THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH
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We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

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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.	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. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Vansingen,	18. Thos R Davidson,
7. John D Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder.	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas H Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Sam'l A. Purviance.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, 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.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city

AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

Snowden Township.
An Anti-masonic and Whig meeting will be held in Snowden township, at the school house on the property of Dr Sterett, on Thursday the 5th inst at 2 o'clock P. M The whigs of Snowden Tp. are earnestly requested to attend. Speeches will be delivered by Moses Hampton, Walter Forward and others. sep7

Whig Meeting.
A meeting of the friends of Taylor, Fillmore & Johnston will be held at the public school room in the 9th Ward, on Saturday evening Sept 9th, at 7 o clock.
RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
Addresses may be expected from Sami. Palmer, M. Swartzwelder, and Chas. B Scully, Esqs.

Notice.
A public discussion of the principles of the Whig and Democratic parties will be held at the house of Joseph Alsouse, in Wilkinsburg, on Saturday the 16th inst. at 2 o'clock P M. Members of both parties, as well as others, are especially requested to attend. sep7

See next page for Telegraphic News.

PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS—PROSPECTS FOR FARMERS.

Taking the country, on a general average, our Farmers have reaped a bountiful harvest, as great if not greater in its production, than any previous year. This being the case, the next question of serious import to them, is the prospect for a market This depends principally upon the foreign demand, and it therefore becomes a matter of moment to them, and indeed to the whole country, to ascertain what demand Europe is likely to make upon American supplies.

The intelligent London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in a letter of late date, has given some interesting facts bearing upon this subject, which we have condensed for the benefit of our readers.

In estimating the probable foreign demand, the *potato crop* must be taken largely into the account. Its partial failure for several years past has originated a new element in all calculations in relation to bread stuffs. This new element, the letter in the Intelligencer remarks—

"Has an importance beyond the mere produce of the season, as influenced by weather or disease, and this is the extent of surface planted, combined with the great difference in the available amount of human food which the potato produces upon a given surface, compared with any description of grain. The following facts may probably elucidate the matter to some extent: The first failure of the potato crop in England was in 1845; it recurred again in 1846, when one half of the crop in England and two thirds in Ireland was destroyed.—This deficiency had, of course, a great effect on the consumption of grain, particularly when it is taken into consideration that one acre of potatoes produces as much food as three acres of wheat. In consequence of the failure in the potato crop of 1846, the land planted with that root in 1847 was not more than one third of the average of former years. The following is the calculation:

	Land usually cultivated with potatoes.	Cultivated in 1847.
England..... acres.....	1,200,000.....	330,000
Scotland..... "	200,000.....	40,000
Ireland ..... "	2,000,000.....	666,000
Total..... "	3,400,000	1,006,000

Leaving nearly 2,400,000 acres of land to be other wise employed, but which, of course, even if all cultivated in wheat, would not furnish, by two thirds, the amount of food which the same growth of potatoes would have done, and therefore rendering necessary a supply of food from some quarter or other equal to at least two thirds. The consequence has been that, although the grain harvest of 1847 was a good one, and that of 1846 a very deficient one, there were more, by nearly half a million of quarters of foreign grain, or four million bushels imported into Great Britain in the year which ended July 5, 1848, than there were in the year which ended July 5, 1847; and that this great additional quantity was consumed is evident from the fact that, whilst the imports of the latter mentioned year left a large stock on hand, that of the former mentioned one has not left more than the unusually small quantity of 103,046 quarters. The consumption, therefore, of foreign grain during the last twelve months cannot be estimated at less than ten millions of quarters. There is also a general impression, caused by late official returns, that the stocks of grain in the hands of the farmers are much less (from all being greater, as was supposed) than they were in August, 1847 The principal act in corroboration of this is that 1,500,000 quarters of grain more have left the farmers' hands since Christmas this year than had done in the preceding one during the same period.

These statements seem to prove that a small cultivation of potatoes in 1847 has led with a good harvest, to a large consumption of foreign grain the year ending this last 5th of July than resulted from the defective harvest and potato rot of 1846.

Having these facts, the writer turns his attention to the actual condition of the crops for the present year. He learns, from the best sources, that so far as wheat is concerned, we cannot look for a large, most probably not an average crop; and that both in England and Ireland, there has been an extension of potato culture this year quite equal (at least) to that which prevailed in 1845 and 1846. If then, judging from these data, the potato crop shall prove good, the demand for grain will be moderate. If, on the other hand, there shall be much destruction by rot, as in former years, in addition to an indifferent crop of wheat, there must of necessity, be extensive importations. Much more depends on the potato crop this year than last, as more acres have been planted, and more dependance has been placed upon it.

The important question, then, bearing upon the foreign demand, is, the state of the potato crop.—On this subject, the writer quoted above speaks as follows:

"As respects the potato crop, there is a growing conviction that it will be almost a *complete failure.* I lately travelled through a rich country, nearly forty miles in extent, in which I did not see a single field of potatoes untouched with blight, and the same reports are made of almost every other district, and very serious apprehensions exist as to the fate of the entire crop, though it is too early yet to form any decided opinion upon the subject. It is impossible, however, to deny that the continued wet and cold weather threatens to be very prejudicial, not only to the potatoes, but also to the grain crops."

This account is gloomy enough to satisfy the most inveterate speculator in grain, and if the are rivals of the next few weeks shall corroborate it, our farmers may expect an active demand and fair prices for their surplus products of grain. It will not give our farmers pleasure, surrounded as they are, with all the abundance of our prolific soil, to know that that mysterious agent, the potato cholera, is silently preparing them a market in Great Britain, still we deem it our duty to keep them informed of every thing effecting their interest. We would rather they would reap the benefits springing from a demand of their surplus productions, than the watchful speculators.

BISHOP CHASE.—Was thrown from his buggy on Thursday, at Springfield, and had some of his ribs broken, besides being otherwise injured.

Duty of Barnburners.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

If you will allow a friend of Free Soil, and an humble member of what is now called the Barnburner party, who was present at the Convention which assembled at the Court House, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of putting in nomination a county ticket, and elect delegates to the State Convention to assemble a few days hence in Reading, for the purpose of nominating a Governor, to give his views as one desirous of the elevation of the Free Soil principle, he will consider it a favor.

The position assumed by Mr. Wills, and sustained as it was, by unanswerable argument, satisfied me most clearly of the propriety of using those as instruments who advocate Free Soil policy, and carry out our great and glorious principle, let them belong to what party they may. As honest men, we can pursue no other course. It would be unwise in politics as well as in any thing else, to refuse the assistance of friends in aiding us to accomplish what we alone could not effect; and because a member of either the great parties, shall we refuse to take hold of him and use him as an instrument to carry out our object. I say no; let us strengthen ourselves, and aid our principle in any way, whether by a Democrat or a Whig. When we of ourselves cannot attain an object, let us go with those with whom we can.

From a declaration from my friend Wills, who is a veteran in the cause of Anti-Slavery, and from the best information I can get, I am satisfied that our present member of Congress, Mr. Hampton, is decidedly and boldly a Free Soil Man, and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. Governor Johnston is the same in sentiment. Then why should we divide our Free Soil strength, and aid in the election of our enemies? It appears by the proceedings of the Whig party in State Convention, that they took strong Anti Slavery ground, similar to the Buffalo Platform. Then why not use, the avowed advocates of it, for our own particular purpose? The Democratic Convention was silent on the subject of Slavery.

It must be admitted by all candid men, that we alone, as a State or County organization, can accomplish nothing in favor of our principles. Then why reject the means proposed by which we can succeed For one, I cannot see it to be the duty of all honest Free Soil men to advocate the election of the member of Congress in our District who is most decidedly with us, and whom we can elect, let it be whom it may. The same duty is demanded of us with reference to Governor This course will give us a show of honesty apart from a mere desire to produce agitation, to build up a party at the expense of principle. I as an advocate of Free Soil, feel bound to use the best means presented to me by which I can get at the great principle without reference to party. I hardly conceive it necessary to consume years in building up a party for a particular purpose, when we can make ourselves useful at once in checking the progress of slavery, the great object of the Free Soil movement.

Suppose Mr. Hampton was not the nominee of the Whig party for Congress, and as strenuous in the advocacy of the principle of Free Soil and the Wilmot Proviso as he is represented to be, with what alacrity would we nominate such a champion of our principles.

Then why should we refuse to sustain him because he should be the nominee of either the Whig or Democratic party. His election, to us would be a triumph, and the triumph of our principles, when, if we had supported him alone as our candidate, we must have inevitably failed.

To refuse to support the nominee of either of the great parties, under the circumstances just mentioned, would show want of policy, good faith and a total disregard for honesty.

The above are my views, Messrs. Editors, and I mean to vote in accordance with them.

M. C.

Second Ward, City of Allegheny.

THE UNION TRICKS EXPOSED.—Letters are in circulation at the East, from Southern friends of General Taylor, affirming that he would not veto a bill extending the anti slavery ordinance of 1787 to the new Mexican Territory. The Washington Union made an effort to disaffect Southern Whigs towards the Old Hero on this account, and to make a deeper impression, connected the name of Senator Baldwin, of Connecticut, with the exhibition of copies of such a letter. It made a statement of this kind on the 25th ult. The Union of Friday last contains a card from Governor Baldwin of the 25th ult, which after copying, the Union article proceeds thus.

"The foregoing extract comprises all that relates to me personally; and I pronounce it to be an entire fabrication from beginning to end, without the slightest foundation in truth whatever. But, while I thus pronounce this statement to be an entire fabrication, I wish it not to be understood that I entertain a doubt that General Taylor would sign any bill which may be passed by Congress applying to the territories of the United States the provisions of 1787 on the subject of slavery. Were General Taylor to interpose the veto power to control the deliberate action of Congress upon that or any other question of domestic policy, in relation to which the constitutional power has been settled by the various departments of the Government, and acquiesced in by the people, I should regard it as inconsistent with the frank avowal of his sentiments contained in his letter to Capt. Allison.

As the ordinance of 1787 was confirmed and reenacted, in effect, by the first Congress convened under the constitution in 1789, and again as applied to the territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., in the act for the admission of Missouri in 1820, with the deliberate approval of President Monroe and his cabinet; and again in the act for organizing a territorial government for Oregon, with the approval of President Polk, I have entertained no doubt that General Taylor would regard the question of constitutional power as too firmly settled to justify any attempt by the Executive to control the action of Congress; and this opinion I have freely expressed to all who have conversed with me on the subject.

Presuming, sir, that you would not have published a statement, without having some responsible name to which you could refer, a letter which you could not but be aware, if untrue, was calculated to do only to mislead the public, but to do an injury to an individual with whom you have no personal acquaintance, I respectfully ask to be furnished with the name of your correspondent, and that you will give publicity to this letter, and oblige your obedient servant.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

New Haven, Con., August 28, 1848.

The Union declines to give the name!

JUDGE SHALER.

The Waynesburgh Messenger, published in Greene County, in this State, gives an account of a political discussion lately held in Waynesburgh between J. L. Dawson, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in that district, Judge Shaler, of this city, and Hon. Andrew Stewart. We extract the following paragraph:

Judge Shaler, according to the arrangement of the committees, again took the stand and spoke for near fifteen minutes while he was momentarily interrupted by peals of applause from the crowd around him. Stewart had asserted that Judge Shaler was opposed to the war of 1812, with Great Britain, and the Judge in his reply said he would not contradict the assertion of Stewart direct by, but he would tell the audience a single fact, and leave them to judge whether Stewart had told the truth or not. He said, *that as a member of a volunteer company, he was present and saw General Cass leap the first man on the Canadian shore.* This modest but severe rebuke seemed almost to overwhelm Mr. Stewart to the earth, while the tremendous shouts of the immense crowd told which was considered worthy of belief.

Now this story about the volunteer company, and seeing Cass on the Canadian shore, is all *new* in this region. This is the first time we ever heard of Judge Shaler belonging to a volunteer company during the last war, and it is notorious in this community, that he was opposed to the War, and that he stood nearly, if not altogether alone in his opposition to it, among his *Federal* allies in this city, to which party he then belonged. We should like to know what volunteer company Judge Shaler belonged to, and the length of time he remained in the service. The story is rather lame, too, about Cass being the *first* man to leap on the Canada shore. This is an honor not heretofore claimed for him.

BEAVER COUNTY.—The Beaver Argus gives a good account of that county. The editor says:—We are gratified to learn from our Whig friends attending Court, that throughout the county very generally a good feeling prevails among the people in reference to the approaching election. The Free Soil movement has made no impression except in two or three localities, and even there, numbers who first entered it repudiate the nomination of Martin Van Buren. The Whig party is Free Soil enough for Whigs, as testified by the course of our representatives, and past and present positions, but if any looked for something more, and desire to stand upon a single idea, they would hesitate long to enter the ranks of a mongrel array, representing all opinions, led on by a man who has done more to propriate the South—does more to sustain and advance Slavery—more to degrade the political morality of the country than any other man in it! The plea is that he has repented of his wrongs; but how soon may he not repent again, and abandon Liberty and Free Soil, and betray the cause to the enemy!

The New Jersey Whig State Convention at Trenton was a most auspicious gathering, and it is spoken of in the warmest terms. It was not alone for the numbers which attended it, but it was the hearty enthusiasm, the deep, earnest, and pervading feeling of attachment to the cause of Gen. Taylor, which gave it significance.

The German paper printed in Hermann, Missouri, and which has heretofore been an earnest and most effective advocate of the Locofoco party, has taken down the names of Cass and Butler, and declared itself for Van Buren!

"DOE FACES."—The New York Atlas says, the term "doughface" should be written "doe face." because John Randolph, who first uttered the stigma meant to stigmatize a class of politicians who are like the doe, or female deer, which is frightened by seeing its own face reflected in a streamlet. So "old Roanoke" himself said, when appealed to afterward.

The French Gardener and his Roses.

TRANSLATED FROM THE COURIER DES ETATS UNIS.

I have a worthy neighbor here in the country, of a mild though somewhat rough disposition, as is generally the case with persons absorbed in one ruling passion. For some time past I had met him but seldom, and always found him gloomy and buried in thought. His door was nearly always shut; if ever he opened it, he did so only after having narrowly inspected his visitor through the chink. I began to think he must be engaged in a conspiracy. Meeting him lately as he was leaving his house, I resolved to have an explanation, notwithstanding he tried to avoid me as soon as he saw me. I went directly to him, and seizing him by the wrist, said:

"My dear sir, I must understand your enigma. You have become invisible. Are you making powder or counterfeiting bank notes? I have come to your door three times, and have been answered only by your dog. What are you doing? What has happened to you? Just now you shunned me. Have you quarrelled with me?"

"No, good heavens!" he answered. "But you know every one has his griefs—his torments. I am in trouble—in great trouble."

"In trouble—about what?"

"Ah, about many things," and he sighed deeply. "In these revolutionary times one is apt to be suspected"—

"Are you suspected by the Government?"

"I may be any day. I have confidence in you, neighbor; you would be incapable of betraying me. Besides I must unbosom myself to some one. When I just met you I was thinking of the Duchess of Orleans, the Count of Paris, and the Duke de Joinville. My situation is very embarrassing. If they stay with me much longer"—

"What! are they living with you?" cried I in amazement.

"They are indeed. It is very imprudent."

This was just after the days of June. In the newspapers, in conversation, everywhere, the great theme was the manœuvres of all the pretendents to power, who, it was said, kept themselves in Paris or the environs, ready to profit by every chance. I really thought for a moment that my honest neighbor had given an asylum to these three noble personages, and that the council of regency was formed in his house.

"Yes, there they are, headed," pointing with an air of mystery towards his closed door. There they are still, until I take some decisive step in regard to them."

"What do you think of doing?"

"The wisest course would be to give them a good blow with a cudgel. But no, I should never have courage. They are so beautiful, in full bloom, sir. Should you like to see them? You are an amateur, I believe."

I then saw at once what his trouble was. My neighbor is one of those fanatical horticulturists who are seldom found in France, but who have been produced in perfection in Holland and England. By the time I had recovered my first surprise, he had opened his gate, which he shut carefully after us. I found myself in the midst of a beautiful collection of flowers. The council of regency was composed of three superb dahlias.

"If there were all that would put me in danger," said my worthy neighbor, "I would make the sacrifice—perhaps. But, sir, in roses and dahlias, I have with me the whole of the fallen family, from Louis Philippe to his grandsons, the Duke de Chartres and the Count d'Eu. See, here is the Duke de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, Princess Clementine, even the Duchess of Mecklenburg—all the choicest plants, perfectly double, without the appearance of a stamen, and I must give them up!"

"Who requires you to give them up?" said I—"The flowers are not seditious themselves. Their names to be sure, do not correspond with the present order of things. But you are not their godfather; they are no evidence of your political opinions."

"My political opinions!" he cried. "I have none. I never had any; I never will have any. What is the use of politics? Simply to ruin our gardens. Have they not already proscribed the lily and the violet? Is it true, I have been told that the white and red roses disturbed England a great while ago, but is that a reason for persecuting the roses of the nineteenth century? What is the use of all these empty, miserable disputes about forms of Government? Let them only leave my flowers and me in peace. I would rather change my own name than christen my flowers again. Yet it must be done. Revolutions respect nothing."

I tried to calm him by saying "My dear neighbor, is it possible then, so great a misfortune to change a little your etiquette?"

"A little!" he replied. "I must change every thing, sir, or nearly every thing. Look at these roses, nearly all are royal, and consequently proscribed; the hundred leaved queen, the royal carmine, the empress of France. But this is not enough. Your innovators have suppressed nobility too.—And how many roses are noble! See here the Countess Duchâtel, the Marchioness Turgot, the Baroness Carruel, and so many others. The tulips, too, sir; the tulips are nearly all titled. The representatives of the people would do better to suppress all flowers at once. But let them take care! he added, with vehemence, plants have their rights, too."

Though I saw that he was irritated, I nevertheless ventured to show that his fears were chimerical. "Be cheerful," said I. The republic will surely respect the occupations of flowers."

Not being able to convince him, I changed the conversation, and from the weather reached Algeria. He hardly listened till he caught the name of Bugeaud.

Then he suddenly turned and said "Marshal Bugeaud! do you know him?"

"I have not that honor."

"He is one of my finest roses. I suppose I must change his name too. He is out of favor now—He was near Thiers, Victor Hugo, and Lamartine.—But you cannot now judge of Lamartine. He has suffered; he is a little broken, but he will rise again."

I thought this was a double entendre, and warmly clasped the hand of the excellent man. He looked at me with some surprise; he had no double meaning, he had spoken simply as a gardener. He continued in the same strain some time longer, and when I left him, he was determined to send a petition to the Constituent Assembly, praying that his flowers may be allowed to retain their names, notwithstanding the proscription of royalty and nobility.

Political Location of New Counties.

There have several new counties been formed in our State since the last apportionment for National and State Representatives, and those who reside at a distance from their immediate localities are often puzzled to know what position to assign them in the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Districts. To obviate this embarrassment, we have secured from official sources, for which we are indebted to TOWNSEND HAINES, Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth, the following political classification of these several new counties:

WYOMING COUNTY was erected out of the North ern part of Luzerne county in 1842.

For Congress it votes with Luzerne and Columbia, constituting the 11th Congressional District.

For Senate it votes with Luzerne, Wayne, Pike, and Monroe, electing one Senator.

For Assembly it votes with Luzerne, and elects two members.

ELK COUNTY was erected out of parts of Jefferson, Clearfield, and M'Kean, in 1843.

For Congress it votes with Erie, Warren, M'Kean, Potter, Clarion and Jefferson, constituting the 23d Congressional District.

For Senate, it votes with Warren, Clarion, Jefferson, Potter and M'Kean, electing one Senator.

For Assembly, it votes with Warren and M'Kean, electing one member.

SULLIVAN COUNTY was erected out of parts of Lycoming, in 1847.

For Congress, it votes with Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Clinton, constituting the 13th Congressional District.

For Senate, it votes with Centre, Clinton and Lycoming, and elects one Senator.

For Assembly, it votes with Lycoming, Clinton, and Potter, electing two members.

FOREST COUNTY is not yet organized, the Act of the last Legislature only provided for Commissioners to fix the boundary.—*North Amer.*

PENNSYLVANIA AND GEORGIA.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, thus writes:

I have seen, to day, letters from clear-headed men in various parts of the Union, which say the good Taylor cause is going bravely on. Two of these letters I may take the liberty to refer to, as they come from two high minded, and clear-headed, Whig members of Congress, who would never deceive friends or opponents.

The venerable and excellent John Blanchard, of Pennsylvania, writes it, as his opinion, that General Taylor will carry Pennsylvania by a very handsome vote. In his Congressional district, he says, the Whig cause is prospering finely. The people are honest and wide awake, and are looking to the striking facts laid down and not disproved, that LEWIS CASS has *wronged* the Government out of *upwards of one hundred thousand dollars* by trumped-up charges for alleged *extra services*, mileage and rations, over and above his regular salary and dues, *and pocketed the money*, while ZACHARY TAYLOR has never charged or received and pocketed *one dollar* over and above his regular salary and dues for alleged *extra services*! No wonder the honest people, of both parties, are looking at these startling facts in amazement and asking themselves, how came the leading men of a great party to select and nominate for President *such a man* as Lewis Cass!

The Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia the soul of honor, a calm thinker and a good judge in the matter—writes that a capital spirit pervades and animates the Whigs thoughout Georgia—that the State will be well contested, but the Whigs will carry it. Other letters from Georgia say the same. Georgia is a Whig Taylor State.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 27th ultimo has the following report of the Charity Hospital for the week just ended. It will be seen that the yellow fever is on the increase, although it has not yet become epidemic:

Whole number of admissions for week.....300
Discharges, of various diseases.....225
Discharges, of yellow fever.....52
Deaths, from various diseases.....13
Deaths, from yellow fever.....39

WELL DONE FOR INDIANA.—The result of the last vote in Indiana on the Free School question, in fifty-three counties for Free Schools, 27,542; against them, 12,236.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

A runaway husband, lately a Recruiting Sergeant in the U. S. Army, was pursued by his wife to this city, from New York, and brought before the Mayor yesterday morning.

The parties are young and good looking—the lady really pretty. They have one child, an infant, which the husband brought with him to this city. The wife claimed the child, and insisted on taking it back with her, whether the father returned or not. He declared himself ready to live with his wife here, and provide for her and the child, by laboring at his trade, but would not consent to return to New York, as she persisted on living with her mother's family, and the husband, perhaps justly, attributed their difficulties to that cause.

They finally left the office to procure the clothing of the child, he having agreed to return it to the mother's charge, and she apparently resolved on going back to New York; but we are no prophet if that little child doesn't appeal more irresistably than either Judge Porter or Mayor Adams, who both labored devotedly to reunite the parties.—Messrs. P. & A. *talked* bravely, indeed, but that little creature will carry it against the sergeant, without a word. We cannot say positively that the father will go back to New York, but if "baby" does, he will. The mother felt perfectly confident about it, and was probably laughing in her sleeve while the Mayor and the Judge were endeavoring to effect a compromise. She meant to "compromise," too, no doubt—but the Sergeant will be obliged to make the first and most important concession.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.—An experiment was made yesterday, on board the steamboat Saranak, with Mr. Crawford's apparatus, designed to make use of atmospheric pressure, in conjunction with steam, and to combine the advantages of high and low pressure. The experiment, although not a fair one for Mr. C, owing to a defect in the castings, was unsuccessful—a pressure of over eleven pounds to the square inch being gained, notwithstanding the leakage from the defective castings, and in heated water, becoming sufficiently hot for the boilers.

The election held in the 2d Ward, yesterday, for the selection of an Alderman in place of Alex. Millar, resigned, resulted as follows:

N. Buckmaster,	214
M. Tindle,	140
Buckmaster's maj,	74

The candidates were both Whigs, and the successful competitor will no doubt make an excellent officer

CURIOUS.—We witnessed yesterday morning, what seemed to us a very singular instance of parental devotion. A fine young cock was sitting with wings outspread, over a family of ten little chickens, whom the mother had left some days previous. The young father seemed to discharge the new duties very skilfully and looked quite delighted with the charge.

QUEER LIBEL CASE.—We mentioned, yesterday, that Mr. J. G. Backofen had been sued for libel by Mrs. Barbara Miller. The whole offence of Mr B., we have since learned, was the publication in his paper, of an advertisement handed in by the lady's husband.

A contemporary intimates that we were "touched, the other day, by the unfamiliar sight (on taste) of water. Our habits have very much improved since the breaking off of our intimacy with yourself. We are quite familiar with the pure beverage."

A vote was taken on board the Steamboat Arrowline, yesterday, on its way to Brownsville, which resulted as follows

For Taylor	17
" Cass	0
" Van Buren	3

FIRE—About half past 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of Walter Fahnestock's Cutlery store, on Liberty street, which was entirely destroyed. The surrounding buildings were saved only by the ever vigilant exertions of our firemen.

DROWNED.—William Leyburn, son of Mr Leyburn, residing on Fourth street, was accidentally drowned, while bathing in the Monongahela, yesterday afternoon. At a late hour last evening his body had not been recovered.

THEATRE.—As this is the last night of the engagement of the Heron Family, the play going public will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the performance of these popular actors. See advertisement.

The Washington Fire Company of Cincinnati is expected to arrive here in the Visitor, about noon to-day. The Fire Companies of the two cities will prepare to receive them at 11 o'clock.

Hon. Thos. Corwin is to address the people of Trumbull county, Ohio, at Warren, to day.

SUPREME COURT, Sept. 8.—Present all the Judges.

Alexander's Adm'x vs Lecky—District Court—Argued by Mellon for plff in error. Washington for deft in error.

Beale vs Buchanan, use—District Court—Argued by Alden and M'Candless for plff in error. M'Connel for deft in error.

Moorehead et al vs Payne—Common Pleas—Argued by Selden for plff in error, G P Hamilton for deft in error.

Clarke vs Quigley's Adm'x—District Court—Argued by M'Candless and Washington for plff in error C R M Smith for deft in error.

Lapsley vs Lapley—District Court—Argued by Robison for plff in error, M'Candless & M'Clure for deft in error.

Estate of Wm Ferrel dec'd—Orphans Court—Argued by Mellon for Appellant, Austin for Appellee.

From the St Louis Republican Aug 28.

TERRIBLE STORM ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.—Boats in yesterday report that on the night of the 20th a terrible and very destructive storm visited the country and many of the towns bordering on the Missouri river. The first town injured was St. Joseph. The wind commenced blowing from the eastward about 11 and 12 o'clock, P. M., and in less than thirty minutes increased to a terrific gale—Much injury was done to the town; several persons were more or less hurt, but no lives lost.—The timber, farm houses, fences, &c., for miles in width, were blown down, and every thing on the track of the raging element laid waste.

The storm reached in the town of St. Joseph was unroofed; several other buildings sustained great damage; and many small frame and log tenements were blown entirely down. From thence the hurricane crossed the Missouri, and swept nearly every thing before it, passed over the Platte country, doing much damage in its course. The next town on the river sustaining much injury was Lexington; here its fury, if anything, increased.—Quite a number of houses were unroofed, the college among the number, the roof and entire gable walls of which were blown down. Several persons were injured, but none seriously. The court house, and most of the two and three story buildings were more or less damaged, and the entire loss is estimated at over $25,000.

The steamer Sacramento, in the river, five miles below was blown from her moorings, and down stream a mile or two. Portunately she struck a sand bar and was thus saved from destruction—her boiler deck and hurricane roof f rward of the social hall were torn up and her chimneys blown down, and just in the height of the storm fire was seen to issue from her, the sparks from the chimneys having caught several mattresses in the berth occupied by the officers of the boat. Great consternation prevailed, and it was a scene more easy to conjecture than describe.

The storm lasted nearly two hours. After it subsided the boat was brought to rights, and no one was found missing. During the confusion on board two passengers and the pilot of the boat, Mr. Consagl, fell into the forward hatch, (the covering of which had been blown off,) and all were injured, Mr. Consaul very severely, and the other two slightly. The fire was soon got under, the chimneys raised, and the decks repaired, and the boat proceeded on her trip. It is not known to what extent the storm raged in the interior, but from its severity along the river, the presumption is that a vast amount of property has been destroyed.

WHIG MEETING IN BUCKS COUNTY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Bucks County was held yesterday at Newtown, at which Judge JENKS presided. Gov. JOHNSTON met his fellow citizens on this occasion, and addressed them at length upon the absorbing topics of Protection and Free Soil. He was listened to with marked attention, and his forcible and truthful remarks frequently elicited the warmest applause. The very best feeling pervaded the meeting, and the spirit which was manifested gave assurance that the Whigs of Bucks would be steadfast in their adherence to their party standard and their long-cherished principles.

After the adjournment, Gov. Johnston proceeded to Bristol, and there again addressed a large meeting in front of Pike Tavern. Although the notice of his presence in both the places was short, still the attendance was very numerous.—The propriety of the course which Governor Johnston intends to pursue of meeting his fellow citizens and discussing our great cardinal principles of policy, has been made more manifest by the feeling exhibited in Bucks county yesterday.—*North American.*

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—The Norfolk Beacon of Monday says that last week an affair of honor was settled at Old Point Comfort between Lieutenants Lee and Carr. Both were wounded, one in the pip, the other in the side—but neither mortally.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE GUARDIANS FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH FROM APRIL FIRST, 1847, TO JULY FIRST, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

By cash received—	
From Robert Morrow, late Overseer of the Poor,	$148 33
" William Chapman, late Overseer of Poor,	8209 05
" I. J. Ashbridge, late Overseer of the Poor,	9116 38
THIRD WARD.	
From Thomas Fairman, Collector for 1846 in full,	$621 68
FOURTH WARD.	
From Richard Hope, Collector for 1846 in full	8277 00
FIFTH WARD.	
From James M'Clean, Collector for 1846 in full,	$22 85
FIRST WARD.	
From Wm. M'Cutcheon, Collector for 1847 in full,	$3070 22
SECOND WARD.	
From John M'Kee, Collector for 1847 in full,	$2344 16
THIRD WARD.	
From Robert J Haggerty, Collector for 1847, on account.	$2650 00
FOURTH WARD.	
From Richard Hope, Collector for 1847, on account.	$3350 00
FIFTH WARD.	
From John Lowry, Collector for 1847, in full,	$2299 28
SIXTH WARD.	
From Emanual Ecker, Collector for 1847 on account	$525 00
SEVENTH WARD.	
From William M. Arthurs, Collector for 1847, in full	$440 51
NINTH WARD.	
From John Normine, Collector for 1847 in full	$258 10
From Overseers Poor, Peebles Township,	
" Estate of Fitzsimmons;	44 00
" Rent for Poor House lot,	19 00
" Sales of Poor House lots,	100 00
" A. M. Wallingford,	414 48
" County Commissioners,	15 00
" Joseph Todd,	8 00
" Mr. Lewis,	19 00
" William Burke,	4 00
" John Hannon,	1 93
" R. Williams,	14 25
" Ezekiel Harker,	1 50
" C. Cheesman,	13 75
" Sale of Socks,	12 00
" Vegetables and hay sold at farm,	9 15
" Sale of fixtures at Poor House,	75 46
	62 20
	$18,746 23

EXPENDITURES.

By cash paid—	
Out door Monthly Poor, from April first, 1847, to July first, 1848,	$15583 52
Out door temporary Poor, including sick and transient persons,	$1678 12
Salaries of Superintendant, Physician and labor at City Farm,	$1475 92
For Hardware, including stoves, grates, tinware, &c., for City Farm,	$273 14
For smith work, including horse shoeing &c at City Farm,	37 55
For lumber, nails and brick for fencing and paving at City Farm,	479 05
For fruit trees and shrubbery for City Farm	21 46
For farming utensils, saddlery and furniture for Horses at City Farm,	407 58
For live stock, including horses, cattle, and swine for City Farm,	269 00
For materials and erection of new buildings at City Farm,	2500 00
For groceries and provisions for City Farm,	1304 29
For bedding, dry goods, &c. for City Farm	3-2 98
For shoes for use of City Farm,	91 51
For coal for use of City Farm,	14 00
For coffins, hearse hire, hauling &c.,	140 19
For books, stationary and printing,	134 66
For rent, coal, safe and furniture for office,	265 08
For insurance, taxes and Allegheny city lots expenses,	123 43
For salaries of Secretary and Agent and Physician for City Poor,	844 01
For freight and passage to and from City Farm,	229 88
Accounts of late Overseers of the Poor,	931 61
By balance,	5,65 74
	$18,746 23

Amount of Taxes assessed, amount paid Collectors, Commissions, Exonerations; and balance due by Collectors for the year 1847.

	Amt. Assessed	Collectors' Names.	Amt. Paid Commissions.	Exon's	Amt. due.
First Ward,	$2,490 59	William M'Cutcheon.	$3670 22	$113 34	
Second "	2077 46	John M'Kee.	2344 16	57 66	145 44
Third "	4121 21	Robert J Haggerty.	2650 00	117 10	219 66
Fourth "	4224 87	Richard Hope.	3350 00	121 60	161 68
Fifth "	2266 06	John Lowry.	2299 28	68 56	107 92
Sixth "	1319 32	Emanuel Ecker.	525 00	30 44	104 31	652 46
Seventh "	2[illegible] 69	William M Arthurs.	446 54	13 81	43 34	534 94
Eighth "	634 91	William Neely.				