THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 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 handed in 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. SANDERSON, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John C. Wetherill,	14. William Coulter, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William Millvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos. B. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schnucker,	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.

Whig Meeting in Allegheny.

The friends of Taylor and Fillmore, in the glorious Whig city of Allegheny, are to hold a meeting in the New Market House, this evening, which is to be addressed by that eloquent and thoroughgoing Whig, ANDREW W. LOOMIS, Esq., the candidate for Presidential Elector for this District. The masses will be there to hear him of course.

We are glad to learn that the good cause goes on finely in that Whig Gibraltar. Our friends in the first Ward are determined to increase the wonderful majority they gave for Johnston, to a larger one for Gen. Taylor, and they are the men to do it, if working will accomplish it. The Second and Third Wards will not be behind, and we understand the Fourth Ward Whigs expect to increase their majority very considerably. Cannot we have a thousand majority for "Old Zack," in Allegheny city! Let us try.

Read and circulate the forcible address of the Rough and Ready Club, which we publish to-day. The Committee, together with officers of the Club, are doing very effective service in the good cause and deserves the thanks of the Whig party. We trust our Whig friends will assist them every way in their power, when called upon for any service in the campaign. The time is short, the work great, and if we succeed, as we most assuredly shall, if we try, the result will be worthy of the effort.

The *Chronicle* in its blundering attempt to escape from its unfounded statements, in regard to the Committee of the Mississippi Legislature, and Gen. Taylor, commits several strange errors. It speaks of Gen. Staunton as a "member of the Legislature," not a member of the Committee, which he was. This is a poor attempt to evade the truth. But says the Chronicle, the conversation took place with Col. Boone, *one*, of a Committee. So, this famous Committee dwindles down to *one* individual, and he self-appointed! Such is the end of this attempt to misrepresent the position of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Staunton says that Gen. Taylor told the Committee nothing, not contained in his Allison Letters. The Chronicle says that he told Col. Boone a different story, but as his statement rests altogether with himself and is contradicted by Gen. Taylor's published letters, we choose to discredit it altogether.

SMOKE CONSUMED.—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of inspecting a stove, put up in the warehouse, of Messrs. Bollmans & Garrison, on Wood street, which completely consumes the smoke and combustible gasses. Fresh coal was put on, and the fire stirred up in every possible way, but it produced no smoke in the chimney. The inside of the chamber where the smoke is consumed was entirely clean, showing the combustion to be perfect. The same principle, we presume, could be applied to all furnaces where coal is used—those for heating steam boilers as well as others—with a great saving of fuel and an entire exemption from smoke. The patentee is in town, and the stove can be seen as above indicated.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following are the names of the Representatives elect from this State to the Thirty-first Congress:

1. Daniel Wallace, re-elected.
2. ——Orr, vice R. F. Simpson.
3. Joseph A. Woodward, re-elected.
4. John McQueen, vice Alex. D. Sims.
5. Armistead Burt, re-elected.
6. Isaac E. Holmes, re-elected.
7. W. F. Colcock, vice R. B. Rhett.

Mr. Holmes, it is well known, has declared for Gen. Taylor. Of Mr. McQueen, who ran in opposition to Mr. Sims, the Charleston Mercury says: "Gen. McQueen, it is understood, has not, up to this time, expressed any preference between the candidates for the Presidency, but is, nevertheless, a decided Democrat. Col. Sims, (our former Representative in Congress,) it is well known, is decidedly for Cass and Butler."

AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS—The Carlow Sentinel reports the arrest, on the 23d of September, of Alexander Morrison, James Thornburg and John McKeigue, "military men," who had been engaged in the Mexican war, and had recently arrived from America to "take a leading part" in the Irish rebellion. When arrested they made no secret of their purpose, but openly avowed hostility to the Queen, and regretted that they would have no chance for a fight. They are all Irishmen, natives of Ulster, and emigrated to America some years ago. Thirteen young men, whom the three had been drilling and training, were also arrested.

The Contemplated Frauds.

The National Intelligencer notices the statement of the correspondent of the New York Express—that the leading officials at Washington have solemnly sworn and resolved that Cass shall carry Pennsylvania, even if it should cost half a million of dollars—and remarks, that it happens to know that the statement is corroborated by measures in progress in that city. It refers to the levying of contributions upon the office holders, to be used in Pennsylvania, to carry the state for the Anti Tariff and anti improvement candidate for the Presidency.

JOHN WILSON, the celebrated English and Scotch Ballad Singer, arrived in the Niagara. Mr. W. intends to make a tour of the States, and to give a series of his delightful ballad entertainments. Wilson is one of the old school English Ballad singers, and will be remembered with lively interest by those who had an opportunity to hear him on his visit to this country some nine years since.

MR. POWER, the son of the famous Irish comedian who perished on the steamship President, was also among the passengers on the Niagara.

NURSERY.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. John Murdock, jr., whose Nursery offers a choice variety of ornamental and Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, for the selection of those who wish improve and ornament their grounds.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for November, is prompt by hand, with its usual number of Engravings, its music, its fashions, and 24 pages of extra reading matter. The Lady's Book is a most beautiful magazine, and one of the best and most successful of its class; and the proprietors promise still further improvements for the approaching new volume.

YELLOW FEVER DEATHS IN NEW ORLEANS.—From a list in th New Orleans Times, we learn that up to the 12th inst, there had been 666 deaths by yellow fever in that city the past season; three-fourths of whom were foreigners, and more than one half from Ireland.

ADDRESS

Of the Executive Committee of the Rough and Ready Club of Allegheny County.

The Executive Committee of the Rough and Ready Club congratulate their fellow citizens of Allegheny County on the brilliant triumph secured in the election of a Whig Governor, fifteen Whig Members of Congress, and a Whig Legislature—thus securing to a Whig State Treasurer and a Whig United States Senator. These are substantial evidences that our good old Commonwealth has burst the shackles of Locofocoism.

We must not now, however, rest upon our arms. The 7th of November is rapidly approaching, when we must fight another and more decisive battle.—We have to encounter in the Locofoco leaders—opponents active, vigilant, thoroughly drilled, and entirely unscrupulous in the use of the means to ensure success. These are the same men who, four years ago, marched under the piratical flag, borne aloft by the author of the Clarion Letter, on which was inscribed—"Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42." That Tariff was repealed by the casting vote of George M. Dallas; and now they march under the black flag of Cass, Butler, and the British Tariff of 1846.

These same men have been engaged during the last ten days in disseminating false telegraphic reports to deceive the public—willing rather that their own friends should be fleeced of their hard earned money, than that the Union should know that Locofocoism had been routed in the Key Stone State.

The friends of Taylor and Fillmore rally under that banner on which is inscribed principles dear to Pennsylvania—protection to American Labor—American industry, and American enterprise, against the competition of British capital—British pauper fed labor—and the British Locofoco Tariff of 1846.

The Whig party, from its earliest origin, has ever been the sworn foe to the encroachments of the Executive upon the rights of the People—to the use of Executive Patronage to control the legislation of Congress—and to the exercise of the monarchical Veto Power, to defeat the will of the People, as expressed by their immediate representatives.

The Jeffersonian Democracy once advocated all these principles; but now, modern progressiveism is arrayed against them. They once professed to be the friends of protection to home labor—now they are the avowed advocates of Free Trade—They once were the advocates of River and Harbor Improvements—now they are for Dead Sea expeditions, and snags and sawyers at home.

There is one other issue of paramount importance, in which the Whig Party of Pennsylvania, by their votes and speeches, have always proved themselves to be the steady and consistent opponents of the extension of Slavery to territory now free. This hostility on their part is no new born zeal, recently fanned into a flame. They never professed to be a Northern party with Southern principles—they never claimed to be the natural allies of Slavery. Their principles are the same enlarged principles of human freedom inculcated by William Penn—and which have always been avowed by this good old Commonwealth. Pennsylvania never has spoken but in deep condemnation of American Slavery. These sentiments are avowed in the Emancipation Act of 1780—in the Resolutions adverse to the Missouri Compromise, in 1819—and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso in 1847. She has ever looked upon Slavery as a curse to the Union—a curse to the States where it exists—a curse to the master and a curse to the slave.—Such sentiments the Whig party in Pennsylvania have always entertained and always avowed.

We sincerely regret that the so called Democratic Party in this State have recently undertaken to inculcate sentiments the reverse of all these.—Their candidate for the Presidency denies the power of Congress to pass an act similar to the Ordinance of 1787, although the constitutionality of that act has ever since been recognized by every department of government, and by every statesman in the country.

This nominee entered public life a blue light Federalist—has been over 40 years in office—has received $234,000 for his services—nearly one-fourth of which has been extra allowances not authorized by law—has ever been the obsequious flatterer of Kings and Presidents, while they held patronage to bestow—and the first to denounce them in retirement. As the sun flower turns towards the sun, so Lewis Cass worships office and its emoluments.

The standard bearer on the Whig side is Old Zack Taylor—a man who has never been corrupted by mingling in the strife of party politics—has no friends to reward, no enemies to punish—all whose sympathies and principles however are Whig—who has pledged us that most sacred of human obligations, *the word of an honest man*—that if he is elected, he will neither interpose Executive patronage to control, nor executive vetoes to defeat the voice of the people as expressed through their immediate Representatives. Gen. Taylor has devoted over forty years of his life to the service of his country—has exposed himself to all the hazards of Indian warfare—endured the exposure of a deadly Southern clime—perilled his life on many and bloody battle fields—in every situation in which he has ever been placed—ten hours in defence of Fort Harrison, in 1812, to his crowning victory at Buena Vista, has always been found *intellectually and morally equal to every emergency* which has ever been thrown upon him.

He has never deceived or betrayed a friend—has never turned his back on his country in the hour of peril—has never shed blood, except in the strife of battle—has always been found a father to the humblest soldier in his ranks—the stars and stripes have ever found him in the path of duty—his patriotic spirit is no where else better exhibited than in that memorable answer on the battle field of Buena Vista, in that awful hour of gloom, despondency, and apparently of inevitable defeat—*My wounded are behind me, and I shall never pass them alive.*

Courage boys—one more fire and the day is our! We have a glorious leader—who has never been scared—never out generaled—never defeated—never broke his sword—and never surrendered. The Locofocos are worse frightened than were the Mexicans when Palo Alto and Resaca were won. The Whig flag floats from the heights of Monterey. On the 7th of November we shall refight the battle of Buena Vista. Let our watchword be—Old Zach is coming! Let our paper bullets be deposited, thick and fast as was the Mexican Bragg's grape. The Pennsylvania Line must report victory by ten thousand majority. Allegheny County can, if she *will*, roll up thirty five hundred majority for Taylor and Fillmore.

T. J. BIGHAM,
PETER A. MADEIRA,
HENRY WOODS,
WM. J. HOWARD,
FREDERICK LORENZ,
ROBERT MCKNIGHT,
ALEX. HILANDS,
SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
GEORGE SHIMER,
JACOB PAINTER,
ROBERT MACKAY,
R. R. R. DUMARS.

As the Election approaches, remarks the New York Express, Loco Focoism revives its stale slander, that Whigs and Whig candidates are in favor of excluding Foreigners from the benefits of our naturalization laws, or for compelling them to wait 21 years before they can be naturalized. To refute a slander so stale would seem to be unnecessary but that it is so often repeated.

The Whigs never attempted and never desired to limit any of the privileges that Foreigners enjoy in this country. They have often voted for and passed the most liberal laws to enable them to hold real property, &c.;—and they have never made any movements, such as are alleged. The Whigs, on the contrary, have always urged that Foreigners should, as soon as possible, assimilate themselves with Americans, and become part and parcel of our common country. Whenever demagogues have attempted to keep up distinctions between Americans and Germans, or Irishmen, or Frenchmen, they have resisted it, and have contended that no such invidious distinctions should be made. It is the wish of every true whig that there should be as soon as possible an amalgamation of Americans and Europeans, as in times past they have amalgamated, all being from the European stock.

Sprang as Americans are from Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Welshmen, Danes, Swedes, &c., they never can wish to cut off from their posterity what their fathers have left to them,—but demagogues, wishing to delude Europeans freshly come here, will nevertheless wish to create such an idea, especially among the unobserving or uninformed. Europeans must keep their eye upon these American demagogues, and not be deluded by them. The Whig Party has to often been tried to be charged now with hostility to any persons of foreign origin. Its great leading principle is, the greatest good of the greatest number, without distinction of property, birth, or race.

VERMONT.—The Joint Committee of the Vermont Legislature, appointed to examine the votes for State officers at the recent State election, made the following report of the vote:

For Carlos Coolidge, Whig,	22,007
Oscar L Shafter, Free Soil,	14,931
Paul Dillingham, Democrat,	14,420
Scattering	47

There being no election by the people the choice devolved on the Legislature, both branches of which met in convention on Wednesday afternoon and voted as follows:

For Carlos Coolidge, Whig,	122
Oscar L Shafter, Free Soil,	65
Paul Dillingham, Democrat,	54
Scattering	2

Mr. Coolidge having received a majority of all the votes he was declared elected; and Robert Pierpont, Whig, was then elected Lieutenant Governor, and George Howes, Whig, State Treasurer.

There was a large and enthusiastic Whig State Convention at Montpelier on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The Hon. Charles Paine presided, and the speaking was kept up from 2 P. M. till eleven at night, except a short intermission for tea. The Convention was addressed by Senators Phelps and Upham, Hon. Jacob Collamer, and Hon. Solomon Foot.

THE TARIFF.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Objections to the Tariff say that it is for the benefit of the Capitalist or Manufacturer, and that free trade, or, in other words, breaking down our own manufacturers, and allowing Europe to furnish us would bring a reduction of prices. Let the facts speak for themselves.

The following are the prices when Europe furnished us, and before we had any manufactories of any extent of our own, and the present prices, after being sustained and cherished by a judicious Tariff from time to time.

Iron, $210 per ton, now $60 to $70; Nails, $25 per keg, now $4; Window Glass $15 to $20 per box, for small sizes, now $3 to $4. Cloths, $6 to $10 per yard, now $2 to $5; Common Cassimets $2 to $3, now 50 to 75c.; Shirting 75c., now 6 to 12c.; and the above are the correct prices, as taken from the books of some of our old merchants. Let the British Locofocos put out the fires of all our manufactories, as they have some at the East, and see how long we will have manufactured articles at these trifling low prices.

No, the Tariff is a protection to *labor*, to the *workingman*. Every one, every *workman*, knows that labor is as important, if not the principle ingredient in manufacturing, that its cost is a large, if not the largest share of the manufactured article. The working man in Europe gets such small wages—such a pittance in comparison to the liberal wages of our country, that the difference in favor of our working men amounts to millions of dollars annually. This no one better knows than themselves, especially foreigners, and the tariff is to protect the working men against foreign pauper labor. Make those wages equal, place ours at the same as European, and the necessity for a Tariff ceases; every other ingredient in manufacturing is as easily obtained as in Europe, and more so. Our Iron and Coal are found on the surface, whereas in Europe, shafts have to be sunk for 162 to 2000 ft. below the surface. Here Cotton and Wool grow in luxuriance, and their principle dependance for the former is on our country, and yet they can manufacture and sell to us cheaper than we can. Does not every one see that the difference is solely in the cheapness of labor, and that, therefore, our tariff is not for the benefit of the capitalist or manufacturer, but for the working man alone.

But we cannot submit to a reduction of wages equal to this, the workingmen must have an opportunity of acquiring a competency as well as others. See the difference between the situation of ours and theirs. There they own nothing and can acquire nothing but a subsistence, and a hard one at that—here they not only live comfortably as any one, but they acquire property and many of them affluence.

Give us a fair protection, and manufacturing will continue to increase, as it has done in every branch, and as we are so fortunate as to have a Whig Governor and Legislature, we can hope for a general manufacturing law to enable the workingmen to participate in the profits, by owning shares of the stock, as has been successfully practised among the thousands of workingmen and women in Massachusetts, the safe and good results of which law have been proven so far.

Every new works started in our country adds to the value of the services of the workingmen as it increases the demand for it, and creates a competition for it as every workingman knows by experience, and already has this increased the wages so much in some branches of manufacturing, that the labor now comprises the principal outlay.

Every new manufactory has interested in its success the farmer, mechanics of every trade, merchants and every one, as the hundreds and thousands of men, women & children congregated around these manufactories are their patrons and by which they live and prosper.

Who then *is not* interested in our manufacturing? No one soul, but the political wire working leaders of a party who must have a bug bear to scare people into their support, and endeavor even in our free Key Stone State, teeming and overflowing with the richest materials to the industrious, even here they try to cram it down our throats that *prosperous of these interests and of the hard working men who make these interests valuable*, is injurious and wrong! God grant that every man belonging to their party may have their eyes opened and use their own judgment *independent of party and every party.* This is all we ask to ensure their taking the right course, as we know the mass of these are honest of every party as and anxious for the prosperity of the country as ourselves.

Every one remembers the distressing depression previous to the passage of the tariff of '42, and the new life imparted to all kinds of business immediately on its passage, and the immense prosperity secured by every one through it, until its destruction by the fatal election of Polk and the tariff of '46.

Does not every one remember that these lying leaders of their party had the assurance to claim credit for the tariff of '42? Is any one be so stupid and ignorant as to be gulled and deceived again, and have their own vital interests destroyed *still further* by the support of this same party. No, we cannot think it possible. Our country is now overflowed with foreign pauper manufactured articles, draining all our gold and silver to ship to Europe in return, creating for the last year or two all over our country, a perfect famine in the money market, raising its value up from 6 per cent to 18 and 36 per cent per year. Our Eastern and Southern cities glutted with foreign pauper coal and iron to the exclusion of our own. The gold and silver currency promised us turns out to be the worst kind of rag paper currency, and the fifteen or twenty brokers offices all becoming rich by shaving from 5 to 25 per cent discount to our Treasury notes issued by Secretary Walker, the Coinage of the Gold and Silver Benton mint drop humbug, has shown the single one or two offices of the kind in our city a few years since, testify the worthlessness of our currency. All these facts seen and *felt* by every one, must tend to compel the honest of all parties to pause ere they indict a final and deadly blow to their country and themselves.

A TAYLOR WHIG.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—It would seem that our Government is at this moment engaged in negotiations with Spain for the immediate purchase of Cuba, if the statements made in a letter from Madrid, and published in the N. Y. Herald, of Friday can be relied on:

MADRID, Sept. 19, 1848.

Highly Important Intelligence from Spain—Negotiations for the Cession of Cuba to the United States—Probable success.

It is not often that there is information of an interesting nature to the United States, worth the trouble of expense of a correspondent, from this the famed capital; but, during the last few weeks, certain matters have come to light, concerning the relations between the United States and Spain, which present points of the deepest importance to both of those countries, and to the world at large; and which, when fully known, will no doubt, create a great sensation throughout England, and the whole of Europe. I have reference to negotiations which have recently been opened on the part of the United States, with the Spanish Ministry here, for the cession of the island of Cuba to the United States, on the payment of a considerable sum of money. I speak of matters, you will observe, which, at present, are only known among the diplomatic corps, but which will probably get into the newspapers, and become a general subject of European remarks, in a short time.

As far as I can ascertain the facts, from the best diplomatic sources, and in every possible way I learn that, in July last, though late in the heat, government sent a despatch, through Mr. Saunders, Secretary of Legation, addressed to Mr. Saunders, the American Minister here, containing directions for him to sound the Spanish government, on their disposition to sell or cede the Island of Cuba to the United States, and if such could be accomplished, to commence negotiations as secretly and as fast as possible, so as to prevent opposition or hostility from the British or other governments. Mr. Sawyer has been here for some time, and Mr. Saunders, I understand, has been taking some steps in the matter.

The present state of affairs in Europe has disposed the Spanish government to look for a new purchaser and that purchaser is the United States. Accordingly, negotiations, with that object in view, may be said to be opened by the dispatch which was sent through Mr. Sawyer, the Secretary of Legation, in August last, and delivered by him to Mr. Saunders, the American Minister at the Court of Madrid.

I am not able to inform you of what progress has been made in these negotiations, but I shall endeavor to ascertain and inform you by the next British steamer, and give you all the additional information in my power. Mr. Saunders, I believe, made only an informal inqury as to the disposition of the Spanish government in the matter; but is very certain that, several times, one of the Spanish Ministers, on the occasion of soirees given by the Queen in this capitol, let out such information on the general subject as called forth from the press here and elsewhere, the immaterial and merely diplomatic contradiction I have referred to, which, in fact, amounted to no contradiction at all.

IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.—We stated, a day or two since, that for want of a dozen votes in Louisiana, when more than that number were seeking their way to the city, that the Whigs lost four members of the Legislature; and that this loss resulted in the return of a Loco Foco to the United States Senate. The fact seemed but to illustrate what has become a common occurrence, and one which has been common, indeed, ever since Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the United States through the agency of a single vote cast in one of the wards of this city. At the present moment, in the second and third States of the Union, where hundreds of thousands of votes have been thrown, so closely drawn have been the party lines, and so close the votes, that both the parties are claiming the success of their respective candidates. This is a novel and almost unheard of result, but it is one which strikingly illustrates the importance of a full vote. The most momentous results,—continued Peace, or renewed War—internal Prosperity, or general Distress—Protection to American Labor, or additional discriminations against American Labor,—may depend upon the vote of the humblest man in the city. The privilege of franchise, which in this county is the great proof of Republican Equality, is too great a boon to pass unimproved, or to be bartered away. One vote *may* make a President, for the reason that one vote has done so before now. What Whig, then, will take the responsibility or hazarding such a result as that which is involved in good or evil government, by omitting to improve the dearest rights enjoyed by him as a freeman? Who is ready to take the responsibility of such a suicidal policy? How many, indeed, now live to regret the effect of past apathy—an apathy which may have been for a moment only, but which has told disastrously upon their business for days, months, and even years to come.—*N. Y. Express.*

What Southern Whigs Say.

The Chronicle, and other opponents of Gen Taylor, are very industrious in gathering up what Southern Whig papers say. The following is what Parson Brownlow, of the Jonesborough Whig says, and what hundreds of Whig speakers say,—They affiliate with the Northern Whigs knowing them to be opposed to slavery extension. They cannot be very keen for it themselves under such circumstances. Hear Mr. Brownlow:

Now, what are the facts, touching the Whigs of the North? We will not dodge the question, or seek to misrepresent the facts. We will state the case as it is, and as every intelligent man in the Whig and Democratic ranks knows to exist. The Northern Whigs, one and all, are against the extension of Slavery. They are against the War because they believed it would result in the extension of Territory, and thereby lead to the extension of Slavery. The Whigs of the South were opposed to the War likewise, from several considerations, and among them, was that of the revival of this slavery question—a question of so much moment, as to swallow up all others. The Whigs—both North and South—are opposed to the acquisition of new Territory, either by conquest or purchase—because they know that it at once springs the slavery question, the great source of discord to the Union.

But it is due to candor, to state, that the *universal* feeling of the Whigs, throughout the North—and it is vain to attempt to disguise it, that slavery shall not be extended. But how stands the case so far as Democracy is concerned! It is a part of the history of the country borne out by the proceedings of Congress, that Northern Democracy united with Southern Democracy, in favor of the acquisition of Territory, and against price and a treaty unless Territory could be acquired, as an "indemnity for the past!"

Without the aid of the Northern Democrats, Polk and his Southern allies could never have succeeded in the evil and dangerous policy of acquiring new Territories to the extent they have; and but for this policy, and this union of effort on the part of the Northern and Southern Democrats, this miserable Slave question could never have arisen.—They have had a war—they have made peace—they have acquired territory—they have sprung the angry and dangerous question of slavery, and they have brought upon the country a *curse* which it will require ages to rid the nation of. These facts are so notorious that they caused Southern Democratic Senators, such as the Senators from South Carolina and Florida, to declare in their places in the Senate, that their Northern friends had betrayed them!

Have we not declared that their Southern friends were blind and infatuated; when they charged the Whigs with placing the country in its present dilemma on this subject!

REMARKABLE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE BY A SLAVE.—On Tuesday, as the steamship Columbus was coming up the Delaware river, and when a short distance above Newcastle, Del., on removing the hatches to get the goods in the hold in readiness for delivery, a black man was discovered, stored away among the boxes and bales.—He proved to be a slave named Moses, the property of Miss Mary Linder, a wealthy lady of Charleston.—The ship immediately put back to Newcastle, where the fugitive was lodged in prison.

The regular sailing day of the Columbus was Thursday last, but she was delayed at Charleston until Saturday, and her passage was prolonged beyond the usual time by a heavy sea. Just before the freight paid on it. It was put below near the hatchway. The runaway slave, incredible as it may seem, was tightly confined in this box, the dimensions of which were two feet in depth, two feet four inches in width, and three feet five inches in length.

He had a loaf of bread and a jug of water in the box with him, which would have been sufficient for his sustenance from Charleston to Philadelphia, had the vessel not been delayed. The delag, however, drove him to extremities. He burst out of the box, by which it is astonishing how he could have had air enough to breathe, cut his way through a bale of cotton, and finding a box in which there was a nice lot of wine and pound cake, seat by a newly married couple in Charleston to their friends in Philadelphia, he regaled himself upon these luxuries. He next found his way into a box of pomegranates, and thus managed to live finely. He was nearly dead though when taken out. No inquiry has been yet made at the vessel for the box.—*Phila. Amer.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. T. N. Haller, of York, Pennsylvania, publishes an account of a cure performed in a decided case of hydrophobia, the patient being a lad twelve years of age. The boy was bitten in April last; the unquestionable symptoms did not appear until the 2nd of October. The treatment and result are thus described:—

Sweet oil and Fisher were called in to consultation, and the patient ordered two grains of acetate of lead and two grains Dover's powder every four hours—to drink freely of diluted acetic acid, and have his spine freely rubbed with equal parts of Granville's lotion and olive oil. Under this treatment (although but little was hoped) he commenced to mend, and slow symptoms of amendment, and has been gradually improving to this time. He has now taken 80 grains of each article, without producing any other sensible effect than tranquilizing the spasms and producing sound sleep. He is at present very much debilitated, but comes to food and water, relishes well, and is anxious to be at play with his associates. Should any change occur in his case, I shall send you the result.

IS A FOG.—The Harrisburg Union attempts to account for the defeat of its party by saying that Gov. Johnston received the votes of the "Free Soil" men, and at the same time it unwittingly contradicts itself by undertaking to compliment its Locofoco Free Soil brethren of Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna, &c. on their "firmness" in not suffering themselves to be "induced to waver by artful appeals to their prejudices, or their supposed interests." "The North, the glorious North," it exclaims in mock ecstacy, as if the adherence of the Free Soilers of Wilmot's district of Locofocoism were sufficient to counterbalance the inglorious rout of its party. Thus, according to the Union, the Free Soilers elected Johnston by voting for Longstreth! Truly these Locofoco editors have got into an impenetrable fog!—*Philadelphia News.*

GEN. TAYLOR'S ABILITIES.—At a large Whig meeting in Roxbury, last week, Gen. William H Sumner prended, he said he was personally acquainted with Zachary Taylor many years ago—had been on Board of officers with him for six weeks at a time, and could bear testimony to his capacity, his sense of justice and his incorruptible integrity. General Sumner alluded to the charges brought against Gen. Taylor by some of his opponents of his literary incapacity inasmuch that he was incapable of even being able to write his own letters—and refuted them in the most satisfactory manner, by exhibiting to the audience the celebrated letter of Rough and Ready to Gen. Gaines which created such consternation in Mr. Polk's cabinet. The letter was Taylor's own handwriting—and, very closely written, covering four pages, containing but few erasures, no ungrammatical expressions or errors in orthography. This letter was handed to the audience, and examined with much interest and curiosity by many persons present.

THE "STRANGE CASE IN SURGERY."—We gave some account, a few weeks ago, of the wonderful case of Mr. Page, foreman in the Railroad in Cawendish, who, in preparing a charge for blasting a rock, had an iron bar driven through his head, entering through his cheek, and passing out at the top of his head, with a force that carried the bar some rods, after performing its wonderful journey through skull and brains. The iron was in diameter an inch and a quarter, and in length three feet and seven inches; the upper end of the iron, however, tapering to the diameter of one fourth of an inch. We repeat the dimensions of the rod, as we observe some of the papers that copied the article have substituted the word circumference for diameter, thinking it a misprint, the word told in that way would be quite as large as could well be believed. But we refer to this wonderful case again to say that the patient not only survives, but is much improved; the wound in his head is healed, the scuttle in his roof is closing up, and he is likely to be out again, with no visible injury but the loss of an eye.—*Woodstock, Vt, Mercury.*

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.—Coal and iron, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, have done the job for Locofocoism in Pennsylvania. It is settled, even by the Democracy here, that it is a poor business to be bringing coals from Pictou, or iron from England, when all parts of our own country more or less abound in them—and when the men employed in bringing them to a market, consume thousands of dollars worth of home agricultural products. The farmer, the miner and the collier, have all combined, and there is a peaceful, quiet, but very significant revolution in Pennsylvania.

GEORGIA.—Every county in this state has been heard from officially but one. The aggregate of the Whig majorities is 4481—of the Locofoco majorities, 4724—difference, 243. Appling, the county to be heard from, gave last year 29 majority to the Locofoco candidate, and is now reported at 18.—This would make the whole Locofoco majority 261. When it is considered that the Locofoco majority last year was 1289, the Whigs have great reason to congratulate themselves on the result, and every reason to believe the State will go for Gen. Taylor in November. We consider that state safe for Taylor by 500 to 1000 majority.

EDITORS IN LUCK.—James Brooks and Horace Greely are going to Congress. We learn from the Express of Saturday, that in the sixth Congressional District, James Monroe having declined the Whig nomination, for the short term, the Convention was re-assembled at Constitution Hall, and proceeded to a ballot for a candidate to fill the vacancy in the present Congress, (the coming winter.) Upon the first ballot, Horace Greely received 13 votes, scattering 12, and upon the second ballot 18 (17 being necessary for a choice,) whereupon Mr. Greely was declared the nominee unanimously, and the ticket now stands, James Brooks for a long term, and Horace Greely for the short term.

WHIG PRIZE BANNER.

The Executive Committee of the "Rough and Ready Club" offer a handsome PRIZE BANNER to the Township or Borough in Allegheny county, which shall give the largest increased vote to the TAYLOR AND FILLMORE Electors, on the 7th of November, over the vote for Gov. Johnston, in October.

COMMITTEE TO AWARD BANNER.—Robert Mackey, James W. Baxter, Samuel Roseburgh. By order of the Committee. oct20

SUNDAY EVENING.

How calmly sinks the parting sun!
Yet twilight lingers still,
And beautiful as dreams of heaven,
It slumbers on the hill;
Earth sleeps, with all her glorious things,
Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings;
And, rendering back the hues above,
Seems resting in a trance of love.

The blue isles of the golden sea,
The night arch floating high,
The flowers that gaze upon the heavens,
The bright steams leaping by,
Are living with religion—deep
On earth and sea its glories sleep,
And mingle with the star light rays,
Like the soft light of parted days.

The spirit of the holy eye
Comes through the silent air
To feeling's hidden spring, and wakes
A gush of music there!
And the far depths of ether beam
So passing fair, we almost dream
That we can rise and wander through
Their open paths of trackless blue.

Each soul is filled with glorious dreams,
Each pulse is beating wild,
And thought is soaring to the shrine
Of glory undefiled!
And holy aspirations start
Like blessed angels from the heart,
And blind—for earth's dark ties are riven—
Our spirits to the gates of heaven!

GRACE ON SIGHT BILLS.—The decision in the case of Trask vs. Martin in which the Judge granted a nonsuit, on the ground that "the bill had not been presented for acceptance and that grace had not been allowed," is not to be considered as settling the law in reference to sight bills in this city, where a contrary usage exists. In the present case, no proof of such usage was offered to the court, and the Judge decided, that as a matter of law, sight bills were entitled to days of grace, unless usage was proved to the contrary; and as no evidence was given of what the usage is in this city, the Judge felt himself bound to grant the nonsuit, but intimated that if evidence of usage were given, such usage must control his decision. —*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

FREE SOIL MEETING.—The Free Soil men of Manchester held a meeting in the Market House, on Tuesday. The meeting was addressed by two gentlemen from Ohio, and by Mr. Sawyer, of this city. Mr. Moore, the first speaker, acquitted himself with much ability, and was followed by Mr. Meredith—lately a democratic Polk man—and now a Free Soil Democrat. He made a very able address—exhibiting the aggressive and insatiable ambition of the slave power to 'rule or ruin' the country, with a clearness and vigor of expression, which we have never heard excelled. He showed clearly that the opinion of General Cass and others, that Congress has no power over Slavery in the Territories was flatly contradicted by the opinion and acts of nearly every Congress any every President, from the organization of the Government to the day that it *had* legislated on the subject, in readopting the ordinance of '87 in the Congress of '89—was unsound and untenable. The speaker quoted from the most satisfactory manner, by exhibiting to the audience the celebrated letter of Rough and Ready to Gen. Gaines which created such consternation in Mr. Folk's cabinet. The letter was Taylor's own handwriting—and, very closely written, covering four pages, containing but few erasures, no ungrammatical expressions or errors in orthography. This letter was handed to the audience, and examined with much interest and curiosity by many persons present.

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