directly in the teeth of recently published official testimony, that we feel bound by truth and justice to nail it at once, to the counter as one of the basest of the base coin issued from the Locofoco mint. On the first page of this pamphlet we find the following assertion:

"Official records prove that Gen. Taylor has received from the public Treasury, extra of his regular pay, the enormous sum of seventy four thousand eight hundred and sixty four dollars, and this more for extra services, than while performing his regular duties in the line of his profession."

What the precise amount of money which Gen. TAYLOR has received for his forty years' hard service we do not pretend to state, because we have not the Treasury accounts before us. But this assertion that he has received this large sum over and above his proper pay or designed to convey the idea (and herein is its falsehood) that he has received it illegally, gratuitously, and over and above the lawful allowances of his commission. Do they mean to say that Gen. TAYLOR has received one cent more, either in pay or allowances, (for quarters, forage, or subsistence,) than Gen. BROWN received while he was in service? They dare not say this. Gen. TAYLOR has never received one dollar of *extra pay* or *extra* allowances; the concoctors of this insidious libel know that he has not; yet they would impose upon the ignorant and credulous the belief that Gen. TAYLOR—whose Catolike honesty was never tainted, by the breath of slander, before the People made him their candidate for the Presidency—has, in the shape of *extras*, fraudulently and illegally received this sum from the Treasury.

This miserable pamphlet was probably issued from the *Union* press. If so, we hope that it was without the knowledge of the Editor of that journal, or that it was published before the appearance of Adjutant General Jones' letter to the Hon Reverdy Johnson on the subject of Gen. Taylor's pay and emoluments.

And now, put the seal of falsehood upon this artfully contrived calumny, we republish the correspondence between Mr. Johnson and the Adjutant General; and we call upon the Official Editor—if he has a spark of that gratitude left which he lavished on General Taylor, when the old hero achieved the victories which, and only which, redeemed the Administration from ruin and execration—to place the letter in his own journal, and make one sacrifice to truth and fair dealing:

Mr. Johnson to Adjutant General Jones.

BALTIMORE, September, 30, 1848.

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

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

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

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

Yours, truly,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Adjutant Gen'l Jones, Washington.

Adjutant General Jones's Reply.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1848.

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

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. JONES, Adj. General.

Hon. R. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

CIRCULAR.
From the Detroit Daily Tribune's Central Correspondence.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of Democratic citizens, held at Harrisburg, on the 26th June, 1847, the following among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting of democratic citizens, recognizing the omnipotence of the will of the people upon such a subject, and deeply impressed with the peculiar qualifications of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR for the Presidency, do hereby present him to the democracy and the people of this State and the Union, as the Democratic candidate, and the REAL CANDIDATE OF THE PEOPLE for the office of President of the United States at the ensuing Presidential election.

"*Resolved*, That in the attachment of Gen. Taylor to Thomas Jefferson—in his warm friendship for Andrew Jackson, and in his *determined opposition to a bank of the United States*, his known patriotism, and the whole course of his life, we have the best warrant for our firm belief that he will administer the government upon those principles which have formed the policy of every democratic administration, and whose object is the *greatest good of the greatest number*.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence be and are hereby appointed for the purpose of interchanging sentiments with their fellow citizens throughout the State, with a view and for the high purpose of promoting the nomination and election of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR for the Presidency; and that the Committee were clothed with full power, and are instructed to use all proper exertions, to effect such political organization in Pennsylvania as may be calculated to vindicate and carry out the public will in regard to the next Presidency; and that the officers of this meeting appoint said committee."

The following named persons were appointed the committee:

Col. SETH SALISBURY,	Hon. GEO. KREMER,
Hon. N. B. ELDRED,	Hon. W DOCK,
Hon. JOHN M. REED,	D W C Brooks, Esq.
Hon. Richard Vaux,	Samuel Pool, Esq.
Gen. S. CAMERON,	Col. ISA. PAINTER,
F W Hughes, Esq.	B F Bach, Esq.
James Brady, Esq.	Col. H B WRIGHT,
Maj. W. Dewart,	J A Bishop, Esq.
Gen. C Seiler,	Maj. Geo. V Zeigler,
Hon. J. C BUCHER,	Hon. J SNYDER,
BENJ. PARK, Esq.	Joseph Black, Esq.
George Prince, Esq.	Gen. William Clark,
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS,	John P Rice, Esq.
O BARRETT, Esq.	Joseph J Lewis, Esq.
F C CARSON, Esq.	H COVERTON, Esq.
JAS. PEACOCK,	J Murray Rush, Esq.
P Dougherty, Esq.	Andrew Miller, Esq.
R. A. MUHLENBURG, Esq.	

Instructed by the foregoing resolutions, the Committee beg leave to address you, and ask your co operation in carrying out the objects therein set forth.

Satisfactory information from all parts of the Union leaves us no room to doubt that General ZACHARY TAYLOR, the hero of Okee Chobee, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, is the SPONTANEOUS FAVORITE of the *toiling millions* of America, for the *office of President of these United States*; and it is a cause of congratulation that the PEOPLE, they who pay our taxes, fight our battles, and make our Presidents by their votes, *have taken the matter of the selection of a candidate* INTO THEIR OWN HANDS, and are, *calmly* but *resolutely* moving forward in the exercise of one of their dearest rights, guaranteed to them by the blood of their revolutionary fathers. This *right should* NEVER BE DELEGATED AWAY or entrusted to the management of others, except when necessary to procure a concentrated action in sustaining great and essential principles by the selection of one among a number of talented and equally patriotic and worthy men, presented and urged from different sections of our common country, as an appropriate standard bearer—thus avoiding division and consequent defeat.

NO SUCH NECESSITY EXISTS AT THE PRESENT TIME. ACHIEVEMENTS the most BRILLIANT, *talents* the most *undeniable* and *exalted*, and PATRIOTISM the most *devoted*, superadded to a *life* and *character* ENTIRELY SPOTLESS, have *marked out one of our citizens, raising him* FAR ABOVE THE LEVEL OF EVEN THE GREAT MEN OF OUR COUNTRY, producing a CONCENTRATION OF THE PUBLIC GAZE, and an UNANIMITY OF THE PUBLIC VOICE, *which places the matter* BEYOND ALL REASONABLE DOUBT, *and thus* DISPENSES with the ORDINARY MACHINERY OF PARTY POLITICIANS.

No man holding the principles which pervade our Declaration of Independence, which animated and sustained our fathers in the conflict which terminated in the adoption of our inimitable Constitution, but must recognize in the events of our history since that epoch, the same guiding Hand and overruling Power upon which they relied, leading us onward and upward, as we are rapidly advancing towards destinies far beyond the reach of mortal eye. Twice, at least, in our political history, when dangers, at the time, both unseen and unthreatened, our domestic peace and welfare, have the affections of the people at large, *been so drawn towards* AN INDIVIDUAL, as *to give unerring indications of* HIS BEING THE MAN FOR THE EXIGENCY OF THE TIMES. A WASHINGTON, in whom all confided to settle and arrange our federal government, and a Jackson, with instinctive foresight to apprehend danger, and more than Roman firmness to meet and dispel it. Who but Gen. WASHINGTON, who led our feeble armies to victory over the proudest of earth's nations, could have reconciled the conflicting interests of the States, built up from general bankruptcy a national credit, and cemented such seemingly discordant elements into a perfect union? And who but Gen. JACKSON, who had closed the second war of independence in a blaze of glory, could have, without a war, compelled France to do us long delayed justice; or with a purpose as unbending as fate, have delivered our country from that most powerful, dangerous and corrupting institution, the United States Bank?

The *price of liberty* is UNCEASING VIGILANCE, and we fear the day is yet far distant when the friends of freedom can lay aside their armor and fold their arms in security. Are there not some clouds still hanging about our political horizon, which, although yet small, betoken to the observing patriot a storm which will require not only *wisdom* and *strength*, but COURAGE AND UNSHRINKING FIRMNESS IN HIM WHO IS SAFELY TO HOLD THE HELM OF STATE?—Statesmen in every section of our country are looking with intense interest upon the settlement of the questions which must grow out of the war in which we are now engaged. *Who is the man for the occasion, is no sooner asked, than* THE PUBLIC VOICE, from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, answers, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR!

THE PEOPLE BELIEVE that the man who can lead armies ADVISE CABINETS, and win the whole affections of our citizens, soldier by his ENERGY, MORAL COURAGE, WISDOM and HUMANITY, is BEST FITTED TO FILL THE OFFICE which the Father of his country and the hero of New Orleans have shown, by their successful and glorious military operations, can be MOST SAFELY ENTRUSTED to those who, in their own time and age, are "first in war first in peace and first in the hearts of their countrymen."

We shall not in this circular write the EULOGY OF GEN. TAYLOR, nor attempt to enumerate HIS BRILLIANT SERVICES. They are written IN LETTERS OF LIVING LIGHT, not only in the pages of our country's history, but in the hearts of our fellow citizens. They are seen and read by ALL MEN, EXCEPT THOSE WHOSE JAUNDICED EYES CANNOT BEAR THE SIGHT.

Gen. Taylor is not a processed politician. He is descended from a DEMOCRATIC STOCK, and his associations, sympathies and sentiments, as well as his acts, show that he is a democrat at heart. His father was a warm unflinching supporter of JEFFERSON, the father of democracy; and he as unswervingly supported Gen. Jackson; yet he more than any one man of his age, walked in the paths which JEFFERSON had marked out. The affection and confidence between them was so strong, that a short time before his death, Gen. Jackson pointed out Gen. Taylor; then, like Cincinnatus, on his farm, as a man for the times, whom he would endorse to the country.

GEN. TAYLOR IS NOT MERELY A WARRIOR, "military chieftain," (an objection which Mr. Clay urged against Gen. JACKSON, and holds against Gen. TAYLOR,) but the acts of his life, the RECORDS of the WAR DEPARTMENT, at Washington, as well as HIS LATE MODEST DESPATCHES, show him to be a RIPE SCHOLAR and AN ACCOMPLISHED WRITER. His well known views in opposition to a Bank of the United States, and in favor of a strict construction of the constitution, with the whole course of his life, are sufficient to satisfy any honest and reasonable mind as to the principles which will guide him in the administration of the government. THE PEOPLE, the HONEST YEOMANRY of the country, who ask no office, but desire "the greatest good of the greatest number," ARE SATISFIED, and with SINGULAR UNANIMITY are presenting him AS THEIR candidate for the highest and most responsible office in the world; and at the election in 1848, THEY WILL AS ONE MAN RALLY TO HIS SUPPORT.

After a consultation among ourselves, we have concluded to invite our fellow citizens to assemble in State meeting, at Harrisburg on the glorious 24th of Sept. next, the anniversary of the battle and victory of Monterey, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient and proper to promote the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency of these United States.

Come then, fellow citizens, and let us consult together as to the proper means to carry out THE UNDOUBTED WILL of a LARGE MAJORITY of the PEOPLE of this Union. In the meantime let us hear from you, and have your views upon the common object we have in view, and the best means to be adopted. We would also suggest the holding of public meetings in your towns and districts for the purpose of carrying out the PUBLIC WILL in regard to the Presidency.

Respectfully yours, &c.
SETH SALISBURY, Ch'n.

JAMES PEACOCK, } Secretaries.
BENJ. PARKE, }

Harrisburg, Sept. 3, 1847.

The Whigs of the Third District, New York, have nominated J. P. Phœnix for Congress. In the Sixth District, the Hon. James Monroe has been nominated for the remaining term of the 30th Congress, and Jas. Brooks, Esq., editor of the Express, has been nominated for the 31st Congress.

The New Jersey Delegates for the Fifth Distric have nominated JAMES G. KING of Hudson, as the Whig candidate for the 31st Congress.

Adams County Official.

Johnston	2331
Longstreth	1806
Johnston's maj.	525

The whole regular Whig ticket is elected.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

Worse and Worse!!

Cass selling White Men to Negroes!—The Ball and Chain added to Whipping and imprisonment!!!

It is with humiliation that we examine our old statute books, while Lewis Cass was Governor of Michigan Territory, and find some of the most God-dishonoring, oppressive, tyrannical, and outrageous laws therein recorded, that ever disgraced the statutes of a tyrannical monarch, or a bloodthirsty Nero. Without enlarging upon the humiliating fact that a man could be found on the American continent who would give countenance to such inhuman and barbarous laws, and see them executed upon his fellow beings for the sake of exercising a "little brief authority," we will give the enactments by which Lewis Cass used to govern the Territory of Michigan:

"AN ACT *for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons.*"

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, that *any Justice of the Peace*, on conviction, may sentence any vagrant, lewd, idle or disorderly persons, *stubborn servants*, common drunkards, common night-walkers, pilferers, or any persons wanton or *licentious in speech*, indecent behavior, common railers or brawlers, such as neglect their calling and employment, misspend what they earn and do not provide for themselves or families, TO BE WHIPPED, not EXCEEDING 10 STRIPES, or to be DELIVERED OVER TO ANY CONSTABLE, to be employed in labor not exceeding three months, by such constables to be HIRED OUT FOR THE BEST WAGES that can be procured, the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor of the county.

Made, adopted and published at Detroit, the 29th day of July, 1818. LEWIS CASS,
Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

There are highly respectable citizens now living within the sound of a bugle from Detroit, whose SCARRED BACKS, from wounds inflicted by the cato-nine-tail, and this law of Lewis Cass, are living witnesses that the law was most *unmercifully* and *barbarously* executed. We ask the reader to look back and read the law again, where white men, under the approval of *Lewis Cass*, were actually.

HORSE WHIPPED FOR BEING POOR!!

And even this, not satisfying the unsatiated gloating for an exercise of power over the people—after having his bare back dreadfully lacerated by the cat-o-nine-tail in the hands of some revengeful or he artless half breed *constable*, the unfortunate man was subject to be.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY!!!

to redeem his liberty by the sweat of his brow; and in one case, at least, under the operation of Gen. Cass' humane white slavery law,

A WHITE MAN WAS SOLD TO A NEGRO!!

here on the free soil of Michigan! This strange and horrible scene was described to us a day or two since by an old resident, as being the most heart-rending and awful that could be witnessed by human eyes. The circumstance is well remembered by the old residents here. The foregoing fact is fully corroborated by the following from Niles' Register, published 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 disorderly 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 poor black took his servant to the steamboat, and paid his passage and restored him to his freedom—satisfied with sending him out of the Territory.

Every effort was made by the citizens to prevent a scene so disgusting to the moral sensibilities of freemen, but the rigor of Gen. Cass' *edict* forbid it. But thanks to the better feelings of the NEGRO, who had just emerged from *bondage* and began to know the value of liberty—being more humane than the law givers, set his bondsman FREE, by sending him out of the reach of the law that sold him into servitude. But there are *other* features in this law of Gen. Cass' that need examination. It will be discovered by reading it again that the poor victim was

DEPRIVED OF TRIAL BY JURY!!!

a right sacred to every American citizen—a right GUARANTIED BY THE CONSTITUTION, and sealed with the blood of our revolutionary fathers.

Our readers will think that a tyrannical usurpation of power could go no further: but we are not yet through the chapter! The law which we have quoted above was made and adopted by Lewis Cass, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, in the year 1818. At as late a date as down to 1827, we find the same monstrous law in operation—during which time, Gen. Cass had been receiving some $21 per day, in regular and *extra* pay, for services not as laborious as that of his fellow citizens who had been publicly whipped and sold for being

'STUBBORN SERVANTS.'

But to the end of the chapter. In the year 1827, when the broad mantle of civilization had spread over the North Western Territory, we find the old law *revised* and added to, by allowing the *purchaser* of 'stubborn servants' to put

A BALL AND CHAIN

to their ankles, to convert them into *substitute* 'servants.' We will only add the provisions of the law as *revised*.

SECT. 1. That such as neglect to provide, &c., SHALL, on conviction *before a Justice of the Peace*, be sentenced to the house of correction by such Justice, to be employed at HARD LABOR or WHIPPED not exceeding TEN STRIPES, at the DISCRETION OF THE COURT!!

SECT. 2 provides that, if there be no house of correction in the county, the Justice may sentence the offenders to be PUBLICLY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, the proceeds to be paid to the County Treasurer!

SECT. 3d provides, if necessary, that the *purchaser may put* A BALL AND CHAIN to such offenders!

Approved April 12, 1827.—*Laws of the Territory of Michigan, page* 417.

From the New York Tribune.

THE PROSPECT.

We are approaching the end of the Presidential contest. While from two weeks more, the result will have been declared and published throughout the Union. The last preceding election has taken place, its issue is substantially known, and we can now see as clearly as may be seen until the Electoral ballots are counted out of the boxes. We propose to take a brief survey of the field preparatory to the coming struggle.

Maine seems pretty certain to vote for Cass, although his party is a minority of the People. A large vote will be polled for General Taylor—we think thousands more than for the Whig candidates at the late election—but if the Cass Party drive out all their vote, we apprehend they cannot be beaten.

Massachusetts will vote for Taylor. The independent Free Soil movement may prevent a choice by the People, but the Legislature will choose the Taylor Electors, if they are not chosen by the People.

New Hampshire is morally certain for Cass.—We think his opponents might, by a determined effort, prevent any choice by the People; but, as the Legislature is strongly Locofoco, this would answer no purpose. Yet there will be a good contest.

Rhode Island is sure for Taylor.

Vermont may be lost to Taylor by a concerted concentration of all the Cass votes on the Van Buren ticket. Arrangements are now on foot to secure this result, but we think they can hardly be so perfected as to answer the purpose.

Connecticut is pretty safe for Taylor, though not absolutely so. The Free Soil movement is strong there, but seems to draw about equally from the two great parties. The Whigs must work to carry it, and we think they will.

New York is very sure for Taylor, in spite of all adverse calculations. Whether Van Buren or Cass stand second is doubtful; but we think Gen. Taylor's plurality over the next highest cannot fall short of 45,000.

New Jersey appears to be good for Taylor—but may yet be lost without a thorough organization and a determined effort. Apathy and heedlessness will lose it. Its majority in a Presidential contest has been small ever since 1828, and no one can positively say from which party the more Van Buren strength will be substracted.

Pennsylvania is a Taylor State to day, and with proper exertion will give Gen. Taylor 10,000 to 20,000 majority. But if his prominent friends should fall into the unpatriotic blunder of considering the victory already secure, and thus falling to loggerheads over the division of the spoils, they may throw it away yet.

Delaware is for Taylor—no mistake about it.

Maryland can't be induced to vote for any body but Taylor, but his friends have a good fight to make for it. Mr. Clay's majority in 1844 was 3,308; it can hardly be overcome, but may be seriously reduced, if a thorough effort is not promptly resolved on.

Virginia will vote for Cass. We have calculations of gains here and there for Taylor, but they do not convince us. Taylor is personally strong in the Old Dominion, but Loco Focoism is stronger.

North Carolina will pretty surely vote for Taylor, but by a closer vote than any body anticipated prior to last August. A systematic effort by the Whigs of the whole State is necessary.

South Carolina will vote for Cass. All the talk of its probably or possibly going for Taylor is moonshine.

Georgia will be one of the best fought States in the Union. The probability indicated on the face of the late return is that it will go for Cass, and although we consider it an extremely doubtful State, we shall set it down on that side for the present.

Alabama is for Cass, beyond doubt.

Florida is morally certain for Taylor. Our returns indicate a Whig victory at the late Election, and General Taylor is stronger than his party in Florida, while General Cass is weaker than his.

Louisiana has been thoroughly canvassed by General Taylor's friends, and they say there is really no mistake about it that it will go for Old Zack by at least 500 majority, and probably 1,000.

Ohio is in the fog. We think it will vote for Cass. We can tell better a week hence.

Indiana we consider more likely to vote for Cass than any body else, though we know it will be desperately fought. We cannot go behind the authentic manifestations of public sentiment. If it goes for Taylor, we shall very gladly recede it.

Kentucky won't vote for anybody else than the Taylor and Fillmore Electors. Good for 10,000 majority.

Tennessee is also for Taylor. Ex-Gov. A. V. Brown had to pretend to go for Taylor last year, when running for re election, and yet was beaten 1000 votes by a Brown who was *really* for Taylor. We don't see how this decision can be reversed, now that Aaron has unmasked, and is stumping against Taylor.

Illinois seems a very doubtful State. The Barnburner or Free Soil movement is very strong throughout the greater portion of the State. We consider Van Buren quite likely to receive 25,000 Locofoco, 5000 Whig, and 10,000 Liberty votes, rendering the choice of Electors exceedingly doubtful. Yet we shall give it to Cass in our table.

Michigan would vote against Cass if there were but two parties. As it is, he will probably carry it through the division of those who would gladly defeat him. We will concede him the vote till the 7th day of next month.

Wisconsin seems quite as likely to vote for any one as any other of the three candidates. The friends of each are sanguine.

Iowa will probably go Whig, if the Mormons within its borders are permitted to vote, and the Locofocos don't steal and destroy their votes, as they did last August. But give it to Cass for the present.

Mississippi is pretty sure for Cass.

Missouri will vote for Cass.

Arkansas ditto.

Texas ditto.

—Let us sum up the certainties and probabilities as above narrated:

Probably for Taylor.		*Probably for Cass.*	
Massachusetts	12	Maine	9
Rhode Island	4	New Hampshire	6
*Connecticut	6	Virginia	17
*Vermont	6	South Carolina	9
New York	36	*Georgia	10
*New Jersey	7	Alabama	9
Pennsylvania	26	Mississippi	6
Delaware	3	Texas	4
Maryland	8	Ohio	23
North Carolina	11	Indiana	12
*Louisiana	6	*Illinois	9
*Florida	3	Michigan	5
Kentucky	12	*Wisconsin	4
*Tennessee	13	*Iowa	4
		Missouri	7
		Arkansas	2
Total Taylor	153	Total, Cass	137

Of course, we do not say that the States will vote precisely as above, for we think Taylor will do better; but this is a fair exhibit of the present state of the contest, from an impartial point of view.—There may be changes both way, but the above table will show that, conceding to Gen. Cass, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and the entire North West—which we do not believe he can get—Gen. Taylor will still be elected.

We think Mr. Greely gives Cass more than he will get. However, we always like to look all our difficulties in the face, and then we are not disappointed. Of the certainty of Gen. Taylor's election, there is no doubt, provided Pennsylvania does her duty.

Another Stampede—Doyle Convicted.

The Maysville Herald of Wednesday mentions the discovery and frustration of another negro stampede in Kentucky. Some forty slaves, it states, belonging in Woodford County, had made arrangement to break the bonds of servitude and seek the sweets of liberty, in a free State, on Saturday night last. The negroes all had free passes, and according to general orders each was to steal a horse and thus ride out of the land of bondage. But one of the band proving recreant, their designs were discovered and frustrated.

Patrick Doyle, the white man engaged in the previous stampede, has been tried and convicted. The Lexington Atlas says a jury was obtained with but little or no difficulty. After the examination of a number of witnesses, the counsel for the Commonwealth withdrew all the indictments but one, and the case was submitted to the jury without argument. After a few moments' consultation, the jury returned into Court with a verdict of guilty, and fixed the period of survitude in the Penitentiary at *twenty years*.

Books and Stationery.

Proceedings in Council.

MONDAY, OCT. 16, 1848.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Select Council met on special call, present, Messrs. Black, Caskey, Coyle, Drum, Hill, Kincaid, Laughlin, Lorens, Laying, McGill, McIlwain, Simpson, Totten, and Mr. Shipton, President.

Mr. Kincaid on the part of the Com. to whom was referred the Ordinance authorizing the issue of City Scrip, submitted a report of the Com. which was read and accepted.

He also reported the Ordinance authorised, so as to increase the amount of scrip issued to $60,000; $30,000 to be expended towards the extension of the Water Works, and $30,000 for grading and paving authorized by the Ordinance of June 15, 1848, also, authorising the holder of $500 of scrip, on application at the office of the City Treasurer, to receive city bonds for said scrip, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi annually, and redeemable in twenty years.

The Ordinance as amended, was then read a third time, and passed by the following vote, the yeas and nays having been called:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Caskey, Hill, Kincaid, Laying, McGill, McIlwain, Simpson, Totten, and President—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Coyle, Drum, Laughlin, and Lorens, 4.

The majority and minority reports of the Special Com. to whom was referred the grade of Liberty St., in the 5th Ward; also the communications of E. Wallace, W. W. Wallace, and Hugh McKelvy, were read and accepted.

Mr. Black offered an ordinance entitled an ordinance repealing an ordinance fixing the grade of Liberty St., in the Fifth Ward—read twice and referred to a special com. of one from each ward, with the exception of the 5th Ward. The following is the committee on the part of this Council—Messrs. Lorens, 4th Ward, Murray 2d, Laying 3d, Simpson 5th.

Mr. Black presented two reports of the [street com; also, a communication from R. E. M'Gowan in relation to the grade of 5th st. between Grant and Ross st. Reports accepted, and communication read.

He also presented an ordinance entitled an ordinance modifying the grade of 5th between Grant and Ross sts, read a first and second time and laid over.

Also, an ordinance entitled an ordinance widening Gibson st, in the 8th ward. Read three times and passed.

Also, an ordinance entitled an ordinance authorizing the committee on Sts, grading and paving, to contract with the P and G. Road Company—read 3 times and passed.

Also, an ordinance relative to the grades Smallman st., which on the 2d of October was referred to Street Com.—the committee report the ordinance back without amendment, and recommended its passage—the ordinance was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Coyle presented the petition of sundry citizens of the 2d ward, praying for the extension of the main gas pipe from Smithfield to West street. Read and referred to Trustees of the Gas works.

Mr. Layng offered a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to contract for the grading of Dunwiddie street, for the reception of the water pipes leading from Centre to Pennsylvania Avenue, which was read and referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Black offered a resolution authorising and directing the 1st Dis. St. Commissioner to open forthwith Liberty street from the line of the Fifth Ward to the eastern line of the Ninth Ward, and appropriating $500 to put said street in passable order. Read twice and referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Lorens presented the petition of sundry merchants and shippers, praying Councils to grant permission to the owners of the steamboat Caroline to keep a wharf boat at the Monongahela river, between the Bridge and Market street, for the reception of goods brought by said boat, so as to secure them from the weather. Read and referred to Committee on Monongahela wharf.

Mr. Black presented the petition of John F. Perry and James B. Speer, for water on Hancock st. Read and referred to Water Com.

Council concurred in the following from Common Council:

A petition for two public gas lamps in the 2d ward—one on the corner of Rose and 2d st., and the other on the west end of the public square above the market—in C C October 2d—read and referred to the Gas Trustees, with power to act.

Petition of the School Directors of the 3d ward, which in C C, October 2d, was read and referred to the Com. on Sts., with power to act.

A bill of Otis Young, in C. C.—October 2d, read and referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

Communication from wharf master on Allegheny wharf, relative to the sewer in Garrison Alley, in C. C., Oct. 2d, read.

A resolution in favor of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, which was adopted in Select Council, September 11, taken up in C. C., Oct. 2d, and recommended to the Committee on Claims and Accounts; this Council receded from their action of the 11th Sept., and concurred in the reference of C. C.

CASS SELLING AND WHIPPING WHITE MEN.—We call the attention of every friend of the rights of man to the article we give from the Detroit Advertiser, in relation to the conduct of Gen. Cass, while Governor of Michigan. While he was thus passing laws to *whip and sell poor white* men, he was lining his pockets with the Government money, received as *extra pay*.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Baltimore American, of the 17th, says, that up to the latest dates from Georgia, eight districts had been heard from, giving a Locofoco majority of 410. This result will show, by a comparison with the official returns of 1847, a net Whig gain of 649 on the popular vote of that year.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

HA! A. MASON.—This gentleman's new Dry Goods Store, on Market Street, seems to be quite 'the rage' among the ladies, and his numerous clerks—fourteen or fifteen—seem to be about as busy as they could possibly desire. His assortment of Fall and Winter Goods is so extensive and beautiful that no taste can fail to be suited, and every thing is so well arranged, and so temptingly displayed by the accommodating clerks, that poverty is almost compelled to stay away, lest it be 'led into temptation' to buy.

The lower room is devoted to retailing operations. In the second story, one room is filled with calicoes, prints of all kinds, and flannels in immense variety. Another with shawls, fine silk articles, &c., and here also is the wholesale room.—In the third story are stored muslins, tickings, cambrics, &c., in great variety—received direct from the manufacturers, and wholesaled below New York prices. To crown all, Mr. M. is doing an immense business.

A FEAT OF DRIVING.—The driver of a one horse wagon got himself into a dangerous predicament yesterday. He was driving across the Monongahela bridge, with a blind horse, and by some mismanagement, the horse was driven over the parapet of the bridge, on the Pittsburgh side. He hung suspended by the gears and shafts of the wagon, for a few minutes, and was finally cut loose. He fell about eight feet, to the pavement below, but received only a trifling injury. The wagon shafts were broken—no other damage sustained.

BROOMSTICKING.—Catherine Nichol entered a complaint before Alderman Steel, on Tuesday last, against Margaret Conley and Agnes Streets, for an assault and battery committed on her by the parties mentioned, with a broomstick, and other weapons—"sticks, stones, blunderbusses, knives, pitchforks, &c.," as the indictment will read. Mr. Steel issued a warrant for the arrest of the offending parties.

TIMOTHY FOLI, a young German complained before Alderman Steel, on Tuesday, against Daniel Barndollar. It appears that Barndollar challenged Foli to fight, and on his refusing, first assailed him with stones, then with a Bowie-knife, and at last fired two pistols at him. Mr. Steel issued a warrant for Barndollar's arrest.

DR. BENING gives notice to ladies, gentlemen and children, who are disposed to a drooping and deformity—or to general debility or weakness of the Vocal, Pulmonary, Spinal, Digestive, and Locomotive Systems, that he has consented to protract his stay at the Exchange Hotel through the remainder of this week, for gratuitous consultation as to the application of his 'Body Brace.'

A BRZAK DOWN.—Mr. Woodwell's Furniture Car, 'took' the lamp post at the corner of 4th and Smithfield, yesterday afternoon, and sustained some damage—breaking shafts, knocking a wheel off, &c.

ELECTION COLLOQUY.—Whig—Well, Jim, are you ready to go up Salt River,