THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1848.

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.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.

Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

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

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,

OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

REB MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,

ROSEWELL HAMPTON,

OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

LEWIS A. MCMURRAY, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Plusburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.

SHERIFF.

HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.

REGISTER.

JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

DANIEL MCCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS COURT.

WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city.

AUDITOR.

JOHN E. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

GO TO THE POLLS!!

Let every good Whig give this day to his country and to the success of his principles. *Go to the polls early*—and be satisfied to do nothing else until you have voted. You will then find plenty to do, to help the good cause. Many delay voting until the day is nearly closed, and some lose their vote in this way. *Recollect, Whigs*, One Vote *may give the State to the Whigs*—thus securing the success of *Free Soil*, and *Protection*, and *Peace*, and *Prosperity!*

Vote, vote—work, work! The eyes of the whole State are upon this county. Let us send over the mountains the most glorious majority we have ever rolled up for our noble Whig principles.

WHIG MEETINGS.

The Whigs of Wilkinsburgh and vicinity had a very large meeting, on Saturday last, at which Jas. Kelly Presided; Col. John Roup and James Mitchell acted as Vice Presidents. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hampton in a most masterly manner, and much to the satisfaction of the people.

The Whigs of Clinton also had a fine meeting, which was addressed by Messrs. Hampton and Swartzwelder.

In Franklin township, the Whigs held a meeting on Saturday, which was addressed by Mr. Darsie in his usual eloquent and convincing manner.—Mr. George Neely presided. The meeting was a very fine one.

Old Allegheny county is awake, and will give a good account of herself to day.

THE RETURNS.

In connection with some of our cotemporaries, we have made arrangements to express the county, and expect to lay before our readers to morrow morning, the full returns for this county, so far as Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Congress are concerned. The returns of the remainder of the ticket, it will be unnecessary to publish until we have them officially, as the vote for Congress will show the relative strength of the parties.

We expect also to receive, in time for to morrow's paper, the returns from some of the adjoining counties, and probably from Philadelphia, Lancaster, &c.

The Torch Light Procession.

The pageant of the Whigs last evening, was a most splendid affair, as well in the numbers composing the grand procession, as in the vast number, and variety, and beauty of the transparencies, the blazing light from the torches, illuminating the streets with the brightness of day, the singing of the Glee Clubs, the bands of music, the waiving of handkerchiefs by the thousands of ladies which crowded the windows of the houses, and the shouts and hurrahs of the people, like the voice of many waters.

As the living throng poured along the streets, amidst a blaze of light, attended on either side with a snow-storm of handkerchiefs in the hands of beautiful women and smiling children,—the song of triumph, the shouts of exultation, the loud hurrah, the deep roll of the drum, the wild notes of the bugle, and the grand bursts of music from the full bands,—all made up a scene which will long be remembered by the citizens of Pittsburgh.

We thought of taking down some of the numerous mottoes on the transparencies, but their number and variety defied our efforts, and it was hardly necessary, as every body was there to see.

To give those persons acquainted with Pittsburgh, but who were not present, some idea of the magnitude of this pageant, we may state, that at one time the procession extended, on Liberty st., from the Point, or nearly there, to the canal bridge, and the whole line was brilliantly illuminated with transparencies and blazing torches, and the side walks densely lined with people. It was truly a spectacle worth seeing.

Take another scene: Standing at the foot of Smithfield street, as the procession enters, amidst cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs, and bursts of music. As the procession advances, fire works commence to cast their brilliancy to the scene.—Rockets in quick succession mount on high, fiery serpents run along the ground, a succession of small artillery adds its effects to the continued roar of the complicated sounds, and all this continued until Smithfield, in its whole length, becomes a blaze of light, and wild with thrilling excitement, and you have some idea of this magnificent pageant.

LOCOFOCO FRAUDS—LOOK OUT FOR THEM!!

In our last, we noticed the astounding frauds, attempted by the Locofoco party of this State, to defeat Governor Johnston. Below we have condensed the evidence, taken at Harrisburgh, in regard to this most nefarious business, and we demand that the Attorney General has gone to Philadelphia, for the purpose of ferreting out the leaders in this scheme of villainy.

Atkinson Martin, of Duncan's Island, makes affidavit before David Harris, Justice of the Peace in Dauphin County, of an open letter to 'William O'She, Benvenue, Perry County,' being found the same evening, in the bar room of Rody McGee, in Duncan's Island, near the said Post Office. The letter was signed by Patrick Fitzpatrick, is dated McVey's Town, September 16, 1848—gives a list of thirteen names, and after returning thanks to the Supreme Being for his health, states that he has procured a few names, and that he is doing all he can 'towards this matter—that is naturalization matter.'

O'She was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Griffith, for conspiring to procure fraudulent naturalization papers, &c., and committed for trial. He was, however, discharged on Habeas Corpus, by Judge Bucher, an Associate Judge of Dauphin County.

Further evidence having been obtained, and especially a false naturalization paper, issued to Michael Fitzpatrick, having been discovered on him, and on which he supposed he could vote, a new warrant was issued for O'She and Patrick Fitzpatrick; but, so far, they cannot be discovered.—This warrant was issued on the oath of Michael Fitzpatrick, who declares therein, that he never filed his intention of becoming a citizen, and came to this country in June, 1847—that he got the naturalization paper of O'She, who informed him he could vote on it. He is not one of the names discovered as procured by O'She, in his McVeytown letter.

The certificate of naturalization is dated 13th October, 1845, Philadelphia, and purports to have been signed by R. Palmer, Jr., Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County.'

IRELAND.

The accounts by the Hermann, which came down to Tuesday morning, September 19, from Dublin, do not add much to those by the preceding arrival, either in the nature of fact or of indication to show the design and character of the recent disturbances. Generally, however, the state of the case appears to be that there was nothing like a planned and concerted movement, political in its origin and purpose; extensive discontent and misery appear to have urged the people on to desultory and aimless acts of aggression, which are only to be regretted, inasmuch as they cannot better the condition of any and must retard the final amelioration of Ireland's physical and political state. The following notices are from the London Times of Wednesday, September 20:—

'Monday Evening.

This town is in a state of considerable excitement at present, though there has been no open insurrection in the immediate neighborhood, the same spirit of disaffection prevails which I stated in my letter from Tipperary as existing in that district.

The Gatesford mountains, which rise immediately above Clonmel, were yesterday the rendezvous of the insurgents, and the friends of peace and order were greatly alarmed lest they should march upon the town. In the evening fires were blazing on the mountain, and from the streets of the town the insurgents could be distinctly seen gathering round them, it was supposed in bands of from 100 to 200. The movements of the insurgents were observed all the day, and though the military were sent in pursuit they did not succeed in arresting any of them, as intelligence of their approach was given by scouts, so that they had time to disperse.

The people along the whole line of road from this to Tipperary are in a state of disaffection; at the fair of Cahir, through which I passed this day, very few sales were made, and although there was an unprecedentedly large number of horses, black cattle, and stock of every kind, few purchasers could be found, the people being unwilling to part with their money, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, and the fear of a general insurrection. The people, I have heard from various persons, are completely turning against the priests for the part they have taken in the late movement. The influence of the priests is amazingly diminished, not alone in Tipperary, but in several of the adjoining counties. I was this day informed by a Roman Catholic who knows the feelings of the people throughout a large district of the South, from constant travelling and mixing among them, that great numbers of them will not now mind what the priests say; and many of the farmers do not speak to them when they meet them on the roads. A number of the Roman Catholics in this part of the country will not at present attend mass or go to the chapel, and many of the respectable farmers and shopkeepers declare that they will not pay the ensuing Christmas dues—a very bad prospect for the priests for the ensuing winter. I state these facts on the authority of Roman Catholics, who related them to me, and I have every reason to believe that they are correct.

The disease in the potatoes is fast progressing, and it is believed they will not furnish food for the people until Christmas. Throughout the district of country from Tipperary to Clonmel, through which I passed, this day, the stalks are completely blackened, and more than one half are reported to be lost. Yesterday, although it was Sunday, the streets of Tipperary were crowded, as if it had been a fair or market, with poor, wretched looking men, who were waiting to be hired by the farmers as reapers for the ensuing week. Many of them had come from the neighboring counties of Cork and Kerry, and I was informed that they received as wages, some two shillings, some one shilling and six pence, some two shillings, and others nothing but their food for their work.

Smith O'Brien and the other traitors were expected here to day; but up this hour, 6 o'clock, he has not arrived.

Great excitement prevailed in the town of Thurles on Monday, and, as usual, very exaggerated reports were in circulation respecting the intentions of the insurgents. A letter in the Freeman thus explains the cause:—

"It appears that during the latter part of last week—I cannot just now say on what precise day—Mr. Lanigan, of Castlegogary, had removed to his farmyard some corn, wheat and oats, seized for rent due by some of his tenants. The poor peasants, finding their corn gone to their landlord, their potatoes melted into rottenness, and their wives and children in danger of being without food, went among their neighbors and told their tale of woe. Each man who heard of the seizure felt that his own turn could not be far distant, and in the course of Sunday notices were posted in all the public places, calling on the tenantry of the district, and of those adjoining, to assemble on this day (Monday) to consult what steps they ought to take to secure for themselves and their families so much of the crop as would sustain life. The place fixed on for the meeting was Mealliffe-hill, about two miles south of the Holycross. This purely agrarian meeting was the 'rising,' and the 'rebel encampment,' which Mr. Gore Jones and his party went to encounter and disperse. The meeting, from what cause I know not—whether the peasantry were aware of the approach of the military or not I am not able to say—was very small, and was described by one of the 'force,' after his return, as a handful of naked and hungry-looking men, who lamented the seizure of their corn when they had not enough left for food.

The latest intelligence was received at Liverpool on the 20th, and runs thus:—

The mails from Dublin have just arrived, and by the letters and papers forwarded by our special correspondents, we are in the receipt of several items of interesting intelligence.

The *omens* noticed in our express despatch, forwarded per the America, appear to have subsided.—At present all appears to be quiet, and the rebel camps, as certain portions of the Southern press facetiously called them, have broken up, the insurgents returning home until more favorable times.

Mr. Dehoney is still at large. The constabulary are not able to detect his place of retreat, and various and conflicting are the rumors as to his whereabouts, not a few continuing to assert that he is 'safe and certain' within the precincts of Dublin Castle, waiting to be called up to Clonmel, to give testimony on behalf of the Crown against Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, &c.

The latest intelligence from the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford and Tipperary, is satisfactory, as regards the absence of rebellion. Our special messenger, whom we have sent to those districts writes us to say that Tipperary is tranquil. At Carrick-on-Suir, the seat or centre of the late outbreak, there is at present not the least manifestation of disturbance. The "camps" which were formed have been broken up, and every man has departed for his own home, with the exception of a desperate few who are still wandering about the Cameragh mountains, in the county of Waterford.

Our reporters add, that although all is quiet for the present, it is their opinion that the disturbances which took place last week will be renewed again and again, during the winter, even should the loss of life among the people much more serious than it has been on this occasion. The inhabitants of the districts alluded to are becoming every day more reckless, as the fear of famine grows stronger.

The reports from the several districts, as to the state of the weather and the progress of the harvest, are satisfactory. The reports respecting the potato disease are less discouraging.—Commercial affairs at Belfast, Dublin and Cork, are represented as being very dull: the funds, at Dublin, were not lower, but, in general, very few transactions were recorded therein.

LIBERIA.—The following letter will be interesting to all the friends of Colonization and the infant republic of Liberia, as indicating the success of President Roberts in procuring from Lord Palmerston the promise of immediate recognition of the new State, with "a treaty of alliance and commerce."—The last boon may be of less advantage than the first—Great Britain always taking good care of her self in her commercial treaties.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 1848.

Elliott Cresson, Esq.—My Dear Friend—I am rejoiced to say that President Roberts has had an interview with Lord Palmerston, in company with Dr. Hodgkin, who says there shall be no hesitation in acknowledging the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Liberia. He says Mr. Roberts need not stop here; but let him go to Paris, Brussels and Frankfort, and make arrangements to get his country acknowledged by France, Belgium, and Germany; and when he comes back to London he will find all things arranged for him here. Lord P. told Mr. R. that he would immediately apply to the Board of Trade to make up a draft of a treaty of Alliance and Commerce, and if he has occasion to communicate with him, he will address him through Dr. Hodgkin. Nothing could exceed the courtesy and kindness of his Lordship, who appeared perfectly familiar with Liberia—its origin—progress, and present condition. He appears to appreciate it duly, and manifested great desire to promote its prosperity. Commodore Hotham, the British commander of the African Coast Squadron, has written very fully and very favorably of Liberia to the Government, and Lord P. has acquired his information from this and other sources. So you see there is a probability of this new Republic being acknowledged by Great Britain, long before it will be by our Government, which is very discreditable to us. France, Belgium, and Germany will, no doubt, imitate Great Britain.

Ever yours, most faithfully,

GERARD RALSTON.

FROM MEXICO

The British West India mail Steamer arrived at Ship Island on the 28th ultimo, from Vera Cruz, having left there on the 20th.

The New Orleans Delta says that the news is of little importance. All was quiet at the last advices from the capital, and nothing has thus far transpired to shake the belief that the present Government will be able to maintain its position against the revolutionary factions who have attempted its overthrow."

The Picayune states that Don LUIS DE LA ROSA has been nominated to and confirmed by the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Senor PIMA Y CONVAS has been appointed Minister of the Treasury. His first act was to appoint a commission to treat of a settlement or arrangement of the national debt.

PAREDES is still in Mexico, and said to be endeavoring to procure a pardon for himself. It is thought that he will be successful, and will not even be subjected to the inconvenience of a temporary exile.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

The performance of duties we owe to the Supreme Dispenser of events, is a task no less pleasing than imperative, to HIM by whose enduring mercy we live, on whom we lean for support, whose arm is our defence, and whose peculiar regard is our glory; who in adversity consoles, in weakness sustains us; and from whom we receive every good and perfect gift we owe especially consideration and thanks.—This obligation is equally peremptory to nations and to individuals. No organization of men, no condition of society, no form of Government can release a people from their duties to GOD; nor should the seductions of power, the lust of ambition, or the splendor of renown render them forgetful of the Sacred privilege, of addressing to the THRONE OF GRACE and MERCY the language of thanksgiving and praise.

These truths apply to us as a nation with especial force. With political institutions wisely adapted to our welfare and happiness, a country abound ing with resources for individual prosperity, and national independence,—a climate disposing to health and vigor, and a land yielding to the hand of toil a fruitful abundance, under the gracious superintendence of a righteous Providence, we have arisen in half a century from the condition of an infant and dependent nation, and have become a great and powerful people. In the necessary yet dangerous struggle to enlarge our proportions, to develope our resources, and defend our rights, in the conflicts resulting from foreign and domestic intercourse, influenced by opposing interests and national jealousies, in the balancing of powers belonging to the different branches of the national government, and settling the boundaries between reserved and conferred authority, our institutions have been preserved, our national character vindicated, and our liberties secured and perpetuated.—To HIM, whose "hand is not shortened, that it cannot save, neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear," all praise, all glory are due.

The present condition of our country should awaken our most profound gratitude. The war in which we were recently engaged has terminated, and our citizen soldiers have returned to their homes crowned with imperishable honors. We mourn, indeed, the loss of many brave men, who fell in battle or by pestilence; but we have the consolation to know that they offered up their lives in the service of their country. Their deeds will be remembered, and their memories cherished by their admiring countrymen. The arts of peace have succeeded the clangor of war, and the spectacle is presented of twenty millions of people, reposing under the shadow of free institutions, alarmed by no danger without, agitated by no convulsions within their borders.

When we compare our favored country with the condition of unhappy Europe, the mind is furnished with lessons of wisdom, and the heart instructed in humility and reverence. There, a down trodden and long enduring people have awakened from the apathy of bondage, and are teaching their oppressors the "ill husbandry of injustice." It is a lesson which must be written in blood. Hence we behold crowns trampled under foot, thrones overturned and dynasties wrested from their possessors; hence we see the desolation of kingdoms, the destitution of famishing nations, and hear the lamentations of suffering humanity. A Righteous, a Just God, in the exercise of omnipotent power, has preserved us from these awful calamities. We are in the enjoyment of a government of our choice which, while it affords protection, dispenses with an even hand the fruits of civil and religious liberty. These are manifold and precious. We enjoy the delights of peace, and reap in profusion the blessings it distributes. Plenty crowns the labors of the field, and from the rich return of our harvest the destitute of distant lands have been fed. Throughout our extended country, neither the murmurs of discontent, nor the voice of mourning, nor the cries of want are heard, for "our ways are ways of pleasantness, and all our paths are peace."

In the midst of these unnumbered blessings, is it not our duty, will it not be our pleasure, to return to HIM from whom they flow, the homage of our adoration, and the acknowledgement of our gratitude! To HIS mercy, in our unworthiness, are we indebted for the munificence of HIS favor; to HIS gracious and loving kindness must be attributed the continuance of our national prosperity.

Entertaining these sentiments, and deeply sensible of the necessity of Divine aid, to guide and guard us in the path of duty, I do hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE 22d DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, and do earnestly recommend to the people of the State of Pennsylvania, that it be set apart by all denominations of Christians within this Commonwealth, as a day devoted to THANKSGIVING, PRAYER and PRAISE, and that they abstain on that day, as far as practicable, from worldly employments, assemble at their respective places of public worship, acknowledge their transgressions, supplicate through the merits of the Redeemer, the forgiveness of sins, and with contrite hearts, render to HIS holy name the homage of adoration, thanksgiving and praise.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-eight, and of the commonwealth the seventy-third.

By the Governor.

TOWNSEND HAINES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Oct. 4, 1848.

From the Saturday Visitor.

JOHN A. WILLS' SPEECH.

When in the city on Wednesday, we left Mr. Wills' speech to be put in type, because we thought him right in his position. When we came in this morning, we were surprised to see that the "Chronicle" was in a perfect justification about it. It is denounced as treachery,"—he is called a "*professed* Free Soil man." Mr. Wills is spoken of as a tool in the hands of Mr. Hampton, and the Whigs, to carry the votes for Johnston, and to defeat the votes for Taylor. All this is monstrous! We have been long and intimately acquainted with Mr. Wills, and *know* he is acting out his convictions of right. He always looked upon the third party as "a mere balance of power party." When he canvassed the county three years ago, he openly took this ground; and expressed his willingness to unite with any party that would pledge itself to carry out Free Soil Measures; for he was a Free Soil man long before the Chronicle editors were heard of in any such connection. What "treachery can there be in Mr. Wills taking the course deliberately concluded on by the State Convention? If this Convention had nominated a candidate, and Mr. Wills had refused to support him, the Chronicle editors might talk as they do; but when each man is left to the freedom of his own will, why may not he use his influence for the candidate whom he thinks most likely to carry out his views. "Oh, yes!" says an old liberty man at our elbow, "he may vote for Johnston himself, but has no right to go to a Whig meeting and make a speech, to try to persuade others to do so." Now, isn't that logic from an old Abolitionist? "No right to try to persuade!" Mr. Wills' alleged attempt "to sell or transfer the votes of Free Soil men, has this extent, so more." He has been trying to persuade them to do what he thinks right, and we agree with him to the letter. The Whig party of this State is a Wilmot Proviso party—pledged for that measure. Wm. F. Johnston is the author of the famous Free Soil resolution which passed our Legislature, and made glad the hearts of all true men. He stood up for his resolution manfully, and if we had fifty votes, he should have them, just for that. He will not be "will vote for Taylor." Granted. But does he vote as your representative? Is not his vote his own individual act, and do you ever expect to vote for a man whose views and acts exactly coincide with yours? If you do you will miss it. For, no matter who you are, there is not another, just like you in every respect. Free Soilers pretend to vote just on the Free Soil issue. Mr. Johnston is fully pledged on that issue, and Mr. Wills had as much right to try to persuade others to vote for him, as he had to vote for him himself; he had as much right to make a speech in a Whig meeting as any place else; and if his speech had been printed a week before, what difference? We can see nothing in it he need fear to publish at any time. We agree with Mr. Wills exactly. This is more treachery and another traitor.—We will try to persuade every one we can to vote for him, for a trusted friend, not Mr. Wills, has assured us that he knows Mr. Johnson personally, and knows him to be a firm friend to the slave.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It may be gratifying to some of your readers to learn something of this Institution, now in successful operation, under the care of the Rev. D. E. Nevin. It was the privilege of the writer to be present at a musical concert, given by the pupils on last Wednesday evening, and to attend the examination of the various classes on the following day.—The musical performances were pronounced by good judges to be of a high order, giving evidence of attention and superior skill on the part of the pupils, and reflecting great credit upon the instructions of the lady in charge of this department.—The examinations of Thursday were close and discriminating; and they were sustained in such a manner as to elicit the warmest congratulation of all the friends and patrons present. Indeed the principal and teachers may feel encouraged that their labors have not been in vain, and for the manner in which the young ladies acquitted themselves. The compositions of the senior class were marked by vigor of thought and elegance of expression. The valedictory, destitute of all puling sentimentality and pathetic attempts, was characterized by pure and lofty sentiments, presented by a lively fancy, in a most pleasing garb. It excited the deepest emotions in every bosom. In short, all the exercises proved to a demonstration that this seminary is entitled to a large patronage from all interested in the subject of female education. The location, arrangements, teachers, and principal, all tend to recommend it to an intelligent community.

It may not be amiss to state also that the exhibition at the Boys' Academy, conducted by the Rev. J. B. Travelli, on Thursday evening, was highly creditable. This school is in a very prosperous condition, and merits the continuance of public confidence.

VIDENS.

Oct. 2, 1848.

Another Letter from John C. Calhoun.

FORT HILL, 9th Sept. 1848.

Dear Sir—I cannot better answer your letter than by transmitting the enclosed. I have only to add, that I have no hope of arresting abolition through the Presidential election. Instead of affording a remedy, it is that which aggravates, extends and perpetuates it, and which finally will give it a fatal termination, unless in the meantime, an effective remedy of some description be applied.

With respect,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

SUICIDE.—The Coroner was called, on Sunday night, to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. John McKee, of Baldwin township, father of Mr. Sam'l M'Kee, Glass Manufacturer. The family of the deceased, who was upwards of seventy years of age, left the house about nine o'clock, on Sabbath morning, to attend church, the venerable parent remaining at home. On the return of the family, at four o'clock, P. M., they found the old man hanging by the neck, in the loft of the dwelling, and already dead and cold. He had attached the cord to the rafters. No appearance of insanity had been exhibited by the deceased—he appeared in his usual state of mind and health, when the family left the house, and no cause is suggested for the act. Verdict of the jury—'death by suicide.'

We some time since alluded to the fact that all the suicides recently committed in this region were those of aged persons—male and female. This adds another to the list—and it appears worthy of notice and inquiry.

AMBITIOUS YOUTHS.—We observe that the boys all about the cities and boroughs, have formed Glee Clubs which march around with their torches to a late hour, "making night hideous" with the howling they call *music*. A young hopeful, who was sent on Saturday night, by his mother, to purchase candles, did not return till after ten, and the household meanwhile remaining "in darkness and doubt." On inquiring as to the cause of his detention, he replied with the air of offended dignity, that "*our Club*" had met before he got to the ground, and he could not stop to buy the candles. The reason was of course satisfactory.

A FREE SOIL CANDIDATE.—We understood yesterday that tickets were in circulation with the name of E. D. GREEAM as the Free Soil Gubernatorial candidate, for Allegheny county. Of course the tickets will not be circulated over even half this county, and the effect of this movement will be to exhibit the *weakness* instead of the strength of the Free Soil Party—but, n'importe; every body knows his own business best.

TROUBLE IN PEEBLES.—Warrants were issued by Alderman Steel yesterday, for the arrest of twenty-two citizens of Peebles township. It appears that a number of youths had engaged in a row at a wedding which took place there—throwing stones, breaking windows and doors, &c. One article of female apparel was taken from one of the windows. The injured party sues both for trespass and larceny.

SHAKING OF HANDS, it is hoped, will be left to the candidates to-day. They can shake themselves and each other, till to-morrow, while the beloved people rest. To-morrow the defeated will be willing to leave all the shaking to the successful candidates—and in a week, the gentlemen from the country may be surprised to find that some people are much more near-sighted after an election than before.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An attempt was made to rob the store of Messrs. Ogden & Snowden, on Saturday night—while the Democratic procession was passing along Wood near Second street. The persons engaged in the establishment having gone to the front door to view the procession, the robber raised a back window, entered the counting room, and attempted to force open the desk, with a chisel. The desk being a strong one, and well secured, the rogue was obliged to retreat without getting pay for his trouble. The marks made by the chisel correspond with those made on Mr. McCully's desk, and show the robberies to have been committed by the same persons.

ROBBERY.—The store of Mr. William M'Cully Glass Manufacturer, on Wood Street, was entered on Saturday, and robbed of about $67. The thief entered the counting room through a back window, while the persons about the store were engaged in the front part. He took the money from the desk drawer. The robbery was committed in broad day light.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—The store of Mr. R. A. Cunningham, Wholesale Grocer, Liberty St. was entered by a thief, on Saturday, during business hours, and some $60 were taken from the drawer of the safe, while the persons in front were engaged in the front store.

YET ANOTHER ROBBERY.—A German, who lives near the Point, is supposed to have been robbed by Henry E Cullen, late barber on board the steam boat South America, do certify that Jones' Coral Hair Restorative is the best article I ever used for dressing, softening, cleansing, and keeping the hair a long time soft, clean, silky, dark and in order; all my customers prefer it to anything else.

I suppose this will satisfy any reasonable person what I have stated. I might give the names of 300 others. For sale by WM JACKSON,

sep28 59 Liberty st, sign of the Big Boot

☞ USE THE PLOUGH MEADE.—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 P'kin Tea Store, 73 4th street near Wood. jan17

W. F. 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 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep1 1-1y

DIED,

On the 8th inst., of Pulmonary Consumption, NATHANIEL E. JARNEY, Merchant, of St. Louis, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Capt. James Irwin, Lawrenceville.

☞ St. Louis and Alexandria, Va., papers please copy.

Dr. G. O. Stearns, Dentist,

OFFICE at Miss Heinck's, on Fourth street, a few doors above Wood street, until the completion of the house nearly opposite. Teeth in blocks, with artificial gums, after the manner now universally preferred at the east, manufactured to suit each particular case. Teeth, from a full set down to a single one, inserted on a suction plate, thus avoiding injury to the natural teeth. Specimens of blocks of suction plate may be examined at the office.

All operations incident to the profession performed with care and faithfulness. aug21-3m

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN.—Wanted, for a active clever youth, of a decided mechanical turn, sixteen years of age, a situation as an Apprentice, (or otherwise,) for a term of five years. The advertiser being chiefly desirous to obtain a respectable and comfortable berth for his son, will treat liberally with any party who may have such at their disposal. For address, &c., apply at the "Great Hook," Liberty st, corner of Wood. oct10-d3t

FEATHERS.—34 sacks now landing from steamer Ringgold; for sale by

oct10 ISAIAH DICKEY, & Co, first st

End of Improvement in Sand Machines.

LULL'S PATENT STONE OR FRENCH BURR SMUT MACHINE—manufactured by W. W. WALLACE, Nos 244 and 246 Liberty street, near the Canal, Pittsburgh.

These machines have been used for years in hundreds of the largest and best mills in the country, and have acquired a reputation such as no iron machine ever possessed. Many of them have cleaned hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain, and are declared by their owners to be, so far as they can judge, as good now as when first started, without dressing or repairs of any kind. They have no superior for cleaning grain, no equal for hulling buckwheat, and are nearly unrivalled in that most important quality, durability. The unequalled durability of the Burr machine is rapidly bringing it into general use, and more than $20 iron machines, of nearly every variety of style and pattern, have been displaced by the Burr machine. It is a well established principle that no machine will clean grain well without a sharp edge or rough surface, any more than a pair of mill stones will grind flour well with a perfectly smooth face; and of course that material which affords the greatest amount of, and most durable edge, is the proper material of which to construct Smut Machines. French Burr appears to have been designed by nature for cleaning as well as grinding grain, and every miller knows that owing to its fine, keen and lasting edge, and the ease with which that edge can be renewed, it is superior to all other materials. One peculiarity of Lull's Patent, which distinguishes it from all other Smut machines, is that when it becomes smooth, as in the course of time it may, the edge can be renewed in a few hours, by the miller CRACKING the Burr. Iron machines, however, when their sharp, rough edge is worn off, cannot be renewed, consequently they are rendered useless, and thrown aside. The grand, radical, and insurmountable objection to all iron smut machines, consists not so much in their imperfect shape or form, as in the utter want of durability in the material of which they are composed, and the impossibility of renewing the edge when it becomes smooth. Millers and mill owners, prior to the invention of Lull's Patent, were subject to heavy periodical, often semi-annual, and even more frequent expenditures, for the purchase and repairs of of iron smut machines. Many owners of large mills found it necessary in a very few years to purchase more than half a score of iron smut machines for the same mill; and nearly every miller in the country can point to one or more worn out iron machine. Now, however, the purchase of one Burr Machine will render any further purchase unnecessary for a life time. These machines being sharper than any other, require less motion and less power to do the same work. They are made of various sizes, to clean for 1 to 10 run of Burrs, and cost from $100 and upwards, according to size; and we hazard the assertion that no other machine in the country costs half so much to manufacture, is half so perfect in all respects, or half so cheap to the purchaser in the long run. For further particulars, see handbills, (containing more than 200 references to, and certificates from millers who are using the Burr Machine,) which will be sent by mail, if required.

ALSO,

On hand and made to order on short notice, at reduced prices, French Burr Mill Stones, for old and new kind of mills, French make, equal to any imported, or made in the United States. Superior Square Mesh, Dutch, Anchor Belting Cloths, of all numbers, warranted best quality; Mill Spindles, Dameds, mill and Regulating Screws; Winger's improved Patent Bushes for the Bed Stone; Eye Piece for the Runner and Screw; Bridge Irons, Mill Pinions, Cotton Cards, Screen Wire, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Balances, Platform Scales, and the largest variety of Wheat, and all other patterns required in a Grist or Flour Mill, made on the latest approved plans. Flour Mill Irons; Plaster Paris for all purposes; Hydraulic Cement, Steam Engines, Boilers and Salt Pans. All orders promptly attended to. No. 244 and 246 Liberty street, near the Canal, Pittsburgh.

W. W. WALLACE.

oct10-w6mT

W. W. WALLACE,

PITTSBURGH STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

No. 244 and 246 LIBERTY STREET, NEAR THE CANAL, PITTSBURGH.

ALWAYS on hand, and made to order, Marble Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, &c., of every variety of color and pattern, suitable for the country of foreign and domestic marble. This is the largest establishment of the kind in the West. The labor of sawing, polishing, rubbing and polishing, is principally performed by new improved machinery, propelled by steam, which gives a less cost, a purer finish to the work, than is obtained by mere manual labor. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves. The trade furnished with all kinds of Marble on reasonable terms.

N. B.—The subscriber has on hand about 200 original and selected drawings and engravings of monuments, vaults, &c.

All orders promptly attended to at No. 244 Liberty street, near the Canal, Pittsburgh.

oct10-w6mT W. W. WALLACE.

An Ordinance,

Authorizing the Mayor to sign two Deeds for the Old Water Works Lots.

SEC. 1.—Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to sign a deed, and affix the seal of the city thereto, conveying to Alexander Miller the lot of ground on the east side of Cecil's alley, at the corner of Duquesne Way, the said lot being fifty feet in width by one hundred and ten feet in depth, (more or less,) for and in consideration of the sum of six thousand dollars, to be paid in the following terms, viz: Five Hundred Dollars in cash on delivery of the deed, Eighteen Hundred Dollars, Three Dollars and thirty-three cents in three years, Eighteen Hundred and thirty-three cents in three thirty-three cents in six years, Three Dollars and thirty-three cents in nine years from the date of the deed, Eighteen Hundred Dollars secured by bond or mortgage on the premises, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, which shall be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The house on this lot is reserved, and possession not and at such time as it can be removed.

SEC. II.—And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and to sign a deed, and affix the seal of the city thereto, conveying to Joseph Tomlinson the lot of ground on the West side of Cecil's alley, at the corner of Duquesne Way, the said lot being one hundred and twenty feet in width, to two hundred and thirty feet in depth, (more or less,) for and in consideration of the sum of Eighteen Thousand Dollars, to be paid in the following terms, viz: One Thousand Dollars in cash on delivery of the deed, Fifty-five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents in four years, Fifty-six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents in eight years, and Fifty-six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents in twelve years from date of the deed, the whole to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, which shall be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 2d day of October, A. D. 1848.

MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pres't C. C.

R. BID