THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 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.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Calder, Sr.
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos. H. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landes,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schwecker,	21. Andrew W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irwin,
11. William G. Hartley,	23. Thomas H. Hill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml. A. Purviance.

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

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

"ONE MORE FIRE AND THE DAY IS OURS."

To the Voters of Lower St. Clair Township, the Boroughs of Birmingham and South Pittsburgh, irrespective of party. You are requested to attend a Mass Meeting to be held at the Rolling Mill of Wood, Edwards & M'Knight, in the borough of Birmingham, SAIN ON SHIN, on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clk precisely.

Come one, come all, and hear the Hon. A. W. Loomis and others.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

A BANNER FOR THE WARDS!

We direct the attention of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore, in the two cities, to the proceedings of the Baldwin Township Whigs, who offer for the competition of the Wards, the splendid prize banner which they won in 1844. We are informed by THOMAS VARNER, Esq., who has had charge of the Banner, that it is in fine order—as perfect and beautiful as when it came from the hands of the artist. The competition for this banner will doubtless be as spirited as the contest in the Townships for the banner offered by the Wards.

LOCOFOCO DECENCY.

The following is a sample of the language used in the *Pittsburgh Post*, of yesterday, in relation to the Whig party in general, and this paper in particular, which we have selected at random from various articles:

"What a pusillanimous, contemptable set must be the mass of the Federal editors, who can descend so low, as to manufacture lies by the dozen, and still utter them, after the proof has been offered that they were lies! The cowardly defamers of Gen. Cass—they have been guilty of deliberate, willful, and malicious lying—the reiterated lies of the Gazette—the readers of this cowardly, mendacious sheet—hypocritical pratings—circulated in famous lies on Gen. Cass—contemptibly ignorant fools, or infamously lying political scoundrels—in famous lies uttered by the Gazette—cool, deliberate, and infamous lies—impudent lie—infamous indeed is Whiggery—recklessness of these political scoundrels—Thomas Butler King, a Federal Representative from Georgia, proved himself a blackguard—since that time, John M. Clayton has come down to the level of a blackguard, also—Tom Corwin, and other unprincipled Doughface Whigs &c. &c. &c."

What a specimen of Locofoco arguments is here! And yet this very Post reiterates the assertion, in the same paper, that there was '*a Federal majority*' in the House of Representatives of the United States, in the 'session of 1846 and '7' and endeavors to create the impression that it was owing to that '*Federal majority*' that the Irish bill was defeated—when the truth is, that the Locofocos had a majority of about 70!—and defeated the bill in spite of Whig efforts to the contrary. It is unnecessary for us to characterize such conduct.

To the Friends or Free Soil.

We ask you, as candid men, to read the extracts we give to day from the speech of Mr. IVERSON of Georgia, a Democrat opposed to Gen. Taylor—and also the following motives of Mr. CORWIN's speech at Salem, Ohio. Is not Mr. Corwin worthy of belief on a subject for which he has made such great sacrifices. Read and judge as candid men:

"CORWIN'S SPEECH AT SALEM.—Corwin and Delano addressed the people at Salem, Columbiana county, last week. Although but one day's notice had been given, nearly two thousand persons manifested their desire to hear the eloquent 'Wagon Boy,' by quitting their farms and work shops, and rallying to the place of meeting.

The editor of the Free Press represents Mr. C's speech as well worthy his great fame. He said he would vote for Gen. Taylor—would use all the means in his power to secure his election, "because, although a slaveholder, Gen. Taylor is opposed to the extension of Slavery—because if elected President, he will not use his veto, nor his personal or official influence to establish Slavery in any part of our Territories, North or South, and believed it to be acquired. And here again," said Mr. Corwin, "I speak what I *know*—I speak not without authority, and I tell you, *I know* Zachary Taylor will not use his veto, nor his personal, nor official influence for the purpose of extending slavery into any of our Territories—I know it—I speak not in my fancies, (he continued,) that I am come to make a case for (General Taylor. Have I not sacrificed as much as any of you in defending the principles of Free Soil? In their defence I have battled, when few battled with me.

On this platform I took my stand when to do so, I had to separate forever with dearest friends—friends, with whom, for twenty long years, had stood by me through good and evil report. Upon this article I cast myself, with all my hope freighted, and buffeted, almost with single arm, the waves of popular indignation. Think not, therefore, that I will abandon it now, when in full tide of popular favor. No, no! I support Gen. Taylor, because of the three candidates for President now before us, with him, and him alone, I am willing to trust the cherished principles which you and I have so long approved."

Gibbon's Review for the present month, just issued, has a sneer at the Whigs, and at the Bank management in our city, both of which had much better have been omitted. It is true our Banks are cautiously managed; they have weathered all the financial crisis of the country, and still preserve their capital for the use of the community, which the Review admits has too little for its legitimate wants. If good paper is freely offered at 14 to 2 per cent a month, as the Review states is the case, it is not *because* of the Banks, but in spite of them. *They* make no profits by such operations. It is quite true, as the Review says, that the Banks of Pittsburgh are not likely, never to be broken by a redundancy of circulation." But we submit that any sneers on that score come with a very bad grace, to say the least, from one of the chief managers of the somewhat too notorious Bank of Cairo. Messrs. Jones's article is not calculated to make the rate of discounts less, and probably was not intended to do so,—their financial ability, at all events, is beyond dispute. What they have to say about "great beef and two dollars a day, &c." may very well pass for what it is worth. There is plenty more "of the same sort" in the Post, but we did not know before, that the Review was its fellow laborer.

The Hon. Harrison Gray Otis died at his residence at Boston, on Saturday morning, at 2 o'clock. He was in his 84th year. He graduated at Havard University in 1783. Three of his class mates still survive him: A. Andrews, Jeremiah R. Boies and John Ewins. Mr. Otis has filled many important public offices. He has represented Massachusetts in both houses of Congress. His reply to Pinckney in the Senate on the Missouri Compromise, is a masterpiece of Tribunary eloquence. He was appointed District Attorney under John Adams, was subsequently a member of the celebrated Hartford Convention; was a President of the State Senate; Judge of the Boston Court of Common Pleas, and the third Mayor of Boston.

Baldwin Township Awake!

At a meeting of the Whigs of Baldwin Township on Wednesday, 1st inst., Wm. Woodford was called to the Chair, and Dr. A. M'Bride appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee of the Rough and Ready Club of Allegheny county, have offered a Prize Banner to the Borough or Township in this county which shall give the largest increase of votes to the Taylor and Fillmore Electors, on next Tuesday, over the vote of Gov. Johnston—therefore,

Resolved, That the Whigs of Baldwin Township offer the splendid Prize Banner awarded to them in 1844, to the Ward in the cities of Pittsburgh or Allegheny which shall give the largest increased vote in proportion to the number of votes, to the Taylor and Fillmore Electors over the vote of Gov. Johnston in October.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Whig papers in the two cities.

Committee to award Banner—Col. Robert Carothers of Plum; Dr. George S. Hays of Upper St. Clair, and Daniel Fisher of Baldwin Township.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

We commend the following extract to our readers, especially the "Free Soil" men. The following extracts from the speech of Hon. Andrew Johnson, a Democratic member from Tennessee, delivered in the House of Representatives July 20th 1848:

THE POSITION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

Sir, the safety of the South rests in this very Presidential election, and its effects upon the parties of this Union. The election over, and it may be beyond the power of the South to prevent the overpowering influence of public opinion at the North. If this Wilmot be pushed in Congress with no check but the popular will, who does not see that the South must be ruined? Should the scrupulous demands of a prejudiced majority. If the South, fullest to secure by the exhortations of Whig leaders, shall shut their eyes to the effects and results of the Presidential election upon this all important subject, the day of safety and settlement will have forever passed. Let Southern members call their upon their Northern friends for justice, for conciliation, and compromise. The same fatal and solemn response will be heard, which in sepulchral tones lately sounded the death knell of monarchy in France—it is too late! too late!" The gallant men from Virginia invokes the South, to be still, and to fear nothing. Let Whiggery succeed, and all will be well; that patriotic men at the North and South will come together and settle this distracting question upon just and honorable terms. Rely upon it, sir, this is "a promise to the ear," which will be broken to the hope." What is the South to expect from the Whigs of the North after the election, favorable to its rights and interests upon the subject of slavery? Let the future be judged by the past. What support, what sympathy, what aid and comfort have we ever received from the hands of Northern Whigs? What voice has been raised from out a numerous ranks, to cheer the South and give a assurance of safety? In primary assemblies of the people, in State Conventions and State Legislatures, and in the Halls of Congress, what Northern Whig has ever given his vote in support of Southern rights? Where is the man of that party in any free State who has had the will or the independence to stand up for the South, and resist the storm of popular prejudice which has characterized that party? And is it so, sir, that out of fifteen States in this Union, stretching from the Atlantic, along the great lakes, across the Ohio, to the far regions of the mighty West, there has not been one voice raised, or one vote given in behalf of Southern rights and interests, from out the swelling ranks of the great Whig party? Are all, all who bear the name or practice the principles of Whiggery united in open and hostile array against the South, upon a question involving such vital consequences to her interests, her rights, her existence! And is it to be believed, that a change will come over the spirit of their dreams" after the Presidential election? No, sir, the gentleman from Virginia deceives himself, if he supposes that there is one North ern Whig on the floor of Congress who will vote with you or me for a fair and just "arrangement of this vexed question any more after the election than before it, for any settlement of it which can be original to be acceptable to his constituents or mine. Is there one Northern Whig in this Hall, or in the Senate, who is prepared to vote against the Wilmot Proviso? If there be, let him be named. There is not one. In there one who will vote for the Mission compromise? Is there one who will vote to leave the matter in the hands of the people of the Territories themselves! And are these men, or those who may come after them, likely to change from after the election, and give up long, settled, and dearly cherished opinions, upon a subject in which their opinions meet the universal approval of their constituents? Do the Whig members from the South, on this floor, apply such a flattering question to their souls? If they do, they are grossly deceived; and if they are deceived themselves, believe me, sir, their constituents will not be, by any such delusive hope. *They know that exclusion of slavery, and its total exclusion from the Territories of the Union is a deep seated, abiding, sleepless, cardinal feature in the creed of Northern Whiggery.*

What, then, is the South to gain by excluding the question from the canvass, or postponing its decision beyond the Presidential election? Sir the future safety of the South, I verily believe, depends upon the fate of the Presidential election; and the vote which the South gives in view of the dangers which threatens it from the North. Deriving neither aid or comfort from the Whig party of the free States, from what source is the South to look for sympathy and support? If the question becomes a sectional one, the South is in a minority in both Houses of Congress, and who does not see that, so far as the Northern Whigs are concerned, it is already a sectional question? At present our safety depends in part upon the friendship and firmness of a portion of the Northern Democracy.—Thanks to a spirit of justice and independence, deserving all praise, there are *some* on this side of the House in this Hall, who though reviled and deserted by Southern Whigs, and threatened with popular vengeance at home by Northern Whigs, are yet breasting the storm which has been raised to destroy them, and here to day, as they have ever stood, the firm undaunted defenders of the sacred compromises of the Constitution. And if the dark, angry current of Northern abolitionism, sweeping and sweeping with the accumulated mass of the whole Whig party in the North, and gaining force and strength by deserters from the ranks of Democracy, shall become too powerful for resistance; if consulting their self preservation, the first great ruling law of our nature, some of our Northern Democratic Senators who stand out in bold relief as the friends of the constitutional rights of the South: Sir, let every Southern man look at this thing as it really stands. Let him not close his eyes to the fact that if the Wilmot proviso is rejected by this or any other Congress, if the just rights of the South shall be preserved and protected, it must be *alone* by the aid of Democratic members from the non slaveholding States. But if, contrary to our confident expectations, our Democratic allies in Congress shall give way upon this subject, the South has yet another and a higher source of security, in the conservative power of the Executive veto.

And if the people of the South shall be deceived and deluded by those acts of deception and fraud, which have marked the conduct and procured the success of the Whig party upon another memorable occasion in the history of the country, and which form present appearances are to be the main weapons used by the same party in the approaching contest, the Executive power of this nation itself, the last best hope of safety to the South, may be placed in the hands of one who, whatever may be his identity of interest and policy with the South, cannot, will not, *dare not*, consistently with his solemn pledges, protect it, by the veto of the Executive veto from the unfriendly enactment of a Congressional majority. Sir, let the South look to it—let every man who has its interests, its rights, and its honors at heart, see to it that so far as his vote and voice are concerned, this great conservative power of the Constitution, upon which alone, we may have to rely for safety, is not placed in the hands of one, who will be but "clay in the hands of the potter" one who, whatever may be his claims upon the admiration and gratitude of his country for deeds of noble daring, stands pledged if elected President, to yield his own opinions to the will of Congress. * * * How then could General Taylor interpose the Executive veto to save the country from the fatal effects of such a blow?

But, sir, so far as Gen. Taylor has expressed any opinion upon the subject, it is not against the South! In his celebrated "Signal" letter he gave his sanction and approval to the ordinance of 1787, by which slavery was excluded from the Northwestern Territory, embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, the baneful cause and foundation of all the fearful agitation which now threatens us. Besides sir, is not the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories, and in the District of Columbia a mooted question? Does not history and the school boy know that the school boy that the North, and a large portion of the Democrats, claim the constitutional power of Congress over the whole subject? And is it not even sometimes conceded by Southern politicians? Is it so clear, as a constitutional proposition, that there may exist no difference of opinion upon the subject? Is its unconstitutionality written in such large and glaring letters "that he who runs may read?"

How, then, in the absence of any expressed or known opinion of Gen. Taylor, can we reasonably suppose that he would consider the Wilmot Proviso as a clear and palpable violation of the Constitution? And, sir, what point is better settled in political practice, *than that he who is elevated to power by a party, must conform, in all essential and important measures, to the opinions and principles of those who have conferred office upon him? And who will deny that a large majority of that party upon whom Gen. Taylor relies for his election, are the uncompromising advocates of the Wilmot Proviso?*

Is it to be supposed, then, that Gen. Taylor would veto any measure which received the sanction and suffrage of a decided majority of his political friends? But, sir, I ask if it is not already well understood by those upon whom he must mainly depend for success, that if elected President, he will not interfere with the action of Congress upon this subject? Sir, the letters of distinguished Northern Whigs, positive and public allegations of members of Congress, resolutions of Whig ratification meetings, and the almost universal declarations of the Northern Whig papers, speak out plainly upon this point. They support Gen. Taylor because they understand and *believe* that upon this, as well as other questions of domestic policy, he will yield to the decisions of Congress. Sir, does any man believe that Gen. Taylor would have received the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, if it had been known or *believed* that he would veto the Wilmot Proviso?

But, sir, if the Southern Whigs had by their course heretofore, contributed to strengthen the hands of those who are our enemies at the North, and if the nomination and support of Gen. Taylor is calculated to produce like results, and his election to aid in breaking down the only party at the North which has been friendly to the South, what safe we to think of them, and how are we to characterise their conduct in the nomination and support of the present Whig candidate for Vice President? Sir, I charge the Southern members of the Philadelphia Convention, whatever may have been the honesty of their intentions, with a virtual abandonment of Southern rights and interests, in the nomination and support of Millard Fillmore for Vice President. What is his position upon this question of slavery? He is a Northern man, residing at the North, with all his interests at the North, surrounded by the party which has manifested such uncompromising hostility to Southern institutions—identified with it in position, party policy, and political power. The very *office* which he now holds, was conferred upon him by a convention in New York which unanimously adopted the Wilmot Proviso as one of the essential articles of its political faith.

These circumstances, with other evidences of his opinions, can leave no doubt upon the minds of candid men of his hostility to the South upon this subject of domestic Slavery. Are Southern men ready to go blindfold into the support of a man for the important office of Vice President of the United States, whose opinions upon this question are either unknown or unfavorable? [illegible] be that the decision of this question will depend upon the cast of a vote of some officer of the Senate. The slave holding States are now equally divided. If a geographical division shall take the place of the present parties, which recent events too plainly indicate, this whole question, upon the decision of which the Union depends, may rest upon the single vote of the Vice President. How important then, to the South, and to the whole country, that the occupant of that chair should be safe and sound, upon this dangerous and distracting subject. Sir, we are not left to conjecture or presumption as to the opinions of Mr. Fillmore upon this question. We have his recorded votes, not only in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, but greatly beyond them; and in favor of principles which strike in distinct terms, at the institution of slavery in the *States* themselves. He was a member of Congress in 1838, when abolition petitions were pouring in from all quarters of the North, and when their reception and reference was the test between the friends and enemies of Southern rights. He was the uniform advocate of the reception of these incendiary documents. His votes upon the journals attest the truth of this assertion. * * *

And now, sir, I come to ask and to answer, what is the South, what is the whole country to gain by the success of the Democratic nominees?

Sir, the opinions and position of Gen. Cass, upon the subject of slavery, have been deliberately formed and openly avowed to the American people. His sentiments are not left to vague conjecture, or contradictory construction.

Gen. Cass has spoken in direct and unequivocal language on all. He has declared himself, *in terms*, the unyielding opponent of the jurisdiction of Congress over the subject of slavery in any form whatever. In his letter to Mr. Nicholson, he takes equally decisive ground. In his letter to the committee of the Baltimore Convention, he gives an explicit adhesion to all the principles adopted by that body, one of which lays down the Democratic platform upon the subject of slavery. Sir, if Gen. Cass should be elected President, and Congress should pass any law embracing the principles of this odious and infamous proviso, he stands pledged in solemn form to interpose the Executive veto. Can he, can he, will he, dare he violate that pledge. He could not do so, without dishonor, and without bringing down upon his head the just execration of a defrauded and insulted constituency. But, sir, we have not only the express declaration of his opinions upon this subject—we have more. We have his recorded vote in the Senate of the United States, in conformity with these opinions. When the treaty with Mexico was under consideration in that body, Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, a Whig Senator, moved that the treaty be amended by inserting the Wilmot Proviso, and making it applicable to all the territory acquired by it. The name of Lewis Cass is recorded, along with all the Southern Senators, against the motion."

GEN LEWIS CASS,

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

There appeared in the Intelligencer, on the 15th March, 1814, an extract of a communication written by Gen. Lewis Cass to the Secretary of War, dated Williamsville, 12th January 1814, which was made public by a call of the House of Representatives, in which I am, with others, charged with criminal negligence in the surrender of Fort Niagara."

"The fall of Niagara has been owing to the most *criminal negligence*. The force in it was fully competent to its defence. The commanding officer, Capt. Leonard, it is confidently said, was at his own house three miles from the fort, and all the officers appear to have acted in as much security as though no enemy was near us. Rogers and Capt. Hampton, both of the 24th, had companies in the fort. Both of them were absent from it. Their conduct ought to be strictly investigated. I am also told that Major Wallace of the 5th, was in the fort. He escaped, she is now at Erie."

So far as related to myself, I called Gen. Cass to an account, which has been made public. The object of this communication is to corroborate my my charge, and to show that Gen. Lewis Cass also slandered another worthy and meritorious officer, who exhibited his falsehood to the public in a different way, showing, also that he had stated what was "untrue" as related to him.

As your valuable paper will hereafter be a reliable source for information in the history of our republic, I desire all the facts in relation to this matter to be inserted in its columns, so far as not to degrade them.

JOHN A. ROGERS, Sr.

Washington, March 3, 1814. Gen. Cass, in his letter published in the official documents communicated to Congress lately, and dated at Williamsville, 12th January, 1814, states as follows:

"I am also told that Major Wallace, of the 5th, was in the fort. He escaped, and is now at Erie."

Copy of Certificate.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1, 1814.

I do certify that I have seen Major Benjamin Wallace, of the 5th U. S. infantry, leave Chatauquy Fort Corners on the morning of the 17th December, and that I left on the 19th, and went to Albany by way of Plattsburg, and, as I passed that place on the 19th and on the 24th of said month, I did see the Major in Albany. JOHN DARNELL,
Late Lieut 5th Infantry.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, MARCH 2, 1814.

This is to certify, that, from several statements deposed in this office, it appears that Major Benjamin Wallace, of the 5th regiment of U. S. infantry, was on the day that Fort Niagara was taken by the British forces, on his way from Chatauqy Four Corners to Albany.

J. B. WALBACH, Adjutant General.

Those who publish Gen Cass's letter will please publish this also.

PRODUCTION AND CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New Orleans Commercial Times contains an article on the production and capital of the United States for 1848. It is made up by taking the returns of 1840, and adding 25 per cent, for the increase of the past eight years. The prices of principal articles of production are assumed as follows.

Cotton, at 6 cents per pound; Sugar 4; Rice 3; Tobacco 7; Wheat 60 cents per bushel; Corn 30; Barley 30; Oats 25; Rye 40; Buckwheat 50; and Potatoes 30 cents. Hay, $10, and Hemp and Flax, $50 per ton.

According to these estimates, all the crops of the United States in 1848 will be worth, in round numbers, $501,000,000. Of these products the New England States contribute only $53,000,000, while New-York alone contributes $79,000,000; Pennsylvania, $55,000,000; Ohio, $49,000,000, and Indiana, 47,000,000. These are the great producing States of the Union.

The whole investment in manufactures in the U. States is set down at $243,300,000. Of this the New England furnishes nearly one third, viz. $109,000,000. Massachusetts stands second only in the U. States as a manufacturing State, having $52,000,000 invested in this departments of industry; while New York has $69,000,000 and Pennsylvania $50,000,000.

Indian Corn appears to be the great staple of the country, the whole quantity for the year being set down at about 472,000,000 bushels, valued at $141,572,000. The hay crop takes the next place, and is estimated to be worth $128,000,000. Cotton stands next, being estimated at 2,400,000 bales, worth $64,500,000. The wheat crop this year is supposed to be equal to 105,833,000 bushels, valued at $63,914,000. The products of the dairy, it is supposed, will be worth $42,369,000; and the potato crop $40,600,000.

From these estimates some opinion may be formed of the productions of the United States, and the means which Providence has placed in our hands for the employment and maintenance of an immense and rapidly increasing population. And when it is considered that our country is as yet comparatively uncultivated, and its resources but very partially developed, no one can fail to be impressed with the enormous capabilities of the country. We have heard it stated by an intelligent Western member of Congress, that the single State of Indiana could raise breadstuffs enough to supply the entire population of the United States.

Pennsylvania and Ohio.

We are favored with sundry letters, asking our private opinion as to the vote of Pennsylvania for President. We have no such opinion. We have but one opinion on the subject, founded on recent advices from various parts of the State, and it is that Pennsylvania will cast her vote for Taylor and Fillmore by a decided majority. There is scarcely a section from which the reply is not uniform—"we shall do better for Taylor than we did for Johnston." A very few Whig counties may be unfavorably affected by the Van Buren movement—say Allegheny, Mercer and probably Chester—but nearly all will increase their majorities, while the majorities in many of the adverse counties will surely fall off, and not more than one half of them can be increased without fraud. We think there are ten counties in which the gain for Taylor on Johnston's vote will exceed 5,000. One gentleman assures us that there will be 51 Longstreth votes for Taylor in his Election District; another, of limited acquaintance, knows of six changes of that sort within his narrow circle. We believe the case is much like this generally, though there are a few localities in which Free Soil votes were given to Johnston which will go for Van Buren. After making all reasonable allowances, we are satisfied that resolute and systematic work will give the State to Taylor, and that the work will be done.

As to Ohio our own impressions have been decidedly adverse to the probability of its voting for Taylor, unless in case of such a general hurrah in his favor that it will do him no good, not being wanted. We still think that if Gen. T. carries Ohio, he will have 290 of the 290 Electoral votes. Our recent advices are from sources not known to us as reliable, but they concur in giving the State to Taylor. There is no room to doubt that Taylor, will outrun Ford in several counties; still the vote of the state is in the hands of the Free Soilers of the Reserve, and must not be confidently counted on. There is no doubt, however, that every day increases the chance of its going for Taylor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A fire occurred before last in Patterson, New Jersey, which destroyed $100,000 worth of proper. ty. It was thought that the loss not covered by insurance would be $20,000.

THE IRISH PATRIOTS

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The destruction of humanity, by violent means, whatever the attending or extenuating circumstances, is calculated to shock the feelings, and produce sorrow in the hearts of the benevolent and philanthropic, the world over. Our sympathies, however, cannot be so painfully affected when vile and reckless offenders have inflicted upon their the penalty of violated law, as when devoted patriots—influenced by the supposed or actual wrongs endured by their country, risk in her defence their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, and, for this noble and magnanimous conduct, are likely to suffer the most ignominious death known in the present age of civilization and refinement.

On reading the recent account, brought by the Steamer Europa, of the trial and sentence of Messrs. O'Brien and McManus, leaders in the late outbreaks in Ireland, the foregoing train of reflection took involuntary possession of my thinking faculties. It will not do to affirm that the unfortunate men alluded to have been guilty of gross improvidence, or heedless impetuosity, and have thereby brought upon themselves the terrible fate that seems impending over them. They certainly are better acquainted, and more familiar with the sufferings of their bleeding and down trodden country, than we, or the people of any other clime or country can be. They understand the structure and working of the Government under which they live, so as yet other portion of earth's inhabitants can do. They declare the government *despotic* and *tyrannical to the last degree*: and as a proof of the honesty of this declaration, *tell every thing that man holds dear*, in order to subvert or overthrow it. Shall we, then, undertake to censure their course as fanatical and absurd, or favor the opinion that they merit the punishment that seems ready to burst upon their devoted heads? Shall American sympathy be withheld from the patriots in their struggle for political freedom? Shall American sympathy be withheld from the patriots in their struggle for political freedom? Shall American sympathy be withheld from the patriots in their struggle for political freedom