# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞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. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. Joseph G. Clarkson,
2. John P. Wetherill,
3. James M. Davis,
4. Thos W. Duffield,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,
6. Joshua Dungan,
7. John D. Steele,
8. John Landis,
9. Joseph Schmucker,
10. Charles Snyder,
11. William G. Hurley,
12. Francis Tyler,
13. Henry Johnson,
14. William Colder,
15. William M'Ilvaine,
16. Charles W. Fisher,
17. Andrew G. Curtin,
18. Thos R. Davidson,
19. Joseph Markle,
20. Daniel Agnew,
21. Andrew Loomis,
22. Richard Irvin,
23. Thomas S. Sill,
24. Saml A. Purviance.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

### Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.
REGISTER.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

**See next page for Telegraphic News.**

### STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, at Harrisburg, on the 20th of July, 1848, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the friends of General ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, in the State of Pennsylvania, be requested to assemble in Convention, in the City of Philadelphia, and the several counties of the State, and elect Delegates equal in number to their Representatives in the State Legislature, who shall meet in Harrisburg on Thursday, the 31st day of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and nominate a candidate for Governor.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, of Dauphin.
JOHN C. KUNKEL, do.
JAMES FOX, do.
MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia City.
FRANCIS N. BUCK, do.
BENJAMIN MATTHIAS, do.
THOMAS J. WATSON, of Philadelphia Co.
GEORGE ERETY, do.
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.
ROBERT IREDELL, of Montgomery.
WASHINGTON TOWNSEND, of Chester.
GEORGE LEAR, of Bucks.
H. H. ETTER, of Perry.
PAUL S. PRESTON, of Wayne.
EDWARD C. DARLINGTON, of Lancaster.
DAVID W. PATTERSON, do.
GEORGE F. MILLER, of Union.
DAVID COOPER, of Mifflin.
LOT BENSON, of Berks.
WILLIAM H. SIEBERT, of Berks.
JOSEPH PAXTON, of Columbia.
GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, of Washington.
JOHN FENLON, of Cambria.
D. C. FINNEY, of Crawford.
L. D. WETMORE, of Warren.
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.
H. W. PATRICK, of Bedford.
SAMUEL W. PRESTON, of Somerset.
ALEXANDER W. TAYLOR, of Indiana.

### The Chicken Thief Slander.

The editor of the *Post*, who has an apparent natural tendency for gathering every thing low and vile into his sheet, when he thinks it will serve to injure a political opponent, has been lately publishing with great relish, some affidavits charging Gen. Taylor with harshness and profanity, in a case where he detected a volunteer stealing chickens and other provisions. It was the Ohio Statesman which first exhibited this violent and not unnatural sympathy with a Chicken thief, and, we presume the Post drew its material from that quarter.

The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, who was an officer in the service and an eye-witness to the transaction, gives the following history of an event whose importance just suits it to the taste of those who publish it as the pin whereon to hang a falsehood:

GEN. TAYLOR'S REVILERS.

The Ohio Statesman, of Monday, accuses Gen. Taylor of using abusive epithets and profane language towards a portion of Cols. Curtis' and Morgan's commands, whilst on their march from Camargo to Monterey, in the campaign of 1847. The Statesman, in support of these silly charges, adduces the testimony of several volunteers residing at Chili, who were formerly attached to Curtis' and Morgan's commands, and who, it seems are the persons aggrieved. They testify that when the advance guard arrived at Marino, one of the volunteers *captured* a chicken, and Gen. Taylor thereupon abused him and ordered one of the dragoons to strike him over the head with his sabre.

As we were personally cognisant of the whole transaction, falsely stated by the Statesman, we will relate the facts as they came under our observation, for the especial benefit of Sam Medary.

In the beginning of Mrch, 1847, General Taylor who was then encamped near Monterey with a small remnant of volunteers and regulars, who had participated with him in the ever memorable action of Buena Vista, understanding that Gen. Urea was at the head of a large force at Marino for the purpose of cutting off a small command under Cols. Morgan and Curtis, then marching to join him at Monterey, he left his encampment at the head of a small force, consisting of a detachment from the 1st Mississippi Rifleman and Bragg's battery of Light Artillery, and, if we are not mistaken, May's squadron of Dragoons, and, with his accustomed promptness, repaired to Marino, determined to capture Urea and his guerrilla force, if he should see them. Urea hearing of his approach fled to the town of Cadereita, where he was shortly after pursued by Gen. Taylor and driven beyond the mountains.

Upon his arrival at Marino, Gen. Taylor met Cols. Morgan and Curtis with their respective commands. It was well known throughout the whole army, from the highest officer to the humblest private in the ranks, that Gen. Taylor had frequently caused orders to be issued and read to the troops, forbidding the molestation of the persons or the property of the peaceful Mexicans. The orders were given in conformity to the instructions from his Government, and so far as he was able, he had them strictly enforced, sparing neither officer nor man for the slightest infraction of them. Judge of his surprise, then, when, he detected this chicken *capturer* for whom the sympathies of Sam Medary have all at once, become enlisted, entering the house of a poor, peaceable, and unoffending Mexican, and taking from him and his family all the necessaries of life which his poorly supplied larder contained. Gen. Taylor rebuked him as he deserved, in strong but dignified language, not in the use of profane and abusive epithets, as alleged by the Statesman, and placed him under arrest. He would have done the same thing to an officer, guilty of the same offence.

The volunteer—we care not to know his name, was a disgrace to the regiment of which he was a member, and the State to which he belonged. It is in defence of such a miserable creature as this, that Sam Medary takes occasion to malign and traduce a General who is proverbial, not only for his kind treatment to his soldiers, but for his humanity and forbearance towards a fallen foe!—He is welcome to all the capital he can make out of it.

COL. DONIPHAN.—This distinguished gentleman, addressed a mass meeting of the Whigs of Bracken county, at Brookville, Ky., on Saturday week. The Maysville Herald says:

His sketch of the character and services of Gen. Taylor was superior to anything of the same kind we have ever heard, and we speak but the universal sentiment of the audience, when we say that his friends may as safely rest his claim to distinction, upon his capacity as a public speaker, as upon his celebrated Santa Fe expedition, which has given him a fame co-extensive with the civilized world.

WOOL TRADE OF MICHIGAN.—The wool trade of Michigan increases rapidly. The crop of the State last year was estimated at 1,700,000 lbs., of which 100,000 was a surplus for exportation. In 1841 the amount exported did not much exceed 20,000 pounds. The stock of sheep has been increased during the past season, and the surplus wool of this year it is presumed, will reach 1,500,000 lbs.

We are indebted to Mr. Hampton for important public Documents.

### The Territorial Compromise Bill.

As this bill is second to no question in importance now before the country, we shall endeavor to keep our readers informed on the subject, and spare no pains to afford all the information necessary to making up a correct opinion on the matters at issue. That there will be great difference of opinion on the subject, among all parties, is naturally to be expected. The bitterest enemies and the warmest friends of Slavery, will alike oppose it and defend it, as they interpret it to make for or against slavery. The South require as much slave territory as they can get;—the North, as a general thing, are opposed to slavery being extended over any territory now free. This latter is the true ground. The proud waves of slavery should be stayed—they must be told, in the language of resolute determination, 'hitherto shalt thou come, but no further.' But if slavery can receive a check by a quiet and constitutional measure, instead of through the fire of fierce agitation, what patriot will not rejoice? The question then is, does the bill reported by Mr. Clayton interpose such a check? On this question the minds of the Northern people will be divided, and the information which will be elicited, assisting to a just appreciation of the merits of the bill, will be sought for with interest. If the people of the North are not satisfied, that this bill does interpose a sufficient check to the extension of slavery over any territory now free, they will and ought to oppose it.

The opinion has always prevailed at the North, and no doubt correctly, that slavery exists alone by *State* legislation—that it exists neither by the Constitution of the United States, nor by the General Laws of Nations. All territory now free, must, therefore, remain free, until changed by a specific act of legislation, by a competent authority. This doctrine would prevent any slavery in California and New Mexico, under Mr. Clayton's bill. On the other hand, Mr. Calhoun, and those who act with him in the South, contend that Southern men have a right to take their 'property' to any territory held in common by the Union—meaning by 'property,' their slaves, which exist as property only by State Laws. If there is danger that the Supreme Court would decide according to the absurd Southern theory, the bill ought not to pass—for although Congress does not relinquish the right to legislate at any future time, yet we ought to trust nothing to uncertainty, which is so vitally important. However, our present object is not to give our own opinions, but those of others.

The "National Intelligencer," the "Baltimore American," and the "Patriot," the Philadelphia "North American" and the "Inquirer," and the New York "Express," and the "Courier and Inquirer," favor the bill, as the best arrangement which could be devised under all the circumstances of the case for the peaceable settlement of the agitating question. The "Journal of Commerce" opposes it, as not as good as the Missouri Compromise, which that paper favors. The "Tribune" opposes it with great zeal. It has no confidence in the Supreme Court, and believes it would decide in favor of slavery. The "Express" thinks the Supreme Court *can* be trusted on a great Constitutional question like this, and that the friends of freedom lose nothing by the passage of the Bill now:

"Congress can decide, *after* Mr. Clayton's Bill is passed, upon Slavery as well as now. Whenever it pleases, it can put the Wilmot Proviso upon New Mexico and California. Congress surrenders not a single power of future legislation. Being unable now, through the composition of the Senate, to inhibit Slavery directly, it accomplishes something by applying the "Wilmot Proviso" principle to Oregon, and making a case for the Supreme Court to decide in New Mexico and California."

The New York "Commercial Advertiser" opposes the Bill, because it will not be carried out with fairness, and it states its case as follows:

The provisions of the bill, so far as regards Oregon, are unexceptionable, at least for anything we yet know; but those in relation to New Mexico and California, if not expressly designed to ensure the introduction of slavery, without regard to the will or wish of the inhabitants, at least make no provision whatever for consulting that will, and certainly give the President, a slave-holder, power to make its introduction all but certain. The laws for these territories are to be framed by a Governor and Judges. We may be sure that these Judges and this Governor, appointed by the President, will be slave-holders; it is very easy to see, therefore, that they will enact laws creating the institution of slavery—declaring human beings property—in effect, notwithstanding the nominal prohibition to legislate upon the subject. That is they will enact no laws in any way preventing the slaveholders from coming into the territory "with their property," or from dealing with it as property; and the same Judges, in the territorial Courts, will decide all cases involving the question, directly or indirectly, in favor of the "property" holder. The advocates of slavery extension can desire nothing more.

E. Brooks, Esq., writing from Washington to the Express, says the bill is "no compromise but rather a suspension of powers," and expresses a doubt whether the bill will pass:

My first impressions were that the bill would be favorably received, but there are no renewed signs of this, and the bill is not more likely to receive any reliable support from Northern Whigs or Barn burners. They fear the practical effects of postponement, and mistrust the direct bearing of such a bill. Many important principles, they say are involved. What sort of Governors will be appointed? What sort of Judges for the administration of law? What sort of law officers? May not Slaves be carried into these Territories with the army officers and agents, and, being there, can they be removed? These questions show the general distrust, and indicate the action of those whose minds are impressed by them. With honest men, and an honest administration, and a sincere love for the welfare of the people of the new territories, and the future honor and interests of the Government, there would be no occasion to put such queries; but with sinister designs and extravagant pretensions men may well doubt.

I have read the bill with care, and confess that if it could be executed impartially, and in the spirit of some of those who reported it, it would give me great pleasure to see it the law of the land. But Mr. Polk must be its executor, if it passes now; and after his bad faith in the war, in the annexation and upon the Tariff, who can trust him.

The following letter is high legal authority on the subject. It is from Judge BRONSON, a Judge of the highest Court of Appeals, in the State of New York. It was addressed to the late "Barnburner" Meeting, held in the Park, New York.

ALBANY, July 15, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your letter inviting me to be present and address a meeting to be held in the Park, in the city of New York, on the 5th inst., "for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and of contributing to the extension of free soil, and the perpetuation of free labor."

When I was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court, something more than twelve years ago, I deemed it proper to withdraw from all active participation in the political conflicts of the day; and to that resolution I have ever since steadily adhered. My Democrat principles and opinions remain unchanged; but I have had very little to do with political affairs beyond giving my vote at elections. Notwithstanding the change which has recently been made in the mode of selecting judges, I shall still leave the strife of party politics to others, as long as I remain in a judicial station. You will see, of course, that I cannot accept your invitation.

But it is not perceived that there can be any impropriety in expressing my opinion upon one of the topics to which you have alluded. I am utterly opposed to the extension of slavery into any territory of the United States where it does not now exist. *But I do not think it either necessary or expedient to call upon Congress to legislate on the subject.* The relation of master and slave does not exist by the law of nature; nor has the claim of the master, like the right of property in general, been recognized by all civilized communities. *Slavery cannot exist where there is no positive law to uphold it. It is not necessary that it should be forbidden; it is enough that it is not specially authorized.* If the owner of slaves removes with, or sends them into any country, state or territory, where slavery does not exist by law, they will from that moment become free men, and will have as good a right to command the master as he will have to command them. State laws have no extra territory authority; and a law of Virginia which makes a man a slave there, cannot make him a slave in N. York, nor beyond the Rocky Mountains.

Entertaining no doubt upon that question, I can see no occasion for asking Congress to legislate against the extension of slavery into free territory, and as a question of policy, I think it had better be let alone. If our Southern brethren wish to carry their slaves to Oregon, New Mexico, or California, they will be under the necessity of asking a law to warrant it: and it will then be in time for the free States to resist the measure, as I cannot doubt they would with unwavering firmness.

I would not needlessly move in this question, because it is one of an exciting nature, which tends to sectional division, and which may do us harm as a people. I would leave it to the slave holding states to decide for themselves, and on their own responsibility; when, if ever, the matter should be agitated in Congress. It may be that they will act wisely, and never move it at all—especially as it seems pretty generally agreed, that neither Oregon, New Mexico, nor California, is well adapted to slave labor. But if our Southern brethren should make the question, we shall have no choice but to meet it; and then, whatever consequences may follow, I trust the people of the free States will give a united voice against allowing slavery on a single foot of free soil where it is not now authorized by law.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

To Messrs. John Cochran and others, Committee.

The New York Express, in publishing the above letter, remarks:

"According to this high legal authority, the Supreme Court must decide that New Mexico and California continue to be free, after they are organized Territories, as well as before. The precedents of the Supreme Court settle this, too, we are told."

*The Albany Journal*, one of the most strenuous opposers of the extension of slavery in the country, thus gives its opinion:

This is better than the Missouri Compromise, but it will not terminate the controversy, unless the South abandons the position assumed by Gen. Cass, that Slaves may be taken into these territories, in spite of their local laws against the institution.—This is the great bone of contention. Neither the Constitution, the laws, nor the people, believe that Slavery has a roving commission. It is wholly local—a creature of the statute—with no living attributes, except as communicated by positive law. If this principle is admitted, and Slavery is kept within its own metes and bounds, until the People of these new territories shall see fit to embrace it, the Union will be neither dissolved nor shaken. But the North never will endorse Gen. Cass's proposition to allow Slaveholders to go into these territories with their Slaves; not only without the consent of the People, but in spite of existing positive law.

### Land Speculation and Swindling.

The *Louisville Journal* has made some revelations in relation to Land Speculations, by LEWIS CASS, which will cause no little astonishment.—It states, that in 1836, 'Lewis Cass, Henry Hubbard, F. O. J. Smith, Francis Markoe, Jr., and Ramsey McHenry, all then at Washington City, formed themselves into an association, under the title of the "*Western Land Association*," for the purpose of speculating in Western Lands. The Journal publishes one of the Certificates of Stock, in which Lewis Cass's name figures, and in which the capital is fixed at $220,000. The Journal further states that this association was entered into when Lewis Cass was Secretary of War, under Mr. Van Buren. Cass paid in $20,000, the others $100,000, making $120,000, the $220,000 not being obtained. Cass being Secretary of War, and having advantages for securing choice lands, this great speculation was entrusted to his management. He selected the Agent, and sent him West to make the entries. After several years had elapsed, Cass's co-partners began to inquire after their money, and becoming suspicious, appointed Mr. Hubbard, one of their number, Senator from New Hampshire, to inquire into the matter. He opened a correspondence with Mr. Cass, but failing to get any satisfaction, he finally charged the honorable Secretary with rascality and swindling, which was borne with becoming meekness and in silence; and to this day, the Journal says, the association have not been able to get anything out of him. This statement is made on the authority of a member of the association, who paid $10,000 into the hands of Mr. Cass or his agent, and has never received anything whatever in consideration of his money.—The editor of the Journal says:

"Our informant requests us, if the villainy is denied, to call on the Hon. Henry Hubbard for a statement of the truth—to demand of him a publication of the letters that passed between him and Cass, particularly the letter to the Hon. Secretary of War, charging him with villainy in all its forms.' We shall enclose a copy of this paper to Gen. Cass, and, if he has anything to say, let him speak out, or authorize some of his organs to speak out for him. Mr. Hubbard, the public are aware, is a prominent Locofoco, and was the man that nominated Mr. Polk in the Baltimore Convention, four years ago."

The article concludes as follows:

"The man who, as Secretary of War, speculated so extensively in Western lands, and who, by that and other means, has accumulated property to the amount of a million of dollars, is now a candidate for the Presidency. If, with a high office and a salary of $6,000, he could operate so largely as a land speculator, what might he not be expected to do with a still higher office and a salary of $25,000! If no sense of propriety could restrain him from connecting himself with a secret association for the monopoly of public lands when he was a member of the Cabinet, what could be relied on to restrain him from a similar proceeding if he were elected President!

"Look at this thing, fellow citizens, Whigs and Democrats, and decide for yourselves in your own honest minds if this land speculating Secretary of War, whether guilty or not guilty of the crime, laid to his charge by the Hon. Henry Hubbard and his other associates, of defrauding and swindling them, is the man whom you will elevate to the Presidency."

It is a singular coincidence, that on the same day, that the above noticed statement reached us from the West, in the *Louisville Journal*, a corroborating statement reached us from the East, *under oath*, by the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, who now supports Mr. Cass for the Presidency. Mr. Wise while under oath, before a committee, stated—'I believe Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was engaged in *speculating in public lands*, while Secretary of War' The plot thickens, and the country will stand aghast at such corruption in high places.

The following article we find going the rounds of the Western papers. We publish it, premising that the Wheeling Times says that all such statements are untrue—that the route from Wheeling to Cumberland is practical, and that the road will be put under contract this coming fall. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from these diverse statements.

*Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.*—There is no longer any doubt that Mr. M'Lane, the President of the B. and O. R. R. Co. was right when he said of the Wheeling route, that it was "in every fair and proper sense of the word, impracticable."

A Mr. Jonathan Knight, who seems to be used by the Wheelingites as a surveyor, has several times undertaken to demonstrate that Mr. McLane was mistaken, and that the route was practicable.

He succeeded to the entire satisfaction of his employers. But the Baltimore Company sent out their accomplished engineer, Mr. Latrobe who has recently made a careful survey, and finds that the most favorable route requires fourteen miles of a tunnel in thirty miles distance! A third reconnoisance has since been made but with no more success. The Company, after all, will have to come to Fishing Creek, where it will intersect the Direct Western line through Marietta, Athens, Chillicothe &c., and if Wheeling pleases she can build a road from Fishing Creek up to that place. The only obstacle in the way of the immediate prosecution of the work is the want of favorable legislation by the General Assembly of Virginia. After all the effort that has been made to get to Wheeling by a direct route, now that the thing is proved to be impracticable, we cannot believe the progress of this great national work will be longer delayed by the dog-in-the-manger policy of the town of Wheeling or the Legislature of Virginia.—*Marietta Intelligencer.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND GENERAL TAYLOR.—A correspondent of the Salem Gazette writes as following concerning the opinion of ex-President Adams, respecting the proposed nomination of General Taylor

'An effort seems to be making, by the 'Free Soil' leaders, to give the impression to the public mind that the late John Quincy Adams fully approved and co-operated in the course they are now pursuing. In confirmation of this, we find the son of Mr. Adams leading the van in the enterprise. We happen to know, upon authority that cannot be questioned, that Mr. Adams was of opinion that General Taylor was the only man who could be supported by the Whigs for the Presidency with a probable chance of success,—and, all things considered, was the best man for the office. If any one questions this assertion, we have it in a form that will remove all cavil, and will in due time lay before the public. In the mean time, we ask our friends to consider whether it is their duty to follow their anti slavery notions to the extreme, when so intelligent and ardent an opponent of Slavery as Mr. Adams was of the opinion that, '*to promote the election of General Taylor, was the best means of preventing the extension of Slavery, and the continuation of the ravages of war.*''

THE FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING.—The Boston Advertiser publishes a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, giving a detailed account of the recent insurrection. The following extract bears date June 27th:

"Having a member of the National Guard to drive our carriage, we have to day gone through every place and street where the contest has taken place. The number of barricades was more than 300! I am astonished that the insurgents have been mastered—not less than 75,000 of these people defended the barricades with arms. I will make no attempt to describe the scene we have witnessed to day. Think of four days' fighting in the streets of a city, and two days' cannonading and firing of shells, and you may imagine what we have seen to day. I must close—what has occurred will greatly strengthen the republican cause.—I think it will indefinitely, but certainly put far off the pretensions of Hen V. Count de Paris, and Louis Napoleon.

INSANE ASYLUM.—We commend to public attention the communication in relation to an Insane Asylum. It is from the pen of a gentleman well acquainted with the subject of which he writes, made so necessarily by his official duties. There ought to be undoubtedly, some where in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, a hospital for the insane of Western Pennsylvania, and we think there cannot be much doubt that the State would aid the citizens of this city in so laudible an undertaking. It is dreadful to think of that there are hundreds of unfortunate insane persons, in our Commonwealth, who are denied the privileges of such an establishment.

U. S. SENATOR.—It is stated in some of the papers, that Mr. Cameron and Judge Woodward, are already manœuvering for election to the Senatorship, which becomes vacant on the 4th of March next. If the Whigs are true to their cause and principles, they may succeed in electing a Whig Legislature, and leave those aspiring gentlemen their trouble for their pains.

### Insane Asylum.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

In the Gazette of the 20th inst., there is a communication signed 'A Subscriber,' in relation to a contemplated Hospital in your city, in which the writer says "it is, we know, that a State Insane Asylum is in progress of erection at Harrisburgh, which, with the one in Philadelphia, will be amply sufficient for the use of the State.—The only want, then, in this community would be suitable wards or apartments for the reception of insane persons, until they could be removed to the State Asylum."

Not being a citizen of Pittsburgh, I have no wish to interfere with your local matters, and only desire to prevent an erroneous impression that may be made on the public mind by the above paragraph in relation to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, about to be erected at Harrisburg. Your "subscriber" says that the Asylum in progress at Harrisburg, with the one in Philadelphia, will be amply sufficient for the use of the State. I suppose by the one in Philadelphia, he refers to the Pennsylvania Hospital. There are two Hospitals for insane in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Asylum at Frankford, each of which accommodates but a limited number of patients, and are both always full. That at Frankford is owned by the Society of Friends, and is for their exclusive use. The other is a private corporation, not a State institution, and only receives a small proportion of pauper patients.—There is no public institution in the State. That about to be erected at Harrisburgh will be the first and only one of the kind, and it is designed by law for the accommodation of only 250 patients. How far this will be amply sufficient for the State may be judged, when it is known that there are now more than 1500 insane persons in this Commonwealth, kept in jails, poor houses, and families for whom there is no provision at all, such as ought to be. The largest number that can be properly provided for in one Hospital, ought not to exceed 400. Better if it were only 300, so that it would require four or five hospitals more than there now is, to provide for the present wants of the State. Your correspondent seems to think that you will have the right to send your insane patients from your reception wards as fast as they can be removed to Harrisburgh. By the 3d section of the law authorizing the building of a Hospital at Harrisburgh, it is provided that "the admission of insane patients from the several counties shall be in the ratio of their insane population." Allegheny county might be entitled to five or six.

I concur fully with your "subscriber" in the remarks he makes in relation to the location of an Insane Hospital. It ought not to be in the midst of a large town or city, but sufficiently removed to be clear of the noise and bustle or visits of crowds of people, and yet so near as to be easy of access by some public road or other conveyance, and also to afford facility to markets and all necessary supplies, with ample grounds for pleasure and cultivation. C.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

### Important Testimony—Lewis Cass and Henry A. Wise.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Henry A. Wise is zealously engaged in the support of Lewis Cass for the next Presidency,—and he is one of the Cass Electors for the State of Virginia, also one of the most conspicuous members of the twenty-fourth Congress.

Volume 3 Report 194 page 15, contains the following testimony of Henry A. Wise, on Friday January 27, 1837, 10 o'clock A. M., in answer to the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give touching subjects of investigation of this Committee shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

EXAMINATION OF MR. WISE.

In the presence of Messrs. Campbell, Hannegan, Mann, Muhlenberg, Sinclair, Parks, and Pearce.

Question by Mr. Mann to Mr. Wise—Do you of your own knowledge know of any act by either of the heads of the Executive Departments, which is either corrupt or a violation of the official duties?

To which Mr. Wise answered as follows:

"I believe that Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was engaged in speculating in the public lands, whilst Secretary of War; that he made exhorbitant allowances to favorites, paid for services never performed, and [illegible] knowledge that that favorite had forged the official signature, permitted [illegible] to be paid, and has ordered the treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a [illegible] thief, who had gambled it away after it had been protested by a deposite bank, and was [illegible] by the Secretary of the Treasury—and to have been guilty of several other acts of [illegible]."

If Henry A. Wise 1837 does not answer Henry A. Wise of 1848, and the Henry A. Wise of 1849 the Henry A. Wise 1848, then there is no power of response. After the extract, one may say, [illegible] condemn thee, [illegible]—blessing the [illegible] as a man false to his Government and country. This faithless man he now [illegible] for the Presidency—Comment is waste of breath upon such a case. F. K.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—On Monday the 7th of August, Elections will be held in five States of our Union as follows:

*Kentucky*—Governor, Lt and Legislature.
*Indiana*—Legislature only.
*Illinois*—Governor, Members of Congress and Legislature.
*Missouri*—Governor, Members of Congress and Legislature.
*Iowa*—Members Congress and Legislature.

*Alabama* holds her State Election on the same day but biennially—none this year.

*North Carolina* elects Governor and Legislature on the first Thursday of August, and is of course the first to be heard from. *Tennessee* also holds her State Election on the first Thursday in August, but biennially—not this year.

*United States Senators* for six years from next month depend on the complexion of the Legislatures now to be chosen as follows:

*Kentucky*, vice John J. Crittenden, Whig.
*North Carolina*, vice Geo. E. Badger do.
*Indiana*, vice Edward A. Hannegan, Loco
*Missouri*, vice David R. Atchison, do.
*Illinois*, vice Sidney Breese, do.
*Iowa*, both—none having yet been chosen.
*Alabama* has a Senator to be chosen but by the existing Locofoco Legislature.

### CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

IN SENATE—Mr. Dix, from the committee to which was referred the petition of Dorothea L. Dix, the philanthropist, reported a bill granting a portion of the public lands for the benefit of the insane poor of the several States. The plan recommended by the bill is, however different from that asked for by Miss Dix.

After some other business, of no great importance the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, the Naval Appropriation Bill. A motion was made to reconsider the vote rejecting the provision for advancing money for the building of Mail Steamers. An animated debate arose upon the motion, a number of Senators taking part in it.

The question being at length put, the motion to reconsider was carried, by a vote of 30 to 20; and the provision to advance money for the building of the mail steamers was retained in the bill. The bill was then laid aside.

Mr Clayton then rose and announced that he waived his right to the floor to-day, to take up the territorial bill, but said that he would call up the bill, the first thing to-morrow.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was again taken up and discussed. A number of amendments were proposed, some of which were adopted, and others rejected.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire offered an amendment to abolish the practice of flogging, and also the use of spirituous liquors in the Navy, which was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and was subsequently passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House this morning, after the usual opening business, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up. The motion pending, yesterday, to reconsider the vote rejecting the appropriation bill including the appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river, was again taken up.

A prolonged and exciting debate arose on the motion, a number of members of both parties taking part in it.

The motion to reconsider was finally carried, after which the House adjourned.

LIFE THE SIXTH.—Five different lives of Gen'l. Cass have already been brought to the notice of the public, through our columns. This extraordinary number we thought good fortune enough for one mortal, but the worthy General seems to be the especial favorite of fate in the number as well as the *variety* of his lives, for we have just met with *a sixth*. This last, a good sized pamphlet, printed in this city, is in the German language, which being a sealed book with us, we cannot say what fictions it contains, but it the following passage (for a translation of which we are indebted to a German gentleman) may be taken as a sample; it is not behind its English brotherhood in the work of deception. The passage is taken from page 12 of the pamphlet.

"The result of the election of 1844 is well known. Mr. Polk received the votes *of all the States except one.* The victory of the Democratic party was to the greatest extent the *work* of Gen. Cass."—*Nat. Int.*

THERE was a highly interesting political discussion at Fairfax Court house, Va. on Monday. Mr. Hampton, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Haskell, of Tennessee, members of the House of Representatives, delighted the people with the most able and effective speeches. Mr. J. S. Barbour, the elector on the Cass ticket for this district, was present, and also addressed the people. We are told that his opponents did not leave him an inch of ground to stand on by the time they were done with him. All who were present speak in the highest terms of the telling effect of the addresses delivered by Messrs. Hampton and Haskell.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

A LOFTY FLAG STAFF.—A North Carolina correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says that if Taylor is elected President, a flag shall float from the loftiest point of Mitchell's Peak, in Rumcombe county, which is the most elevated mountain in the United States, being six thousand seven hundred and twenty feet above the level of the ocean.

### Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

CIRCUS—LAST NIGHT.—We are requested to announce that this evening will be the last performance at Rice's Pavilion; when Dan will appear in his celebrated Negro Characters; also in his Burlesque Prize Fight.

Many are of opinion that this establishment would do a good business, by remaining longer in the city, and there seems to be a general regret at their early departure.

The celebrated Equestrians Madamoiselle Rosa, and Mr. Medigor are expected to arrive.

N. B.—In consequence of the fact that large numbers of Ladies and Gentlemen were unable to obtain an entrance at the Pavilion last night, an afternoon performance will be given to day at 3 o'clock.

General Butler and Staff left this morning for Washington.

We are informed that the lady of General Butler was unable, by indisposition, to accompany him.—She is now at the Monongahela House, under the care of a physician.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, a young man, named Washington Ewers, met with a severe accident by falling some forty feet from a tall tree. He fell upon his head, producing violent concussion of the brain, but Dr. Kern, who attended him thinks he may recover. His fall was somewhat broken by the limbs of the tree, or the accident would probably have been fatal.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the extensive Iron Establishment of Messrs. Brown, Peebles & Co., at New Castle, Mercer County, was entirely consumed, by fire, on Sunday morning last. The establishment was new and in successful operation. It is not known how the fire originated.

### Mexican News.

On the 17th ult. five Spanish war vessels anchored at Sisal. They had been engaged in assisting the inhabitants along the coast to remove to places of safety.

The rear division of the American army under Gen. Worth, was expected at Vera Cruz on the 6th instant.

The steamship Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. from Vera Cruz, bringing Capt. Duncan's artillery, battery, and horses, and a detachment of the 3d Dragoons, numbering in all 180 men, making thus far 18,511 men shipped from Vera Cruz since the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

All the Volunteers and the Ten Regiments, with the exception of 1600 men, had left for the States, leaving only the old regiments of the line.

Our old acquaintance, Gen. La Vega, of Resaca memory, has been appointed Governor of the State of Puebla.

The Monitor of the 30th says it was probable an engagement had already taken place between the forces of the Government of Paredes.

Paredes had addressed the Governors of Michoacan, Zacatecas and Aguas Calientes, requesting them to join him against the Government. The Governors of the first mentioned States refused to have any connection with him, but the Governor of Aguas Calientes has promised his assistance.

The Governor of the Federal District had promulgated a long decree, prohibiting gambling, and ordering all the gambling houses to be closed, under severe penalties.

The Government was directing its serious attention to the frequent robberies between Mexico and Puebla.

The *Defenso de Tamaulipas* states that the inhabitants of Laredo, which is on the left bank of the Rio Grande, and has consequently fallen within the territory ceded by the Treaty of Guadalupe, have commenced removing from that town and have founded a new one on the opposite side of the river, under the name of Nuevo Laredo.

HURRAH FOR TAYLOR.—If steamboat voting is any indication of public sentiment, "old Rough and Ready" will sweep the Union by a remarkably heavy majority. Yesterday we gave the vote on the Fairmount, in which Taylor had two to one over the "Michigander," and to-day we have the following vote, taken on the *Colorado*, on her trip from St. Louis to Pittsburgh.

| | Gentlemen. | Ladies. |
|---|---|---|
| Taylor, | 80 | 14 |
| Cass, | 44 | 2 |
| Van Buren, | 9 | 1 |
| McLean, | 1 | |
| Gerritt Smith, | 1 | |
| Hale, | 1 | |
| | 136 | 17 |

THE Richmond Whig notices the arrival there from the mines of W. W. Mosely & Co., Buckingham county, of nine bars of gold, the whole weighing seventeen hundred pennyweights, and valued at $1,666. This gold is on its way to the mint.

Mme. F. MEYNIER died in New Orleans recently of hydrophobia from the bite of a dog received nearly three months previous to her death. A son of Mr Larose of the same city also died from the effects of hydrophobia.

### Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny, held at Pittsburgh, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1848, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the eighteenth day of August next, on the premises, all that certain lot or piece of Ground situate in Reserve Township, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, on the west side of the Butler Turnpike Road near Allegheny city, fronting twenty-four feet on said road and extending back two hundred feet, said lot being marked and numbered in Samuel Wright's plan of lots recorded in Book M, 3d, vol. 61, p. 531, as number "sixteen," (No. 16,) being one of two lots which Thomas Mellon, Esq., by deed dated July 13th, A. D., 1844, and recorded in Deed Book Vol. 70, p. 217, conveyed in fee simple to Henry Hill, dec'd.
The terms will be made known on the day of sale
RICHARD H. GLEAVES,
Administrator of Henry Hill, deceased.
jy25:d1t&w3tT

### 6 1-4 Cents Reward.

WHEREAS, PHILLIP DAY, an indented apprentice to the Farming business, between 14 and 15 years of age, ran away from the subscriber in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., I hereby caution all persons from harboring said boy or trusting him for any thing on my account, as I will not be responsible for any of his contracting. DANIEL RISHER.
jy25:w3t*T

### Stray Cow.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber on the 1st July, living in Lower St. Clair township, a large COW, with yellow and white spots all over her, large horns, appears to be an old cow, left ear has the top cut off.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
DANIEL O'DONNELL.
Lower St. Clair, July 22, 1848. jy25:w3t*T

**Dissolution.**

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of M'Gill, Bushfield & Roe, expired this day by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by M'Gill & Roe.
JAMES D. M'GILL,
S. B. BUSHFIELD,
WALTER C. ROE.
Pittsburgh, July 19, 1848.

**COPARTNERSHIP**

The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, under the firm of M'Gill and Roe, at their old stand, No. 194 Liberty street.
JAMES D. M'GILL,
WALTER C. ROE.

Having sold my interest in the firm of M'Gill, Bushfield & Roe to my former partners, M'Gill & Roe, I take pleasure in recommending them to my friends and the public. jy20 S. B. BUSHFIELD.

**Dissolution.**

THE partnership existing under the firm of Jno. R Blaine & Co, in Bridgwater, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st inst., Jas. W. Hallman having disposed of his interest to J. R. Blaine, who will continue the business on his own account.
JAS W. HALLMAN,
JNO R. BLAINE.
jy20d1w*

**To Builders.**

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Fourth Ward Public Schools, at the office of R. E. M'Gowin, on Penn street, until Thursday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M., for furnishing all materials and building a School House in said Ward plans and specifications of which may be seen on or after Thursday next, at the office aforesaid, the building to be completed on or before the first day of January, 1849.
Terms, three-fourths Cash as the building progresses and the balance in six and nine months.
A. G. REINHART, Pres't.
C. YEAGER, Sec'y. jy15 jy21