THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1848.

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.

☞ 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 P. Sanderson, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William Silvaine,
4. Thos. W. Dewald,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel G. Hiester,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irwin,
11. William G. Harley,	23. Thomas H Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Sam'l 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 every 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.

TAYLOR AND FREE SOIL.

Our neighbors of the Post, and the Chronicle, manifest great dislike to our article of Saturday, addressed to Free Soil Men. We confess we did not write to please them, or expect to meet their approval; but we did not calculate on raising such a storm about our ears. Our article must possess more than ordinary merit, to have called forth such labored efforts to neutralize its effects. The Post calls it 'the last trick of Federalism'—and the Chronicle editor professes to be dreadfully shocked at a 'coalesce of deception we (he) never saw surpassed.' Really, the article must have some force to arouse all this heat. All the *Post* says is not worth minding—vituperation will never pass for argument. A few words will also suffice for the *Chronicle*. All that the editor brings to show that Gen. Taylor is not safe on the Wilmot Proviso—as we asserted—is a few extracts from Southern Whig papers, stating the belief of the writers that Gen. Taylor would be true to Southern interests, on the Wilmot Proviso question. We will offset this evidence by the following, from the New Orleans Courier, the Organ of the Polk and Cass dynasty, in which an editorial, of the 5th instant, thus directly charges that Gen. Taylor is in favor of the 'Wilmot Proviso:'

'The same Whig journals with the Whig stump speakers, and the Rough and Ready Clubs, are striving with all their might to elevate to the Presidency General Taylor, *who is friendly to the Wilmot Proviso—in other words, he wants Congress to pass a law prohibiting slavery in all territory, whatever, without regard to latitude, even though it lie under the equator.*'

While General Taylor is thus assailed in the Slave States on account of his devotion to the question of Free Soil, he is opposed in the North by those who claim to be exclusively the friends of Free Soil.

But to show the Chronicle, that we are not alone in our view of General Taylor's position, and of the State of things at the South, we refer the editor to the following synopsis of a portion of a speech lately made at Cleveland, by Hon. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, which has just met our eye. We hope the editor will not charge Mr. Ewing with 'cool deception:'

He then went into an elaborate analysis of the opinions and principles of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass, confining himself principally to the question of Slavery extension. He showed that Gen. Cass stood on the side of Slavery extensionists, and that Gen. Taylor was pledged, fully pledged in favor of *Free Territory*. That Gen. Taylor is a Southern man and a slave holder is no proof that he is in favor of extending slavery. Washington and Jefferson were Southern men and slave holders, and yet both were opposed to the extension of negro slavery. Many prominent Southern men and slave holders at this day were warmly opposed to slavery extension. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, a pupil of Mr. Jefferson, has expressed himself decidedly in favor of Slavery restriction; and will in due time be found in the front ranks of the advocates of emancipation in Virginia. But men frequently ask, why do not slave holders who are opposed to the existence of slavery, emancipate their own slaves? I will tell you, fellow citizens. One of the curses of slavery is, that it is incompatible with the existence of free labor. Both cannot exist together. Southern men, then, are compelled to own slaves or hire the slaves of others. They can have no free laborers in their fields, or in their household affairs—they must then have slaves or no help at all. The only escape from Slavery is to abandon their country. This very many have done; but the mass are prevented from doing so by engagements, connexions, and associations. A slave holder is not then necessarily in favor of the extension of slavery.

Mr. Ewing then demonstrated that General Taylor is *conscientiously pledged not to veto a Free Territory Bill*; and if such be the case, no matter what may be his personal predilections on the question.'

Again—The New York Tribune, of the 19th, which has just come to hand, contains an address to the Free Soil Whigs of Ohio, by Horace Greeley, in which we find the following remarks:

'That General Taylor is a slave holder—that he opposed the annexation of Texas—that he has often spoken in reprehension of Slavery, yet, with the usual Southern inconsistency, insists on cherishing the evil and repelling all Free State interference with it—that is or may be generally known. That he desires or contemplates any extension of Slavery, I do not believe; nor do I believe that any considerable portion of the Whigs of the South do so. In all my conversations with Southern Whigs, on this subject, I have not yet met the first man who expressed a desire to see Slavery carried across the Rio Grande. Some, indeed, insist that they will not be excluded—that a Southern planter has a right to take his slaves into the new territory as clearly as a Northern wool grower has to take his sheep there, and they can't agree to surrender the principle; but as to desiring the practical extension of Slavery, I know not one of them who does so. On the contrary, their general sentiment is not dissimilar to that of the great body of intelligent conservatives at the North—namely, that Slavery is an evil which it were better for them to be rid of, and which, though they shrink from the sacrifices and hazards of abolishing it, they have no wish to impose upon others. In defiance of the noisy manifestations of zeal for 'Southern rights' which the lynx eyed jealousy of a flagrant wrong naturally incite, I firmly believe that if every Southern Whig could vote Yea or Nay on the question of Slavery extension, in such manner that no man's vote should be exposed, two thirds of them would vote in the negative. The jealousy of the powerful classes of slave holders and slave traders may long prevent any open exhibition of this sentiment, but it is there nevertheless.'

From these extracts, it seems that Tom Ewing in Ohio, and Horace Greeley in New York, were expressing the same sentiments, at about the same time, for which the Chronicle can hardly find language severe enough to denounce us.

Whig Prize Banner.

The Executive Committee of the Rough and Ready Club, of this city, have ordered a splendid banner, to be given to the township or barough, in this county, which gives the largest *increased vote* to Taylor and Fillmore, on the 7th of November, over the vote for Johnston in October. We understand there will be a spirited contest for this banner, and the borough or township which wins and bears it off in triumph, will truly have reason to be proud of their victory. The best way for our friends to succeed in this noble struggle, is to ascertain who were absent from the polls in October, and go and see them, and make arrangements to secure their votes in November. See that every Taylor man votes, young or old—be sure of this, make no mistake, or you may lose the banner.

Hard Times.—We never heard so much complaint of the hardness of the times, and of the difficulty of collecting money. It is a great drawback upon business, and will seriously affect every branch of trade, if it continues much longer. We look for better times when "Old Zack" is elected, however. A gentleman remarked to us yesterday, 'if Gen. Taylor is elected, we shall have four or five years of excellent times, but if Cass is elected, there will be wide spread prostration.' Our friend has a good opportunity, from his position of judging correctly, and we think will not be found far wrong.

THE PLATFORM AND THE CANDIDATE.

From amidst the volume of empty and unmeaning generalities, and of intentional misdirection and obscurity which characterize the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore cabal, we have endeavored to extract some affirmation of opinion upon the great questions of public policy, in which the country is so deeply concerned. On the quality of Free Territory, they resolved,

"That all the efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to INDUCE Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take *incipient* steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most *alarming* and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union; and OUGHT NOT TO BE COUNTENANCED BY ANY FRIEND OF OUR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS."

Concerning improvements for Rivers and Harbors, they resolved,

"That the constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS."

Again; that the party "was opposed to taking away the veto power, which has *saved the people from a corrupting system of general Internal Improvements*."

In reference to the Administration, they resolved, that "the *fruits* of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk and George M. Dallas President and Vice President of the United States, HAVE FULFILLED THE HOPES of the *Democracy of the Union*."

To all these resolutions and declarations, Gen. Cass responds approvingly in his letter of acceptance and in the strongest terms. But we will let him speak for himself:

"I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the PLATFORM OF OUR POLITICAL FAITH, and I ADHERE TO them AS FIRMLY AS I APPROVE OF THEM CORDIALLY." —Lewis Cass.

Not satisfied with this emphatic approval of the course of the Administration, in his speech at Cleveland he went beyond his letter of acceptance and promised to perpetuate the policy of Mr. Polk. On that occasion he is reported by his own papers to have said.

"There is now before you a severe contest; but the prospect is a cheering one. Go on, and our success will be an *approval of the course of the present Administration*, AND WILL GIVE DIRECTION TO THE ONE WHICH SHALL SUCCEED."

Here then we find the Locofoco candidate distinctly committed against Free Soil, against Internal improvements, and approving the "fruits of the great political triumph of 1844," by which the protective policy was destroyed, the annexation of Texas was consummated, the war was forced upon the country, fifteen thousand lives were sacrificed, a hundred and fifty million debt was incurred, and the moral and physical condition of the country was dangerously deranged. Yet in the face of this testimony under his own hand, he is recommended to the support of the people of Pennsylvania; whose sentiments and sympathies, are directly and positively in conflict with every proposition to which he is pledged. There is a degree of audacity in this attempt to storm the judgment of our community, which may recommend itself to those who have become loose, reckless and abandoned in their political relations; but to all who respect integrity of principle and good faith among men, it must be regarded as a flagrant insult offered to the general intelligence of the people, and to their capability of selecting the candidates best qualified and most distinctly committed to that system of policy, which is adapted to the wants and welfare of the State.—*North American.*

The 'Chronicle' of this city, lately rung all the changes possible on the assertion that Gen. Taylor had declared to a Committee of the Mississippi Legislature, that the South ought not submit to the Wilmot Proviso. We denied the truth of the statement, and called for the evidence, which is not yet forthcoming, and we presume will not be.—Will the Chronicle do Gen. Taylor the justice to publish the following denial of its allegation, made by Gen. Staunton, who is a Casanan and one of the Committee:

The Wilmot Proviso.

Gen. Taylor and the Mississippi Committee—Ho! Mr. Giddings.

We received by mail, yesterday, a copy of the 'Buena Vista' a Whig newspaper published at Jackson, Mississippi, dated October 3d, 1848, containing the following to which our attention is especially directed.

Extract of a letter from Fayette, Mississippi:

'I suppose you have heard that Gen. Stanton, in his address here, denied the allegations of Col. Boone's letter, (the same which Jake Thompson gave in to Gerrit Giddings, with an endorsement of its truth,) Gen. Stanton denies that any conversation occurred between the Committee and Gen. Taylor on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso.'

On which, the editors of the Buena Vista (Messrs. A D Pain, Grafton Baker, George L Potter, J Jones, and H E Van Winkle, all gentlemen of the highest respectability) make the following emphatic statement.

'General Stanton is a Cass and Butler man; a democrat; was a representative from Adams Co. in the last legislature; was one of the committee to visit Gen. Taylor; and is a high minded, honorable man.'

This is the story that Gen. Taylor declared to the Mississippi Committee, the South ought never to submit to the Wilmot Proviso, and out of which Mr. Giddings, Globe, Enquirer, and others, have endeavored to make Free Soil capital in the North, completely refuted by a Democratic Cass and Butler member of the Committee. Gen. Taylor has never said anything, in any mode of speech, by tongue or pen, to any person, North and South, inconsistent with the following declaration in his Allison letter, which is certainly applies to the prohibition of Slavery in new territories, as to any other question of domestic policy.

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive Obair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people.' *Mr. Giddings*, we are sure, will be delighted to receive this testimony of Gen. Stanton, and it ought not to be doubted that in all his future speeches, his immaculate candor will insure him to read it to his hearers as an off-set to the Boone and Jacob Thompson letter which he has been in the habit of reading on the other side.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

The Candidates at Home.

Before the election, the Locofoco papers throughout the State prated incessantly about the popularity of *Farmer* Longstreth, and the unpopularity of Governor Johnston. The late election tested this matter, and what do the figures say? In Montgomery, the home of Farmer Longstreth, in 1847, the vote stood:

For Shunk	5141
For Irvin	3723
Shunk's majority	1417

In 1845, there were polled

for Longstreth	5218
For Johnston	4645
Longstreth's majority	573

For fear that Locofocoism may not not like that, we will take Whitemarsh township, in which Judge Longstreth resides. In 1844, the majority against Shunk was 12, and in 1848, Johnston's majority is *sixty-eight!*

There's Longstreth's popularity for you! Now, how stands Gov. Johnston? In Armstrong county, 1847, the majority for Shunk was 618, and in 1848, the majority for Longstreth is 17! In Kittanning, the residence of Gov. Johnston, in 1847, Shunk's majority was 11, and in 1845, Longstreth is beaten 111.

A Large Grog Bill Certified to by Lewis Cass.—Lewis Cass, while Governor of Michigan, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, drawing regular and irregular pay, making *extra* charges, and receiving super-*extra* allowances, must have had a jolly time of it with his friends, when *treating* with the Indians.

At Saginaw, a treaty was negotiated, and the "grog bill" below is a fair commentary upon the alleged hardships endured by the "veteran volunteer."

This bill is found in the voucher No. 60, vol. 2, American State papers, Indian Affairs, page 310, and was paid January 1820, by the United States, on the certificate of General Cass.

For the table furnished for the Commissioners and Officers of the Indian Department, and other persons, and Indians invited thereto, from the 3d to the 26th of Sept. 1819, amounting to 2257 meals, at 75c. per meal.....$1692 75

39 gallons Cognac Brandy and bbl.	124 62½
2 bbls cider	20 00
42 galls L P Teneriffe wine bbl	169 50
41½ galls fourth proof spirits	82 00
2 iron bound casks	4 00
49 galls wine	196 00
2 galls lime juice and keg	6 00
10 galls whiskey	10 00
6 galls gin and keg	13 00
	$2,309 87½

Old Ner Cheated Out of His Election by Pipe-laying!

The *Frauds in Philadelphia* county, where two districts returned SEVERAL HUNDREDS *more Locofoco majority* than there were VOTES POLLED, or names on the tally lists, have doubtless defeated Ner Middleswarth for Canal Commissioner. The People should call for an investigation of this Rascality.

The same frauds have put Gov. Johnston a thousand behind what his real honest majority is.—*Harr. Tel.*

It is by such frauds as this that the Old Hunkers and Office Holders expect to carry this State for Cass. Look out for them, Whigs.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, October 17, 1848.

The harbor has been full of steamships to-day, and the bustle has been as great as the Monongahela river can show. The first arrival was the Cherokee, of the Savannah line, whose passengers were hardly landed before the Northerner of the Charleston line, came in, closely followed by the Britannia, from Liverpool, making three first class ocean steamer arrivals in as many hours. The Falcon another fine ship went to sea yesterday afternoon and the Hermann starts to-morrow, in fact so numerous are the steamships that their coming causes no remark.

All the nominations for the State Legislature have been made, and the greatest harmony prevails throughout the Whig ranks, making it certain that a good account will be given of the state in three weeks from this writing. Nothing will be left doubtful, to multiply telegraphic despatches, but a despatch as brief as Rough and Ready's "Come and take me" to Santa Anna, will record the day's work, and the success of the undivided National Whig party.

Mr Corcoran returned in the steamer, but contrary to general expectation did not see proper to bring coin for any part of the money he borrowed, preferring like a good business man to make a profit by the sale of sterling bills drawn against his funds abroad. The effect of the loan, aided by other causes has been to relieve the money market and advance the price of stocks. Transient borrowers now get all they need, and banks which have been throwing out paper for weeks, now discount freely. The most effectual cause acting to relieve the money market, is the suspension of importations attendant upon the season. The call for coin for the Custom House continues moderate and the banks are accumulating coin again. Some of them very rapidly. This increase of coin is followed by liberal discounts to the mutual benefit of the banks and their customers.

The news by the steamer is not so clearly told by the newspapers as by the private letters. The whole contents of the mail can be soon told. After all the anxiety about the crops, England has gathered in not only a good crop, but in excellent order. The disease in the potatoe has been exaggerated, and fortunately for England, she has only to buy her average quantity of bread. The statement of our last cotton crop, and the sanguine expectations existing that another full crop is to be gathered this year has moved the prices of cotton abroad, which now stand at the lowest point ever known, with an anxiety on the part of holders to sell. The impression is that prices will recede and holders will meet buyers at a concession.

Flour has receded to $5,37½5,50 for shipping brands, with a moderate demand. Wheat is cheaper and prime Genesee will not command over 125, and Ohio 112. Corn remains firm, but the operations are small. Pork is cheaper and closes at $12,56 for mess and $9,87½ for prime. Beef is down and mess sells at $11,75@12,25. Lard is in abundant supply and prime sold to a good extent at 8c. Butter and cheese heavy and in moderate request at low rates. Some flax seed has sold at 122c per bu.

The English Iron Markets are more active caused as the London letters remark, by the large orders for bars and rails on United States account, an explanation that alone should ensure the defeat of the administration in power, which aided in producing this result. Merchant iron in Liverpool is quoted £6 5s and best rolled £7 10s, prices that keep the markets of this country open to England, but which close our rolling mills and put out the fires of our furnaces. Rails are quoted at £5 15s, and those even the mills of Pennsylvania, located as they are, with iron on one side and coal on the other.

Politically the foreign news is not important and nothing looks warlike upon the continent, except the attitude of the Emperor of Russia, who has notified France and England, the mediators in the quarrel about the possession of Lombardy, that any loss of the territory of Austria, will be deemed sufficient cause for Russia's resenting the plain as infraction of the Treaty of Vienna. Austria has now possession of Lombardy, and any part of it taken by the arbitrators, will be considered by Austria and Russia "a concession to the spirit of liberty" larger than they are prepared to make just now.

C.

Sound the Alarm.

We are informed from reliable sources that an extensive conspiracy has been contrived, by which an immense body of fraudulent votes are to be imported into Pennsylvania and New Jersey at the Presidential election, from the border counties of New York. The Locofocos have abandoned all hope of carrying the Empire state, and their efforts will now be concentrated to repair that loss, by appliances of fraud here and elsewhere. It is under stood that plans for carrying out this scheme were submitted at a formal council in New York city, and that assessments of money, proportioned to the object and to the urgency of the case, have been directed to be levied on all the Custom Houses and Post Offices within reach. We warn our friends throughout the state to be vigilant, for there is danger at hand—danger that the ballot box will be prostituted to the worst schemes of party, and thus the true and honest sentiment of the people will be overwhelmed by the introduction of lawless hordes who are prepared for any service, however desperate or unworthy. Nothing but unceasing activity and vigilance between this time and the day of election can prevent the perpetration of these frauds and save that Commonwealth from the ignominy of casting her vote upon her escutcheon, and the disastrous consequences that must inevitably attend another triumph of Locofocoism. Again we repeat, organize, organize, organize.—*North Am.*

A Voice from the Grave.—The Rochester Advertiser furnishes the following scrap of political history, extracted from a private letter addressed by Silas Wright to a gentleman in Monroe county, New York, under date of April 18, 1847. Speaking of the qualifications of Gen. Taylor, whose name had been suggested as a probable candidate of the Democracy, he proceeds to say:

"I know nothing of his tastes and qualifications for civil administration. Some brave and success ful soldiers have those qualifications in perfection; and some have not a single one of them—but in civil situations are wholly destitute of moral firmness. *Our friend General Cass is one of them—a good soldier in his day*, BUT AFRAID OF HIS OWN SHADOW IN A CIVIL OFFICE, AND A PERFECT TIMESERVER AND DEMAGOGUE."

This opinion concerning Gen. Cass was uttered at a time when he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and when there was nothing in the condition of the party to prejudice the testimony of Mr. Wright. If any public man ever had the opportunity of appreciating the character of a contemporary, of measuring his qualifications, and of estimating his ambition, surely Silas Wright had every means of knowing Lewis Cass. In proclaiming him a "time-serving demagogue," he is borne out by the concurrent testimony of history and by the judgment of all who have observed his cheerful political career.—*N. America.*

All Right in Florida.—We are gratified to learn that Florida has gone for the Whigs by a majority of from five to eight hundred.

Thomas H. Brown, the Whig candidate for Governor, and Edward C. Cabell, the Whig candidate for Congress, have both been triumphantly elected.

The Whigs have also elected a majority of members in both branches of the Legislature, which secures to them another Whig Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Westcott, whose term of service will expire on the fourth of March next.

Well done, *Florida!* This glorious victory is thus chronicled by the Democratic organ at Tallahassee:

The Election.—Our State elections, so far as heard from, have resulted disastrously to the Democrats. The Legislature, Governor, and Congressman are all lost, at least present probabilities leave but little hope of any different result. Well, so be it. We have struggled hard for a victory, but our opponents have snatched it from us, we must abide the loss as best we may.

We publish the following letter from Prof. Mitchell, whose name is on the Independent Taylor Electoral Ticket for this State:

Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1848.

John H. Bryant, Esq., Editor Taylor Platform.

Dear Sir: Observing that some of the public prints still publish the *Independent Electoral Ticket* for the State of Pennsylvania, and believing that the great and good cause for which it was originally formed, will be much better served by assuming the subsequent Whig nominations, as that of the great majority of the Taylor party, I ask of you the favor to announce the positive withdrawal of my name, and through your paper beg the Taylor men of the Keystone State, not to peril for names, a fundamental principle, but to vote harmoniously and unanimously the Whig Taylor Ticket. Yours, very respectfully,

J. K. Mitchell.

When the vote was taken in the U. S. Senate, on the annexation of Texas, every Whig Senator from the North, and all but three from the South voted against it. Every Locofoco Senator, North and South, voted in its favor. There are thirteen Locofoco doughfaces, viz: Messrs. Niles of Connecticut, Atherton and Woodbury of New Hampshire, Fairfield, of Maine, Dix and Dickinson of N. York, Sturgeon and Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Allen and Tappen, of Ohio, Breese and Semple, of Illinois, and Hannegan of Indiana. Why did not the Free Soilers then stand with the Whigs and put an end to this slavery trouble? Into whose hands did the Liberty party play at the last Presidential election? Into the hands of those who had been faithful to the cause of Freedom? No! And now we behold the Liberty party standing on the same platform with those very men whose votes secured the annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery! Does it occupy the same impolitic ground it did in 1844? Or is it wedded to that branch of Locofocoism, that fights for the *spoils*?—*Hartford Courant.*

The Sabbath in New Orleans, says the Louisiana Statesman, is becoming emphatically a day of devotion and rest in that city. No one who has resided long in that community can fail to perceive the great change which in this regard a few years have wrought. Shops are generally closed and the business of the week laid aside; the houses of public worship are filled with attentive listeners, and an air of quiet and sobriety generally characterize the greater portion of the city.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The following are the members of the Senate and House of Representatives for the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania:

SENATE.

1. Benj. Matthias,	14. Robt. M. Frick,*
2. Wm. A. Crabb,*	15. Jno J Cunningham,*
3. *Wm. F. Small,*	16. *Robert C. Sterrett,*
Thos. S. Forsythe,	17. Philip Smyser,
Peleg B. Savery,*	18. Wm. R. Sadler,
3. Geo Richards,	19. Alex. King,
4. H Jones Brooke,*	20. W. F. Johnston,
5. *John Potteiger,*	21. *Isaac Hugus,**
6. Josiah Rich,	22. *M. McCaslen,**
7. Jos. Konigmacher,*	23. Geo. V. Lawrence,†
Daniel Steel,*	24. John Lewis,
8. *Wm. Overfield,*	Geo. Darsie,
9. Jacob D. Boas,	25. David Sankey,
10. *Francis B. Streeter,*	26. *J Porter Brawley,*
11. *Gordon F. Masson,*	27. John B. Johnson,
12. Wm. Harris,	28. *Timothy Ives.†*
13. *Valentine Best.*	

Whigs in Roman, Democrats in *Italic.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—James Cooper.
Allegheny—Lewis Noble, Christian Snively, M Swartzwelder, Henry Large.
Armstrong—Jacob McCartney†
Beaver—John Sharp, William Smith.
Bedford—James J Kirk,† Josiah Miller.†
Berks—Samuel Fegely,† John C Myers,† Wm Shaffner,† Daniel Zerby.†
Blair—Hugh Higgins.
Bucks—James W Long,† Peter D Bloom,† Edward Nicklesan.†
Bradford—Arunah Wattles,† Charles Stockwell.†
Butler—
Crawford—James Porter.† David M Bole.†
Chester—Henry S Evans, Thomas K. Bull, David J Rent.
Columbia—Stewart Pearce.†
Cumberland—George Rupley, Abraham Lamberion.†
Cambria—John Fenton.
Centre and Clearfield—John B Meek,† George Waller.†
Dauphin—Thomas Duncan, John B Rutherford.
Delaware—James J. Lewis.
Erie—Gideon J Ball, Theodore Ryman.
Fayette—William Y Roberts,† William Redock†
Franklin—Wm Baker, Samuel Seibert.
Greene—John B Gordon.†
Huntingdon—Augustus K. Cornyn.
Indiana—A W Taylor.
Luzerne—Henry M Fuller, Thomas Gillespie.
Lancaster—Jeremiah B Stubbs, David G Eshelman, J W Fisher, J B Hower, D W Whitmer.
Lebanon—Adam Guttenger.
Lehigh and Carbon—Samual Maix,† Robert Klotz.†
Lycoming, Clinton,† Potter and Sullivan—Wm. F Packer,† J Smyth.†
Mercer—David M Courtney,† Joseph Emery,
Mifflin—Hugh McKee.†
Montgomery—Wm Henry,† Wm T Morrison,† David Evans.†
Northumberland—George A Frick.†
Northampton and Monroe—C A Luchenbach,† Joseph Laubach,† B S Schoonover.†
Perry—John Souder.†
Philadelphia City—George T Thorn, Craig Biddle, Thomas C Steele, John H Diehl, R Rundle Smith.
Philadelphia County—George P Henszey, Thomas J Herring, Charles Hortz, Nicholas Thorne, George Bellas, Adara Martin, Henry C Pratt, Alonzo Robb.
Schuylkill—John A Otto, John W Bosebury.
Somerset—Yost J Snuzman.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Samuel Taggart.†
Tioga—N A. Elliot.†
Washington—Jacob Cort,† John McKee.
Warren, Elk, Forrest and McKean—Alonzo J Wilcox.†
Wayne and Pike—(Democratic name not known)
Westmoreland—John Faussold,† John F McCullough,† Harrison P Laird.
Union and Juniata—John McLaughlin, Samuel Werrick.
Venango, Clarion and Jefferson—John S McCalmont, † John Hastings.†
York—George F. Carl,† David T Williams,† Thomas Grove.†

This makes the House stand 50 Whigs and 50 Democrats—a tie.

	Whig.	Loco.
House of Representatives	50	50
Senate	21	12
	71	62

Whig majority on Joint Ballot 9†

Those in Roman are Whigs; those marked † are Democrats.

How Volunteers Vote.

An election was held at the Eagle Hall, Sixth Ward, on Saturday last, for officers of the Jackson Independent Blues, and at the same time a vote was taken for President, which resulted as follows:

For General Taylor	23
" Cass	3
" Van Buren	1

The most, if not all the members of this company, we believe, are returned volunteers from Mexico. The Post is doing good work for Old Zack—its slanders of the old hero are driving hundreds of patriotic Democrats, and returned volunteers to vote for him. They feel that the honor of the country, and the glory of its arms are in question, and they will administer a terrible rebuke to those who vilify the nation's favorite for party purposes.

All Right in the West.

To our brethren in the eastern part of the State we send greeting, and inform them, that ALL IS RIGHT IN THE WEST. We are all at work, holding meetings, almost nightly, which are attended by vast crowds—visiting and organizing the election districts, and preparing for a glorious victory for Old Zack in November. We have never seen the Whigs in better spirits, more willing to work, and more determined to win. The confidence inspired by an expectation of a brilliant success, has warmed up every heart, nerved up every arm, and inspired every lip with eloquence. Brethren of the middle and eastern parts of the State, *are you ready?* 'One fire more,' and the 'Old Keystone' will take her proud position in the arch of the Whig States, and a prouder one among the States of our noble Confederacy.

South Carolina.—In the grand Avalanche which is about to sweep over the land, we should not be at all surprised to hear that South Carolina had been carried away like the rest. From the Charleston Courier we learn that she has elected to her, Legislature 76 Cass men, 62 Taylor men and 28 men who are pledged not to vote for Cass, but are pledged to nobody else. A combination of these latter, with General Taylor's friends, will give him the electoral vote of the State. If it should not be thrown away on Mr. Calhoun, such, we have no doubt, will be the result. At any rate, it seems to be reduced to a certainty that Cass cannot get it.

Ohio.—The skies are brightening in Ohio. It now turns out, that Mr. Ford, from his somewhat equivocal position, did not receive the cordial vote of any party. The Old Liberty men would not vote for him—the Free Soil Democrats almost universally voted against him, and many Whigs refused to support him, because he would not openly support Taylor. The Mount Vernon (Ohio) Times, a Free Soil paper, says that a number of Taylor Whigs in that county voted for Weller, rather than support Ford. Things are different now. The Whigs are all united and hard at work, and are determined to carry the State for Taylor—and when did Ohio fail in a Presidential contest.

Col. Bragg.—In the Macon (Georgia) Telegraph of the 10th inst., we find a short account of the visit made by Col. Bragg to that city, where he arrived on the 7th inst. Col. Bragg was welcomed to the city by the Mayor, in behalf of the citizens. A dinner was tendered the gallant Colonel by the city authorities, and also by the North Carolinians of Macon. Col. B. was however compelled to decline both invitations, on account of his many duties, which require his immediate attention.

Fire.—The magnificent Mormon Temple was observed to be on fire in the cupola on the morning of the 9th inst., about 4 o'clock. The flames spread rapidly and the building was totally consumed leaving nothing but the naked and blackened walls. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mississippi.—The Whig Journals of this State speak with the utmost confidence of carrying it for Taylor and Fillmore. The Vicksburgh Whig says that a Locofoco of Jackson offers a bet of from $100 to $500, that Cass would carry the State! It will be recollected that Polk carried it by more than 5000. The Whig thinks this looks mightily like giving the thing up. We think so too.

Political Blunders.—It is stated that, in respect to the Northern part of Pennsylvania, where the Democrats are in favor of Free Soil, the Congressional committee made a mistake, and put the wrong 'Life of Cass" into the neighborhood.

Old Ner at Home.

Beaver township, Union county, the residence of Mr. Middleswarth, gave him a majority of 401 votes out of 501 votes polled. This is an evidence of popularity and merit rarely to be found.

Our Locofoco friends die hard, but we believe they have given up the State to the Whigs at last—at least they are very quiet since Friday, and we do not hear of any rejoicings over despatches electing Longsreth by *one or eleven* votes.

The Harrisburgh Telegraph, of last Thursday, makes Johnston's majority, 302—it will not vary many votes from this.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

The meeting at McFaden's Warehouse, last night, was a 'bumper'—every nook and corner of that spacious building being literally crammed with the warm friends of Taylor and Fillmore. Agreeably to announcement, Col. Todd, one of the distinguished Aids of the lamented Harrison, and the bosom friend of Gen. Taylor, took the stand, and the zealous manner in which he advocated the claims of Taylor and Fillmore upon the country, was welcomed by the loud exclamations of favor which burst forth from all parts of the house. Col. Todd was followed by Judge Ewing, of Fayette, and Mr. Veach, of Uniontown, whose eloquent speeches fell with more than ordinary weight upon the audience. The meeting was also entertained by other speakers, and everything passed off in a manner highly satisfactory to all present, and there seemed to be a general looking forward to the great National contest which is now near at hand, the final issue of which must effect, either for weal or woe, the great interests of our common country.

A Sorrowful Sight.—Coming up Liberty St. on Monday morning, we saw two children leading their drunken father along Marbury St., towards the Allegheny River. One of the children—a girl apparently about thirteen or fourteen—had her father's arm locked in her arm, and was endeavoring to steady him, while the other, a little boy of six or seven, held his hand on the other side. The man being tall, as he reeled to one side, would sometimes lift the boy entirely off his feet, and nearly fall on the poor girl; but the children clung to him, and succeeded in preventing the miserable wretch from falling, until they passed out of sight. A number of people witnessed the spectacle, and some of them really found occasion for merriment, when the poor children seemed likely to be thrown down by their unworthy father; but—one woman—a kind and noble hearted one—stood with tears glistening in her eyes, seeming truly to feel the degradation and woe of the poor family, and looked with wonder and pity on the scene.

Accidental Drowning.—A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday evening, on the body of Christian Reinhart, a boy of about fourteen, who was drowned in the Monongahela, yesterday afternoon. He, with another lad, attempted to row a skiff into the waves of the two boat Walter Forward. By mismanagement, the skiff struck the bow of a flat which the Forward was towing, commenced filling with water, and drifted along the flat into the waves of the Forward, when it overset. Young Reinhart sunk and was drowned; but his companion, being a better swimmer, reached the upturned skiff, and saved himself. Both the boys were residents of Birmingham.

David Barns, one of the men from Butler county, arrested on Thursday night last, for passing a counterfeit $3 bill of the Agricultural Bank of Herkimer in N. Y., was bailed out of prison yesterday. He was immediately rearrested, and taken over to Allegheny, for examination in regard to a like offence there; but the party on whom the note had been passed, did not identify him as the person from whom they had received the note, and he was discharged.

New Democratic Paper.—We understand that Joseph Snowden, Esq., formerly editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury, intends establishing a Democratic paper in this city,—and has gone east to procure materials. Mr. S. has very fair editorial ability and will be a formidable rival, no doubt, to our amiable neighbor of the Post.

Deputy Attorney General.—At the convening of the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday morning, the Court appointed Hon. Charles Shaler pro tem. Judge S. selected Messrs. Jas. B. Sawyer and Edmund Snowden as Assistants,—the number of cases to be disposed of being very large—about 470.

Counterfeit City Bills (Scrip) of the denomination of One Dollar, are in circulation. They are well executed, and calculated to deceive. Hon. C. Darragh and other distinguished Attorneys, contend that the altering of counterfeit notes under $5, is not an infringement of the Statute.

Curious.—It is a fact not generally noted among mercantile men, that a drinker of river water prefer "*night drafts*" in all cases. The fact occurred to our notice, the other day, on seeing a deck hand dip up a small frog in his bucket.

OUR COUNTRY!

HER INSTITUTIONS AND HER INTERPRETS'—

The friends of Gen. Taylor, who have hitherto acted with the Democratic party, but are now determined to advocate the interests of their country rather than the mere mandate of a Baltimore Convention, will meet at the

OLD COURT HOUSE,

in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the adoption and measures of the Whig and Democratic parties of the present day.

The Tariff Democrats of '42, who have not abandoned their principles—Democrats who still adhere to the principles of the party as laid down by Jefferson—