THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 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 F. DARRAGH, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John F. Watbarill,	14. William Calder, Sr.
3. James M. Dunn,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Sharpless,	18. Thos. B. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Lawler,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph S. Lenker,	21. Andrew W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Sam'l A. Purviance.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

MORE ENCOURAGEMENT. The Post, of Saturday, contains an address to the Locofocos of this county, signed by Wilson McCandless, Esq., and various other leaders of the party, which goes into an argument to show that Mr. Cass will carry this State, the whole burden of which is, that the Free Soilers have the casting vote, and that their vote for Van Buren will give the State to Cass. They take the ground that the whole Free Soil vote was given to Johnston, and that the substraction of it from Taylor's vote will elect Cass. As their premises are baseless, their fair fabric of success, on examination, falls to the ground. It is doubtful whether Johnston or Longstreth received the most Free Soil votes—that Johnston received only a portion of that vote is clearly evident. In the first place, he only received a small part—say one fourth, of the original Liberty party vote. The most of these men refused to vote for him, because he supported Taylor, and therefore threw their votes away, or did note vote at all. The votes of the Barnburners were almost entirely given to Longstreth; and, therefore, were directly against Johnston. There remains, therefore, only the Whig Free Soil men, who, we make no doubt, voted generally for Johnston. Now, it is hard to say, whether Johnston or Longstreth received the most votes which, in November, will be given to Van Buren. We were assured, a few days ago, by a leading Barnburner of this county, who corresponds with Mr. Wilmot, that that District will give *three thousand* Barnburner votes for Mr. Van Buren. This will be almost entirely, if not altogether, deducted from Mr. Longstreth's vote, and we believe will counterbalance any deduction from Mr. Johnston's vote from Free Soil causes.

If this, therefore, is the principal dependence for success, by the Cass men, as we infer from this address, their cause is hopeless indeed; and the friends of Taylor and Fillmore may derive abundant encouragement from an effort to inspire the disheartened Cass men with a little hopeful zeal.

There are many causes of danger to the success of Cassism, which this address overlooks, or which its writers did not choose to touch upon—all of which are of the most cheering and encouraging nature to the friends of Taylor and Fillmore.—There are thousands of independent Democrats, all over the State, who love and admire Gen. Taylor, and who cannot and will not forgive Cass and his party, for the fraud played off in 1840. These, alone, we verily believe, will make up more votes than we shall lose by Free Soil. But where are the Whigs who go for Cass? Echo answers where? Such a thing has never been heard of.

The Locofoco address, therefore, we consider more calculated to encourage the Whigs, than those to whom it is addressed.

WASHINGTON AND TAYLOR.—The position of General Taylor on the duty of the President in the exercise of the veto power, has been clearly stated by him. His position is exactly that of Gen Washington.—Here is the proof. In a letter to Edmund Pendleton, written in 1793, the following language is used by George Washington:

"You do me no more justice when you suppose that *from motives of respect to the legislature (and I may add from my interpretation of the Constitution,)* I give a SANCTION TO MANY BILLS WITH WHICH MY JUDGMENT IS AT VARIANCE. In saying this, however, I allude to *no particular act.* From the nature of the Constitution I must approve all the parts of a bill or reject it in *toto.* To do the latter can only be justified upon the clear and obvious ground of propriety; and I never had such confidence in my own faculty of judging as to be over tenacious of the opinions I may have imbibed in doubtful cases."—*Writings of Washington, vol X p. 371.*

Such is Washington's language, who, conscientious as he was in the performance of his own duty, was equally scrupulous against intruding upon functions not his.

An examination of the vote given at the late election in Pennsylvania, and comparing it with the vote of 1840 and of 1844, shows that the whole vote was not out by many thousands. In 1840, Harrison had 144,019; Van Buren, 143,676; Birney, 343; total, 288,038. In 1844, Polk had 167,535; Clay, 161,203; Birney, 3133; total, 331,871. Increase in four years, 43,833, or a little more than fifteen per cent. At this rate the increase of the vote this year should have been 50,503, which added to 331,871, would make 382,374, what the whole vote should have been. Now what is it? The aggregate vote for Johnston and Longstreth is but 336,744, leaving 45,630 votes not polled. What a lesson this reads to the Whigs to *get out their vote.* This is the great secret of success. Our opponents are silently and busily at work, to bring their men to the polls—let us imitate their good example, if we expect success. We ought to increase the Whig vote in this county, for Taylor over that given to Johnston, *one thousand.* Will we do it. We can, and we will.

MASS MEETING. The State Committee have named Friday, the 3d of November, for a Mass Meeting in Pittsburgh. Several distinguished speakers are to be present on the occasion, among whom will be Wm. Cost Johnston, (a host in himself)—and Z. Collins Lee, Johnston, (a host in himself)—and Z. Collins Lee, both of Maryland. We trust that our County Committee and the different Clubs will make full and efficient arrangements for the occasion, and that old and faithful Allegheny will exhibit on that day such a gathering of the friends of Old Zack, as shall strike terror into the already broken down ranks of the Democracy. One more effort and the victory is ours.

The *official* table, which we give to-day, puts to rest any doubt, if there was any remaining, of the election of Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON, as Governor of this Commonwealth, for three years from January next. His majority is 302. We congratulate the Whig party of the State on this result—a result for which we have long and unweariedly laibored, and which we believe will be of a decided benefit to all good citizens and lovers of the State, of whatever party. We have the utmost confidence in the ability, the prudence, and the wisdom of the Governor elect, and have no fears but that he will administer the affairs of his high office so as to promote the permanent welfare of the people

☞ STILL AT IT.—The Holly Spring (Miss.) Gazette gives the following specimen of abuse by a speaker at a late mass meeting in that State:

"He called Gen. Taylor a mercenary hireling, who entered his country's service for his bread, had served her and fought her battles only for her money and had drawn $7,000 per annum out of her treasury. An ignorant old hireling, who, if elected, would not have sense to know that he had to appoint cabinet officers, or what a cabinet was."

Let honest patriots of every political creed look at this. Such attacks must recoil fearfully, if there is patriotism, gratitude or decency left in the land.

We are informed that it will be impossible for the Whig speakers in this section of the State to attend the appointments designated for them by the State Central Committee. They had previously made arrangements for the employment of their whole time until the election. We hope, however, that the speakers appointed for Pittsburgh, will be present. If they come, we will give them a hearty welcome, and a glorious turnout of the masses.

Official Vote for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

	Governor		Canal Com.	
	SHUNK.	LONGSTRETH.	MIDDLESWARTH.	CUNNING.
Allegheny,	8856	6164	8244	6130
Adams,	2331	1806	2314	1785
Armstrong,	2094	2133	1864	2013
Berks,	4207	8411	4113	8390
Beaver,	2569	2334	2591	2329
Bucks,	5281	5275	5063	5204
Bedford,	2513	2739	2610	2736
Blair,	2293	1427	2282	1424
Butler,	2410	2303	2303	2310
Bradford,	3241	3748	2992	3700
Cambria,	1151	1421	1118	1440
Carbon,	753	996	746	1000
Chester,	5895	5140	5898	5101
Centre,	1619	2544	1636	2540
Cumberland,	2989	3069	2968	3065
Columbia,	1980	3157	1922	3134
Crawford,	2580	2849	2398	2778
Clarion	1255	2238	1134	2209
Clinton,	808	1004	792	997
Clearfield,	630	1111	603	1105
Dauphin,	3249	2269	3263	2257
Delaware	1975	1500	1974	1480
Elk,	145	283	116	277
Erie,	3500	2087	3305	2096
Fayette,	2776	3290	2710	3273
Franklin,	3758	2988	3736	3004
Greene	1354	2362	1297	2350
Huntingdon,	2289	1871	2277	1864
Indiana,	2371	1563	2258	1568
Juniata,	1103	1201	1108	1190
Jefferson	788	992	642	926
Lebanon,	2637	1800	2622	1807
Lancaster	9727	5514	9706	5519
Lehigh,	2550	2998	2521	2966
Lycoming,	1850	2298	1831	2267
Luzerne	2967	3785	2899	3683
Monroe,	425	1769	372	1635
Mercer,	3643	3109	3462	3103
Mifflin,	1443	1591	1432	1585
Montgomery,	4645	5218	4522	5307
McKean	376	429	362	406
Northampton,	2551	3476	2460	3407
Northumberland,	1546	2124	1486	2038
Perry,	1339	2064	1313	2056
Philadelphia city,	8963	4972	8955	4972
Philadelphia Co.	16998	16028	16994	16005
Pike,	126	612	119	598
Potter,	278	637	277	633
Schuylkill,	4264	3538	4181	3534
Somerset,	2755	1103	2703	1077
Sullivan,	182	360	—	—
Susquehanna,	1597	2416	1593	2375
Tioga,	1219	2077	1124	1980
Union,	2557	1686	2944	1530
Venango,	983	1532	935	1523
Westmoreland,	2856	4935	2689	4983
Washington,	4065	3944	3906	3952
Warren	947	1145	901	1136
Wayne,	855	1455	750	1402
Wyoming	750	918	745	930
York,	4162	4345	4122	4319
Total	168,523	168,221	164,142	167,100
	168,221			
Johnston's majority,	302			

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1848.

The dullness among most classes of merchants is on the increase, and all the indications show the close of the business season. The shipments of goods increase, as do the receipts of grain and flour, to an extent that fully taxes the capacity of the forwarders. The grain trade has assumed a steady appearance, that promises to be of much benefit to the farmer as well as the business of the country. The last orders from Europe, while they are fatal to speculation, still show that a large amount of grain will be wanted, at prices remunerative to our farmers and profitable to our ships. This fact has caused a steady demand for export, and a good business is now doing for England, at $5 37½ for flour, and 2s 6d freight.

A demand has sprung up for United States Stock on foreign account, since the sale by Mr. Corcoran was consummated, and several small lots have been taken. This sale of $5,000,000 has created a confidence our national wealth was unable to give the National Debt; and it is not at all unlikely that a large amount will go abroad, paying, as our debt will, two per cent. more revenue to capitalists than the debt of England.

Much interest is felt in the result of the Congressional election, when two editors of wide reputation are the candidates. For the seat vacated by the House of Representatives—contested by Col. Monroe—Horace Greeley, Esq., has been nominated, while for the full term succeeding, Mr. James Brooks is nominated. In ordinary times the position of an editor would call up the strongest feeling, for though the most laborious, and generally best informed of men, their popularity cannot elect them to a justice ship. We know how two men who control respectively presses second in influence to none in the Union. Shrewd, keen, and capable of the greatest service to their constituents—they will mutually strengthen each other, and the end will be, the election of two sound Whig editors, at one ballot, to Congress.

Another large failure is announced in Boston—that of Henshaw, Ward, & Co., whose liabilities are stated at $700,000. They are one of the oldest houses in Boston, and widely known, too, as politicians, and may not be forgotten as having been connected with the spoils from the old American Bank at Boston, when good Democrats reaped the harvest from the deposits in the pet banks. Members of this firm dabbled in glass works and lands, making fortunes that should have satisfied princes.

Money here is cheaper and quite plenty, though the banks skaki in their discounts. Six percent. is paid for short loans, and good paper passes at ten per cent., and some at nine per cent. readily. A dry goods jobber in Market Street, Philadelphia, suspended on Saturday, but the amount of the debt is not large.

A scene was enacted to night at the Tabernacle before which all the glories of art and arms pale, and are counted as nothing. A meeting was held to raise $2,250—the sum demanded by two slave dealers in Washington, for two young girls of 15 and 17—the daughters of a patriarch of 70 years, who are destined not only to slavery, but a fate far more horrible—a life of shame. They were taken off the crew of the unfortunate schooner Pearl, and have started once for the South, but were brought back upon a promise that this large sum should be raised. What makes their case the more distressing is, the fact that both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; but this fact effected their relief. The Christian world rallied, and after some addresses by Rev. Dr. Peck, Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Dr. Dowling, a proposition was made to send round the boxes, wait until the money could be counted, and then make up the deficiency. The first time the box went on its errand of mercy, $500 were taken, and a scene ensued beyond description. The mass of people were all excitement, and a demand made that the box should go round for the gleanings; and round it went, gathering not only money, but jewelry, torn from the hands and ears of the ladies of the audience, anxious to give their mite. From the audience also cries arose of, I'll take $100 of that stock; and I $100; and I $50; I'll take $1000 of that stock; and I $500; and I $25, until the whole sum was raised. Upon the announcement of this fact, a shout arose, that woke the echoes of the Tabernacle, and testified that N. York has still a heart that feels warmly for the oppressed, and a hand liberal to make the heart's promptings effectual for the relief of the slave.—The audience separated at 10½ P. M., after singing the Doxology—this closing in a most appropriate manner, services that can never be effaced from the minds of those who participated in them. C.

John Quincy Adams.

Hon. HUGH WHITE, the esteemed and upright member of Congress from the XVIth District, New York, has written a letter to Salem, in which he corroborates the statement, addressed to one of the Editors of the New York Express by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of N. C, touching the intention of John Quincy Adams to support Gen. Taylor. Mr. Whiteside in a letter dated the 16th inst., says:—

At an early period of the session, I sought the counsel of Mr. Adams, and must acknowledge some degree of surprise, when at the first interview finding him a warm and earnest advocate for the selection of Gen. Taylor as the Whig candidate; and though I listened with profound respect to his arguments and reasons, I admit they failed to convince me.

At a subsequent interview, he gave me in detail the reasons and considerations which governed him in the choice of a candidate for that office; and was evidently disturbed when I expressed my regret at the necessity, in my judgment, of selecting some other man, though upon more deliberate reflection I might ultimately coincide with him. And at no subsequent meeting or interview did he fail to inquire pleasantly and always with a smile, whether I had concluded to support Gen. Taylor.

Even upon the morning of that memorable day, and but a few moments previous to the fatal shock while conversing with him at his seat, and requesting him to call the attention of the House to the fact that some of the officers of the army embraced in the resolution of thanks then pending, were at that present time under arrest, he requested me to call and see him at his house, as he entertained no doubt that I could be convinced of the propriety and even necessity of supporting Gen. Taylor as the Whig candidate for President at the approaching election.

The profound sagacity, consummate ability and integrity, the long proved and unquestioned patriotism of this wonderful man, left no room to question his sincerity or doubt his honesty. For him I entertained a much deeper feeling than veneration or respect, for our intercourse was more than friendly; it was intimate. And at no time when discussing public measures or our men, was there an expression from his lips which was not impressed with devotion to his country's glory, honor and prosperity.

With sentiments of high regard and cordial friendship, I am yours, truly,

HUGH WHITE.

☞ THE NEW ALDERMAN.—Friend Buckmaster has opened his office on Fourth, above Smithfield st., and was up to the eyes in business when we dropped in the other day. He already looks fat and Alderman like.

From the New York Courier.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

IN FANEUIL HALL,
BOSTON Oct. 24, 1848.

Faneuil Hall was filled to overflowing this evening, in anticipation of a speech from Mr. Webster. The Hon. Rufus Choate opened the meeting in an eloquent speech, and when Mr. Webster arose he was received with most unbounded enthusiasm—The following is a brief digest of his remarks:—

Once again, fellow citizens, quite unexpectedly, I find myself before you in Faneuil Hall. Recollections of the past gather upon me, and a thousand voices admonish me to proceed and perform my whole duty. I am here to express my opinion of the present state of the public affairs of the country. The elections at hand, for President and a new Congress, it were in vain to deny must produce a decided effect, for good or evil, upon the prospects of business men. There are, in fact, but two candidates—Taylor and Cass. As to the support of another gentleman, whom some of our friends still favor, I regard it as a mere device, and much of a theatrical one. The election of one or the other of the two candidates will produce one or the other of the two results, as regards the business of the country, as affected by acts of legislation.—If General Taylor and a Whig Congress are elected, the Subtreasury will be repealed, and the Tariff amended to something like that of 1842. If Cass and a Democratic Congress, both will be sustained as at present. I saw, this morning, Mr. Buchanan's speech, made at Washington; he is one of the first men of his party. It is a manly speech, in which he (Buchanan) pays tribute to the good military character, pure motives, and strong understanding of Gen. Taylor.

He says, Gen. Taylor is a Whig, and, if elected, will be surrounded by whigs, and carry out whig principles. I agree with him in that, (said Mr. W.) and also that Gen. Taylor is a whig from his deep conviction of the justice and soundness of whig principles. If General Cass and the democratic Congress are elected, they will say, Polk's course—doing what he thought left undone. As practical men, not carried away by theory—not men of a single idea—we are brought to the point to give our support heartily to General Taylor, or to withhold it altogether. Ought these measures to be repudiated for other measures? Ought the subtreasury to be continued? Is it useful to the people or government? What is the present state of affairs? Unusual scarcity of money, great depression in industry stagnation of business, reduced demand for labor, and uncertainty of its reward. In my judgement, for a whole year the rich have been growing richer and the poor poorer, and will continue to do so, so long as the subtreasury and present tariff exist. I look upon the subtreasury as one of the fantasies, one of the greatest deceptions, and, at the same time, least plausible measures, ever produced. No commercial country in the world does such a thing as lock up its money. This measure originated with the removal of the deposits, and after the deposits in the pet banks, was a recommendation of Van Buren. The country tried it, and it overthrew Van Buren; and, by the way, Whigs are now called upon to take back Van Buren, subtreasury and all. I see with grief some former friends—not many, thank God—who with us opposed the subtreasury willing to embrace Van Buren, subtreasury and all, and lock him up in their own grasp, as he locked up the government money.

I see with regret, that some, who have been with us here in the presence of these images of great men hanging around us, and who denounced Van Buren, and upheld as we upheld, a proper currency, and a fair tariff, now say that these are "bygones," not fit to be renewed. Such judgment is unworthy the men who utter it. The substantial issues are the same. The sub treasury and the present tariff are mill stones around our necks, and those who say they are forgotten, mistake the people of Massachusetts. Mr. Buchanan says the issue is between the sub treasury and the present tariff, and those who would destroy these measures. I am glad to see that the question is put fairly between the sub treasury and some other mode; between the tariff of '46, and something like the tariff of '42. The democratic candidate is not now claimed as the best tariff man. In Pennsylvania the sub treasury is still the favorite of Van Buren. I learn of no rebuke of it by the Buffalo platform. This platform is not constructed of very heavy materials; but it sustained the fox-like form of Van Buren. Have the sub treasury and present tariff answered their promises?

The truth is, when money is plenty, the subtreasury is laughing, but harmless; but when specie leaves the country and money is scarce, it becomes a means of torture and destruction to many. In one month, lately, in New York, the subtreasury, took a million and a quarter from the banks, in specie, and locked it up. This occasioned a great scarcity of money, and not only led banks to contract, but to be always fearful of the future. This is one turn of the subtreasury screw, how many turns will it take to make it a perfect torture? Government is so embarrassed by the working of its own machinery that Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, set free about one million of specie, and locked up so many treasury notes in its place. The subtreasury keeps moneyed men in a constant state of apprehension, and there is a fluctuation in the money market from bad to worse, to a degree unexampled in Europe, and in this country like America to her prosperity no other except in expansion and contractions of the currency; and even for that the democracy finds a preventive in the subtreasury. Does the subtreasury protect domestic manufactures? Does it make the iron flourish, and keep woolen mills running?—He says the subtreasury prevents fluctuations; but they never had been greater. With respect to the tariff of 1846, it was a new measure in the history of legislation.

It was strictly and entirely a party measure; after the expiration of two years, who had been helped by it? Had British goods? Her states been and predicted that under its influence, she would rise like a constellation. Her cotton would enrich her. The result has been, that her cotton, which was worth ten cents, is now worth only five. Had Pennsylvania been helped? Her judgment in 1844 had been obtained upon false evidence.—The people are inclined to make a new trial this year, with a Whig Congress and President. These laws will be essentially modified. Cass is pledged to sustain them, and Van Buren, unless he repudiates himself, must hold up to the tariff of 1846. He has already given his decided approval of that tariff, and the man who drew up the resolution in the Buffalo Convention, declaring that a tariff should be maintained for revenue, and for the payment of the public debt, was evidently afraid of treading on Van Buren's toes. We stand where we have stood for years; we have to combat with those men who have always been opposed to us. The Shibboleth of that party is the subtreasury which is a panacea for all the ills of the country, and keeps it from fluctuations. The war influence of the present tariff and subtreasury were seen in their effects upon the wool and the woolen interest, which extended throughout New England, and portions of the middle States. In a mill in Lowell, known as the Middlesex Mills, 800 hands had recently been discharged. The price of labor was reduced, and the price of wool reduced one third.

A gentleman has recently put in my hands a statement that 40 woollen mills had stopped and discharged 3,000 hands. Other mills had reduced their wages. It was a fact not generally known, that France pays a bounty for the export of woollen fabrics, and by means of it her manufactories save half the duties here. Labor is one of the great elements of the prosperity of our country—not menial, servile, or feudal labor, nor slave labor, but manly, independent, and intellectual labor, that which accumulates property, that sustains work shops, and helps to sustain the great fabric of government. With this are all my sympathies; and my voice, till I am dumb, shall be for it. There was another important interest at the North which suffered from the present tariff—the fisheries. If we go South, Pennsylvania suffer in her iron and coal interests, on which the bread of so many was dependent; and the noise of her hammers, recently, tells of this. Buchanan says that it may be in her power to turn the election. I join in the issue. Let Pennsylvania, herself, give her casting vote;—and, thank God, no body holds that casting vote but herself. If I could be heard by her, I would tell her how people were looking to see how she would throw that casting vote. Productive labor to the amount of $1,500,000, had been recently thrown out of employ in rolling mills in that State, and there seemed to be in this policy a bloodhound scent to seek out and run down labor. If we mean to keep up this labor, we must have a protective tariff to insure labor its requisite reward. The present tariff is destructive to all the interests of the country. We cannot stand, for a long time, this great importation of foreign fabrics. Under the tariff of '42, there were realized 5 and 7 per cent. on imported goods—under that of '46, while the importations were greater, the revenue was less. The subtreasury and tariff, like Castor and Pollux, are always found to join together. The question now is, whether the hands into which we commit the destinues of the country, shall be for war or peace.

I think the candidate proposed by our opponents is a man of dangerous tendency, as the Oregon boundary and war question sufficiently indicated—while these men talk so much about resisting England, they act exactly the part that a British Minister would desire. Confidence must be placed in some man. I have made up my mind for the Whig nominee, Taylor. I think, with Buchanan, he is a whig, bound up and wound up in his declaration, and will surround himself with a whig cabinet. An influence will doubtless be exerted on the Society of Friends, to induce them to go for the free soil candidate. I wish they could see that every vote they give for Van Buren, will be for Cass. I was in New York. A gentlemen remarked to me, "We shall elect Cass—the liberty party helped us four years ago, and the free soil party will do it now."—I believe, under the present circumstances, that the country is more safe from the extension of slavery, and the slave power, under Taylor than Cass.

☞ HURRICANE AT CUBA.—There was a tremendous hurricane on the Island of Cuba, in the early part of this month. It commenced on the third and continued until the 7th. The wind blew great guns, the rain fell in a deluge, and thick clouds obscured the light of the sun, suspending all business in the towns, and putting a stop to agricultural labor in the country. The wind was, most of the time, east and southeast, but occasionally it seemed to come from all points of the compass. The papers, however, do not speak of any edifice thrown down, or loss of life.

☞ MORRIS & CO. vs. HENRY O'REILLY.—At Frankfort on Tuesday last, in the U. S. Circuit Court, Mr. Loughborough, District attorney, moved for a rule of attachment against O'Reilly and all his Louisville operators, to show cause why they have not obeyed the order of injunction of the Court to cease their operations on the Southern line. The rule was granted.

From the Kittanning Free Press

LOOK OUT!

It is manifest, from all the actions of the leaders and office holders of the Locofoco party, that they die hard.—For days after sane men of all parties conceded the election to Johnston, they insisted upon Longstreth's success, and telegraphed the falsehood into other States. Now, however, that game of deception is over, and they must needs resort to other plans to rouse the drooping courage of their followers, as the subjoined circular letter, addressed to a gentleman in this place, who happened to be a wrong customer, will show. It will be well for the whigs to be on the look-out for Locofoco rascality of some kind—the letter carries upon its face the impress of fraudulent design—the tally papers and returns are all to be overhauled by irresponsible individuals! A pretty strong game, with the smell of brimstone about it—but, perhaps, it will take two to play at it. Here is the letter:

Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—It is evident that the vote for Governor in this State at the late election has been a very close one and the result yet doubtful. It is therefore highly important that you should obtain at the earliest moment, an authentic copy of the election returns, deposited in your County Office, to prevent any fraud that may be attempted by our opponents. This is absolutely necessary, as the Secretary of State has just turned out all the Democrats in his office and put Whigs in their places, and it is in this office that the returns sent to Harrisburg are filed and kept. It is also important to examine closely all the different township returns, to see that no mistakes have been made against us in additions or otherwise. Our knowledge of the past course of our opponents at various times and in various places particularly in the office of Secretary of State in 1838, should, under existing circumstances, makes us watchful and vigilant to prevent frauds if attempted, or detect them if made. Please give this subject your earliest attention and let us know the result. It will be advisable to have the authenticated copies above referred to sent to our chairman, Charles Brown, M. C. (marked official business,) so that they may be in readiness when required.

Very respectfully, yours,
CHARLES BROWN,
E. A. PENNIMAN,
ALEX. K. MCCLURE,
EDWARD HURST,
THOMAS S. STEWART,
JOHN HAMILTON, Jr.
JOHN H. DOHNERT
Com. Cor.

P. S. We have also addressed Messrs. ——— and ——— of your County, on this subject, with whom you will please confer.

☞ THE FIRST BIRTH, THE FIRST MINISTER, &c.—The first white child born in North American was Virginia, daughter of Ananias and Eleanor Dare, and grand daughter of Governor John White. She was born on the 18th of August, 1587, in Roanoke, North Carolina. The parents were of the expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in that year. There is no record of her history, save that of her birth.

The first minister who preached the gospel in North America was Robert Hunt, of the Church of England, an exemplary man, who came out in the same company with Captain John Smith, in the year 1607. He was much esteemed as a man of peace, and was in many ways useful to the colony. There is no record of his death, or of his returning to England; he most probably died at Jamestown. He had a good library, which was burnt, with all his other property, in the burning of Jamestown, the next year after he came out.

The first females who came to Virginia proper, were Mrs. Forest, and her maid, Anne Burras, in the expedition of Newport, 1608. The first marriage in Virginia was in the same year—John Laydon to Anne Burras. The ceremony was probably by the same "good Master Hunt."

The first intermarriage between the whites and Indians was John Rolfe to Pocahontas, in April, 1613. Pocahontas was also the first of the Virginia Indians that embraced Christianity and was baptized.

The first Legislative Assembly in Virginia met in July, 1619, at the summons of Governor Geo. Yeardley. One month later, negroes were first brought into the colony by a Dutch man-of-war.

The first periodical in North America, was the Boston News Letter, which made its appearance in August, 1705. The first in the Old Dominion was The Virginia Gazette, published at Williamsburg, by William Parks, weekly, at fifteen shillings. It appeared in 1736, and was long the only paper published in the colony. Slavery preceded the periodical press by 117 years.

The Blue Ridge was first crossed by whites in 1714. The first iron Furnace erected in North America was by Governor Spotswood in 1740, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia.

☞ THE SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.—The *Charleston Mercury* of the 19th inst—a press of all others the most violent and extreme on the subject of slavery—the great pioneer and propagandist of revolution against the Jeffersonian ordinance of '87—the ultra advocate of Mr. Calhoun's most absurd and outrageous doctrine on the 'peculiar institution'—in announcing a rally of the 'Democratic party' to aid the election of Cass and Butler, employs this strong language:

'The true character of the late canvass will be considered and discussed, adherence to the true Democratic faith reiterated, and measures taken for a more perfect and effectual organization for the preservation of Southern rights and institutions against the further progress of Whig policy and Whig measures.'

Such is the spirit and sentiment of the whole Southern Locofoco press. Their support of Cass is based upon the exclusive consideration that he will preserve and perpetuate Southern rights and institutions; and yet, with this testimony before their eyes, he is earnestly recommended to the suffrages of freemen in the North, by the doughfaces who have sold its interests, and succumbed to whatever insolent dictation the South imposes.—*North American.*

Local Hatters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

THE MEETING AT MCFADEN'S.—As usual, the meeting of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, at McFaden's warehouse, on Saturday evening, was immense.

About 7 o'clock the meeting was organized, by calling the Hon. Cornelius Darragh to the Chair, and the appointment of Messrs. John E. Parke of Manchester, Ephraim Jones jr of Lower St. Clair, John Small of South Pittsburgh, Geo. E. Appleton of Birmingham, Richard C. Gray of Allegheny-Wm. J. Howard and George Singer of Pittsburgh, as Vice Presidents; and G. L. B. Fetterman and John T. Whitten as Secretaries.

Mr. Darragh then proceeded, in his usual happy style, to speak a few words to the assembled multitude. He reverted to the time when Locofocoism held unbounded sway in the affairs of state, and adverted to the gradual downfall of that party until it had finally resulted in their complete overthrow by the election of Wm. F. Johnston to the Executive Chair of the State. He dwelt upon this signal victory as the happy precursor of a more brilliant one upon the coming 7th of November; and believed with the thousands present, that the vote for Taylor and Fillmore might and would be swelled to a majority of 10,000 over the majority received by Governor Johnston. He exhorted the Whigs to renewed action, and reminded them of the wily enemy with which they were about to contend for further and more brilliant victories. Mr. Darragh's speech was short, and so rapidly delivered, that even if our time and space permitted, we could not do it full justice.

After Mr. Darragh resumed his seat, Mr. Dunlop arose, and in a few brief remarks, introduced to the meeting the gallant Captain Cutter. He said he was fortunate in knowing something about the distinguished officer whom he was about to introduce, and felt it his duty to throw back with disdain the mean and dastard insinuation thrown out by the Morning Post against this noble and generous hearted officer—that it was in keeping with the conductor of that filthy sheet, and that his vile insinuations would fall far short of the shining mark, whose character they were intended to tarnish. Mr. Dunlop here concluded, and amid deafening cheers, Captain Cutter took the stand.

We feel incapable of doing full justice to the speech of the noble and generous hearted officer, and believe that we but reiterate the sentiment of all present, when we pronounce it one of the ablest and most happy efforts in vindication of the claims of the gallant old General, Zachary Taylor, upon his country, to which we have ever listened. He spoke nearly two hours, and every word which fell from his lips told with power upon the ears of the anxious multitude, who made the very air ring with bursts of applause from all sides. Capt. Cutter spoke not from hearsay; he had fought side by side with the Hero of Buena Vista, and was a Captain in that noble 2nd Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, who achieved such undying honors under Gen. Taylor's command, and spoke, from personal knowledge, of the high qualifications of Zachary Taylor as a General and a Statesman. He adverted most feelingly to the shameful manner in which General Taylor had been used by President Polk, and his hired menials; but that in spite of the mighty power wielded at Washington, and the base attempt to pull down General Taylor from the high eminence to which he had arisen by his gallant deeds in Mexico, the plain, unassuming old man had progressed so fast in deeds of valor and high renown, that the whole world was astonished at his doings at the head of his gallant little army; and in spite of all opposition, he had now arrived at a position which must result in his elevation to the Presidency of the United States. The same course, said Capt. Cutter, had been pursued by the Government against General Scott, whose high qualifications as a General and a Statesman, had become the theme of admiration among admiring millions.

Capt. Cutter then adverted in a most touching manner to the gallant officers and men who fought, bled and died upon the battle fields of Mexico, victims to the maddened and misguided ambition of the Administration, with *General* James K. Polk at its head.

His comments upon the high deeds of renown perpetrated by the indomitable Louis Cass, with the extra pay in one hand, and the broken sword in the other, were amusing in the extreme.

After Capt. Cutter concluded, Mr. A. W. Loomis was loudly called for, who spoke for a few moments in his usual forcible style, upon the great question now at issue before the American people, and exhorted all true Americans, for the sake of their now suffering country—for the sake of themselves and for the sake of their posterity, who were to take their places in the guidance of the affairs of this great Nation, to be at their posts in November.

The meeting was then entertained by several well timed songs from the Glee Clubs present, and every thing passed off in the most happy manner.

☞ COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Jury, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Andrew Walker and Moses Donaldson, for an assault and battery on Martin Draper, rendered a verdict of guilty against both the accused. Walker was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay costs of suit—Donaldson to a fine of $20 and costs. Draper's leg was broken in the affray.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Donaho, for alleged stealing of fifty dollars from Catharine Riley, on Catharine Burke. The accused is a young girl from Cincinnati, with a good and rather pretty face. Her counsel, Messrs. Kennedy and McCalmont, made a strong and quite touching defence, but the evidence seemed rather too clear of her guilt: McGraw, for Commonwealth, simply presented the law and the evidence—making no special effort for conviction. The case went to the Jury, with instructions from the Court to bring in a sealed verdict, on Monday morning, and the Court adjourned at dinner time to 10 o'clock this morning.

JUDGE PATTON, whatever may be his faults, certainly is one of the most considerate, kind hearted and patient Judges whom we have ever seen upon a bench. His urbanity and patience with the Attorneys, and his kind, lenient manner towards accused parties, in all cases where a lingering spark of worthiness remains, impresses on us a firm conviction of the excellence of his heart; and while he has been much and perhaps deservedly censured for *faults* of character, we think his *virtues* have not been duly credited, and that he has been much "more sinned against than sinning," if the balance were fairly struck, between the good and evil of his judicial career.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT M'ANULTY'S warehouse, in the Fifth Ward, on Saturday evening, was pretty large, and tremendously uproarious—The Germans were out in considerable force. A disturbance occurred from the breaking down of some of the benches and stands—an omen, perchance, of the downfall of—democracy. Mr. J. L. Dawson of Fayette, (Mr. Ogle's opponent for Congress,) and Thos. Howard, Esq., formerly of the Native party, were among the speakers.

BOY LOST.—Wm. Henry Lewis, son of Joseph Lewis, of the Fifth Ward, formerly of the night watch