THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN F. RAFFENSPERGER, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER 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 Mifflin.
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.

ONE FIRE MORE & THE DAY ISOURS!
HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS!!
OLD ZACH IS COMING.
GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION,
On Monday Night, 9th inst.

The friends of Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston, and Pennsylvania interests, will make their grand rally prior to our State election on Monday evening next. They will meet at their usual places of meeting in the two cities, on this [Friday] evening, and surrounding Boroughs and Townships on Saturday evening next, to make arrangements to march in districts to the place designated in the Programme below.

Every friend of our good old Commonwealth is expected to turn out and join the procession. Each ward and district is requested to organize, select their banners, prepare their banners, transparencies, torch lights and music, and join the mass with all their strength. Let every Whig prepare himself for the Torch Light Procession.

PROGRAMME.

The different Wards of Allegheny city will repair to the ware house of the Old Allegheny Bridge, on Federal street. The Manchester delegation will join the Allegheny division there, and move at 7 o'clock over the Old Bridge to Liberty street, the right resting upon the rear of the delegation on the ground, until ordered to move by the Chief Marshal.

The first delegation on the ground will form on Liberty street, the right resting at the mouth of Marbury street. The other delegations as they arrive on Liberty street, will form the right, resting on the rear of the delegation on the ground.

The different Wards, Boroughs and Townships are requested to be on Liberty street at 7½ o'clock, and form as above directed, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, who will be on the ground.

ROUT OF PROCESSION.

The procession will counter march on Liberty street to Thirty st, down Factory street to Penn st, down Penn st to Hand st, across the Hand street Bridge to Ohio st, down Ohio st to Federal st, down Federal over the Old Bridge to Penn st, down Penn st to Hay st, down Hay to Fourth st to Market, down Market to Water st, up Water st to Smithfield, up Smithfield st to Murray's Yard on Penn street. oct6

Taylor, Fillmore, & Johnston Meeting.

The friends of Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston, and the Tariff of 1842, and Free Soil, will meet at Benjamin Sarver's, Franklin township, on Saturday, Oct. 7, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Addresses may be expected from Hampton, Darsie, and others. By the Committee.

Whig Meeting—M'Keesport.

On the 7th of October, the Whigs of M'Keesport will hold a Taylor and Johnston meeting, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Turn out—turn out—one and all, and prepare for battle.

ORGANIZE FOR THE POLLS.

By resolution, the Executive Committee of the Rough and Ready Club have recommended that the Whigs in the different Wards in the two cities, boroughs and townships, call meetings to be held at the places of holding the election, on Saturday evening, the 7th inst. at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to have the full vote of each Ward, Borough and District polled, by appointing Committees for that purpose.

The importance of the contest, and the limited period for work, make a vigorous effort necessary to insure the election of our whole ticket on Tuesday next, by a majority of which every good Whig will feel proud.

P A MADEIRA, Pres't.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

INJUSTICE TO GEN. TAYLOR.

We are sorry to see the Chronicle persist in doing injustice to General Taylor and the Whig party. A good cause is always injured by the use of improper weapons, as the cause is in time identified with the means taken to support it. The Chronicle has no foundation for the assertion that the Whig party is "*pro slavery*." It is an outrage against truth and justice to say so. Three fourths of the members of the Whig party are anti-slavery, as is manifested both in word and deed—and we most religiously believe that the Whig party contains more true anti-slavery feeling and sentiment than any other, or all other parties put together in this county.

The Chronicle also does gross injustice to General Taylor, in stating so positively that he is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. How does the Chronicle know this? So far as General Taylor has written on the subject, he has rather leaned the other way.

But, says the Chronicle, we have the 'assurance of the Slaveholders,' and '*the report of the Mississippi Legislature* on that subject.' As to the 'assurance of Slaveholders,' we have the assurance of hundreds of good anti-slavery men in the North to the contrary, and of some Slaveholders in the South to the contrary. In a speech, delivered in Rutherford, Tennessee, on the 21st Sept, Hon. JOHN BELL declared that if General Taylor believed that Congress had power over the subject of Slavery in the Territories, he would not refuse his sanction to the Wilmot Proviso, if passed by Congress. 'He could not,' remarked Mr. Bell, *consistently with his avowed doctrines, withhold his assent to it.*'

But what of the report of the Mississippi Legislature? Why, simply this—there never was such a report made to the Mississippi Legislature—a committee of the Legislature was never appointed, and never waited upon General Taylor in any official capacity—if they did, where is the evidence of it? It has been denied over and over again, and the proof has never been produced, that we have seen. The Chronicle speaks of this report as an absolute fact, as something that cannot be denied. If it has any evidence of such a report, let us have it, and then we shall be prepared to answer it.

"The assertion that Democrats in Pennsylvania will vote for Longstreth and Cass as the *enemies* of the Wilmot Proviso, is not calculated to gain much credence except with pro-slavery men. The election in Pennsylvania will afford no expression in favor of, or against the Wilmot Proviso."

The above is extracted from the Chronicle of yesterday. The candid reader will argue with us, that the cloven foot of Locofocoism sticks out rather prominently. We venture the opinion that the article was written by some one who cares more for the success of Locofocoism, than for Free Soil. If the Democrats of Pennsylvania do not vote for Longstreth and Cass as the *enemies* of the Wilmot Proviso, on what principle do they vote for them? As the *friends* of that measure? Cass the *friend* of the Wilmot Proviso? That will not do, Mr. Chronicle. Your Locofoco zeal has rather outran your discretion. But probably the editor means that the Democrats care nothing about it and that they vote for Longstreth and Cass simply as *Locofocos*, without any regard to principles and measures. Quite a flattering picture, truly! But admitting that this may be correct, will it be for one moment denied that such a vote will be counted *against* the Wilmot Proviso? No man in his senses can doubt it. No man with any fairness can deny it. If there are genuine Whigs who have joined this movement, they must see by this time, that they are in a wrong position. The principle of Free Soil is a noble one. The great question is, concerning the best way of promoting it. We affirm it is by sticking to the Whig party, and voting the Whig ticket, and that we are right, time will show.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.—The telegraphic dispatches received of late, from the East, have been of the most unsatisfactory character, and so full of blunders, as to be almost, if not entirely useless.—The foreign news yesterday, was rendered ridiculous, either by the ignorance or carelessness of the reporter at the other end of the line. So was the election news from Georgia—making the city of Augusta vote for Congressmen, both in the first and eighth districts. These blunders have been subject of complaint in all the Western cities, and we trust it may lead to some reform. The fault is in the preparation of the news for transmission at the eastern end of the line.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Death of Commodore Biddle.

We regret to announce to our readers the death of Commodore James Biddle, of the United States Navy. This melancholy event occurred last night, at 10 o'clock, at his lodgings in Portico Row, Spruce street, above Ninth. The disease which caused his death was contracted during his last cruise to China, thence to the Pacific and thence home.

James Biddle was the son of Charles Biddle, Esq., of this city, and was born on the 18th of February, 1783. He was thus in his 65th year, at the time of his death. His life has been part of the Naval History of the United States, and there are few men whose gallantry has left to this history more lustre. He was educated at the Pennsylvania University, and entered the Navy as a Midshipman, in the year 1800. He was on board the frigate Philadelphia when she was lost on the coast of Tripoli, in 1803, and behaved in a gallant manner during the capture and imprisonment of himself and the other officers of the frigate. After nineteen months captivity he was released, and then was promoted to a lieutenancy. He was in active service from this time up to the war with Great Britain, when he acquired opportunities of serving his country, and distinguishing himself, which he did not neglect. He was on Board the Wasp when she captured the Frolic, and was appointed to take charge of the prize.—His conduct in this engagement was rewarded by a sword, and a vote of thanks from the Pennsylvania legislature.

After this period he was promoted to the rank of Master Commandant, and assigned the command of the Hornet sloop of war. In the harbor of New London, he was the negotiator, on the part of the Americans, of the celebrated challenge to fight the British with an equal force; which challenge the British officers saw fit to decline. After a season of inactivity he passed the blockade of New London, with the Hornet, and sailed for New York. Thence he sailed in a short time, and in the course of an active cruise, captured the British brig Penguin, of greatly superior force. He was then chased by a British seventy-four, but by good seamanship and boldness escaped. A court of inquiry awarded him the highest praise, and many honors were bestowed upon him on his return. This chase is a memorable event in the history of the Navy, and the conduct of Captain Biddle was considered above all praise, during the long period that it lasted.

Since the war with Great Britain, Commodore Biddle has been almost constantly engaged in some important service, either in the ordinary capacity of a naval officer, or as a diplomatic agent of the United States. In the latter capacity, he signed the commercial treaty with Turkey, in 1832. He resided at the Naval Asylum near this city, from 1839 to 1842.

He commanded the Columbus seventy-four when she sailed for China with the American Minister, Hon. A. H. Everett, and after the death of this gentleman, represented the United States in that far off country. He sailed thence to the coast of California, and as he outranked both Commodore Shubrick and Commodore Stockton, who were then in that squadron, he commanded the American forces then engaged in the prosecution of the war with Mexico.

He returned to this country within a few months, afflicted with a disease, that has thus carried him off in the midst of his early associations. Pennsylvania, in his death, has lost a brave and illustrious son, and Philadelphia has to mourn the death of one of the most distinguished of the native heroes she has given to the service of the United States.

Commodore Biddle was, at the time of his death, the sixth in rank of the Commodores in the Navy; Commodores Barron, Stewart, Jones, Morris and Warrington being above him.

A recent publication in the Washington Union has elicited the following eloquent comment from the editor of the Newark Advertiser:

THE FOXHOUNDS HERE.—In the absence of all just grounds of opposition to Gen. Taylor—whose irreproachable life and character is beyond even the reach of calumny—the official paper at Washington is seeking to divert attention from the damning list of extra charges made and received by Gen. Cass, amounting to $61,000, by parading in its columns all the 'commutations, pay and emoluments' of Gen. Taylor since he first entered the Army.—These items constituting simply and nothing more than the regular pay of his rank, with the usual expenses of transportation, the Union has the effrontery to denominate "extra allowances." And what is still more graceless, intimates that he is now receiving full pay and rendering little or no service! Is there a man in this nation whose heart will not bounce with indignation at the imputation!

It is enough to make every cheek tinge with shame; that the official organ of the government should be permitted to hazard such an imputation—that a war worn old veteran returning for a brief season from such a career of service, sacrifice, and achievement, to the long denied blessings of home should be taunted and impugned, and that by mere times fattening upon the public bounty, who never rendered an hour of public service in their lives. It is especially contemptible that such charges should be made by the minions of Lewis Cass, who was luxuriating in the saloons of wealth and royalty during the long months and years that the veteran old patriot passed in the swamps and forests of the country without so much as once sleeping upon a bed. But the hour of retribution is at hand; when an indignant people will prove to the world that Republics can be both grateful and just.

General Taylor never received a dollar of public money beyond his regular pay, and the author of the slanderous attempt to impugn him knows perfectly well that there is not an item in the Union's whole account which can be properly termed extra, or which was not fixed according to law.—Whereas it is demonstrable, and it has been demonstrated over and over again, that Gen. Cass charged double and treble for his services, such as they were.

MR. CLAY.

Among the many evidences the public have had that the Sage of Ashland discountenances any use of his name, to the detriment of his party or of his country, we have (says the Richmond Republican,) seen nothing from his pen more decisive or satisfactory than the following:

"ASHLAND, Sept. 19, 1848.

"MY DEAR SIR: * * * Ever since I knew of the Philadelphia Convention having decided against my nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, I have written many letters, uniformly and explicitly declaring that I would not consent to any further use of my name in connexion with that office, and that I would not consent to accept a nomination if it were tendered to me. To no person or association of persons have I, at any time, given the least countenance or encouragement to use my name as a candidate for the office since the decision of that Convention. *I shall deeply lament if I have any friends who will not conform to my wishes on the subject.*

"With many thanks for your kindly feelings and long attachment to me,

"I am your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY CLAY."

"Colonel HAMTRAMCK.

The above is an extract of a letter to Col. Hamtramck, of Jefferson co., Va., who, in favoring us with it accompanies it with the following cheering account of the good cause in his region:

"You will be glad to hear that not a single Whig in this quarter of Virginia pretends *to go against* Taylor, and that many Locos will vote with us. I know of some dozen myself, in my neighborhood, who intend to vote for the old Chief."

THE TEN HOUR LAW.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Collins of Philadelphia, declared that Gov. Johnston opposed the Ten Hour Bill in the Legislature. Knowing this to be a barefaced and wicked falsehood, we contradicted it on the spot, and compelled him to acknowledge its untruth before those to whom he promulgated it. He, however, after admitting that Gov. Johnston voted for the Bill, stated that he had attached a tail to it for the purpose of destroying it. This was denied also, and to show our readers that the position we assumed is correct, we append the "tail alluded to. It is as follows:—

"Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent minors above the age of fourteen from being employed more than ten hours in any day, if the same be done by special contract with the parents and guardians."

This section was voted in the Bill by a large majority—and we appeal to any sensible person whether a new section permitting any person to work more than ten hours a day, if he thought proper to do so, was attached to the Bill as a tail, for the purpose of defeating it. If Mr. Johnston was not the author of the Bill itself, he was the consistent advocate of it—and voted for it on every occasion when before the Senate. Now, were we not justified in contradicting Mr. Collins on the spot? —*Miner's Journal.*

MURDER IN OHIO.—The citizens of Roscoe and Coshocton, Ohio, were thrown in the greatest excitement on Thursday morning last, by the commission of one of the most deliberate murders ever recorded. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, a Mrs. Wades, who with her husband boarded at Jones Hotel in Roscoe, was engaged in washing, and a German who was hostler at the Hotel, and who calls himself *John Thomas Carhart*, was requested by the landlady to bring water for Mrs Wades. He brought some, and in a few minutes some one chanced to go into the room where Mrs. Wades had been occupied, and discovered blood upon the floor. Search being immediately made, she was found in a cistern in the same room.

Upon getting the body from the cistern, she was found to have received a deep wound upon the left side of the neck, which must have killed her instantly. An axe being found near by with blood upon it, which appeared to have been partially wiped off. *Carhart* was soon found at work in the barn, with some blood upon his clothes, and upon one place on his pantaloons were traces of blood, evidently wiped from some instrument, and which had been partially washed off. Blood was also found upon a fork in the barn, as from the hands. *Carhart* was immediately lodged in jail and denies the commission of the murder. Mr. Wades had lately opened a drug store in Roscoe, Mrs. Wades had been there only three or four days. She was from this county, a daughter of Mars Wagar, of of Rockport whither her remains were brought for interment. She was very highly esteemed. No cause is assigned for the bloody deed.—*Cleveland Herald.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gov. Johnson has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature of South Carolina, in order to enable that State to cast her vote for Electors of President and Vice President.

MERCY HOSPITAL.

Report of the Committee of the Brotherhood of St. Joseph having charge of the Mercy Hospital since the opening of the new building in May last:

Number of Patients admitted,	146
do do discharged, cured or convalescent,	114
do do died,	14
do do remaining in the Hospital,	18
Of these were Males,	118
Females,	28
Colored,	00

In offering the above report, the Committee, on behalf of the Institution, return their grateful acknowledgements to those charitable and humane persons who so zealously exerted themselves to procure a refuge for the sick and disabled, a shelter for those whom, if it had not been for their charity might have died, strangers in a strange land, without either the consolations of religion, or of the rights of humanity.

Numbers have been restored to health and strength who otherwise would have been in their graves, or lingering out a miserable existence, alike the victims of penury and ill health. Whilst the Institution has been an asylum for many who have been born and raised in our midst, it has been to the poor stranger of incalculable benefit. Several, who have been taken and attended with more than a mother's care, have exclaimed (whilst applying for admission,) "I am sick; I have no money, I have nowhere to go if I am not admitted; I may die on the streets." How many would have been reduced to this last distressing necessity, had it not been for your liberality, is known only to Him who knows all things, and to those more immediately in charge of the Institution.

To the poor soldier returning home after the toils and difficulties attendant on long and tedious marches in an unhealthy clime, broken down in health and strength, it has been truly a house of mercy.—Several who were received were past recovery when admitted, but a number were discharged convalescent, and enabled to proceed on their journey homewards, again to rejoin their families and friends.

But whilst the committee, on behalf of the Institution, return their grateful acknowledgments to those who have assisted in erecting the buildings, and in those generous and charitable persons who have, since its opening, sent in donations of household furniture, clothing, old linen, and other articles for the comfort of the patients (such relief being always highly acceptable, as the patients are frequently destitute of all pecuniary resources); yet they earnestly beg leave to remind the friends of the Institution, and a benevolent public, that its continued usefulness must still depend upon them. They will bear in mind, that it has no resources but those dependent upon their kindness and charity

The Hospital at present is in debt for Medicine, Bedding, Provision, &c., which have been procured during the past summer, for those who died within its walls, and who had no friends to perform the last and rites, except those connected with the Institution. These debts are accumulating and necessarily must be so whilst so many apply for admission, and those, frequently, in such distressing situations as to make a refusal impossible.

The Institution is in want of many necessary articles for the comfort and sustenance of the Patients, many of whom in the fall and winter months enter the Hospital with clothing so light and worn out, that when restored to health and ready to be discharged, are not in a condition to face the cold and piercing blast of winter. The kind and good Sisters, who have charge of the Hospital do all they can to alleviate the distresses of this class of unfortunates; but bestowing unremitting labor on them gratuitously, as well as supporting themselves from their own resources, they are unable to provide all that is requisite. They therefore appeal to the liberal and charitable for donations of Furniture, Beds and Bedding, for use of the Institution, clothing suitable for males or females, shoes, winter stockings, provisions, &c., which will be received at the Hospital and distributed to those whom Providence has thrown upon their care and attention.

JAMES BLAKELY, *Chairman.*

Washington College—Annual Commencement.

The Commencement Exercises of this Institution took place on last Wednesday, in the New College Hall, before an unusually crowded audience. The following was the order of Exercise.

English Salutatory—H. D. M'Cann, Erie, Pa.
Latin Salutatory—J. Black, Stewartsville, Pa.
Greek Salutatory—Wm. R. King, Bedford, Pa.
Original Orations by the following gentlemen.
'Tyranny its own ruin.'—Wm. A. Fleming, Jacksonville, Pa.
"The Spirit of Liberty."—F. F. Dodd, Amity, Pennsylvania.
"Our Age—Its Movement.—J. R. Stewart, Clinton, Pa.
"The true source of Free Principles."—J. S. Marquis, Cross Creek, Pa.
"The Spiritual in man."—D. Edmiston, Cherokee, Ohio.
French Oration—S. Davenport, Woodfield, Ohio.
"The Empire of Thought."—J. Forsyth, Finleyville, Pa.
"First Impressions."—J. S. Colmery, Haysville, Ohio.
Valedictory.—J. H. Craig, Claysville, Pa.

The following are the members of the Senior Class, on whom was conferred the degree of Batchelor of Arts:—in all—

Andrew Todd Baird, Lewis Blachly, J. Black, J. H. Craig, James M. Clark, John D. Creigh, Jas. E. Cook, J. Scott Colmery, Samuel Davenport, Elias F. Dodd, David Edmiston, Norman D. Fenton, William A. Fleming, James Forsythe, James H. Forsythe, Anthony Hariz, William R. King, W. B. Kennedy, Joseph N. Loughry, E. H. Leavitt, J. S. Marquis, D. F. M. M'Farland, H. D. M'Cann, J. W. M'Cluskey, J. C. Messenger, David A. Pressly, T. B. Searight, J. Monroe Shaffer, Jacob F. Slagle, John C. Spencer, Jos. Stewart, William H Tilfair, E. George Turner, J Wotring, William Young.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on the following named gentlemen, former Graduates of the Institution:—

Joseph J Braddock, William Ewing, G W M'Gillin, John R Wilson, Nathaniel I Pugh, Edward D Bowers, John Y Calhoon, Andrew Hopkins, J R Hughes, Robert Johns, M E Johnston, John A Dile.

The Honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Wm D Smith, of Indiana, William Innes, of Scotland, and John Barker, President of Allegheny College.

The Annual Address to the Alumni Association, was delivered on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. William C Anderson, D. D. His subject was "Conservatism and Progression."

The Annual Address to the Literary Societies was delivered on the afternoon of Wednesday, by Prof. John S Hart, of Philadelphia. Subject—"Comparison of the Past and Present."

We had not the pleasure of hearing Dr. Anderson's address, and cannot, therefore, speak of it from our own knowledge. The Dr. has the learning and talent to produce an address worthy any audience, or suitable to any occasion. We had, however, the pleasure of hearing Prof. Hart, and it was certainly a *pleasure*. His address was a rich literary treat—chaste and beautiful in its style, full of original thoughts, happy in its contrast between the Past and Present, and interspersed with some playful illusions to the antiquated customs of the "Good old Times," of our forefathers.

Washington College was never on a firmer basis or a more prosperous state than at present. The number of Students in attendance during the year just closed, as exhibited by the Catalogue, was 214.

The next Session commences on the first Monday of November.—*Washington Rep.*

POLITICAL CHANGES.—We do not open an exchange paper, without observing evidence of the changes from locofocoism to the support of Taylor and Fillmore. Among them, is John Cooper, Esq. of Columbia County, the father in-law to Milo M. Dimmick the loco candidate for congress in the Northampton district. The Mauch Chunk Gazette says, Mr. Cooper gives the strongest assurances that Columbia County will give Locofocoism a death blow at the approaching election: there will be no 1700 majority of the "rule and ruin" Polk party there. The citizens of Columbia have had enough of the Free Trade and Slavery policy to satisfy them for all time to come. Danville, the place of Mr. Cooper's residence, and the county, Pittsburgh of our State, as regards her production of iron, is completely prostrated, and her business and many of her citizens ruined, under the working of the British Tariff of Polk and Dallas. Her furnaces, mills and workshops are throw out of employment, and forced to shoulder their packs and travel in search af labor and bread. Such a state of things has never before existed in that hitherto thriving section, and the perple are preparing retribution for those who deceived them four years since.—*North American.*

FANNY WRIGHT AT CAIRO.—The editor of the Cairo *Delta* has seen the elephant; he has conversed with Fanny Wright, during her stop at Cairo landing, and he thus describes her:

Mrs. Wright is a very tall woman, and possesses features masculine as her general appearance. Her hair is tinged with gray, and curls with a stiff, angry kind of air, over a forehead remarkable in none of its peculiarities, being neither high nor low, broad or narrow. She occasionally warms with her theme, and uses graceful and expressive gestures; but even in her most enthusiastic expressions she exhibits a delicacy in touching rudely upon the opinions or feelings of those in her presence. We should judge her to be about fifty years of age—but at all events she is old enough to be well acquainted with human nature, for she exhibits this kind of knowledge in almost every remark. Mrs. W. is no doubt a female, but there is nothing of the *woman* about her.

HALF AND HALF.—We heard a good one a few days since, of an old German woman, who keeps an Inn somewhere in the Whig county of Somerset. Be it remembered that, though the widow was *cute* enough in her particular line, she was considerably out of sorts on political matters.—"Have you any Cass men in this neighborhood?" enquired a traveller, as he sipped his last cup of coffee. "Nae," replied the widow, "nae cash men." "All Taylor men, I suppose, then," said the stranger. "Nae, nae Daylor men too," answered the old lady. "What! all for Van Buren here," continued the gentleman, in astonishment, as he rose from the table. "Nae, no poody goesh for Van Puren, too," said the widow. "Well, then, who the mischief *are* they going for," enquired the traveller, who, by this time, began to think the old lady was quizzing him. "Vy, spout von half of 'em goesh for an old veller dey calls 'Rough and Ready,' and the oder half goesh for anoder veller dey calls 'Old Zhack,' replied the widow, as she proceeded to clear off the table.—*Washington Com.*

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,
OFFICE and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 3 o'clock to 6 P. M. sep14-1y

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"DUFF'S NORTH AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT—Embracing Single and Double Entry Book Keeping—particularly adapted to the Inland and Maritime Commerce of the United States: exemplifying all modern improvements in the science, with a new and certain method of detecting errors and proving the Ledger. Embracing an improved plan of instruction: complete in two parts. By P. DUFF, Merchant, New York. / Published by the Author."

This is a new work on the important subject of Book Keeping, by a townsman, Mr. Duff, residing in this city, and being well known to our citizens.

We have not sufficient professional knowledge of the subject, to speak decidedly of the work, but we are informed that it is an excellent one, embracing much new and valuable matter, and affords a most thorough and complete course of instruction on both Single and Double Book Keeping. In the eastern cities, it is admitted to be one of great value, as will be seen by the accompanying recommendations from some of the first merchants, accountants, and bankers, in New York City.

MR. DUFF—*Sir*—I have examined your 'North American Accountant,' and find it contains much matter that is important and interesting to the merchant and man of business, to whom I think it will be found highly useful.

Yours, respectfully,
C. O. HALSTEAD,
President Merchants' Bank, New York.

SIR—I have examined your work on Merchants' Accounts, and I think it is calculated to be exceedingly useful both to practical accountants and to teachers of book keeping.

You have made good use of your own long practical experience as a merchant, and been thereby enabled to make plain many things, the want of due comprehension of which, often occasions serious difficulty in the counting house. The accuracy and conciseness manifest through the whole work, bear testimony to the great care and labor you have bestowed upon it.

Your's, &c.,
RICHARD IRVIN,
Merchant, 98 Front St., New York.

MR. P. DUFF.

I have examined Mr. Duff's Work upon Book-keeping, and am much pleased with it. I am aware that of late years many works have been published on this useful science; but none, so far as my knowledge of them extends, elucidates the subject with so much clearness and simplicity. I shall be glad to see this work published, believing it will be of great service not only to the new beginner but to the most experienced accountant.

F. W. EDWARDS,
Cashier Mechanics' Bank, Wall St., New York.

I have been thirty years a practical Book-keeper, and during that time, a taste for the science has led me to examine almost every work upon the subject that has come in my way, and I have not met with one before, that so clearly and minutely explains the whole subject: in fact, I consider it the first work I have met with, from which a thorough practical knowledge of the science can be obtained; and it appears to me, that no person, from the smallest retailer to the most extensive merchant, will read the plan and contents of the work, on the first page, without possessing a copy of it. To the young book keeper it will prove all most invaluable, and there are but few, even of the most experienced accountants, who will not find something new in it.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Merchant, 53 John St., New York.

The undersigned has examined Mr. Duff's System of Book Keeping, and has no hesitation in giving his testimony in its favor, as a work exceedingly well adapted to school instruction. The directions to teachers, the rules, and oral exercises, every thing relating to the bills receivable and bills payable accounts—the cash book, the forms of accounts current, are all remarkably full and complete, and will certainly convey thorough knowledge of the subject. The undersigned intends using it as his text book.

JOHN H. SHEPHERD,
Teacher of Writing and Book Keeping,
Columbia College, New York.

I have examined your Work upon Book Keeping, and readily recommend the same, as in every way calculated, as a book of instruction, to give a clear and satisfactory insight into the very useful science upon which it treats, through all its gradations, from the simple style suitable to the retailers, to that requisite for the most varied and complicated commercial business. I am fully of opinion that it should be in possession of every practical accountant, as a useful assistant, as well as in the hands of every one desirous of becoming an accomplished book keeper.

Very respectfully, &c.,
A. S. FRASER,
Cashier Seventh Ward Bank, New York

Whig Campaign Song dedicated to the 4th Ward Whig Glee Club of Allegheny City.

THAT BROKEN SWORD.

AIR—*Cratorieane.*

At Baltimore the Locos met,
To nominate a President,
They made a rule just two thirds long,
To measure off the vulgar throng.
That broken sword a'nt mended yet,
A'nt mended yet, a'nt mended yet,
That broken sword a'nt mended yet,
So Cass you can't be President.

Old Snags and Bullion made a bid,
To catch the Southern voters,
And Cass he *tool*, and Benton slid,
For want of firm supporters.
That broken sword, &c.

Now Cass upon the Slave nag rides,
O'er sand bars, and over breakers,
He sympathizes with the French,
And cries o'er spoiled *Parisians.*
That broken sword, &c.

The platform that the Locos made,
Is scarcely fit to hold him,
He grew so fat in public pay,
While agent for the *Ingens.*
That broke sword, &c.

This Lewis is a mighty man,
He used to wear a black cockade,
And then at Hull's surrender brags,
That he said he broke his rusty blade.
That broken sword, &c.

Then next you heard, he wrote a book,
And published to creation,
That Phillip was a model King,
The French a happy nation.
That broken sword, &c.

Now Van he loved these Monarchs too,
Their tricks would have repeated,
He claimed both sword and purse you see,
And therefore was defeated.
That broken sword, &c.

In forty four, he tried again,
Again, he was defeated,
And now in forty eight he swears,
"The *cheater* must be cheated."
That broken sword, &c.

Now Cass and Van are in the field,
And fighting for the plunder,
But Zack is sure to give them both,
Some *Buena Vista* thunder.
That broken sword, &c.

And now the contest has begun,
Cass and Butty flying,
That broken sword an'nt mended yet,
And the Locos all are crying.
That broken sword, &c.

GOOD NEWS.—Parson Brownlow, of the Jonesborough Whig, says:

"We have a very strong conviction, that the real strength of the Anti Slavery party in the South is greater than the South are aware. And certain we are, that they are more formidable in East Tennessee, than their opponents suppose them to be. All they need to produce mischief and divide and distract both political parties, is a few bold and talented leaders to take the stump, and advocate their principles. If this were done, even Mr. Van Buren would receive a strong vote, at the ensuing election. We say this not because we wish them any success, but because we cannot resist the proofs of this fact, which press in upon us daily."

You bring us good news, Parson. We are glad to know that Anti Slavery is growing in Tennessee. We fervently pray that it may grow and flourish as the cedars of Lebanon, until not a slave pollutes the soil of that fine State. It is the right place for Antislavery to grow, and grow it will, whenever the non-slaveholding portion of the white inhabitants feel and assert their power.—They are the most numerous class now in East Tennessee, and Slavery is to them a deep injury as well as to the blacks. Let them rise as freemen, and shake it off.

HEAR TOM CORWIN.

A letter from Hon. Thos Corwin, published in the Ohio papers, says:

Having visited a very considerable portion of Ohio, I can assure our friends that every day brings with it prosperity, which promises certain success to our ticket.

The true character of Gen. Taylor is only beginning to be known to the masses of the people, and I feel confident that his stern integrity, strong good sense, and Republican purity will be known and justly valued by the voters of Ohio. It needs only *this* to make his triumph certain. Yours truly,
THOMAS CORWIN.

DEATH OF MRS. MAFFITT.—Readers will probably remember the marriage of Rev. J. N. Maffitt, some two years and a half ago, as the circumstance created some excitement at the time. The parties soon separated and have since lived apart, Mr. Maffitt being at present in Arkansas. Mrs. Maffitt died on Friday night, aged only eighteen years and seven months, of bilious fever, after about ten days illness. Her funeral took place yesterday, from the residence of her step-father in Willoughby street.—*New York Commercial of Oct. 2.*

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Boy wanted at this office.

REMINISCENCE.—Looking over a file of the old Pittsburgh Gazette, we found the following allusion to the old Monongahela and Allegheny bridges, in the Gazette of Thursday morning, October 27, 1818:

The *beautiful* bridge over the Monongahela has nearly reached the Northern shore—it will probably be crossed before Christmas. The one over the Allegheny is not so far advanced, but yet enough is done to ensure its completion. Pittsburgh will then exhibit what no American city or town has ever yet done—*two splendid bridges* over two mighty streams, within four hundred yards of each other."

Just about thirty years ago, those "two *splendid* bridges" were under way. The old Monongahela bridge was as ugly an affair as it well could be; that referred to crossing the Allegheny, was passably good looking, but not desperately handsome. The former was burned by the Great Fire—one of the best pieces of service which that fire did—both to the bridge stockholders and the city; and the *really* "beautiful" wire suspension bridge has taken its place. But on the Allegheny, what a change! The old bridge stands, but modernized and improved so much that it might blush to look back to its former state; and it has two dangerously handsome rivals, spanning the same stream, besides the noble, imposing wire suspension aqueduct, with its great trunk full of the very element over which it springs so gracefully—to bear boats and their heavy cargoes across to the great warehouses of Pittsburgh. Those "*two splendid* bridges" were great affairs in their day, doubtless—but they are "no great shakes" about Pittsburgh, in this progressive age. Think of common wooden bridges, indeed, in this day of railroads, North, South, East, West,—all to come to Pittsburgh, and take her great products to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, the Lakes, and all over creation;—and of magnetic telegraphs, conveying thoughts, intelligence, by lightning, from city to city, and from land's end to land's end. "Old things have passed away, and all things have become new."

A German came to the Mayor's Office, on Monday, to ask an Asylum of some sort for his wife, who is subject to fits of derangement. She talked vehemently, and without intermission—gesticulating with much grace, and with quite an oratorical display—now apparently "rapt, inspired," with some great idea of her unparalleled wrongs—and anon bursting into tears and heart-breaking sobs, as the Mayor attempted to stop her everlasting harrangue by threatening to send her away from her husband. He looked very unhappy, and told a sad tale of his trials. In her moods of madness, he cannot leave her to pursue his business, but must neglect everything to attend to her. Being poor, he must work for a livelihood, or both must starve, and thus he was compelled to find an Asylum, till her reason returned. She sat during the whole painful scene with her arm tightly locked in that of her husband, as if determined he should not leave her; but when the Mayor told him he could only send her to the jail, she momentarily relaxed her hold. The Mayor then told her she must go with her husband, or he would leave her, when she again took his arm, and went to the jail. The Sheriff received her, but justly considers it a hardship to be compelled to take care of this unfortunate class.

Why have we not an Asylum proper for the Insane? It is disgraceful to this great city and country that the innocent insane must be sent to a common jail among the worst criminals. What respectable man would be willing to place a beloved unhappy female relative among such a vile herd of abandoned dissolute wretches! and how many, like this poor German, are compelled by poverty to do so! Let the people take hold of the matter at once, and erect an asylum of some kind. Better a log tenement, with proper attendants, than a jail, with criminals as associates, to pollute and brutalize the unfortunate victims of insanity.

We call attention to a card headed "Texas," in our advertising columns, to day. Mr. L. M. Harris Butler, the senior partner of the mercantile firm of Harris & George Butler, Velasco, and George Butler & Brother, Galveston, is now in our city, at the Merchant's Hotel.

Mr. Butler is, we learn, superintending the building and fitting two first class light draft steamboats, intended for the trade of the Brazos de Dios, the principal river in Western Texas.

One of these boats, the "Brazos," is now at our wharf at Pittsburgh, and is pronounced by competent judges, a superior boat, combining strength with lightness of draft. She is from the yard of