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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,

MOSES HAMPTON,

OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

LEWIS C. J. NORDAL, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Millin;

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.

THE CANDIDATES AND THE TEN HOUR LAW.—At the Ten Hour Meeting in Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, to which the candidates for Assembly were invited, but three appeared, and these were, of course, Democrats—Messrs. Mitchell, Snowden, and Hamilton. All made excellent speeches, in which they warmly approved of the objects of the operatives in holding out. The fact that the Whigs did not attend is magnificent.—*Post.*

The above is from the Post of yesterday. The Democrat, of the same political complexion, gives the following account of what the Democratic candidates said, as follows:

"The speech of Mr. Snowden was short, and to the point, declaring, in the event of his election, he should sustain the ten hour law, and would not consider it perfect until the odious contract proviso was stricken from it.

Mr. Mitchell next took the stand, and in an eloquent manner portrayed the iniquity of the twelve hour system; and assuring them that ten hours, and ten hours only, would be supported by him.

Mr. Hamilton then responded to a call of the meeting, declared himself in favor of the ten hour system, and should he be elected to the office of representative, its opponents, and the opposers of the laborer, will have to look out, for his motto will be to them, 'more grape.'"

There is no dispute about the "Ten Hour System." No one opposes it, whenever and wherever it is feasible. The subject at issue is, the propriety of establishing and enforcing a ten hour law in Pennsylvania, regardless of the ruin of our manufactures, while in the Eastern States, the mills run twelve hours. The Locofoco candidates go for the ten hour law, and even for striking out the proviso, without any regard to the ability of our manufacturers to stand it, or to its ultimate effects, in banishing the manufacture of cotton from the State.—We take issue with them, and oppose the establishment of such a suicidal act here, until it can be made general throughout the Union. On this issue we are willing to go to the people of this county, at the coming election, and leave the industrious farmers and mechanics, and all other men who have the least local interest in the welfare of the State, to decide whether they will listen to the absurd ravings and frothy declamation of a few unprincipled demagogues, or to the dictates of sober reason and common sense. Who will be benefited, if no other manufactories are erected in our midst, and those here at present are driven away? Will the farmer and mechanic, who have found a market for the products of their fields and their labor and skill, created by these factories?—Will the operatives who labor in these mills be benefited, when they have destroyed the very sources of their support? Who will be benefited by the abstraction from circulation of $5,000, weekly, the produce of labor in Allegheny city? Will the shop keeper, the farmer, the gardener, the mechanic, the house builder, the lot holder? Who? When this mischief is done, the factories driven away or idle, the operatives impoverished, and the fertilizing streams, resulting from the products of labor which now water so many different channels, dried up, who will have occasion to rejoice? Let these candidates answer.

But it will probably be denied that such consequences will happen. Those who assert this, lack either good sense or honest intentions. It is perfectly preposterous to suppose that a business which is conducted with so narrow a margin, and has to contend with so spirited a competition, can exist at all, at ten hours a day, when the great majority of the mills run twelve hours. The difference in the products of the two systems is greater than the profits of any mill in the country.

We therefore call the attention of the people to this matter. The Democratic candidates declare their determination to stand by the ten hour law, and even to destroy the proviso which renders it at all tolerable. If they succeed in this, a death blow is struck at every cotton factory in the State, without any advantage whatever to result from the sacrifice. Other States, not cursed with such unwise legislation, will profit by our folly, while the ten hour system will not go into operation until it becomes a general, not a local law. Let the people, then, choose whether they will be led by a set of heartless demagogues, or by the simple dictates of common sense.

MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.—I never knew a marriage for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe many think that they will not have a better chance, and dread being dependent. Such marriages, no doubt, sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a great number would have been far happier single. If I may judge by my observation of such matters, marrying for a home makes that home a very tiresome one.—*Mrs. Child.*

It is strange that people will not learn wisdom in some matters, either from experience or observation. They wilfully shut their eyes and close their ears, so that they can neither hear nor see.—This is particularly true in the matter of marriage. Foolish parents and silly daughters imagine that money is of more account than any and every thing else. If a young man is only rich, it matters not whether he is intelligent, sober, and industrious, or ignorant, dissipated, and débauched. The ability to dwell in a fine house—to have costly furniture, and live in a handsome style, outweighs all considerations of improvement, of happiness, and of usefulness. But the results of such folly are, squandered riches, and consequent poverty and disgrace—blighted hopes—ruined health—a broken heart—and an early grave. Let parents and daughters remember that sobriety, industry, and piety, lie at the foundation of all true domestic bliss. Where these exist there is a pledge for the present and a promise for the future.

THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—It is stated in the Baltimore Patriot, that the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to avoid any danger of mistakes in locating this road west of Cumberland, have united with Mr. Latrobe, the chief engineer, Mr. Jon'a. Knight, well known in this community, and Mr. Child, an eminent engineer of New England, and that these gentlemen are now, and have been for some time, diligently engaged in tracing the necessary lines, and in making the requisite examinations, over the most difficult parts of the line, to enable them to select and recommend the best and most desirable route.

It is from the surveys of these gentlemen, we presume, that the reports have arisen of the impracticability of the route.

Rough and Ready Club in Elizabeth.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

An adjourned meeting of the Whig citizens of the Borough of Elizabeth assembled in the Town Hall this evening, for the purpose of forming a Rough and Ready Club auxiliary to that of the county. On motion, the meeting was organized by calling James McKown, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing C. A. Dravo Secretary. After a few pertinent remarks by Daniel McCurdy, Esq., relative to the approaching Presidential contest, and the advantage of forming clubs; the Committee appointed at a former meeting for that purpose, reported a constitution for the government of the club, which was adopted with great unanimity.

The following resolutions being reported by C. A. Dravo, Chairman of the Committee, on motion were unanimously received and adopted as expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Whereas, the time is fast approaching when the people of the United States will be called upon to select suitable persons for President and Vice President, and, inasmuch as the candidates of the two great political parties of the Nation are now before its citizens for their suffrages, and,

Inasmuch as the present National Administration has proved odious to the people, recreant to their every interest, ruinous to the prosperity of the whole country, defeating, as it has done, the very and vital measures which secured its elevation, and instead of the constitutional legislation, rearing that detestable and much to be dreaded One Man Power—adopting as its basis that "might makes right," *ne vobis sic jubeo sic veto*, a doctrine unknown to any, save the most despotic tyrants, and,

Inasmuch as we solemnly believe that the elevation of Whig men and Whig measures would bring about a more happy and prosperous state of affairs, therefore,

Resolved, That we will exert every honest and honorable means in our power, by our votes and influence, to defeat the present Administration, its supporters and principles, so deleterious to the common good, and to promote Whig principles by selecting for our chief rulers men competent and willing to execute them.

Resolved, That in Zachary Taylor, we recognize a sound and substantial Whig, "a mind richly stored with profound and practical knowledge," a non-proscriptionist, a man of the whole country, one who has cast a halo of glory around the Stars and Stripes wherever and whenever they have floated over him—one esteemed and respected—loved most when known best—who can neither be bought, sold, nor scared—and "Gen. Taylor never surrenders," a sure guaranty that our rights and interests will always be safe if committed to his care.

Resolved, That in the Hon. Millard Fillmore we have a great Whig champion, of known and acknowledged merit and ability, associated, as he has been and is, with all the great Whig principles, especially the one in which we have such an immediate interest—the Tariff of '42.

Resolved, That with Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore at our head, we cheerfully enter the contest, and will move onward, certain of glorious victory, and the restoration of sound unwavering Whig principles.

Resolved, That in the Hon. Lewis Cass, the great Michi-Gander, we recognize the eulogist of Louis Philippe and Monarchy, the man of "see my letters and recorded votes on both sides of the question," notoriety—the supliant party tool—the friend and advocate of "Free Trade," to whom the word "Internal improvement" makes such a noise and confusion as to prevent his being heard on that important question,—whose sympathy extends to the gallant and camp-wearied soldier, in the shape of "rags" and reduction of pay, and to whom we will oppose our unanimous strength in November.

Resolved, That in our present Representative, the Hon. Moses Hampton, we have one who is efficient—a firm adherent and supporter of the Wilmot Proviso; Protection, and all other measures of the great Whig party—a man ever jealous and careful of our interests, and one who received the highest encomiums of the late venerable sage of Quincy, both for correctness of policy, and ability as a statesman.

Resolved, That in the late nominations for county officers, we have the fullest confidence that they are capable and honest, and that we will give them our cordial and unanimous support.

Resolved, That with Gen. Taylor we believe the power given to the Executive by the Constitution to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power and should *never* be used except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress, that the known opinions and wishes of the Executive for many years past, have exercised undue and injurious influences upon the legislative department of the government, and from this cause, our system has been in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory.

Resolved, That we agree with him when he says that "war at all times and under all circumstances is a national calamity to be avoided if compatible with national honor. That the principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation and dismemberment of other countries by conquest."

Resolved, That upon the subject of the Tariff—the currency—the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors—we will let the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting was briefly and ably addressed by Samuel Frew and Daniel M'Cordy Esqrs., on the subject of the coming election and gubernatorial nominations. When—

On motion, a committee of three were appointed to form a "glee club." The Chair appointed John Graham, Morgan Robinson and Marion Ashburn.

On motion, a Committee of Vigilance, consisting of four persons from each school district in the borough were appointed.

On motion, a Committee of three were appointed to procure signatures to the Constitution.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting be published.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the last Wednesday in August.

JAMES M'KOWN. *Pres't.*

C. A. DRAVO, Sec'y.

Elizabeth, (Pa.) Aug. 9. 1848.

Hon. Thomas Ewing.

By permission, we publish the following extract of a letter from the Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, to WM. H. JOHNSTON, Esq., of this city. The letter was not intended for publication, but our readers will be pleased to see that the "Old Salt Boiler," as he is familiarly called in Ohio, is disposed to visit us, if he can; and that he gives Taylor and Fillmore his warm and powerful support. On last Tuesday, he was to address the citizens of Sandusky, on the "State of the Nation," and he will doubtless visit other Western Reserve counties.—The Whig Executive Committee will take an early opportunity, doubtless, to invite him to visit us, and make due preparations to extend to him a hearty and hospitable reception.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Thomas Ewing.

"I will endeavor, if possible, in the course of the canvass, to visit your city. I have much duty on hand at home, and do not know that it will be in my power, but on my visit to the eastern part of Ohio, will try and make a spare day or two for that purpose.

Most of the Whigs in such parts of Ohio as I have visited are now going in heartily for General Taylor—we shall lose very few, and gain many.—If our loss be not greater in the North Eastern part of the State, then I apprehend we will give a very large majority; but it is impossible yet to tell how much the disturbing forces in that quarter may injure us. Those among us here who wished for a Northern man—one opposed to Slavery, and a thorough Whig—in favor of a Tariff, Internal Improvement, &c., &c., reason in this wise:

Cass or Taylor will be our President—Cass is in favor of the exercise of the veto power—General Taylor is opposed to it. If we have a Protective Tariff and improvements of Rivers and Harbors, we must have them by a vote of the two Houses of Congress—Taylor will *not* use Executive influence against either of those measures—Cass *will*—Taylor will not veto either of them—Cass *will* veto *both*. We gain every thing by electing General Taylor that we could gain with the most thorough friend of those measures—we lose all, if Cass is elected. The same is the case, as it respects free and slave territory. We find in General Taylor, too, the friend of Peace—one opposed to aggression upon our neighbors—one who duly appreciates the horrors of war, and who in the heat of battle, and in the flush of victory seized every occasion to negotiate a truce or peace, and stop the effusion of human blood. Cass is in favor of war—not actually disposed, I believe, to fight the battles himself, but speaking valorous words—bullying England and swallowing Mexico at a meal, and voting censure against General Taylor for his humanity—hence, those who wish for Peace, choose Taylor rather than Cass. They look upon these things as practical men, who are disposed to do the best that circumstances will permit; and no man who reasons, doubts what that is. On the whole, I think we shall lose few votes and gain many.

I am, very truly,

Yours, T. EWING.

WM. H. JOHNSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

It having been alleged that the Hon. J. J. Slingerland, the Representative of the Albany district of New York, was against Taylor, the correspondent of the North American, says:

"I am authorized by Mr. Slingerland and Mr. Botts to give a flat, emphatic, and unqualified contradiction to every syllable of these allegations.—From first to last, the whole story is a sheer and deliberate fabrication, without the pretence of plausibility of even a *misapprehension* to sustain it.—Indeed, the very reverse of what is stated is true in both cases. Mr. Slingerland wrote to the Mayor of Albany, *giving cogent and conclusive reasons for supporting* Gen. Taylor, and urged his friends, by every consideration, to co-operate in his election, and to abstain from any third movement, the effect of which would be to promote the prospects of Gen. Cass."

It was F. O. J. Smith, one of Mr. Cass' associates in the land speculation, who informed the Louisville Journal of the facts in the case.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—MAN SHOT BY A WATCHMAN.—On Saturday morning last, the dead body of a large and rather well dressed man was found partly in the water, near the Point, on the Monongahela side. It was discovered that he had been shot through the head, and soon afterwards a German named Francis Mankey came down to the river, and admitted that he had fired twice at the deceased—that he had found him standing on the steps of a house near the foot of Liberty street, between three and four o'clock in the morning,—had questioned him as to his business there at such an hour—that the deceased had refused to answer—turned and ran down Liberty street to Water, when he (Mankey) pursued and fired at him—followed to Penn street, and seized deceased, who, after a short scuffle, escaped—again pursued him to the river, and fired a second time, when the pursued party disappeared. The crowd became highly excited on hearing the particulars of the affair, and violence towards the watchman being apprehended, he was taken to the Mayor's office.—Coroner Richardson having empanelled a Jury of inquest, proceeded to inquire into the case. The following facts were elicited:

Dr. Armstrong was called to make an examination of the wound, and under oath, made the following statement:—"On the right side of the face, about an inch from the angle of the mouth, I found a hard substance supposed to be a slug, which passed backwards and upwards, rupturing vessels in its course. From the appearance, it is presumed it entered the base of the brain, which was sufficient to produce death, and did so produce death in this case, in my opinion."

Mr. S. G. Robinson was the next witness examined, who stated, in substance, that about the latter part of July, the deceased came to this city, and stated that he was in search of a half brother whom he believed to be in this country somewhere and who was a Methodist Preacher. He had a note from the Rev. Hunter, giving some information about him. Said he did not want to find him, however, as they had a large estate in the old country, which would fall to him, (deceased,) if his brother could not be found. Deceased looked like a dissipated man, but was not drunk when I heard him speak. He was an Irishman.

J. M. White was sworn, and stated that the deceased went by the name of White, and claimed to be a relative of witness—a second cousin.—Have known him about three weeks. Believe him to be a relative of mine; but never heard of him before.

A son of the deceased was next brought in, and sworn. When asked for his name, he said;—I can't tell what my right name is, I have always called myself Allen, and never heard of being White before." He went on with the following statement, "My father, (the deceased,) belonged to the Innis killen Dragoons—was an officer—and deserted.—I believe he changed his name when he deserted, and we have been known as Allen ever since.—He has been in this country about three weeks—we came with him. I have a brother here."

[It appeared that the deceased deserted his Regiment on account of some difficulty about promotions.]

Francis Mankey made the following statement

I was at the Lamp Post, corner of Liberty and Water, this morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, saw deceased coming up Water street; he went up Liberty, and went to a door and stood on a door step and looked around. I went over to where he was, and he left; I followed and asked: "Where are you going so early?" He replied: "Up street." "Wasn't you standing at that door?" He did not answer—I again asked:—"What business had you at that door?" He made no answer, and then turned and ran down Liberty as hard as he could. I suspected him and ran after him. He turned round the corner of Water street, when I caught him. He still said nothing to me, and broke loose from me. Some country men were near, when I asked for assistance, but did not get it, when they left the deceased fled from me, down Water street, and I after him. I cried "stop or I'll shoot you." He said, "shoot away." I did fire one barrel. I caught him again above the mouth of Penn street. He knocked me down and kicked me several times, but I started after him again and caught him, soon again he broke loose, and ran into the river. I remained there about half an hour. Several watchmen were with me—we thought the Ferry boat has taken him on board. Did not know that I had hit him. Did not want to shoot him, only to scare him. One barrel had shot, the other a slug—I fired the shot first, the slug afterwards. I arrested this same man near the same place about two weeks ago, on suspicion that he was a thief.

After considerable discussion, the Jury agreed upon a verdict based upon the statement of the watchman, which was all the testimony in relation to the transaction that was elicited.

The deceased was buried at the expense of the County, as the sons declared that they were destitute. He was a puddler, and had worked for Woods. No money was found upon his person, nor any article that would induce a suspicion that he was a bad man. The object of his being out at so late (or early) an hour, will probably remain a mystery for ever, as there appears to be no witnesses, except the watchman, on either side.

Mankey was arrested and committed for further hearing, until Monday. We deem comment improper at the present stage of proceedings.

At the Mayor's office, on Saturday afternoon, complaint was made by a sick volunteer just arrived from Mexico, against William Hastings, for stealing a bundle of clothing. Mr. Mendenhall, the volunteer referred to, was about leaving Hughes' tavern, on Water street, when Hastings offered to carry his bundle, and receiving it took advantage of the volunteer's feebleness, and ran off with all his clothing and other property. Hastings was committed to jail.

The poor fellow so shamefully robbed, was reduced to the last degree of emaciation, by illness consequent on an injury received from a wild mule; and had only just been able to reach this city, on the way to his home, in Uniontown Pa. He had been a member of Company F, 5th Regiment—for some time discharged—but confined by illness, till his comrades had all left Mexico.

After the commitment of Hastings, Hughes, the tavern keeper, called at the Mayor's office, and avowed that a fellow called Welsh Tom, and not Hastings, had taken the sick man's bundle. Mr. Hughes either would not, or could not, make oath to his statement, and Hastings remained in custody, for a hearing on Monday.

ACCIDENT.—S. R. H. Barker, a youth of nineteen, was killed, accidentally, on Friday last, under the following circumstances. A number of young men had gone down the river, near to the head seven mile island, for the purpose of hunting and fishing. A proposition was made to engage in a sham fight, with their guns charged with powder only—all the guns, as was supposed, having been carefully examined. One, however, was unfortunately overlooked, which contained a load of squirrel shot, and at the first fire, young Barker was shot in the breast, and died soon afterwards. The body of the unfortunate youth was brought to his father's residence, in the Fifth Ward, where a coroner's jury entirely exhonorated the lad who had discharged the fatal shot.

A delicate young girl, of fifteen, was arrested on Saturday, and brought before the Mayor of Allegheny, for participation in the factory riots. She was required to find $300 bail for her appearance at court, and future good behavior; but said she was determined to go to jail, rather than give even a promise to keep the peace.

She had persuaded herself that it was her duty to punish those girls who went to work, and looked upon herself as about to suffer as a martyr, and several friends endeavored to persuade her to accept bail, go home, and behave herself; but she continued firm, and was committed to jail. Alas! for the poor little creature—thus early sent to consort with the vi[illegible]—and be contaminated with the depravity of a common prison. Surely she cannot grow better there.

The daughter of WM. CARSON, Esq., leather-dealer, Allegheny city, had been out on horseback one day last week, and on her return to her father's door, her pony stumbled over a pig, threw her on the pavement, and lacerated her face terribly—laying open the forehead to the bone.

CLEVER EVASION.—The late Rev. Daniel Isaac was both a great wag and great smoker. "Ah! there you are," cried a lady who surprised him one day with a pipe in his mouth, "at your idol again!" "Yes, madam," replied he, coolly, "*burning it.*"

TIGHT LACING.—A learned doctor, referring to tight lacing, avers that it is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow to be women.

Free Soil—Duty of the Whigs.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I see by the papers of Friday morning that the Buffalo Convention have nominated Martin Van Buren as the "Free Soil" candidate for the Presidency. Why cannot all the "Free Soil" men vote the Whig ticket? Have not the Whigs at all times been consistent on the question? Look at the votes recently taken in Congress. Where were the Whigs when Texas was admitted into the Union? On the side of "Free Soil" or against it?—Let the record answer. And where was Senator Niles, of Connecticut, and Senator Dix, of New York, on that memorable occasion? Again, I say, let the record answer. *On the side of Slavery—Either one of them, if he had voted with the Whigs, would have prevented the annexation of Texas, and all the horrible consequences that have grown out of it.*—"*War and Pestilence.*" Again, how long is it since Mr. Van Buren was called "the Northern man with Southern principles," and yet they now wish to be considered as the exclusive friends of "Free Soil." For one, I wish them to be put upon a longer probation before I give them my support. The Whig party are the real friends of "Free Soil," and have been consistently so. What, then, can the friends of "Free Soil" gain by joining a separate organization? I cannot see. It is consistent for Loco Foco "Free Soil" men to come out from their party, but they should join the Whigs, where alone, in my opinion, their votes will tell in furthering the desired object. FREE SOIL.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1848.

Gov. Johnson,

The Lancaster Union noticing the appearance of Governor Johnston at a recent County Meeting, says:

"His appearance upon the stand was hailed by three deafening rounds of applause, which were again and again repeated. Indeed we have seldom witnessed so cordial and enthusiastic a reception. After the cheering had subsided, the Governor took the stand, and spoke for three quarters of an hour in his usual clear, calm, argumentative style. He alluded to the happiness and prosperity which Pennsylvania had enjoyed under the operation of the Tariff of 1842—to the injurious effects of the Tariff of 1846 upon her best interests—to the origin of the late war with Mexico—spoke eloquently and feelingly of the gallant services of our army there, and of their claims upon the gratitude of the people. He then alluded to the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1520, upon the subject of slavery, and denounced in severe terms the attempt recently made in Congress, to extend its blighting influence over the Free soil of the new territories. He concluded with a most eloquent and effective appeal in favor of Taylor, Fillmore and Middlesworth.—We will only add that the high reputation which had preceded Gov. Johnson, was more than sustained by his speech on this occasion.

SCENERY OF BORNEO.

The Island of Borneo, throughout the whole of the north-east coast, is, with few exceptions, a low land covered with jungle; but so beautifully verdant does it appear, when viewed from some distance, that you would be led to suppose that it was widely cultivated. This idea is, however, soon dispelled on a near approach, when you discover a rich group of accacias, palms, bandani, and numerous trees as yet unknown, so luxuriant in themselves, but forming one entangled mass, alike impenetrable to European or native. What, in the distant view, we fancied a verdant meadow, where we might relax from our long confinement, and amuse ourselves with recreation, now proved to be ranges of long damp grass, interspersed with swamps, and infested with venomous snakes. In short, I never yet was on a coast, which, on arriving on it, promised so much, and, on landing, caused such a series of disappointments to those who love to ramble about, as the coast of Borneo. To the naturalist, however, confined as he is to the shelving beach, there is ample food for employment and research in the island abounds in novel objects of natural history, both in the animal and vegetable kingdom.—*Maryatt's Borneo.*

OLD SAWS.

There may be a world of wisdom in many of the old saws that are floating about in newspapers and school books; but, for all that, many of them—notwithstanding we are told never to look a gift horse in the face—will not bear too close a scrutiny. For example, one of these old saws runs, "dependence is a poor trade to follow;" as if any other trade (a mistake) could be followed—as if we were not in an active, passive, massive state of dependence from the bawling, squalling days of infancy to second childhood—supposing we should reach that lengthened and interesting period of dependent existence. No dependence, indeed! It can't be helped. It is our manifest destiny—one of those *pronunciamentos* of nature that never has and never can be set aside. We depend upon our wives for an unreasonable share of domestic felicity—upon our fathers for "notes" as well as comments—upon acquaintances for company, doctors for pills, cooks for dinners, chambermaids for beds, and—worst dependence of all—upon our abilities for a full crop of fame and dollars. And thus it is from the cradle to the grave—with man as with woman—we *depend* for all that we eat and all that we drink—all that we wear and all that we tear—in short, all that pleases the eye, tickles the palate, charms the touch, or adds in any way to the comfort of our auricular and olfactory organs.—*Neal's Gazette.*

HURRICANE IN PRUSSIA.—A tempest occurred at Bromberg, on the 18th of June, the phenomena and effects of which were remarkable. "Masses of electrical fire, like broad sheets or clouds of flame, encircled the steeples, towers and chimneys—now blazing with lurid splendor, now giving way to total darkness, and then reappearing with brighter effulgence. So loud was the rolling and bursting of the thunder, so overwhelming the rushing force of the wind, so like the rattling of cataracts, the hissing downfall of the rain, that we could neither hear nor see the terrible effects of this awful phenomenon, until it pleased Providence to command an end. Then a fearful sight met our eyes. It created no surprise that, with such a hurricane, whole rows of buildings should be wrenched from their places, chimneys hurled down, and hundreds of windows torn from their fastenings. This was almost natural; but great was our surprise and grief to discover that the noblest ornaments of our city, our two lofty towers with their cupolas, were literally hurled from their foundations, and buried deep in the earth. No one knew of this misfortune; for loud as must have been the crash of the falling towers, the noise was overcome by the uproar of the elements, and the deafening echoes of the incessant thunder. Bromberg has the appearance of a place shattered by an earthquake; but, God be praised, no lives are lost, and although the surrounding crops are prostrate, they may recover.

SHAKING HANDS.—Some folks will have it, that a man's character can be told by his laugh. It may be so; but, we think, the shake of a hand is a more certain test. From the extending one, two and three fingers, down to the bone-cracking grip and pump-handle shake, every shade of character is truthfully yet forcibly depicted. There are others, again, who have no force of character, dribbling out a harmless, milk-and-water sort of existence. Such permit their cold, clammy hands to be taken—and there it lies within your own, innocent of a returning pressure—unconscious of its close proximity to real flesh and blood.—*Neal's Gaz.*

A MOST singular instance of terror in the human species is recorded in the *Journal de Medecine, pour l'n* 1817. It occurred in the hospital of the *Salpetriere*. A female of advanced age was so affected on hearing that her daughter, with two children in her arms, had precipitated herself out of a window, and were killed on the spot, that her skin, in a single night, from head to foot, became as that of a negro. (The same passion turns the hair white, of which many instances are on record.)

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—[Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my29

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, September the 2d, A. D. 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit:

All those lands and tenements included in share No one, set off to James W Newson and wife, in the partition of the Real Estate of Hannah Johnston, dec'd determined in the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, at March Term, A. D. 1848; and for a more particular description of said premises, reference may be had to said proceedings remaining of record in said Court; being the same property which James W Newson and wife, by deed dated 14th October, 1848, recorded in Deed Book 4, C, Vol. 76, page, &c., granted and conveyed to said P C Martin. Also, all that other lot of ground and the buildings thereon erected, situate in Pitt township, being part of a large lot of ground designated as lot No 3, in the plan annexed to the partition of all the piece of land situate partly in Pitt township, and partly in the city of Pittsburgh, being that portion of the northernmost of two lots numbered 9 in the plan annexed to the last well and testament of Andrew Watson, Esq, dec'd, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Farmers' & Mechanics' Turnpike Road, at the distance of 21 feet 6 inches westwardly from the corner of Union alley and said Turnpike Road; thence northwardly along said Turnpike Road 41 feet 6 inches; thence northwardly parallel with said Union alley 97 feet 11½ inches to an alley 6 feet wide; thence at right angles eastwardly 19 feet, thence southwardly 107 feet 11½ inches to the place of beginning, on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road, being the said property which became duly vested in said P C Martin by deed poll from Elijah Troville, Esq., Sheriff of Allegheny county, dated 30th January, 1846; recorded in deed book 3, L., Vol. 73, page 84, and by deed from Alexander Black and wife, dated 11th September, 1845; recorded in deed book 3, Y., Vol. 78, page 429. Also, all those other four lots or pieces of ground situate now in the city of Pittsburgh, Nos. 189, 190, 191 and 192, in Cook & Cassatt's plan as recorded in book 2, S. page 19, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Cliff street at the distance of 45 feet from the corner of Cassatt street; thence extending in width on Cliff street towards Leslie street 95 feet to the corner of lot No 188, and in depth on Cook street, preserving the same width, 156 feet 2 inches, each of said lots extending in width on Cook and Cliff streets 24 feet, and in depth upon Cliff to Cook streets 156 feet 2 inches, being the same property which David Williams, by deed dated Sept. 7, 1845, recorded in deed book 3, H., Vol. 71, page 224, granted and conveyed to said Martin. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Patrick C Martin, at the suit of Zebulon Kinsey and others, and to be sold by

JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, August 11, 1848. aug14:w3t

Starling Medical College,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THE regular Session of Lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER next, and continue sixteen weeks. During the whole month of October, three lectures will be given on the following subjects:—Microscopical Anatomy, Minor Surgery, Insanity, Poisons, Physical Diagnosis and Botany. No extra charge is made for attending these lectures are intended only to make the winter course more complete. During the winter six lectures will be given daily. The course of instruction embraces all the many subjects, and is believed to be as full and thorough as in any similar institution. The means of illustration are ample, and every facility is afforded to those who prefer practical Anatomy. The present outlay of $30,000 will enable us to erect a commodious college edifice, with a Hospital attached. This will be completed in about one year. In the mean time, very comfortable rooms, sufficient for the accommodation of 250 students, are secured

FACULTY

Henry H. Childs, M. D., Prof of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

John Butterfield, M. D., Prof. of the practice of Medicine

Richard L. Howard, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.

Jesse P. Judkins, M. D., Prof. of General and Special Anatomy.

Samuel M. Smith M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.

Francis Carter, M. D., Prof of Physiology and General Pathology.

Frederick Merrick, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Botany.

Norman Gay, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.

Lectures	$30 00	Matriculation	$3 00
Graduation	20 00	Dissecting Ticket	5 00

Good board from $1,50 to $2,00 per week.

JOHN BUTTERFIELD,

aug14w7t Dean of the Faculty.

To Engineers, Machinists and Others.

THE Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company desirous to open a navigation between Chesapeake City, the western debouch of their Canal, a Steam Pump, or other Machinery, capable of lifting into the Canal at an elevation of sixteen feet, on Deer Creek, in the Susquehanna river as regards efficiency and economy, two hundred thousand cubic feet of water per hour.

The Company invite Engineers, Machinists, and others to offer plans for the above work, to be accompanied with drawings and descriptions, and estimates of the daily cost of fuel and attendance, they will also receive from such persons proposals for undertaking and fitting up the Machinery, if desirable to the party furnishing the plans respectively offered.

The plans to be delivered at the office of the Company, under seal, before the second day of October next, at which time they will be opened and judged of by the Board of Directors, as follows, viz:

For the best plan, which may be adjudged of as best, a premium of three hundred dollars will be paid

For the next best plan a premium of two hundred dollars, and for an other plan which the Company may choose to retain, one hundred dollars each. The Company will return, under seal, to the parties respectively, all the other plans

Any information required will be furnished on application at the office of the Company, No 104 WALNUT street, Philadelphia

aug14-d3t C NEWBOLD, Jr., President

Cambria Furnace for Sale.

THE undersigned will offer for sale at public auction on Thursday, the fifth day of October next, the following property, situated in the borough of Vinton, Lewis, Reese & Co., for the benefit of the creditors of said firm, to wit.—The Furnace erected by said company, with the steam engine and fixtures, and hot blast apparatus, the tools used about the Furnace, the lot of land on which the Furnace stands, containing about fifteen acres of land, and the interest of the said firm in fifty acres of land bought of R. K. Dallas.

The sale will be held on the premises, in the township of Tadmadge, Summit county, Ohio, and will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, and the balance in four, eight and twelve months.

W. S. C. UPTON, } Assignees.
aug14-d4t W. H. UPSON, }

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the premises of the subscriber, on the morning of the 12th inst., a chestnut sorrel MARE, six years old, middle size