THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1848.

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
WILL BE HELD
ON TUESDAY, the 7th of NOVEMBER.

TICKETS
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, CAN BE OBTAINED AT THIS OFFICE.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

We have only space merely to refer our readers to the speech of General Taylor, and to his letter to Hon. Truman Smith, denying the slanders of the Locofoco press. They will be universally read, of course.

CAPTAIN CUTTER.

We rejoice that this brilliant Kentucky Orator is to address the people of Allegheny this evening.—We can assure every man who may come, and the ladies too, that they cannot fail to be delighted with this brave officer's graphic delineations of the life and services of Gen. Taylor, and of the wonderful victories he achieved in Mexico. We earnestly invite our Democratic friends to attend also. They love their country's heroes and patriots, and cannot but be delighted with Captain Cutter's powerful defence of 'Old Zack.'

CASS AND STARVING IRELAND.

The editor of the Post winces under the charge which we bring against Mr. Cass of defeating the Irish Relief Bill, by refusing to vote to take it up at the only time in which his vote would have been of effectual service. "Cool, deliberate, and infamous lie,"—"deliberate, wilful, and malicious lying," are the terms made use of by the sapient editor, in regard to our statement, which we again assert is *true*, in matter and form as stated, and which we have shown from the Journals of Congress, and which the editor cannot bring one particle of evidence to disprove. He may bandy the lie as much as he pleases, in hope of smothering the truth under the mass of his billingsgate, but he cannot and we defy him to the task, that Gen. Lewis Cass did not refuse to take up the Irish Relief Bill, although he was in his seat, and his name was repeatedly called. We never doubted that Cass made a speech for the Bill—we never denied that he voted for it on its final passage through the Senate, when it was too late to get it through the House, in the face of the powerful Locofoco opposition it had to meet. What we charge is, and what the Post knows is the truth, that Mr. Cass refused to vote for taking it up and acting upon it in time to pass it through both Houses, and thus secured its defeat. We charge him with being the false friend of the bill, which is ten fold worse than an open enemy. As far as he could go, to secure Irish votes, without actually passing the bill, he went, but no further.

In reference to the vote of the Senate, on taking up this bill, and the conduct of Mr. Cass, we find the following paragraph, in the Washington correspondence of this paper, of date Feb. 27, written by ERASTUS BROOKS, Esq., who was on the ground, to wit:

"The bills for the relief of Ireland were *rejected* by a party vote. Mark this. There was not one Whig vote in opposition, and of the whole body of the Senate who voted, all were Locofoco Senators who opposed the bill. *Mr. Cass also spoke against it in favor of the measure*, DELIBERATELY DODGED!—and thus his omission to vote is worse than the negative vote could have been. Let Mr. Cass hereafter be known as the "ARTFUL DODGER." It is a common custom with that gentleman."

It is unnecessary to add more words as far as Mr. Cass is concerned, but we have not yet done with the editor of the Post. The man who is so ready to cast the lie into his neighbor's teeth should look well to his own conduct.

We charge that the editor of the Post, in his paper of yesterday, is guilty of the *grossest ignorance*, or a wilful falsehood, as will appear from the following extract from his editorial remarks on this Irish Relief Bill. (The Italics are the Post's.)

"And soon after passed the Senate; was sent to the House of Representatives, for its concurrence therein; and was there defeated, *where there was a Federal majority!* Infamous indeed is Whiggery, and truly infamous must be that man, who can bring himself to the adoption of such measures as these, to try and defeat the election of an old and most valuable public servant."

It will occur to the recollection of every person who reads the above delectable paragraph, that the Locofocos had a majority in the House of Representatives of that Congress, of from *ninty nine to seventy*. What then does the editor of the Post mean, when he says, "*where there was a Federal majority.*" He will deny most lustily that he did not mean a Locofoco majority, though the term "Federal" is more applicable to them than the Whigs. He meant to convey the impression that there was a *Whig* majority in the House, and that it was owing to the "infamous Whiggery" of that body that the bill was defeated. This is false in every particular—the Locofoco majority was so large that they could pass just what they pleased, and it is notorious that it was by the strenuous opposition of the Locofoco friends of the administration, that the bill was defeated—the Whigs almost as one man supporting it. Nay, more, the friends of the administration *violated the Holy Sabbath by holding a caucuss dress means to defeat the bill for the relief of starving Ireland!*

Now how stands it with the editor of the Post, who hancies the lie about so freely! He has asserted a positive and notorious untruth,—that is clear. Did he state the falsehood *wilfully or thro' ignorance!* We would charitably hope the latter, for however disgraceful such ignorance is in one of his pretensions, yet it is not so reprehensible as the former. He can hang however, on which horn of the dilemma he chooses. If he confesses to *ignorance*, he will of course, correct his error.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A REMARKABLE HERO.—We find the following in the Detroit Advertiser of the 19th inst., published, as all will bear in mind, is Gen. Cass's own town:

While he was on his way to attend the trial of Gen. Hull, at Albany, in 1814, as a government witness, Gen. Cass visited Buffalo, which had then recently been burnt by the British. He wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, accusing Captain John A. Rogers and other officers who were in command at Niagara at the time it was captured, of criminal negligence, and the New York volunteers of *gross cowardice*.

Capt. Rogers followed him to Washington and *challenged* him. Cass refused to fight. Rogers then resolved to chastise him. Cass implored him to desist, and promised to make any amends that should be decided to be proper by any four officers of the army. Rogers agreed to it. Col. John Williams, of Tennessee, Gen. Gratiot, Col. Miller, late of Missouri, and a Major Clansky were selected, and decided that *General Cass* should sign the following document, which, as Rogers says, *he did*:

"When passing the Niagara frontier in January, 1814, at a time of great distress and alarm, I thought it proper I should advise the Secretary of War of the causes that led to the disasters in that quarter; so far as it related to Capt. John A. Rogers of the 24th regiment of the United States infantry, in that communication, *it is untrue*, and I hope any injury done him by it may be effaced.

LEWIS CASS."

Cass, it seems, declared herein that his communication to the Secretary of War was made "at a time of great distress and alarm." We wonder whether this abject retraction and apology was not made by him "at a time of great distress and alarm." We must also be permitted to wonder whether he didn't, after writing it out and signing it, break his pen.—*Louisville Journal.*

NEW HOTEL IN PHILADELPHIA.—We are glad to learn, that a splendid hotel is in contemplation in Philadelphia upon the site of the Butler House, corner of Eighth and Chesnut sts. It has long been a subject of remark, that our sister city was very far behind her neighbors, as regards her hotels—we mean so far as the buildings are concerned. A hotel like the Astor or Irving House at New York, or our own Monongahela, would not fail of being crowded throughout the entire year. Many now shorten their sojourn in that most agreeable city, in consequence of not finding the same comforts and accommodations, which are met with in other eastern cities.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Great Barbecue to the Volunteers at Port Hudson, Mississippi.
SPEECH FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

The New Orleans Delta of the 21st instant contains a glowing account of the proceedings of the great barbacue given on the 16th instant by the citizens of East Felicina to the volunteers. The preparations were upon a scale of superb liberality, and the festivities were coincided with the great prophesy. Gen. Taylor's presence diffused joy throughout the vast assemblage. He was received with an enthusiasm which sprung from the heart. He was addressed by James H. Muse, Esq. on the part of the Florida parishes. We extract the concluding portion of Mr. Muse's speech, and the whole of Gen. Taylor's reply, from the report of the Delta.

After noticing many interesting incidents of the war, and many illustrations of Gen. Taylor's kind-heartedness, Mr. Muse concluded in the following words.

In the name, then, not only of my fellow citizens, as a community, but of the fathers and mothers who had sent their sons to fight the battles of their country, giving them the Spartan command to return with honor or not at all, he welcomed Gen. Taylor to the hearts and homes of his countrymen. Yes, General, we are happy to day to see you among us. We have brought our wives and children out to behold one who has done so much for the honor of the country. And our children's children shall remember and praise your great deeds and noble victories upon the banks of the Rio Grand. On the shores of the Pacific and at the base of the Rocky Mountains they shall hymn your praises and recount your great deeds, as I have this day so imperfectly done on the banks of the Mississippi. Fear not that the bright pages you have added to the nation's history will ever be torn therefrom, or that your claims to the love and gratitude of your countrymen, will ever fade from their hearts or memories. Posterity will never cease to hold you in grateful recollection, until time shall be no more, and all earthly glory shall sink into the tomb. Welcome, then, thrice welcome, honored patriot and soldier, to the simple hospitalities which a republican people extend to you.

The speech of Mr. Muse was happy in sentiment, fervent in style, and animated in delivery.

General Taylor's Address.

Mr. Speaker, Ladies, and Gentlemen—It is with a feeling of deep embarrassment that I attempt to reply to the eloquent address just delivered, in which I feel my humble services have been too vividly portrayed and too highly estimated. During the long period I have been in the service of the public I have endeavored to keep in view, as the constant object of exertions, the honor, the integrity, and the welfare of my country; and if I have been placed in situations in which I was able to promote those objects, it is attributable rather to the zealous and and energetic co operations of the gallant men, both of the regular and volunteer service, whom it has been my good fortune to command, than to any superior skill or ability on my part. To them, more than to myself, belongs the glory of any results which may have been achieved under my command.

But I cannot avoid the opportunity, whilst referring to the achievements of our arms, of expressing my deep conviction of the evils of war, of which, here as elsewhere, my mind receives daily and mournful proof. Throughout my service, I assure you, the proudest moments of victory have been darkened and reddered sorrowful by the reflection of the painful occurrences which it produces—of the wives made widows—of parents made childless—of friends bereft of those bound to them by the dearest ties; for the awful results of war are not confined to the bloody scenes of the battle field, but disease—slow consuming disease—more than any of the instruments of war, scatters death among those engaged in the trying fatigues and exposures of military duty. Of those who have died in active service in Mexico, the proportion of those cut down by disease to those who fell on the battle field is about five to one. For these reasons, as a constant witness of all the stern and painful realities of war, I assure you that there is no one who rejoices more in the conclusion of the war with Mexico, now happily terminated, than I do.

It was not from any apprehension of the dangers, or any dread of the fatigues and sufferings to which I might be exposed, that I so warmly desired the conclusion of this war; but it was because I looked upon war as a great evil, as a last resort, which when it can be honorably concluded, it is the first duty of a nation, especially a republic, to terminate.

I believed it not incompatible with the honor and interests of both Republics to terminate this war.—And now, that peace has once more smiled upon our happy land, I assure you it is a proud and delightful feeling to meet at the hands of our fellow-citizens the kind and friendly reception, which has been extended to me on this, as well as on many other occasions, on which I have had the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of my fellow citizens of Louisiana. These demonstrations satisfy me that it is a country to call Republics ungrateful. Every where have the soldiers of the Republic received the meed of popular applause and enjoyed the kindness of their fellow-citizens; but in no State have they been more handsomely treated than in our State of Louisiana, to which my observation has been confined since my return from the war, not having been out of the State except on a flying visit to my plantation in Mississippi.

The people of this State will compare with any in the world in patriotism and public spirit.—Their conduct in the late Mexican war, in rushing to the aid of the little army which I had the honor to command on the Rio Grande, brings to mind the patriotism of our fathers, when after the battle of Lexington, they rushed to their country's standard, from the plough, the workshop, the desk, and even the pulpit, all eager to share in the glory and peril of defending the nation's honor. Such was the conduct of the large and gallant force of volunteers who rushed to our rescue on the Rio Grande. And, I assure you that it was to me the most painful occurrence of the war that I was compelled to part with that gallant body of volunteers, but it was inevitable, as the enemy had retired beyond our reach, into the interior of Mexico and we had not sufficient means of transportation to follow them.

Not desiring to keep them in inglorious inactivity, subject to the diseases of camp duty, I preferred that they should rejoin their families and homes, from which they had torn themselves under the influence of high and patriotic motives. That occasion furnished an additional proof of the fact which has always been manifest to my mind, that we are a nation of soldiers, possessing, more than any people in the world, the virtues and resources of a great military nation. And, indeed, there has been more reason to fear that our military spirit would carry us too far and impel us to the invasion of our neighbor's territory, than that it would fall short of the defence of our own territory and honor.

I have ever cherished the sentiment of the Father of his Country, who cautioned us against leaving our own soil and territory for a foreign country—who inculcated as a cardinal principle of our republican institutions that we should eschew all foreign alliances and connections and confine ourselves to the improvement of our own proper soil, and the advancement of peace and happiness within our own proper boundaries. But should war ever come upon us, I have seen enough of the zeal and eagerness of the youth of our country, to believe in their ability and ardor to encounter any dangers and sacrifices to defend the honor and avenge the wrongs of the nation.

This war has served to manifest the existence of a deep, unconquerable heroism in all classes of our people. It has not been by any means confined to the sterner sex, for no where has it shone brighter than in the conduct and sentiments of the softer sex of our country, so many of whom have honored us with their presence on this occasion. During my public service, I have become acquainted with deeds which place the women of our country on a level with the Spartan and Roman mothers, of whose heroism history records so many interesting examples. I have known mothers to send their only sons to the war, telling them to return with honor or not at all. I have known sisters to part with only brothers, with words full of pride and hope of their return with bright laurels. I have known wives to tear themselves from the arms of devoted husbands, and to forget all their own cares and affections in a generous and patriotic pride and devotion to their country's and their husband's honor. Where such feelings prevail among those who are to be the mothers of the Republic, from whom the ideas and virtues upon which the future weal of our country depends, are to flow, there can be no reason to fear that our people will ever be slow or weak in maintaining the rights of the Republic, and sustaining the national honor.

With these desultory remarks, I beg, ladies and gentlemen, to offer you my warmest thanks for this splendid and gratifying reception, extended to me by the patriotic citizens of East and West Feliciana, of East and West Baton Rouge, and other parts of this beautiful and interesting country.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LOCOFOCO ARGUMENTS.

UNION TOWNSHIP, WASHINGTON Co., Nov. 1.

Another practical demonstration of the *principles* of the Locofoco party has been recently made in our midst. At Finleyville, on Friday last, a very beautiful Taylor pole was erected, with the expectation of having a jubilee on the day following—partly in consideration of the victory obtained in our County, Congressional District, and State; but more particularly in anticipation of the glorious victory about to be obtained under the banner of him who never surrendered. While addresses were being delivered by A. F. Reed, Mem. elect, and other able politicians, interspersed by songs and hearty cheers for 'Old Rough and Ready,' it was remarked, by some of the opposite party, that such rejoicing was a sure prelude to a downfall. Several days passed away, and the prediction remained unexplained. At length, after repeated efforts, our pole was bored down. The mysterious prediction of the prophets was realized. They had no reference to the *destruction and annihilation* of the Whig party, but the *downfall* of the *pole*. Had this dastardly trick been done by ignorant drones—the existence of which appears to be necessary in every neighborhood—we would have passed it over in silent contempt; but it being the result of the deep meditation of the leaders of the *Democratic* party of Washington County, deserves being proclaimed to the world. Is this one of the true Democratic Jeffersonian *Principles?* LIMETOWN.

ANOTHER EDITOR IN THE FIELD.—C. G. Langdon, the able editor of the Mobile Daily Advertiser, has been elected Mayor of the city of Mobile.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE TRUTH REVEALED—A BASE FABRICATION PUT DOWN!

The undersigned deems it to be proper to submit to the public the subjoined letter from Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, dated Baton Rouge, April 27, 1848, which I had the honor to receive by due course of mail; and, in connection therewith, the article from the Union of the 6th of the same month, to which General Taylor's Letter refers. This publication, when it appeared, attracted my attention;—I was well convinced that it was, in all substantial particulars, a fabrication, and I knew that so much of it as made General Taylor assume all the responsibility of moving the army to the Rio Grande, together with the reasons assigned therefor, was atrociously false. Indeed, so transparent was the baseness of this publication, that it did not occur to me that it should receive any notice, until, to my surprise, I found it transferred to, and a subject of comment in, some of our Northern papers. Under these circumstances, I felt it to be my duty to forward to General Taylor, by the hand of Colonel—then Major—Bliss, of the U. S. A. the Union of the 6th of April, and in due season received the reply now published. It will be perceived that it is marked *private*, and therefore it becomes necessary to add that, finding these fabrications recently revived in the Northern (Democratic) press, I sought on the face of them revelations of confidential and private intercourse—which ever involves all the baseness (violating a seal, or picking a lock—I have, thro, the agency of the Telegraph, obtained General Taylor's permission to give his letter to the public.

In the generous spirit dictated by the concluding remarks, we have a new pledge that he will not, if elected, administer the Government on sectional grounds, or be actuated by narrow or prejudiced views, and that the People of New England, and the New England race, every where will receive all the consideration at his hands, which, by reason of their intelligence, their virtues, and their indomitable energies, they deserve. Being myself a full blooded Yankee, (though not of the wooden nutmeg order,) I am proud of the opportunity to bring such a letter before the public, and I rejoice in the unerring indications that so much excellence as is to be found in Zachary Taylor is soon to be called to the direction of public affairs, and in the belief that under his benign sway, we shall soon realise all the blessings of "peace" to our beloved Union, and 'good will' among the whole American People.

God save this North American Republic!

TRUMAN SMITH.

Washington, Oct. 28, 1848.

Letter of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR *to Mr.* TRUMAN SMITH, *of Connecticut.*

[PRIVATE.]

BATON ROUGE, (*La.*) *April* 27, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter, and copies of the publications made in the "Union," duly at the hands of Maj. BLISS.

Those articles, avowing certain sentiments as admitted by myself, are one and all vile fabrications and frauds. When truth forms the basis of attack, I care not how much I and my motives are denounced, but in cases like this I cannot but feel, and openly express, my most honest indignation.

It gives me much pleasure to learn that I have many friends in New England. I have the highest respect for that portion of our country. No section of the Union commands more my admiration for the high intelligence of its people, and their regard to law and order. Among none is there more sobriety of life, and devotion to industry and enterprise, or a more sincere or patriotic wish for the prosperity and reputation of the country, and for a wise and just administration of the Government. I value greatly, therefore, the favorable regard for my name, which you assure me exists there, and which I hope will ever continue, whatever may be my position before the country.

With sentiments of cordial respect and regard, I remain, dear sir,

Your obedient servant and friend,

Z. TAYLOR.

HON. TRUMAN SMITH,
U. S. Representative, Washington, D. C.

The following are the articles of the Washington Union which Gen. Taylor alludes to, and pronounces fraudulent:

From the Union of April 6th, 1848.

Now we have a letter before us from the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Mississippi, who went to invite Gen. Taylor to the seat of Government, to pay due honors to him.—He states, expressly, that in a conversation with him, the old soldier told him "the South should never allow all the conscription to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso," &c., &c. But to the letter:

"In regard to the conversation had with Gen. Taylor, I have to say we did not talk on the tariff. We did on the war. He expressed himself in favor of the war; he said he was decidedly in favor of prosecuting it vigorously till they should yield to an honorable peace. He was for indemnity, certain, and that territory added to our country. He was not wedded to any idea, I thought, perhaps, as a kind of compromise, the Wilmot Proviso men, we had perhaps better go up to the Sierra Madre—making the Rio Grande the western boundary up to that degree, and saying the South should never agree to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso, although he did not believe there ever would be slavery there; yet, if the country was acquired, the citizens should be left free on that subject. He says all Mexico will eventually come into our Government. My opinions I cannot be mistaken. On the subject of politics, he said he was no politician—had been three-fourths of his life in the army, devoted his time and mind to that service, and paid but little attention to anything else."

We have another letter before us, giving another conversation held with the General, at his house at Baton Rouge, by a gentleman of respectable character. These two letters are addressed to members of Congress. This last letter (written on the 18th March) represents General Taylor in conversation as favorable to "the present tariff, and opposed to a national bank." It reads as follows:

"I take the liberty of addressing you, and giving you, at the same time, some few facts relative to General Taylor's position before the American people, as regards the Presidency. In a conversation with Dr. Baden, (a gentleman in whom the utmost confidence can be placed,) he told me that he called on the old General at his residence, at Baton Rouge, and spent some three hours in his company. Like all others who describe him, he says that he is a man of sense, open, frank, and free in his manners, ever ready to give or receive any information that may be of use. He states that he is willing to be the PRESIDENT of the PEOPLE, not of a PARTY; that if the Democratic nominee shall be the run, provided they ask no pledges for his future course, or if the Whigs nominate him, he will run on the same principles, and no other. Again, should a third party bring him out, he will still be a candidate, and appear to have the majority. He is in favor of the present tariff, and opposed to a national bank. He thinks that the President was not to blame about the war, and that he (Gen. Taylor) was the cause of the moving of the army on to the frontier, and gave, as his reasons, that a large force would be needed in Mexico, and, unless there was an opposing force in the neighborhood, that the Mexicans might cross over and commit any amount of depredations without his being able to arrest their progress in time to save the inhabitants. He says that was not the cause of the war, but the answer, etc. He was asked, 'If you should be elected President, of which you have proved you fill your cabinet?' His answer was: 'I would seek out the best men of the country, and select them without regard to party.'"

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LOCOFOCO SECRET CIRCULARS.

WESTMORELAND, Oct. 30th, 1848.

Gentlemen—The enclosed Circular came to the hands of one of my Whig neighbors, through mistake, this morning. On discovering its contents, copies were taken, and I have sent you the original, supposing that through secrecy the little animal may have escaped the vigilant eye of our Whig friends in the city. You will know how to dispose of its contents, and to meet its designs.

I have been of opinion, since seeing the vote of Wilmot's District, that there is something in the fact of his vote for Longstreth that does look ominous of deception, and inconsistent with honesty of profession.

I am aware that there is a goodly number of confiding Whigs who have been carried forward by their zeal in favor of free soil to vote for Van Buren, and have had at all times my doubts of the sincerity of Wilmot and his Democratic Barnburners casting their votes for Martin Van Buren. A few days will solve the honesty of this excitement.

If we take the caution contained in the enclosed circular, and bring every Whig to the polls, we have ample strength, independent of the Barnburners, to save the State. We have every thing done but the voting; then let not one vote be left at home. We are determined not to let the enemy cross the line of 2d Tuesday of October.

Respectfully,

PITTSBURGH, October 20 1848.

Dear Sir—At a consultation, at which many of our leading friends in this city were present, a committee was appointed to propose to publish a circular, to be placed, with a democratic ticket enclosed, in the hands of every democratic voter in our county. The circular will be a concise one, cheering on our *friends* to the battle in November, holding forth, in true colors, the prospect of a glorious victory; and calling upon every democrat to do his duty.

Arrangements were also made to secure the formation of a Cass and Butler Club, and a thorough organization in other respects, in every ward and township in the county and two cities.

Steps will also be taken to have all our friends visited, if possible, in person.

Allow us to suggest the adoption of the same, or similar measures in your county, and consult with our leading friends in your neighborhood on the subject.

No State in the Union is more safe for Cass and Butler than Pennsylvania. Each of the two great parties will no doubt have a sort of natural increase at the Presidential election. We must use the most strenuous efforts to make our increase exceed that of the Whigs. This alone will secure our triumph. But we shall be made doubly secure in the casting of the Free Soil vote for Van Buren, which will give the state to Cass and Butler, by from 10,000 to 15,000.

But there must be overweening confidence. This would be fatal. Every democrat must be personally warned, to act as if the fate of the party and the Union, depended upon his individual efforts.

We add in conclusion, that your friends here, were never in better spirits, and never buckled on their armor with more alacrity, or a more firm determination to triumph.

Yours truly,

Wm. Wilkins,	Wilson M'Candless,
Thos. Blackmore,	John Anderson,
John D. Miller,	Rody Paterson,
J. R. M'Clintock,	Andrew Burke,
James Scott,	Jas A. Gibson,
John G. Backofen,	Saml. W. Black,
Henry Able,	Levi G. Clover,
August Faller,	Charles Shaler,
F. Fenderick,	John Coyler.
John Solon	Jonathan Large,
James M'Dionold,	J. K. Moorhead,
Thos. Farley,	Joseph Cooper.

L. Harper.

THE CHOLERA AT ALEPPO AND DAMASCUS.—The ravages of the pestilence at Aleppo and Damascus are stated to have been frightful, particularly at Damascus, where not fewer than 10,000 persons are supposed to have died within twenty days preceding the 27th of August.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1848.

The din of political preparation fills the city, and business seems quite abandoned in the eagerness of the canvass. Among the curiosities of politics, now on exhibition here, is the nomination of the Hon. Mike Walsh! for Congress, with a fair chance of an election too. The state of the b'hoys is in the ascendant, and the united wisdom of the nation, will have added to it, a sample of unadulterated New York subterraneum democracy, and spats may be expected. In the assembly of this state, he has often convulsed the house with his calls to order, and the free and easy members may look out for a reprimand, if good breeding is violated.

Dixon H. Lewis was buried this afternoon at Greenwood Cemetry, with all the honors the commercial capital of the Union was able to bestow.—The funeral cortege was not numerous.

The return of cold weather has given the usual activity to the various places of amusement that make New York so delightful as a winter residence and so attractive to a stranger. The Italian opera season commences on Monday, in addition to which there are seven theatres, two equestrian companies, numerous concerts, and small shows without number, to help off a long evening with those who are unfortunate enough to be obliged to seek amusement away from their own firesides—and the New England race, every where will receive all the consideration at his hands, which, by reason of their intelligence, their virtues, and their indomitable energies, they deserve. Being myself a full blooded Yankee, (though not of the wooden nutmeg order,) I am proud of the opportunity to bring such a letter before the public, and I rejoice in the unerring indications that so much excellence as is to be found in Zachary Taylor is soon to be called to the direction of public affairs, and in the belief that under his benign sway, we shall soon realise all the blessings of "peace" to our beloved Union, and 'good will' among the whole American People.

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From the Union of April 6th, 1848.

Now we have a letter before us from the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Mississippi, who went to invite Gen. Taylor to the seat of Government, to pay due honors to him.—He states, expressly, that in a conversation with him, the old soldier told him "the South should never allow all the conscription to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso," &c., &c. But to the letter:

"In regard to the conversation had with Gen. Taylor, I have to say we did not talk on the tariff. We did on the war. He expressed himself in favor of the war; he said he was decidedly in favor of prosecuting it vigorously till they should yield to an honorable peace. He was for indemnity, certain, and that territory added to our country. He was not wedded to any idea, I thought, perhaps, as a kind of compromise, the Wilmot Proviso men, we had perhaps better go up to the Sierra Madre—making the Rio Grande the western boundary up to that degree, and saying the South should never agree to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso, although he did not believe there ever would be slavery there; yet, if the country was acquired, the citizens should be left free on that subject. He says all Mexico will eventually come into our Government. My opinions I cannot be mistaken. On the subject of politics, he said he was no politician—had been three-fourths of his life in the army, devoted his time and mind to that service, and paid but little attention to anything else."

We have another letter before us, giving another conversation held with the General, at his house at Baton Rouge, by a gentleman of respectable character. These two letters are addressed to members of Congress. This last letter (written on the 18th March) represents General Taylor in conversation as favorable to "the present tariff, and opposed to a national bank." It reads as follows:

"I take the liberty of addressing you, and giving you, at the same time, some few facts relative to General Taylor's position before the American people, as regards the Presidency. In a conversation with Dr. Baden, (a gentleman in whom the utmost confidence can be placed,) he told me that he called on the old General at his residence, at Baton Rouge, and spent some three hours in his company. Like all others who describe him, he says that he is a man of sense, open, frank, and free in his manners, ever ready to give or receive any information that may be of use. He states that he is willing to be the PRESIDENT of the PEOPLE, not of a PARTY; that if the Democratic nominee shall be the run, provided they ask no pledges for his future course, or if the Whigs nominate him, he will run on the same principles, and no other. Again, should a third party bring him out, he will still be a candidate, and appear to have the majority. He is in favor of the present tariff, and opposed to a national bank. He thinks that the President was not to blame about the war, and that he (Gen. Taylor) was the cause of the moving of the army on to the frontier, and gave, as his reasons, that a large force would be needed in Mexico, and, unless there was an opposing force in the neighborhood, that the Mexicans might cross over and commit any amount of depredations without his being able to arrest their progress in time to save the inhabitants. He says that was not the cause of the war, but the answer, etc. He was asked, 'If you should be elected President, of which you have proved you fill your cabinet?' His answer was: 'I would seek out the best men of the country, and select them without regard to party.'"

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LOCOFOCO SECRET CIRCULARS.

WESTMORELAND, Oct. 30th, 1848.

Gentlemen—The enclosed Circular came to the hands of one of my Whig neighbors, through mistake, this morning. On discovering its contents, copies were taken, and I have sent you the original, supposing that through secrecy the little animal may have escaped the vigilant eye of our Whig friends in the city. You will know how to dispose of its contents, and to meet its designs.

I have been of opinion, since seeing the vote of Wilmot's District, that there is something in the fact of his vote for Longstreth that does look ominous of deception, and inconsistent with honesty of profession.

I am aware that there is a goodly number of confiding Whigs who have been carried forward by their zeal in favor of free soil to vote for Van Buren, and have had at all times my doubts of the sincerity of Wilmot and his Democratic Barnburners casting their votes for Martin Van Buren. A few days will solve the honesty of this excitement.

If we take the caution contained in the enclosed circular, and bring every Whig to the polls, we have ample strength, independent of the Barnburners, to save the State. We have every thing done but the voting; then let not one vote be left at home. We are determined not to let the enemy cross the line of 2d Tuesday of October.

Respectfully,

PITTSBURGH, October 20 1848.

Dear Sir—At a consultation, at which many of our leading friends in this city were present, a committee was appointed to propose to publish a circular, to be placed, with a democratic ticket enclosed, in the hands of every democratic voter in our county. The circular will be a concise one, cheering on our *friends* to the battle in November, holding forth, in true colors, the prospect of a glorious victory; and calling upon every democrat to do his duty.

Arrangements were also made to secure the formation of a Cass and Butler Club, and a thorough organization in other respects, in every ward and township in the county and two cities.

Steps will also be taken to have all our friends visited, if possible, in person.

Allow us to suggest the adoption of the same, or similar measures in your county, and consult with our leading friends in your neighborhood on the subject.

No State in the Union is more safe for Cass and Butler than Pennsylvania. Each of the two great parties will no doubt have a sort of natural increase at the Presidential election. We must use the most strenuous efforts to make our increase exceed that of the Whigs. This alone will secure our triumph. But we shall be made doubly secure in the casting of the Free Soil vote for Van Buren, which will give the state to Cass and Butler, by from 10,000 to 15,000.

But there must be overweening confidence. This would be fatal. Every democrat must be personally warned, to act as if the fate of the party and the Union, depended upon his individual efforts.

We add in conclusion, that your friends here, were never in better spirits, and never buckled on their armor with more alacrity, or a more firm determination to triumph.

Yours truly,

Wm. Wilkins,	Wilson M'Candless,
Thos. Blackmore,	John Anderson,
John D. Miller,	Rody Paterson,
J. R. M'Clintock,	Andrew Burke,
James Scott,	Jas A. Gibson,
John G. Backofen,	Saml. W. Black,
Henry Able,	Levi G. Clover,
August Faller,	Charles Shaler,
F. Fenderick,	John Coyler.
John Solon	Jonathan Large,
James M'Dionold,	J. K. Moorhead,
Thos. Farley,	Joseph Cooper.

L. Harper.

THE CHOLERA AT ALEPPO AND DAMASCUS.—The ravages of the pestilence at Aleppo and Damascus are stated to have been frightful, particularly at Damascus, where not fewer than 10,000 persons are supposed to have died within twenty days preceding the 27th of August.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Proceedings in Council.

SELECT COUNCIL.

MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1848.

Regular meeting, present Messrs. Bakewell, Black, Caskey, Drum, Hill, Kincaid, Laughlin, Lorens, Lang, McMurray, McGill, Totten, and Mr. Shipton, President.

President in the chair.

The minutes of the three last meetings were read and approved.

Mr. Black presented the petition of citizens of the 2d district, and prayed relative to the condition of Cherry alley at Fourth st. Read and referred to the com. on sta. with power to act, sent to C C and reference concurred in.

He also presented a petition relative to Clay alley which was read and referred to com. on sta. sent to C C and reference concurred in.

Mr Murray presented the petition of the fire wardens asking that the appropriation be increased from $25 to 73, 25 Referred to Com. on Engines and Hose, sent to c c and reference concurred in.

Mr. Kincaid presented a remonstrance from S. Stackhouse; Preston, Wagner & Co., and Rees, Hartupe & Co., relative to the contract for the engines for the new basin, which was read and on motion of Mr. Black laid on the table.

The following resolution adopted in c c Oct. 2, was taken up read a third time and adopted.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner of the 1st district be and he is hereby authorised and directed to repair the sewer in garrison alley, and extend the same to Fayette st, in accordance with the recommendations of the Allegheny Wharf Master, provided the cost does not exceed $100, the same to be charged to App. No. 7.

Mr Black presented an ordinance entitled an ordinance, authorising the Mayor to issue bonds in favor of James Mackerel, which was read three times and passed; sent to c c and by them passed.

Mr. Hill presented the report of the Com. on City Printing recommending payment in full of the ads. J W Biddle McMillin & Shryock, A W & J H Foster and John Farrel, and the payment of twenty dollars to L Harper, and five dollars to John A Forgeus, being that portion of their bills authorised by joint resolution of councils.—The balance of their bills together with that of Whitney & Dunn, not having been authorised by the city, the Com. report against the payment of—Report accepted, sent to c c and by them accepted.

He also presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer in favor of the following persons, viz; J W Biddle for $75; McMillin & Shryock for $37,50 A W & J H Foster for $5, John Farrell for $5, J Harper for $20, and John A Forgeus for $5 in full for City printing up to Oct. 30, 1848, and charge the same to App No. 3.

Read three times and adopted, sent to C C and by them adopted.

Mr. Hill presented a bill of the Com. Journal amounting to $5. Referred to com. on City printing; reference concurred in by C C.

Mr. Drum offered a resolution authorizing the 1st Dist. St. Commissioner to open Mulbery alley from Baldwin to Morris st. and not to the line of the 9th ward as directed by a former resolution of Councils. Read twice and referred to com. on sta. Ref. concurred in by C C.

Mr. Kincaid offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Street Commissioner of the 1st District be directed to have the sewer on Hay st opened and cleansed from Liberty street to the Allegheny river, which was read three times and adopted. Sent to C. C., and by them adopted.

Mr. Laying offered a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to grade Dinwiddie street, and appropriating two hundred dollars for that purpose, which was read twice, and referred to Committee on Streets, with power to act. Reference concurred in by C. C.

Mr. Bakewell informed Councils that Mr. Totten had tendered his resignation as a member of the Water Committee, and moved his resignation be accepted which was carried.

Mr. McGill presented a Report of the Committee on Allegheny Wharf, which was read and adopted.

He also presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Wharf Masters on the Allegheny Wharf be instructed to set apart so much of the space from the East side of Irwin street to the Hand street Bridge, as may be required for a steam boat landing during the season when they can run on said river. Read three times and adopted.—Sent to C. C., and by them adopted.

Mr. Black offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars of the city scrip lately authorized to be issued to be added to appropriation No. 7, to pay for the grading and paving of Logan street.

Read twice and referred to Finance Committee. Sent to C. C., and reference concurred in.

Council then concurred in the reference of petitions from C. C., and adjourned.

Proceedings in Common Council.

October 30