THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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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.

☞ 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.*

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,	12. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William Millvaine,
4. Thos. W. Dutfield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hinner,	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. Saml A. Purviance.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

ELECTION LAW.

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

The Meeting To-Night.

Let no Whig, or friend of Taylor and Fillmore, forget the great meeting to-night, at McFaden's Warehouse. The speakers for the occasion are not easily matched any where. The first is Capt. G. W. CUTTER, a Buena Vista Hero. He is coming to tell about "Old Zack," his beloved Commander, on the bloody and well-fought fields of Mexico. The next is ANDREW W. LOOMIS, the favorite of Pittsburgh, whose thrilling eloquence animates his friends, and carries terror to the enemies of Taylor and Fillmore. Come, friends, the time is short, and we want you all to come together once more, and cheer and nerve each other's hearts for the contest. Hon. Cornelius Darragh, we understand, is to preside, and if he don't say some good things during the meeting, then you will all be mistaken. A rare treat will be that meeting to-night, with its speeches, its songs, and its triumphant cheers.

Gen. Cass and Ireland.

Gen. Cass's treatment of starving Ireland ought to prevent the vote of a single native-born Irishman being given for him. A man who could coolly and deliberately set himself to work to make political capital out of the distresses of his fellow-men, by pretending to sympathise with them, while he intended to give them nothing, is unworthy of the respect of mankind. Such did Lewis Cass. He made a speech for popular effect in favor of the Irish, one day, and the next he shirked the question of taking up the bill to appropriate money to relieve their starvation, and thus defeated it altogether. Recollect, Irishmen,—*Gen. Cass's name was called three times in his hearing*, and HE REFUSED TO ANSWER. He betrayed the friends of Ireland, and defeated the measure.

CASS VOTING AGAINST PENNSYLVANIA!

Working men of Pennsylvania, can you believe it possible, that *Gen. Lewis Cass*, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, *voted to lay your petitions in favor of the Tariff of '42 on the table, without a hearing?* Yet, strange as it may seem, *it is true*, and we defy any of his friends to deny it. Altho' Polk was supported in this State, as the friend of the Tariff of '42, and it was emblazoned on every banner of the Democracy, yet, after the election, when that Tariff was in danger, and the working men of Pennsylvania came knocking at the doors of the Senate, and asking for a hearing, every Locofoco Senator but three, with General Cass at their head, voting to lay them on the table as unworthy of attention. If any friend to the Protection of American Industry, and Pennsylvania interests, can vote for Gen. Cass, after this, they must care more for party than principle. Below we give the evidence, certified to officially, of what we assert:

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1846.

Mr. Cameron presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Norristown, Pennsylvania, protesting against any modification of the tariff of 1842.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial of proprietors and workers of coal mines in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, praying that the existing duty on foreign coal may not be reduced.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial of free holders and inhabitants of the counties of Carbon and Luzerne, Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the passage of the bill (H. R. 384) reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial of coal merchants of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying that the existing duty on foreign coal may not be reduced.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial of shippers and importers in the city and county of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, remonstrating against any change in the present mode of collecting duties on imports.

A motion being made by Mr. Cameron that the proceedings and memorials be printed:

On motion, by Mr. Speight, that it lie on the table:

It was determined in the negative.

After debate,

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, that the motion lie on the table:

It was determined in the negative Yeas—25 Nays—28.

On motion by Mr. McDuffie,

The yeas and nays being desired by one fifth of the Senate present:

Those who voted in the affirmative are—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, CASS, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Sample, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulie.

Those who voted in the negative are—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Clay, Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntingdon, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Moorehead, Pearce, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Woodbridge.

Whereupon,

Ordered, That the said memorials and proceedings be referred to the Committee on Printing.

OFFICE SEC'Y SENATE, U. S. October 18, 1848.

The foregoing extract from the Journal of the Senate—Sen. printed Journal p. p. 334 435, first Sess. 29th Congress—have been compared by me with the matter contained in the printed volume, and is a true copy of the same.

W. J. McDONALD,
Clerk Off. Sec. Sen.

Cass' Extra Pay.

The public documents show that Cass has received the following extras:

Extra charges on his private account,	$63,940 46
Charges on his public,	53,128 96
Total,	$117,069 42
Salary for 18 years, at $2,000 per annum,	36,000 00
Received in 18 years,	$153,069 42
Entitled to receive per year,	$2,000.

One hundred and fifty three thousand and sixty nine dollars and forty two cents for eighteen years official service, over one hundred and seventeen thousand of which was extra pay, or, in more common parlance, *stealings*, while he was faring sumptuously every day! Will the people who pay the taxes look to this.

JUSTICE TO AN OPPONENT.—The Sunburry American, a Cass paper, thus speaks of Governor Johnston, telling quite a different tale from the daily givings forth of the Pennsylvanian:—

"He is a man of some superior abilities and will, no doubt, be the Governor himself. He is personally very popular, and deservedly so, amongst all who know him. It is but fair to give him a trial before we condemn. Having long been a democrat, he may still be swayed by the principles he professed in his early years. Among these, we are glad to find in him an able advocate for the protection of American industry."

DANIEL WEBSTER is doing good service for the Whig cause in Massachusetts. His speeches are worthy of the admiration which they receive. To lukewarm Whigs he says, in the same self sacrificing and patriotic spirit which he recommends:—"Overcome your dissatisfaction; relinquish your preferences; forget your disappointments, and strike one united blow for the maintenance of the Whig cause and the good of the country."

ADDRESS.

The State Committee, deeply impressed with the importance of constant and thorough action among the friends of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, have determined to arrange a series of Mass Meetings in various parts of the State. In making appointments for these meetings, they have necessarily been obliged to assign times and places, and to announce speakers, without direct consultation with the parties most concerned; but they trust that in all cases the county committees will carry out the suggestions here made, as far as practicable; and they confidently rely that the gentlemen designated to address the meetings will endeavor to be punctual to the appointments made for them.

ALEX. RAMSEY, Chairman.

MASS MEETINGS.

Monday, Oct. 30th.

Beaver—T M T McKennan, John J Pearson, and John Allison.

Tuesday, Oct. 31.

Gettysburgh—J Morrison Harris, Robert M Bard and James Fox.

Mercer—T M T McKennan, J J Pearson and Moses Hampton.

Lebanon—James Cooper, Wm. Hollinshed.

Lancaster—Robert C Winthrop, Josiah Randall.

Johnstown—Calvin and John Fenlon.

Somerset—A Stewart, Samuel Peirson and A J Ogle.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

Washington—Walter Forward, Geo Darsie and Corn's Darragh.

New Berlin—E Joy Morris, Jas Pollock, Jos Casey, Ner Middlenwarth.

Pottsville—Jos R Chandler and James Campbell.

West Chester—John M Clayton, Robert C Winthrop, Gov. Seward, Thaddeus Stevens, Jas Cooper, Jos R Ingersoll, Morton McMichael.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

Erie—Millard Fillmore, Corn's Darragh and Gideon J Ball.

Lewistown—James Pollock and James Halc.

Uniontown—Andrew Stewart, T M T McKennan, S P Oliphant, M Swartzwelder, and G. V. Lawrence.

Indiana—Moses Hampton, A J Ogle, Edgar Cowen.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

Centre Square, Montgomery county—Thaddeus Stevens, Morton McMichael, John W Ashmead.

Friday, Nov. 3.

Pittsburgh—Z Collins Lee, Wm Cost Johnson, Michael Dan Magheehan.

Huntingdon—Jas Pollock, Jas Cooper.

Carlisle—Thaddens Stevens, Morton McMichael, John W Ashmead.

Saturday, Nov. 4.

Hollidaysburgh—Jas Pollock, James Cooper.

Chambersburgh—Morton McMichael, John E Kunkel.

Some of the earlier meetings in the list, we have omitted, as the time is past. Our readers will be pleased to see that we are to have Hon. Wm. Cost JOHNSTON, in this city, as one of our speakers.—What he can do on the stump, our readers will learn by the following extracts of a letter from Washington to the editors of the Baltimore Patriot:

"Perhaps no Whig speaker during the campaign has been such a terror to the office holders, who are "interfering in the elections," as the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland. He made a speech in Alexandria county, Virginia, some two months ago, in which he was not only very severe upon Gen. Cass' conduct, in the matters of his enormous extra allowance, his sumersets and flip flaps, &c., but upon the whole tribe of office holding gentry, who leave the duties of their Government stations to prowl about the country and electioneer for Gen. Cass. That speech gave great offence to the "powers that be." Mad balls could not rave more furiously than some of the office holders raved at that terrible speech! Not long afterwards, however, it was announced that Col. Johnson would participate in the discussion at a barbecue in Berkeley county, Virginia. This afforded an opportunity for the Government officials to be present—in strong numbers, headed by Gen. John M'Calla, the Second Auditor of Treasury at a salary of $3000. The arrangement of the Committee was that Gen. McCalla should follow Col. Johnson in addressing the meeting. Did he do so? No! *The General couldn't quite come it!*

Colonel Johnson embraced the occasion, in his speech, to portray, in colors of light, the deeds of the Administration, and the efforts of its electioneering office holding stipendaries and minions to defame and crush the patriot Taylor, and with such withering effect, that some of the number undertook to interrupt and bully him! But the thrilling denunciations of their impudence and insolence dispersed the horde like the chaff before the wind! He showed that these office holding intermeddlers in the people's elections, who profess to be disciples of Jefferson and Jackson, were putting at defiance the doctrines laid down by those departed Presidents, upon the subject of elections! He shewed that both Jefferson and Jackson had denounced and condemned the very conduct which the minions and hirelings of the present Executive were now practicing. He shewed that General Taylor, as the true follower of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, would be obliged to eradicate the odious spoils system which brought these electioneering, intermeddling creatures and hirelings of the Executive into the Government office, by turning those out of place who had been brought in under that system! There was no other way, he contended, for Gen. Taylor to restore the Government to its old fashioned purity under the early Presidents. And this he said, Taylor ought to do. It was like the man to do it, and he warned the office holders who were neglecting the duties of their public stations to "interfere in the elections," look up their things and be ready for a start on the in coming of Old Zack! They had better post up their books. GEN MCCALLA MADE NO SPEECH. THAT DAY POTOMAC.

Important Slave Case Decision.

The Philadelphia North American of yesterday says:

The case of Lewis Pierrie, alledged to be the slave of Robert Tilghman, of New Orleans, came up again before Judge King, of the Court of Common Pleas, on a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday morning. After the case had been fully argued by Mr. O'Neil for the master, and Messrs. George and Thomas Earle for the alleged slave, who claimed, under the laws of Pennsylvania, to be relieved from the restraint imposed upon his liberty by the claim of his former master, Judge King delivered his opinion, which was as follows:

The Constitutional question raised in this case is free from real difficulty. The State of Pennsylvania, like any other Independent Sovereignty, has the clear right to declare that a Slave brought within her territory becomes ipso facto a freeman. This was and is a principle of the common law, (Somerset's case, State Trial, vol. 20,) and is in terms asserted by the 10th section of the Act of 1750.

Pennsylvania retains all the rights of any other Sovereignty which she has not ceded or renounced in entering into the National compact, which binds this confederacy together. If she has stipulated anything in that compact which limits her otherwise plenary power in regard to the passage of such a law as the act of 1847, then of course the act of Assembly must yield to the paramount authority of the Constitution of the United States.

This restraint on the plenary authority of the State, if it exists at all, is to be found in the third section of the fourth article of that instrument which declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It seems to me difficult to argue that this section, which is mere stipulation to surrender fugitive from labor, escaping from their owners in one State into another, has any relevancy to the right of a State to declare free slaves brought voluntarily into her territory by their owners. Where the master of his own motion brought his slave into a free State, the operation of whose laws he is bound to know, what ground has he to complain if those laws give freedom to his slave?

It was his own act which produced the result, and for all the legal consequences of which he must of course respond. Has such a state of things any thing in common with the case, in which a slave has against the will, and without the agency of his master, fled from his service in one State, and sought shelter and protection in another? This was the case intended to be provided for by the 3d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States. And, undoubtedly, Pennsylvania is bound to the faithful execution of this as of all other obligations imposed on herself in becoming a party to the National Union.

But when Pennsylvania stipulated with her sister States to deliver up fugitives from labor, fleeting from other States, and seeking shelter in her territories, she certainly never meant to deprive herself of the right pertaining to every independent sovereignty, to forbid the voluntary introduction of slaves into her territory by their owners, under the penalty of their being immediately declared free. Such a renunciation of her natural and inherent authority as an independent State can neither be inferred from the letter nor spirit of the only article of the national constitution having any relation to the subject.

The case on principle seems clear. The petitioner has been brought by his master into this State, where he has served him for some time. By being thus brought voluntarily into the State, the petitioner became ipso facto free. The right of sojourners to retain their slaves for six months, given by the act of 1750, having been expressly repealed by the act of 1847, the case stands on the common law, and the general provisions of the act of 1750, which gives freedom to a slave voluntarily brought by his master from another State into this Commonwealth. The prisoner is at liberty to go where he pleases.

"CIRCUMSTANCES"—A vote on the steamer Cinderella, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, stood—Gentlemen's cabin, Taylor 46, Cass 14, Van Buren 2: ladies' cabin, Taylor 9, Cass 4, Van Buren 0.

A vote on the Ohva, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, 16th inst. stood—Taylor 52, Cass 14, Van Buren 3. Senator Benton was on board.

A vote on the canal boat Clara, from Cincinnati to Laurel, 16th inst., stood—Taylor 16, Cass 8.

A vote on the same boat, from Laurel to Cincinnati, Oct. 17, stood—Taylor 10, Cass 4.

A CAPITAL ILLUSTRATION.—The following capital illustration of Mr. Van Buren's sudden love of freedom is from a speech from Mr. Brady.

"Mr. Brady, as an illustration of Mr. Van Buren's late in the day enthusiasm for Free Soil, told a capital story of an Indian squaw, who enlisted the sympathies of a traveler, by bitter wailings for a child, which, as it subsequently appeared, had died twenty years before. On being reproached with deceit, the old squaw said that she knew her papoose had been lying in the grave for twenty years, but (with a fresh burst of grief) she could't stand it any longer."

IRELAND.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN—Allow me to make a few remarks in your columns, on a subject which I doubt not is interesting to many of your readers.

As was to be apprehended—all the men of character and influence, who have been in any way connected with the late unfortunate rebellion in Ireland, are being hunted like wild beasts, and will be condemned almost without a hearing, and punished without mercy, by a Government whose very essentials are tyranny and an utter disregard of the rights and dearest interests of mankind. It is evident that no lenity is to be expected—apprehension—conviction—and death will follow closely upon the heels of each other. This is made evident by the whole tenor of the late foreign news, in relation to Smith O'Brien and his companions.

As an American, I cannot but sympathize with those who suffer for the cause of Liberty every where—but especially in the land of my forefathers, where unmitigated injustice and tyranny have ruled the hour for centuries. American Freemen!—Can nothing be done to avert the ignominious death that awaits those noble advocates of the rights of their down trodden native land? The friends of Freedom were ready to contribute their last dollar to aid the cause of Liberty in Ireland—and now, that the glorious sun of Freedom, which it was fondly hoped *might* rise and shine with effulgence over that oppressed and famishing land, has set in gloom—will her friends be less ready to raise one universal shout of condemnation to the sanguinary proceedings which are about to follow?—Nay, let every town and every hamlet of our extended land raise its voice in favor of their pardon, and for permission to them to leave a land that is unsuited for the residence of freemen. The suffering patriots of Ireland have felt, as every American feels—

'That a day—an hour of virtuous Liberty
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage.'

And the Press, too—that mighty engine for good—the foe of tyrants and the friend of man'—shall we not bear its thunder tones against judicial bloodshed in Ireland, and that mercy may be extended to her unfortunate and condemned sons! If such be not the case, I am much mistaken as to the feelings and sentiments of my fellow citizens. S.

WHIG MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the Whig citizens of the Third Ward, held in the Uncle Sam Engine House, Allegheny city, Oct. 24, 1848, for the purpose of forming a Rough and Ready Club, the following resolutions were adopted, after which Mr. Darsie addressed the meeting, and the following officers were appointed:

President—T. L. McMillan.

Vice Presidents—Arthur Hobson and Robert, Campbell.

Secretaries—H. J. Lemon and John Bruce.

Treasurer—Wm. Boyd.

Committee of Finance—Hon. Henry Campbell. Wm. R. Mowry, Hugh S. Fleming, Tobias Myers

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania have great cause of gratitude and rejoicing in the triumphant victory won in the recent State Election, which has resulted so favorably to all the great principles at issue between them and the hitherto dominant party, at once redeeming our beloved Commonwealth from the domination of corrupt politicians, and misled and mistaken partizans; and now saved from the foul influences and appliances of the White House at Washington, the great interests of Pennsylvania are secured, and her future prospects brightened.

Resolved, That the Whigs of this Third Ward, Allegheny, cheered by the foregoing results, are up and ready to do battle in the same cause, in company with the Whigs of the whole Union, upon the second Tuesday of November next, for the election of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we send greeting to our fellow Whigs throughout our own Pennsylvania, inscribed on our noble Wm. F. Johnston has been so nobly elected Governor of the Keystone State.

On motion adjourned.

H. J. LEMON, Sec'y

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR—Some of your readers—even in these times of intense excitement in the political world—will be gratified to know that this—the oldest of Western Colleges—still moves on in the even tenor of her way. In a recent visit to Canonsburg the seat of my respected Alma Mater, I learned that at the last commencement, *fifty four* young gentlemen received the degree of A. B.—The college year has again commenced with a large accession of new students. There are sixty six already in attendance, and as many more are confidently expected as will raise the number of new students this session to at least *seventy five*.

In accordance with the plan which prevails in the principal colleges of the East, and also in some of the West, the Trustees have adopted the plan of three sessions and three vacations in the year. The first session commences about the middle of September, and continues until near Christmas—then a vacation of two weeks occurs. The second session begins about the 5th of January, and continues until the first of April, then a vacation of four weeks follows. The third and last session commences on the first of May, and continues until the first Wednesday of August, which is the day of the annual commencement.

Students are received at all times, but most conveniently at the commencement of the sessions.

It is believed this venerable college was never in a more sound and flourishing condition, nor never were its prospects for future and continued prosperity ever brighter than at present.

AN ALUMNUS.

At the closing address delivered by Gen. JAMES TALLMADGE before the American institute, he said among other things—

This country was settled as Colonies—and with the prohibition to pursue commerce or to manufacture for its own necessary supplies. Our fathers came out of the Revolution with the achievement of our independence. On the establishment of our Government we counted only about 3,000,000, we now have over 20,000,000 of inhabitants. The wilderness has blossomed—our fields produce their abundance, for the comfort and luxury of the inhabitants—with a surplus for which it is essential to the prosperity of the country that a market should be provided. It is a great principle, that those whose labor furnish our supplies, must in return be the consumers, and subsist on the productions of the country. The prosperity of our land can never rest on a sure basis, until a market is provided for the production of agriculture and manufactures. It should be a *Home* market—about 83 of every 100 of our population depend for their pursuit and their support on Agriculture—They bear our public burdens—pay our taxes—fight our battles—they deserve encouragement.—But strange is the truth, that over three fourths, or about from 75 to 80 per cent of the whole revenue is expended in war, and for its preparations. All the boon Agriculture has been enabled to obtain, has been the publication, a few years past, of a Report from the Patent office—embracing a few matters of Agriculture.

In another place he said—

A National Convention of Fruit Growers has been formed and held in New York, under the auspices of the American Institute, as a branch of the Agricultural department, during the Annual Fair. Twelve States were ably represented, bringing specimens of fruits from their several localities, presenting as a whole, in contrast and in variety, an exhibition of the choicest fruits, and with an interest and a display rarely equaled or surpassed—It had been found that imported fruits were old varieties, and sometimes bear new and fictitious names which had not crept into our catalogues. A material object of the Convention was to correct the Catalogues of Fruits—expunge the present numerous names for the same variety—and to determine and select the names of the varieties deemed useful for individual cultivation. As an example the list of nearly 200 varieties of the grape was reduced to 15 or 20; Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. underwent a somewhat like proportionable reduction.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.—The New York Tribune states the result of the October election as follows:—

Whig Governors in all the States that have chosen Governors—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Florida—the latter two having never before chosen Whig Governors in an even handed contest.

Whig Legislatures in each of these States, though Ohio is threatened with an anarchical contest.

Whig U. S. Senators in place of Loco Focos from Pennsylvania, Elorida, and probably Ohio.

A drawn battle in Georgia, which last year chose a Loco Foco Governor by 1,200 majority.

An unexpectedly sharp contest in South Carolina, which elects one decided Taylor Member of Congress, and two others who are not at any rate for Cass. The Legislature is quite likely to throw away or withhold the vote of the State.

Of these States, only Ohio voted for Clay in '44; Florida was not organized, but come in Loco Foco soon after. The probability now is that a majority of their aggregate votes will be cast for Gen. Taylor. That will do for one month, seeing it is not quite November.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON AT FRANKFORD.—On Sunday afternoon the little village of Frankford was very agreeably excited by an unexpected visit from Governor Johnston, who, in company with Judge Sharswood and W. B. Reed Esq., attended divine service at the Episcopal Church. Of this church the Rev. Henry S. Spackman is the Rector. The past relations of the visitors and the clergyman gave peculiar interest to the occasion.—A few years ago they were all active members of the Legislature of our State—Mr. Johnston in the House of Representatives, and Messrs. Spackman and Reed in the Senate: and belonged to what then seemed a hopeless and helpless minority. In every way, matters have undergone a change. Mr. Spackman relinquishing a distinguished political career, has assumed the modest duties of a minister of God—a pious and devoted man. Of the Church he promises to be a distinguished ornament, and it must have been to him a source of natural pride (for such a feeling will belong to human nature) to see his former friends—one of them a Whig Governor of Pennsylvania—listening to words of religious counsel from him in his new and higher function. The Governor's visit seemed to give peculiar pleasure to all who saw him. —*North American.*

From the North American.

'My Wounded are Behind Me, I'll Pass Them Not Alive"

Far away at Buena Vista
There raged the battle strife,
And some were gaining laurels,
And some were losing life;
There waved the starry banner,
For which our fathers bled,
And brave hearts followed nobly
Where'er that banner led:
And in their midst, with heart so steady,
Was brave 'Old Zack,' our Rough and Ready.'

The stern old Chief was seated
By the wounded, on the ground,
His eagle eye was flashing,
Though his lip gave forth no sound;
Till to retreat they urged him.
And bade him try to save
The young and loved around him
From each an early grave;
Then spoke 'Old Zack,' still firm and steady,

Our brave and generous 'Rough and Ready.'
'No fleeting dream of glory
Can influence me now
And a shade of deep, deep sorrow,
Passed o'er his noble brow—
'The brave are falling around me,
'Tis almost vain to strive,
But my wounded are behind me.
I'll pass them not alive:
Thus spoke that Chief, so true and steady,
Our brave 'Old Zack' our 'Rough and Ready.'

Then crown his brow with laurels,
Nor let our efforts cease—
He led our troops to battle,
Let him be ours in Peace;
And may he as our President,
Still bid us bless his name—
Honor his true and noble heart,
In war and peace the same:
Strain every nerve, like him be steady—
And vote for glorious 'Rough and Ready.'

MARIA.

INDIANA.—A distinguished gentleman, very familiarly acquainted with Indiana and her politics, informs us that he has no doubt at all of her going for Gen. Taylor. He says, that within the sphere of his own intercourse with her citizens, there are many, very many Democrats, who, tired of the restraints of partizan politics, are determined to vote for Gen. Taylor, and that that the old General's vote in Indiana on the 7th of November will astonish the nation. He states that these Democrats, who intend going for the old hero, make no noise at all upon the subject, but that their resolutions are unalterably taken.

The editor of the Evansville Journal seems to be of the same opinion. He copies our late estimate of the result of the Presidential election, prefacing it thus:

We copy the following calculation from the Louisville Journal of Saturday. It will be seen that Mr. Prentice puts down Indiana for Cass. In this we beg leave to differ with him. We believe that Indiana is as certain for Taylor as Kentucky—Father, we believe the first district (the most doubtful district in the State) will give Gen. Taylor a majority. The Whigs and moderate Democrats who will vote for Taylor are not noisy it is true, but they are alive to the importance of the contest, and will to a man be found at the ballot box on the day of election.

All this is full of encouragement. Let but the friends of Gen. Taylor in Indiana keep up their courage and put forth every ounce of their strength on the day of the election, and the result may crown them and their State and their country with glory.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE OLD GAME.—The same false and deceptive game, which was played to secure Texas annexation, Polk's election and the war with Mexico, 1844, is now being played to elect Cass, and extend slavery to California and New Mexico.

In 1844 Mr. Clay was denounced by the Locofocos of the South as an abolitionist, while at the North, the 'Liberty men' called him an intolerant slave holder and opposed to slave limitation.

And now, in 1848, we see the same treacherous game being played—at the South, the Cass men are denouncing Gen. Taylor as an abolitionist—a favorer of the Wilmot Proviso; and in the North we have the self-elected apostles of Free Soil, bitterly assailing him as the most dangerous slave extensionist—worse by far than Cass!

The same old game—but sensible men are very seldom caught twice in the same trap. In 1844 the Liberty men' defeated Clay and elected Polk, thereby securing Texas annexation—slave territory—war &c. &c. And now in 1848, the scheme, which is to save the 'Free Soil men' defeat Taylor and Fillmore, and elect Cass and Butler by throwing away their votes upon Van Buren as they did on Birney, and thereby extend slavery to the new territories, and induce future aggression and annexation by conquest or otherwise.

We say to the Free Soil men, we wear open proslavery men or disguised by the thin covering of a Locofoco Free Soiler, that this game will not win this time—the people hold the cards, and they cannot be tricked again by political blackleg.—Cin. *Gazette.*

Whigs of Ohio and Pennsylvania! The eyes of the Whigs of the Union are upon you, and every Whig heart in the land beats warmly for you. Meet the crisis like men—meet it as our Whig ancestors met tory foes of old—meet it with valiant hearts and strong minds—meet it as your fathers met such conflicts before, and your triumph will be glorious and enduring.—*Louisville Journal.*

We thank our Kentucky friends for their sympathy, and they may feel assured we feel our high position. The whole nation, as it were, stands and looks on with intense interest, while the battle for the Presidency is fought in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Sound it aloud to the whole Union, inspirit the Whigs every where with the cheering intelligence, that the Whigs of Pennsylvania have determined to have the honor of electing Gen. Taylor, and of vindicating Whig principles. They are working for it, and they will accomplish it.

IF

Martin Van Buren is honestly opposed to Slavery, what could he mean in saying, in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, "*No till CAN EVER receive my Constitutional sanction for it.*"

IF

He is opposed to slavery, how is it that he "IS STILL opposed to using the power which Congress possesses, of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia"

IF

He is opposed to slavery, why was he so active in electing James K. Polk!

IF

He is opposed to slavery, why does he not repent of what he did for Polk's election, and for the promotion of the war in Mexico! "And why don't he say so!"—*Troy Whig.*

VAN BUREN AND POLK.—In what respect, we ask, upon the question of Free Soil, does Martin Van Buren differ from James K. Polk? We beg leave to speak of this matter as if Mr. Van Buren lived longer ago than yesterday. In what respect do they differ? Mr Polk made the war. Mr. Van Buren approved of it. Mr. Polk demanded territorial indemnity; Mr. Van Buren thought that ample indemnity should be insisted upon. Mr. Polk signed the Oregon Bill, containing the Wilmot Proviso; Mr. Van Buren is willing to do a similar act in a parallel case. Mr Polk was a Locofoco—so is Mr. Van Buren. Both believe that it is the privilege of the President to do a large portion of the legislation, and both are high priests in that church of modern progressive Democracy which manifests its love for the masses by preaching, and (when ever there is an opportunity) practising the doctrine that the office holders are the real rulers of the country, and that the rights of the people are to stand still and be governed.—*O. State Jour.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The British West India Mail steamer Forth has arrived off Ship Island from Vera Cruz. She brings advices from Mexico to the 14th inst.

The revolutionary outbreak, of which there were threatening indications for some time previous, took place on the 9th. The Government was fully prepared and acted with decisive energy; troops were called out; cannon were planted to bear on available points, and before bloodshed the insurrectionary attempt was frustrated. Iturbide and many other officers connected with it have been arrested and imprisoned. The object of this movement is said to have been to bring back and place in power General Santa Anna.

Gen. Bustamente was raising a force of 4000 men to quell the revolt at Tampico.

A destructive fire occurred at Alexandria, on the Red River, on the 18th inst. Six squares, all stores containing an immense amount of property valued at over half a million, were destroyed.—The Republican office was among the buildings consumed.

BUTLER COUNTY.—The official returns from Butler county for Assemblymen, are as follows:

For Robert Hampson, Dem,	2290
For D. H. B. Brower, Whig,	2284
Hampson's majority,	6

This settles the question about the House of Representatives, and makes the two parties stand 50 to 50.

MISSIONARIES.—Five missionaries left Boston on Saturday, for India under the care of the American Baptist Union, namely, Rev. Messrs. H. L. Van Meter and Judson Benjamin, with their wives, and Mrs. E. W. Brown. In connection with devotional services on board, the Rev. Dr. Sharp made some animating suggestions on the very great changes of public sentiment in regard to mission enterprises.

EDITORS FOR CONGRESS.—In addition to Messrs Brooks and Greeley, nominated in N. York city, we see that Hallet, of the Boston Post, is nominated for Congress. Several editors having already been elected, there will be a good sprinkling of them in the next Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It appears from the full returns that Mr. Sims is re-elected to Congress by 39 votes over McQueen, who is reported to have been elected.

SHALER AND BLACK AS MISSIONARIES.

We cut the following from the Kittanning Free Press:

"A handbill has been published, calling for a mass meeting of the Cassites at this place, on the 4th of November next. The renowned Col. Black, who said at a political debate, in this place, in the fall of '44, that Polk and Dallas would sustain the Tariff of '42, and who was recently defeated for Congress in the 21st District, by a large majority, is to address the assemblage. Judge Shaler, known by most of our older citizens as a rank old Federalist, is also to tell the Democrats how to grease and swallow that other old "black cockade" Federalist, Lewis Cass, of extra pay memory.

We can assure these *foreign missionaries*, that their appearance hereabouts will not tend to decrease the unbounded popularity of old Zach in Armstrong. Many of the Democrats here have *independence* enough to consult their *own* will (not that of stray demagogues,) while exercising the right of suffrage."

A friend, who paid a visit to Kittanning this week, related to us an incident which took place under his observation, in relation to the above noticed handbill. The handbill draws an invidious comparison between regulars and volunteers, to the disparagement of Gen. Taylor, and charges him with receiving extra pay. An old farmer looking gentleman came into the bar room where our friend was sitting, and put his spectacles on to read the handbill, which, having done, he wiped and put up his glasses, remarking very emphatically—"I did intend to vote for Cass, but now I shall vote for Gen. Taylor—I will not stand by and see a brave and good man slandered so" Our friend also found another Democrat in the same place, whom this handbill had converted to a supporter of "Old Zack."

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Yesterday, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Greenfield and Marshall, for the larceny of McCowan's shoes, the Jury acquitted Marshall and convicted Greenfield. The Court sentenced him to imprisonment six months, and a fine of two dollars.

In the case of Com'th. vs. Noah Bennett, a young colored boy, indicted for stealing a ring, valued at sixty-two cents, from Cannon, a pedler. The Jury acquitted the accused, and the Court discharged him, with a kind admonition to behave properly hereafter. It seems preposterous to put the County to such expense, in a prosecution against a boy for a worthless bauble, which had been given up before prosecution was entered on.

In the case of Com'th. vs. Hudson, Williams and Duvall, (all colored) Williams and Duvall were acquitted by the Jury. Hudson convicted, and to pay all the costs. He was the prosecutor in the two cases against Duvall and Williams. On being called up to receive sentence from the Court, Hudson's Attorney, (Alden,) being absent, the client was allowed to go out to chase Mr. Alden up, and had not returned when the Court adjourned at dinner time. It is not improbable that he may forget altogether to come back.

John Chapman, otherwise known as John Hunter, a young man with rather a prepossessing face was brought in on two indictments for stealing clothing; but it was discovered that in one of the indictments the ownership of the clothing was attributed to the wrong individual, and in the other case no witness was to be found. The accused was therefore, as we understood, entitled to discharge, but was remanded till to-day—his counsel not objecting, inasmuch as he had as yet received no fee. N. B.—This is a surmise, merely.

Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth Blair, assault and battery, postponed to next term—for incapability of an important witness to attend.

Commonwealth vs. David Sands, for assault and battery on A. Keevil. Case settled amicably, Sands paying costs, $7,92. More than the battery was worth to either party.

Case of Shawn vs. Lecky and others, bill ignored—Shawn to pay costs.

David Jones, indicted for larceny, was discharged from his recognizance.

The Case of Commonwealth vs. Henry Crawford, a colored man, charged with beating a little colored boy, was taken up first in the afternoon.—Several very intelligent colored boys testified on behalf of the prosecution. The court charged favorably to the defendant, on the ground of the boy being placed under his control by his parents. The Jury had not come in when the Court adjourned.

The case of Commonwealth vs. Andrew Walker and Moses Donaldson, for assault and battery on Martin Draper, next came up, and was not disposed of when the Court adjourned.

'Lady Bill' was discharged by the Court, but threatened with the penitentiary, if again brought up. Hudson was still in search of Mr. Alden, when the Court adjourned.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A negro man named Joseph Ross, who had been committed to prison as a vagrant, and had been set to wheeling in coal by Mr. Criswell, one of the Sheriff's Assistants, Ross's term of imprisonment having expired yes