The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
William Bigler, of Clearfield.
David D. Wagener, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
I. Henry L. Benner, Philadelphia County.
II. John R. Kneass, do City.
III. Isaac Shunk, do County.
IV. A. L. Roumfort, do do
V. Jacob S. Yost, Montgomery do
VI. Robert E. Wright, Lehigh do
VII. William W. Downing, Chester do
VIII. Henry Haldeman, Lancaster do
IX. Peter Kline, Berks do
X. Bernard S. Schoonover, Monroe do
XI. Wm. Swetland, Wyoming do
XII. Jonah Brewster, Tioga do
XIII. John C. King, Clinton do
XIV. John Weidman, Lebanon do
XV. Robert J. Fisher, York do
XVI. Frederick Smith, Franklin do
XVII. John Creswell, Huntingdon do
XVIII. Charles A. Black, Greene do
XIX. George W. Bowman, Bedford do
XX. John R. Shannon, Beaver do
XXI. George P. Hamilton, Allegheny do
XXII. W. H. Davis, Crawford do
XXIII. Timothy Ives, Potter do
XXIV. James G. Campbell, Butler do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.
☞ See advertisement on the first page.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ F. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

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Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence, for Allegheny County, held at the Court House on the 27th of May, the following Resolution, amongst others, was adopted:

Resolved, That the primary meetings for the choice of Delegates to the County Convention, be called for Saturday, the 17th day of June next, at the usual times and places; and that the Convention meet on the Wednesday thereafter, at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Water-Cure Establishment.

We have been requested to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column, of the Establishment at Philipsburg, under the proprietorship of Dr. Edward Acker, for the cure of diseases by a resort to Hydropathy. In doing this, it is only necessary for us to observe, that a friend of ours in this city, upon whose judgment we place much reliance, assures us that, from his own observations connected with the establishment and its proprietor, the public may repose every confidence in his management of all cases that he shall undertake to cure.

☞ The election yesterday passed off quietly enough, though not without the greatest excitement. The handbills issued by the enemies of the Omnibus Bill caused quite a stir and induced the friends of the improvement to work with all their might. It seems strange to witness so much interest being taken in the election of a member of Councils; but when so great a question as the supplying the new wards with water, is considered as being involved, we cannot wonder. The Old Hunkers gained but little credit by their course. Their animosity sprung from a calculation of dollars and cents, and here showed their shallowness, for no money spent by the old wards in building up the new ones will be lost, for according to the sound doctrines of political economy, if the latter are benefited they will be enabled to contribute more largely to the city Treasury. But there is no use in reasoning with men who are blind with selfishness. In advocating the appropriations in question, we would appeal only to the selfish principle of those interested and would study deeply their own interests, but they cannot do this.

The Result.—The Whig candidate was withdrawn early in the morning, after finding that the Hunkers were going for Dr. Gazzam. The contest was then fairly between Improvement and Anti Improvement. The following is the result:

Coyle, (improvement)	335
Gazzam, (anti improvement)	121
Moorhead (withdrawn)	20
Improvement majority	217!

The Mongrel Ratification Meeting.

This farce came off last night at Broadhurts'. We attended for the purpose of learning what the Whig platform would be.

It was a slim affair, and contrary to our expectations exceedingly turned. There was no enthusiasm, no whig fire of 1844, that we were told would be becoming.

Hon. C. Darragh presided, made a dull and stupid speech. He read the Allison letter, notwithstanding it had been rejected by the Whig Convention at Philadelphia. Loomis, Forward, Williams and others were called, but they did not appear, and the meeting was almost on the eve of adjourning for want of somebody to speak, when Mr. Forward appeared, took the stand and made just as dull and insipid a speech as his predecessor. But it was not their fault, for they had no principles to base a speech upon.

Mr. Bigham, from the committee on resolutions, reported the Allison letter as a PLATFORM. It did not take, however, though that distinguished advocate of free territory, thought he was "doing the thing up brown."

If the meeting last night may be taken as an index to the feeling amongst the whigs of Pittsburgh, we can safely say to the Democracy "ALL IS WELL." Taylorism finds no favor here! *Le Coon est mort!*

☞ There have been several burglaries in Allegheny lately, and many attempts. On Saturday night, during the fire, some fellows made an effort to enter a house on Ohio street, and they did enter another, but got nothing. The same evening they succeeded in entering other houses, and got a few dollars in one. Before and since burglaries have been committed, but no heavy losses have been reported, and fortunately no lives have been lost, nor even a woman or child frightened.

☞ The Court of Quarter Sessions will open for the June term on next Monday. This will be comfort to some, and un-comfort (see Carlyle) to others. There will be a long list of fighting men placed on trial; and it is hoped that they may all get even-handed justice.

☞ Last evening were slim meeting of Councils. In Select Mr. Coyle took his seat. The ordinance relative to the Rail Road Depot was read twice and ordered to be printed. On motion adjourned till Thursday evening when the Omnibus and Depot bills will be taken up and probably passed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEN. WM. O. BUTLER, OF KENTUCKY.

BY FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

(Concluded.)

To the feelings and taste, inspired by the peculiarities of the place and circumstances adverted to, must be attributed the return of Col. Butler to his father's home, to enter on his profession as a lawyer. There were no great causes or rich clients to attract him—no dense population to lift him to the political honors of the State. The eloquence and learning, the industry and integrity which he gave to adjust the controversies of Gallatin and the surrounding counties, would have crowned him with wealth and professional distinction, if exhibited at Louisville or Lexington. But he coveted neither. Independence, the affections of his early associates, the love of a family circle, and the charm which the recollection of a happy boyhood gave to the scenes in which he was reared, were all he sought; and he found them all in the romantic dells and woodland heights of the Kentucky, and on the sides of the far-spreading, gently flowing, beautiful Ohio. The feeling which his sincere and sensitive nature had imbibed here, was as strong as that of the Switzer for his bright lakes, lofty mountains, and deep vallies. The wild airs of the boat horn, which have resounded for so many years from arks descending the Ohio and Kentucky, floating along the current, and recurring in echoes from the hollows of the hills, like its eddies, became as dear to him as the famous *Rans de Vache* to the native of Switzerland. We insert, as characteristic alike of the poetical talent and temperament of Butler, some verses which the sound of this rude instrument evoked when he returned home, resigning with rapture "the ear-piercing fife and spirit-stirring drum" for the wooden horn, which can only compass, in its simple melody, such airs as that to which Burns has set his beautiful words—

When wild war's deadly blast was blown,
And gentle peace returning,
Wi' mony a sweet babe fatherless,
And mony a widow mourning;
I left the lines and tented field.

The music of this song made the burden of the "Boatman's Horn," and always announced the approaching ark to the river villages.

The sentiments of the poet, as well as the sweet and deep tones which wafted the plaintive air over the wide expanse of the Ohio, may have contributed to awaken the feelings which pervade these lines:

[The lines referred to, and which appeared in our paper of the 8th inst., are entitled "The Boat-Horn."]

This retirement, which may almost be considered seclusion, was enjoyed by Col. Butler nearly twenty-five years, when he was called out by the democratic party to redeem, by his personal popularity, the congressional district in which he lived. It was supposed that no one else could save it from the whigs. Like all the rest of his family—none of whom had made their military service a passport to the honors and emoluments of civil stations—he was averse to relinquish the attitude he occupied, to enter on a party struggle. The importunity of friends prevailed; and he was elected for two successive terms in Congress—absolutely refusing to be a candidate the third time. He spoke seldom in Congress; but, in two or three fine speeches, which appear in the debates, a power will readily be detected, which could not have failed to conduct to the highest distinction in that body. Taste, judgment, and eloquence characterized all his efforts in Congress. A fine manner, an agreeable voice, and the high consideration accorded to him by the members of all parties, gave him—what it is the good fortune of a few to obtain—an attentive and gratified audience.

General Butler's political principles have been, from his youth to the present day, uniformly democratic. Brought up in the school of opinion in which Mr. Clay was once a successful teacher, General Butler refused to yield his principles, to promote the aspirations of Kentucky's champion. Neither cajolements nor threats could swerve him from the line of rectitude; and this fact accounts for his having lived so much in retirement since the period of Mr. Clay's defection from his old political friends.

While he held a seat in Congress in 1841, the case of the McLeod trial came up, and Gen. Butler delivered one of the most effective speeches which were uttered on the occasion. As it shows in strong colors his political principles, as well as furnishes a specimen of his congressional style of debate, we give an extract:

The following resolution of Mr. Floyd being under consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any officer of the United States, has, since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment and trial of Alexander McLeod; and whether by any executive measures or correspondence the British government has been given to understand that Mr. McLeod will be released or surrendered; and if so, to communicate to this House copies of the instructions of such officer:

Mr. W. O. BUTLER addressed the House as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: When this resolution was under consideration about a month since, I confess I felt much anxiety to mingle in the debate then in progress. And, although that anxiety has in a great degree subsided with the feelings of the moment that gave rise to it, yet I will avail myself of the present most unexpected opportunity to give my views upon it. As I am limited to a single hour, I will enter at once on what I design saying, without preface or exordium.

Although the whole course pursued by Mr. Webster in relation to the burning of the Caroline, and the demand for the release of McLeod, meets my unqualified disapprobation, and, as I have no doubt, will meet the condemnation of nine-tenths of the American people; yet my purpose is less to censure or criticise that course, than to express my own views on these highly interesting matters. I have, however, another object in view, and that not a subordinate one. I desire to repel, with due contempt, some of the many and bitter attacks that have been made upon the democratic party and the late President, in the progress of this debate, by the federalists, who have undertaken the defence of Mr. Webster, their leader, and their favorite. They charge us with attempting to stimulate the nation into a war, for base political purposes. For these, and all such charges, I can but feel the most thorough contempt. I have invariably found those who are in the daily habit of making the most bitter and ruthless charges against a whole party, to be the last who would dare to whisper aught injurious to the reputation of any individual member of such party. Sir, the democratic party know too well on whom the burdens of war always have fallen, and must fall, to desire it, when not demanded imperatively for the honor and safety of the nation. And I look upon him, or them, who desire war for any other purpose, with as much contempt as I would upon those who would skulk when a war was proper. And I might, with much more truth, retort on the gentlemen who have made these charges, that they have conjured them up, with the vain hope of screening themselves and their leader from the contumely and disgrace that are likely to overtake them.

I will now beg leave to turn my particular attention to the gentleman from New York, [Mr. HUNT.] I owe that gentleman an apology for not having heard his whole speech. It was accident alone that I heard any part of it. I understood him to say—and I know I did not misunderstand him—that Mr. Van Buren, by his misconduct, was justly chargeable with the burning of the Caroline, and all its train of evil consequences; that but for his gross and criminal neglect of a high official duty, these misfortunes would never have befallen the country. I understood him specifically to charge, that Mr. Van Buren, with the hope to gain the northern districts of New York for his friends who were candidates for Congress, and thereby to strengthen himself, [illegible] from issuing his proclamation, which, had he issued at a proper time, would have prevented all these disasters to the country. Sir, let me tell the gentleman who has made these charges, that he is paying his own noble State a most shabby compliment when he announces to the world that her support is to be purchased by such vile means; when he holds out the possibility even that the President of the United States could hope to win her favor, either for his friends or himself, by a criminal dereliction of duty. It is said, and from undoubted authority, that a charge of precisely an opposite character was made against him pending the very elections to which the gentleman has referred. It was then convenient to charge him with a too rigid administration of the law, to the oppression of the patriot cause; by which his friends are said to have lost ground both in New York and Maine. One of these charges is about as true as the other, and both of them false. Can any sane man believe that Mr. Van Buren, in the first six months of his presidency, was so much alarmed about his re-election as to be driven to such a desperate and despicable resort as this? Whom did he fear as a competitor? Was it General Harrison? He had just beaten him two to one. Was it Mr. Clay? To the reproach of a party supported by his name and talents alone, they have ever abandoned him in the hour of need, and left him to the mortification of being distanced by every competitor. What party had he to fear? The whig party? The discordant elements that have since made it up were then in a state of angry chaos. The odds, and ends, and shreds and patches of all parties that now compose it, had not yet been forced into a repulsive contiguity. The southern slaveholder and northern abolitionist had not yet been taught that their honor and their interest required of them to pull kindly in the same harness. No, sir; these were among the many other equally strange things taught afterward in the Harrisburgh convention, and form too important an epoch in the history of the times to be chronicled at any other period. They were heralded into the world by the hard cider shout, and made their advent under the coon skin banner.

But, whatever inducements Mr. Van Buren might have had to pursue a different course, I am prepared to prove that, in relation to this matter at least, he did all that could be desired or expected of a wise and vigilant Chief Magistrate. It may be true that he did not issue his proclamations quite as soon as the gentleman from New York thinks he should have done. But of what avail was it when issued? Simply to inform the people of that which the simplest man in the community knew just as well before—that we were at peace with England, and that it would be unlawful to engage in the civil wars with Canada. This, if it had been done in time, would have satisfied the gentleman from New York; for so he has expressly informed this House. It would not have satisfied the nation, nor did it content Mr. Van Buren. He felt himself called upon to resort to much more rigid and much more efficient means. If the gentleman, who is so fond of censuring the President for neglect of duty, wishes to know what he has done, let him read the public documents within his reach, and he will find that on the 7th of December, 1837—more than twenty days before the burning of the Caroline—he issued his orders, through the Secretary of State, commanding the district attorneys in the States bordering on Canada to prosecute with rigor all persons who should be found guilty of intermeddling in the affairs of that country. He will also find that on the same day, and through the same medium, he addressed the several governors of those States, exhorting them to a like vigilance. And those governors severally issued proclamations. So that the peace and harmony of the two nations would have remained unbroken, if proclamations could have been of any avail. But this is not all that the President did to preserve the peace. When informed by the Mayor of Buffalo that Mackenzie was beating up for recruits in that place, and when he learned also that disturbances of a like character were going on in other places, he immediately ordered the United States attorneys of the adjoining districts to repair forthwith to the scenes where those illegal transactions were said to be in progress; and he also placed at the disposal of these law officers all the custom-house officers in their vicinity. But I have still one further proof; and one which I presume will be conclusive with the gentleman from New York, as it is British proof, I have the testimony of Lord Palmerston before the House of Commons, in which he expresses his entire satisfaction that the American government were doing all in their power to preserve the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Surely, the gentleman who read us the letter of the half convicted, though knighted felon, Allan McNab, to criminate the American President, will receive such testimony as that of Lord Palmerston, in his vindication. And now, Mr. Speaker, with these proofs of Mr. Van Buren's vigilance before me, I take upon myself to say that the charge of the gentleman from New York is without the slightest foundation in truth; that is but the sickly offspring of his own fevered imagination.

When the proposition to restore the fine to Gen. Jackson came up in 1843, General Butler made the most effective speech delivered on the occasion. It was listened to by both parties in the House of Representatives with breathless attention. When he ceased, a tumultuous congratulation followed, which evinced the high pleasure it produced upon the members. We will give a single extract from the speech, in which, as well as in the preceding one, the same traits of character and principles are evinced—patriotism, fidelity to his friends, and bold defiance of the democracy against all assailants:

MR. SPEAKER: Although there is, perhaps, not a gentleman around me less in love with the music of his own voice within these walls, than I with mine, yet there are occasions—and this is one of them—on which I do not feel myself at liberty to follow the natural bent of my own inclination. It is known to you, sir, and to many others in this hall, that I belonged to the southern army commanded by General Jackson, in the years 1814 and 1815. It will, therefore, be presumed, and correctly presumed, that I am somewhat familiar with the prominent facts and circumstances which led to the declaration and enforcement of martial law, and for which the fine proposed to be remitted by the bill now under consideration was inflicted. It is also known to you, sir—at least it is well known to my constituents—that I have ever been the warm personal and political friend of that distinguished gentleman. Nay, sir, that I was once, but not then, a member of his military family. Under all these circumstances, were I to remain silent, and listen to such a debate as that to which this subject has given rise, there could be but one of two opinions. It would either be said that I deemed the conduct of General Jackson utterly indefensible, or that I shrunk from that defence. Neither of them shall be said in advance, whatever else may be said when I shall have taken my seat.

What, sir, is the proposition before us? Simply to restore to General Jackson the amount of a fine, inflicted, as he contends, for the performance of an act of imperative duty, and one essential to the service of the country. And yet, sir, I see with equal pain and surprise that this simple proposition, which ought to depend upon truth and justice alone, is fast assuming, if it has not already assumed, a decided party character. I am asked, on my right hand and on my left, why the democratic party did not pass such a law when in power? Do gentlemen who make this inquiry wish to leave the inference that the democratic party have shrunk from doing so. This, no one does or can believe. Why should this be peculiarly a democratic measure? Had the whigs no part in the defence of New Orleans? Were none of them or none of their friends there? If they cherish no proud recollections of that glorious defence, and are willing to yield up all to the democratic party, then, indeed, there might be some pretence for making this a party question. But, sir, I know it is far otherwise; I know that every patriot in the land feels his heart bound prouder within him, as his eye falls upon that immortal page in his country's history; and he feels that such achievements are a nation's, not a party's wealth. Still I hear the question repeated on all sides, "why is this measure forced upon a whig Congress?" It may be, sir, for the express purpose of affording that party the opportunity to prove to the world that justice and magnanimity are still to be found in its ranks; or it may be for precisely the opposite reason. I understand, however, it has been done in obedience to the voice of public sentiment; acting, no doubt, on the known wishes of General Jackson to be released from a fine which he believes to be unjust, and therefore, and therefore only, oppressive. If my wish were to make political capital, and I could consent to resort to such a measure for such a purpose, nothing could please me more than to witness the party bias attempted to be given to it. Sir, will your party, with all its knowledge and talents, never have the wisdom to appreciate the American people? Lay this question before them in your next canvass, and you will at least learn that ingratitude and injustice to those who have freely periled their lives in defence of their country form no part of their character.

Before I proceed farther upon the merits of the question under consideration, permit me to say a few words in reply to part of the speech of the venerable gentleman, [Mr. ADAMS]—not on its merits. I will first read from the Globe's report of that speech the following paragraph:

"Rumors were afloat—he could not, of course, vouch for their truth—that the great presidential question between the various divisions of the democratic party was to be ultimately decided by General Jackson himself. It seemed to be given out that he was to be the president of the national democratic convention; and who knew what the result would be? Such were the rumors which were afloat. From what the House had seen, it was clear that all the divisions of the party were humble suitors for the good-will or neutrality of General Jackson. He did not expressly assign the paragraph in the message of the President to that purpose. The President alone knew what were his motives; and therefore he (Mr. A.) would not say that this was a bid in the great auction. It was, however, a bid, he would say that it was not a very good one. He thought the 'war-worn veteran' would say that such a bid won't do. At any rate, he wished to have the trial made, by putting the bill in precisely the same terms recommended by the President, in order to see whether the 'war-worn veteran' would take it."

Now sir, I will not pretend to decide what influence General Jackson may have in future president-making. It is, however, well known—and to none better than the venerable gentleman [Mr. ADAMS] himself—that the old hero, in his day, was esteemed a most capital *president-breaker*. And [illegible] if it were true that, in one character, he has drawn support to this bill, no one can doubt that, in the other, he has excited against it a most deadly and unrelenting opposition. That the gentleman, [Mr. ADAMS] cannot consistently oppose it on the usual ground—the unwarrantable assumption of power—is manifest from the fact, that he has himself most triumphantly vindicated the same General from a similar exercise of power, on the ground of necessity, and in a much more questionable case. We are, therefore, to seek elsewhere for that gentleman's opposition; nor is it difficult to find. Had Gen. Jackson retired to private life at the close of his military career—had he but worn meekly those honors which he won proudly, he might have gone down the vale of years followed by the prayers and blessings of all; his laurels growing fresher and greener at every step of his pilgrimage, until standing, as he now does, on the brink of the grave, they would have caught a bright reflection of the world beyond it. This bill would then have passed on its merits, and passed by acclamation. But, sir, he dared do otherwise. He dared throw his tall, straight shadow across the crooked path of mad ambition. He dared resist that combination, trick, and jugglery, by which a federal dynasty was foisted upon a free country. He dared appeal—and appeal successfully—from the people's servants to the people themselves. And, above all, sir, he dared strike to dust a corrupt moneyed monopoly, alike essential in every age and country to the existence of such a dynasty. This, sir, is the front of his offending—this has arrayed party vengeance against this bill.

The same venerable gentleman has also spoken of the sale of the office of President at public auction; and seems emulous to succeed my friend from Indiana, [Mr. THOMPSON,] who, a few days since, gave us a most amusing display of his talents as congressional auctioneer. This new auctioneer, too, has thought fit to change his rooms from the White House to the Hermitage. Now, sir, as we have learned from the venerable gentleman [Mr. ADAMS] the "rumor" that one ex-President is to dispose of the democratic interest in the next election of Chief Magistrate, it is but fair to presume—from "rumor," of course—that the other ex-President may have some little influence in disposing of the whig interest in the same office; and, if so, in requital for his important information, on the veritable authority of "rumor," I would advise him, by all means, when that interest is disposed of, to adhere to the good old "rumored" precedent of 1824—or perhaps, sir, sealed proposals will suit quite as well.

Whether I ought to take any, or what notice I ought to take of the groveling anecdote of the traitor Arnold, applied by the venerable ex-President [Mr. ADAMS] to an old successful competitor for the first office in the world, long after that competitor had quitted the political arena forever, is a matter of much doubt. I will simply say of this attack, that it is of but too close affinity with that made by the notorious Knight of Gadshill on the soldier corse of the gallant Percy—and will be felt about as much.

"The victory of New Orleans undoubtedly was a ground of high glory, not only to the individual who was at the head of our forces, but of glory to the nation itself. But, on account of that victory, were they to sanction acts which, in the pamphlet referred to by the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. UNDERWOOD,] were argued to be treason; and were they not only to sanction, but to reward those acts on this ground? It reminded Mr. A. of an anecdote which he heard many years ago respecting General Arnold—a man very celebrated in the war of our revolution. After his exploits in this country, (which were of two characters,) he went to England; and there, being an object of contempt to everybody he saw, and particularly to every American, he still sought the company of Americans who visited England after the close of the war, and in the course of a conversation he had with an American with whom he had been acquainted in this country before his treason and treachery, he asked him what the Americans would have done with him if they had caught him instead of Andre, or if Andre had been delivered up (as was proposed) for the purpose of having him? Said the American, 'They would have buried that leg of yours which was mutilated in their service with the honors of war, and they would have hung you for the remainder of your body.' That was the sort of justice which, comparatively speaking, would be more proper than that of his colleague, which was to reward General Jackson for imprisoning a judge because he had won the battle of New Orleans."

I will now, sir, (if I can be pardoned by the House for this, to me, most unpleasant digression,) turn to what I conceive the true merits of the question: the propriety of the declaration and enforcement of martial law, by General Jackson, at New Orleans. When I speak of martial law, I will not be understood as meaning the law establishing rules and articles for the government of the army of the United States. That law is at all times in force, and requires no new power from a simple declaration of that fact. I mean that martial law of paramount control, as it is understood in all countries, and which may not unaptly be defined "the common law of camps," springing out of, and commensurate with, the exigencies of armies in the field—exigencies which cannot be foreseen, and therefore cannot be guarded against in advance by fixed legislation. That General Jackson had the constitutional power formally to declare or enforce such law—to supersede the civil for such military rule—I shall not contend for him: nor has he ever so contended for himself. If his jurisdiction is to be found at all—and that it is, I have no doubt—it must be sought for amidst the dangers and difficulties by which he found himself surrounded. I know, sir, there are some who would fain persuade the world that no alternative, however direful, can justify, or even excuse, a resort to such a course. I have now a pamphlet before me, signed "A Kentuckian," written with some ability, in which the author labors to enforce the doctrine. A single and a very short paragraph from this work will serve to show its position:

"The great national interest with us—the great point of discipline—is, and ever must be, implicit and devoted obedience to the law."

Based on this dogma, he labors to prove that, while General Jackson was whipping the British, he was, in fact, levying war against his own country—because he took the necessary measures to suppress mutiny and treason in his own camp!—and winds up by saying. "'Tis plain, unmitigated treason."

Who this learned gentleman is, I do not care to know. From his unsparing bitterness, he might well be taken for some political renegade, vainly attempting to win the confidence of his new friends, by assailing the leader of his old ones. Certain I am he is no soldier, and knows nothing of the hardships and casualties of war. If he did, he would also know that an army rarely marches by day, or halts, by night, without necessarily breaking some law, or trampling on some right. It is more than probable the gentleman is some judge, or ex-judge, who, wrapping himself in his robes of office, and hugging to his heart this darling Utopia, "implicit obedience," fondly imagines he can convince the American people that it were infinitely better New Orleans had been sacked and burnt, than saved by martial law. This is but the doctrine attempted to be inculcated in the pamphlet referred to, when carried into practice; and, whatever may be thought of it now, I have no doubt it would have been received with acclamation by the enemy at that day, at the time. In this shape, then, let it go before the world. I, at least, will waste no argument to prove its folly or its falsity.

In 1844 the same experiment was made with Butler's popularity to carry the State for the democracy, as had succeeded in his congressional district. He was nominated as the democratic candidate for governor by the 8th of January convention; and there is good ground to believe that he would have been chosen over his estimable whig competitor, Governor Owsley, but for the universal conviction throughout the State that the defeat of Mr. Clay's party, by the choice of a democratic governor in August, would have operated to injure Mr. Clay's prospects throughout the Union in the presidential election which followed immediately after, in November. With Mr. Clay's popularity, and the activity of his friends—with the State pride so long exalted by the aspiration of giving a President to the Union—more eagerly than ever enlisted against the democracy, Colonel Butler diminished the whig majority from twenty thousand to less than five thousand.

The late military events with which Major General Butler has been connected, in consequence of his elevation to that grade in 1846, with the view to the command of the volunteers raised to support General Taylor in his invasion of Mexico; are so well known to the country, that minute recital is not necessary. He acted a very conspicuous part in the severe conflict at Monterey, and had, as second in command under General Taylor, his full share in the arduous duties and responsibilities incurred in that important movement. The narrative of Major Thomas, senior assistant adjutant general of the army in Mexico, and hence assigned by General Taylor to the staff of General Butler, reports so plainly and modestly the part which General Butler performed in subjugating the city, that it may well stand for history. This passage is taken from it: "The army arrived at their camp in the vicinity of Monterey about noon, September 19. That afternoon the General endeavored by personal observation to get information of the enemy's position. He, like General Taylor, saw the importance of gaining the road to Saltillo, and fully favored the movement of General Worth's division to turn their left, &c. Worth marched Sunday, September 20, for this purpose; thus leaving Twigg's and Butler's divisions with General Taylor. Gen. Butler was also in favor of throwing his division across the St. John's river, and approaching the town from the east, which was at first determined upon. This was changed, as it would leave but one, and perhaps the smallest division, to guard the camp and attack in front. The 20th, the General also reconnoitred the enemy's position. Early the morning of the 21st the force was ordered out to create a diversion in favor of Worth, that he might gain his position; and before our division came within long range of the enemy's principal battery, the foot of Twigg's division had been ordered down to the northeast side of the town, to make an armed reconnoisance of the advance battery, and to take it if it could be done without great loss.

The volunteer division was scarcely formed in rear of our howitzer and mortar battery—established the night previous, under cover of a rise of ground—before the infantry sent down to the northeast side of the town became closely and hotly engaged; the batteries of that division were sent down, *and we were then ordered to support the attack.*—Leaving the Kentucky regiment to support the mortar and howitzer battery, the General rapidly put in march, by a flank movement, the other three regiments, moving for some one and a half or two miles under a heavy fire of round shot. As further ordered, the Ohio regiment was detached from Quitman's brigade, and led by the General (at this time accompanied by General Taylor) into the town. Quitman carried his brigade directly on the battery first attacked, and gallantly carried it. Before this, however, as we entered the suburbs, the chief engineer came up and advised us to withdraw, as the object of the attack had failed; and if we moved on, we must meet with great loss. The General was loath to fall back without consulting with General Taylor, which he did do—the General being but a short distance off. As we were withdrawing, news came that Quitman had carried the battery, and General Butler led the Ohio regiment back to the town at a different point. In the street we became exposed to a line of batteries on the opposite side of a small stream, and also from a *tete de pont* (bridge-head) which enfiladed us. Our men fell rapidly as we moved up the street to get a position to charge the battery across the stream. Coming to a cross street, the General reconnoitred the position, and, determining to charge from this point, sent me back a short distance to stop the firing, and advance the regiment with the bayonet. I had just left him, when he was struck in the leg, being on foot, and was obliged to leave the field."

"On entering the town, the General and his troops became at once hotly engaged at short musket range. He had to make his reconnoisances under heavy fire. This he did unflinchingly, and by exposing his person—on one occasion passing through a large gateway into a yard, which was entirely open to the enemy. When he was wounded, at the intersection of the two streets, he was exposed to a cross-fire of musketry and grape."

"In battle the General's bearing was truly that of a soldier; and those under him felt the influence of his presence. He had the entire confidence of his men."

The narrative of Major Thomas continues:

"When Gen. Taylor went on his expedition to Victoria, in December, he placed Gen. Butler in command of the troops left on the Rio Grande, and at the stations from the river on to Saltillo—Worth's small division of regulars being at the latter place. Gen. Wool's column had by this time reached Parras, one hundred or more miles west of Saltillo. Gen. Butler had so far recovered from his wound as to walk a little and take exercise on horseback, though with pain to his limb. One night (about the 19th December) an express came from Gen. Worth at Saltillo, stating that the Mexican forces were advancing in large numbers from San Luis de Potosi, and that he expected to be attacked in two days. His division, all told, did not exceed 1,500 men, if so many, and he asked reinforcements. The General remained up during the balance of the night, sent off the necessary couriers to the rear for reinforcements, and had the 1st Kentucky and the 1st Ohio foot, then encamped three miles from town, in the place by daylight; and these two regiments, with Webster's battery, were encamped that night ten miles on the road to Saltillo. This promptness enabled the General to make his second day's march of twenty-two miles in good season, and to hold the celebrated pass of Los Muertos, and check the enemy should he have attacked Gen. Worth on that day and obliged him to evacuate the town. Whilst on the next and last day's march, the General received notice that the reported advance of the enemy was untrue. Arriving at the camp-ground, the General suffered intense pain from his wound, and slept not during the night. This journey, over a rugged, mountainous road, and the exercise he took in examining the country for twenty miles in advance of Saltillo, caused the great increase of pain now experienced."

The major's account then goes on to relate Gen. Butler's proceedings while in command of all the forces after the junction of Generals Worth and Wool—his dispositions to meet the threatened attack of Santa Anna—the defences created by him at Saltillo, and used during the attack at Buena Vista in dispersing Minon's forces—his just treatment of the people of Saltillo, with the prudent and effectual precautions taken to make them passive in the event of Santa Anna's approach. It concludes by stating that all apprehensions of Santa Anna's advance subsiding, Gen. Butler returned to meet Gen. Taylor at Monterey, to report the condition of affairs; and the latter, having taken the command at Saltillo, transmitted a leave of absence to Gen. Butler, to afford opportunity for the cure of his wound.

This paper affords evidences of the kind feeling which subsisted between the two generals during the campaign; and this sentiment was strongly evinced by Gen. Butler, on his arrival in Washington, where he spoke in the most exalted terms of the leader under whom he served.

In person, Gen. Butler, is tall, straight, and handsomely formed; exceedingly active and alert. His mien is inviting—his manners graceful—his gait and air military—his countenance frank and pleasing—the outline of his features of the acquline cast, thin and pointed in expression—the general contour of his head is Roman.

The character of General Butler in private life is in fine keeping with that exhibited in his public career. In the domestic circle, care, kindness, assiduous activity in anticipating the wants of all around him; readiness to forego his own gratification to gratify others, have become habits growing out of his affections. His love makes perpetual sunshine at his home. Among his neighbors, liberality, affability, and active sympathy mark his social intercourse, and unbending integrity and justice all his dealings. His home is one of unpretending simplicity. It is too much the habit in Kentucky, with stern and fierce men, to carry their personal and political ends with a high hand. Gen. Butler, with all the masculine strength, courage and reputation, to give success to attempts of this sort, never evinced the slightest disposition to indulge the power; whilst his well known firmness always forbade such attempts on him. His life has been one of peace with all men, except the enemies of his country.

DIED:

On the 12th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE MCCONLOGUE, in the 61st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, 14th, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence on Fifth, near Smithfield street. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further notice.

Married.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Robinson, Mr. WM. KURTZ, of Allegheny city, to Miss ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the late Mr. McElroy, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

☞ Notice.—The S. B. "Beaver," C. E. Clarke, Master, will leave, after this notice, for Beaver, Glasgow, and Wellsville, *punctually* at 9 o'clock in the morning. my20

MR. EDITOR:—I am pleased to learn from your paper of the 6th instant, that the name of Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK has been favorably spoken of in connection with the high office of Representative in the National Legislature, from Allegheny county. A more suitable and available candidate, is not likely to be before the Democratic Convention than Col. Black:—therefore, I would join with South Pittsburgh, in recommending this distinguished son of Allegheny county to the favorable consideration of that Convention. OLD PITTSBURGH.

☞ DEATH FROM A SLIGHT COLD.—By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many, very many, fall victims to their imprudence. We have seen the young bride, blooming as it were, as the bird of paradise and the fair flower of hope, the pride of her father and the joy of her mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing on her fancy with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's promise. We have seen all this changed—aye, the wedding garment for a shroud and the bridal chamber for this sepulchre of the dead; and all this from neglecting a common Cold. Now, before it is too late, use *Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar*, which gives immediate relief, as thousands of our most intelligent citizens now admit of its most extraordinary cures. The gay, the beautiful, and the young, speak forth its praise, and will, so long as it makes positive cures, and cheers the despairing family fireside.

For sale by SPAULDING & KNEELAND, Grant street, one door below Second st., and by J. Kidd & Co., corner Wood and Fourth st. je13

☞ DR. WILLARD'S VERMIFUGE.—Mrs. ——, a lady living near Pittsburgh (at the Garrison) states to us that a child in the family had been afflicted with worms a long time, until the health of the child had become very much impaired. They had tried various things without any permanent benefit being derived. She finally tried a bottle of Dr. Willard's Vermifuge, which brought away an *immense* mass of worms, "cut" and "entirely used up." Since that period, she further says, the health of the child has *improved rapidly, and is now entirely well.* This Vermifuge always does "use up worms." Try it.

These medicines, prepared and sold by the proprietors, A. W. Brockway & Co., No 2, Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all letters for agencies or otherwise must be addressed. Sold also by J. Schoonmaker & Co., Ogden & Snowden, Joel Mohler, R. E. Sellers, F. L. Snowden, John P. Scott, J. H. Cassel, James A. Jones, John Hays, Spaulding & Kneeland, and W. Jackson.

Also, by Elliott & Beckam, and D. M. Curry, Allegheny city. je9-d&wy1

☞ WORMS, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucus or slime in the stomach, in which also they involve themselves. It is said they feed upon it, and if deprived of it, they die. The celebrated Vermifuge prepared by B. A. Fahnestock, at Pittsburgh, Pa., is admirably adapted, in its operation, first, to remove this mucus; and secondly, to destroy and expel the worms, rendered tender and helpless by being thus denuded. It is a remedy in which every confidence can be placed; and that it has fully answered the purpose, is manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor.

☞ MR. HARPER—Sir: Many of our Democratic friends have thought that the name of GENERAL J. K. MOORHEAD should be brought before the public as a suitable candidate for Congress.

General Morehead, it is universally admitted, possesses a clear and comprehensive mind, and is intimately acquainted with the exigencies of this part of Pennsylvania. He has been uniform in his attachment to the Democratic party, and the early and indefatigable friend of Gen. Cass. He possesses great purity of character—is intrepid in the assertion of what he believes to be right and is essentially republican in his habits.

By his industry, prudence, forethought and liberality, he has acquired a competency; and feels a just pride in the reflection, that it is the reward of integrity and assiduity in business.

General Morehead is largely concerned in manufacturing operations, and is perfectly competent to form a judgment as to the necessity and propriety of a modification of the Tariff—and the results of such modification upon domestic industry.

He is truly a man of the people, and from the people; and if placed in nomination, his weight of character and the justness of his views, would combine the most active men of business in the ranks of our opponents, in his support. [je14-dawtc] MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. HARPER—*Dear Sir*: Please have the goodness to insert the following epistle to "his Honor," in your valuable "*Morning Post*," and oblige many ladies. MARY ——.

PITTSBURGH, June 12th, 1848.

Hon. G. Adams, Esq. Mayor.

Sir: You will please excuse the liberty I take, of informing you of a nuisance that prevails, to the great annoyance of the ladies. It is the congregation of drunken negro rowdies, blackguards, thieves and pickpockets on the corner of Wood and Water streets, to such a degree as to render it quite impossible, and unsafe to pass. Now, sir, if you have a police, and are disposed to accommodate the ladies, you will disperse this motly crowd at once. If you do not do it, we shall throw our united influence against you at the next municipal election, (and you know our influence,) and see if we cannot get a Mayor who will be a little more gallant, particularly when in the way of duty he shall have sworn to discharge faithfully. Yours, MARY ——.

☞ We publish the above because we know it to be from the pen of a lady—we cannot be mistaken in the handwriting. Mary gives the old gentleman who presides in Fourth street what the boys call "blizzards;" and we hope her epistle may have the desired effect. But we must say by way of apology for his Honor that if severity could suppress the nuisance noticed, our correspondent would not have cause of complaint. Many arrests have been made by the police, of the frequenters of that corner, but the boatmen, &c. will continue their meetings there at all times of the day and night. The only remedy is to appoint an officer whose duty it will be to devote himself to a watch of that part of the city.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER ... Manager and Lessee.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle...50c. | Second Tier...35c. | Pit...25c. Gallery...20c. | Private Boxes...$1,00.

☞ Benefit of Mr. OXLEY.

WEDNESDAY, June 14th, to commence with the new Farce of the

Mother and Child are doing well.

O'Scupper, Mr. Reynolds. | Emily ... Mrs. Prior.

AFTER WHICH, DANCE BY MISS ANNA MALVINA.

To conclude with the Drama of the

PILOT.

Long Tom Coffin ... Oxley. | Barnstable ... Prior.
Kate ... Miss Petrie.

☞ Thursday, Benefit of Miss Petrie.
☞ Doors open ½ past 7; Curtain rises ¼ before 8.

SOLE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF **Chickering's Grand and Square Pianos,** *For Western Pennsylvania.*

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has been appointed by JONAS CHICKERING, Esq., of Boston, Mass., the sole agent in Western Pennsylvania, for the sale of his celebrated Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES; from whom a full supply will be kept on hand, and for sale at the same prices as charged by Mr. Chickering, at his factory, in Boston.

The agency for Chickering's Pianos has been sought for and obtained under a full conviction on the part of the subscriber, that they are unquestionably the best Piano Fortes manufactured in the United States. In regard to Tone, (the most essential quality of a Piano) it has been admitted by the most eminent Pianists in this country and from Europe, that they are equal to Erard's of Paris, or Broadwood's of London; and from the superior knowledge and experience of Mr. Chickering in the selection of materials, and the ingenious and substantial mode of construction, are far more durable than any European instruments.

It is not contended that Chickering's are the *only good* Pianos made in the United States; there are many other establishments as well in Boston as in New York and Philadelphia, for manufacturing Piano Fortes of high reputation, whose instruments are excellent, and deservedly popular, and are rapidly taking the place of the inferior instruments imported from Europe so extensively in former years. But it is contended that among these eminent Piano-Forte manufacturers, Mr. CHICKERING stands at the head; possessing eminent talent and skill, untiring industry, experience of some thirty-five years as a Piano-Forte manufacturer, with abundant pecuniary means to enable him to carry out his plans in producing THE BEST PIANO-FORTE, AT THE CHEAPEST RATE!

Those who are unacquainted with the superior merits of Chickering's Pianos, are respectfully referred to the following persons, who have them in use:

Prof. H. Rohbock, Capt. W. J. Kountz,
Prof. Bingham, C. A. M'Anulty, Esq.
John Chislett, Esq., Seymour Brown, Esq.
Wilson M'Candless, Esq. Bissells & Semple,
John Snyder, Esq., John James Morgan,
M. H. Brown & Bro., D. T. Morgan, Esq.
Waterman Palmer, Esq., Geo. S. Seldon, Esq.,
Bollmans & Garrison, Mrs. D. H. Stone,
Henry Graff, Esq., Dr. Appleton,
Wick & McCandless, Kramer & Rahm,
Miss S. R. Foster, Principal Washington Female Sem.
Dr. Lemoyne, Washington, Pa.;
E. P. Oliphant, Esq., Uniontown, Pa.;
F. H. Oliphant, Esq., do. do.
J. Cushing, Esq., Brady's Bend, Pa.;
A. L. Brewer, Esq., New Lisbon, Ohio;
Miss L. Appleton, do. do.
Dan'l Peck, Esq., St. Clairsville, Ohio;

Together with very many others; but it is deemed unnecessary to add to this list.

Those who visit Boston during the summer months, and wish to make their selection from Mr. Chickering's stock, will please call on the subscriber for letters to Mr. Chickering.

je14:d1w&w3t JNO. H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LARGE SALE DRY GOODS, &c.—On Thursday morning, June 15th, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, to close consignments, a great variety of Dry Goods and Fancy articles: lawns, ginghams, mode colors de laines, berages, balzarines, scarfs and shawls, fine silk and satin bonnets, super. leghorn and English straw bonnets, leghorn hats, ribbons, artificials, patent threads, hosiery; also, a few pieces of broad cloths, wool-dyed English and tweeds, cassimeres, checked tweeds, Croton cloths and drillings, 40 pieces choice American and English prints.

At 2 o'clock—12 cases super. nutria silk hats; 4 boxes glass tumblers; Y. H. and black teas, liquors, cigars, Virginia manufactured tobacco, window sash, queensware in great variety, iron safes, hair-seat sofas, rocking chairs, French bustle and common chairs, cherry tables, dressing and plain bureaus, second-hand furniture and kitchen utensils.

At 7½ o'clock—Ready-made clothing, dry goods, hardware, cutlery, knives and forks, watches, brass clocks, fancy articles. [je14] JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

CLEARING OUT SALE.—I will from this date sell at a great reduction in prices, the following kinds of Ladies Dress Goods: Rich Silk Tissues, braid, fig'd and plain Barages, Jasper Plaids, plain and barred Linen Ginghams, Lawns, &c. &c. R. D. THOMPSON,
je14 2d door from the cor Liberty and Market sts.

DRY GOODS, FURNITURE, WATCHES, &c. AT AUCTION.—On Thursday next, January 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at McKenna's Auction Room, 114 Wood street, 3 doors from 5th, a large STOCK OF DRY GOODS, of every description, being the balance of a retail store.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. the FURNITURE of a private family declining housekeeping, comprising Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedding, Carpeting, kitchen utensils, &c.

And at early gas light, a lot of Gold and Silver Watches, both new and second hand; also Dry Goods of every description.
June 14 JAMES M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

MUSQUITOE NETTING.—W. R. Murphy has received his supply of Musquitoe Netting, British and American, white, green, blue and barred, of all widths; also, Bobbinett for do., very wide, and offered at low prices by the piece or yard. je14

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small Farm, containing 110 acres, 16 miles East of Pittsburgh, on the Northern Turnpike, about 70 acres cleared, a good frame dwelling house and kitchen, a bank barn, (frame;) wagon shed and spring house; a large orchard of excellent fruit trees.—Also, adjoining, 122 Acres: about 45 acres cleared land, a two story log house and frame stable, all under prime fence, and well watered. Possession can be had for a fall crop, if sold or rented. Title indisputable.
je14:w3m* DAVID BOGGS.

POTATOES—75 bbls. Galena Neshannocks just received and for sale by
je14 KING & MOORHEAD.

HAMS—20 bbls. Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams, for sale by [je14] KING & MOORHEAD.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO—Cost originally $300, and has been in use about four years; price now $175; for sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
je14 81 Wood street.

SMALL BAR'D GINGHAMS.—W. R. Murphy has received an additional supply of above Goods, including brown and white, green and white, &c. Also, a few pieces super. super. very neat Plaid. je14

EMBROIDERED GLOVES—Embroidered silk Gloves—white and colored; Embroidered Lisle do., colored. A supply lately received at Dry Goods House of
je14 W. R. MURPHY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of a Gold Breast Pin or Brooch, and Lady's Gold Watch, at Auction, by James McKenna.—To-morrow evening, Thursday, June 15th, at 8½ o'clock precisely, will be sold by order of Administrators, at McKenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, three doors from Fifth, for cash, current funds, 1 Lady's fine solid gold Bracelet, with link chain and clasp, a beautiful article, and worn only about half a dozen times; also, 1 Lady's fine solid gold Breast Pin or Broach, and 1 fine gold patent lever Watch, suitable for either a lady or gentleman, made by Tobias of London, 13 holes jeweled; and at the same time, 1 pair of large Globes. JAMES McKENNA,
je14 Auctioneer.

DR. ROFF'S TONIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.
The general properties of these Pills are Carminative, Purgative and Tonic. In the common disorders arising from imprudence in diet, &c., such as sickness and sourness of the stomach, heartburn, headaches, &c., where a medicine is required, this preparation is very applicable, for its carminative or soothing effects give almost immediate relief, when nausea or sickness exist; its purgative operation upon the stomach and bowels is gentle and effectual; and its tonic properties impart strength to the digestive organs, thereby enabling those organs to perform their proper functions with order and regularity. The price has been reduced from 50 to 25 cents a box.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner Front and Wood and Sixth and Wood streets, Agents for Pittsburgh. je14

NEW WORK BY HEADLEY.—The Life of Oliver Cromwell, by J. T. Headley, author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," "The Sacred Mountains," "Washington and his Generals," etc. etc. Received this day and for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
je10 Booksellers, corner Market and Third sts.

POTATOES—46 sacks Galena Neshannocks just received and for sale by POINDEXTER & Co.
je10

146 SACKS GALENA POTATOES—In good order, just received and for sale by
je13 KING & MOORHEAD.

HAMS—8 casks hams, just received and for sale by
may10 JAMES MAY.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1848.

The Senate was called to order and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

A petition was presented by Mr. Hale from the citizens of Ohio praying for the removal of the Capital from Washington on account of the slave traffic. It was laid on the table. Mr. Hale asked leave to withdraw it. Refused.

Agreeably to notice Mr. Webster asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read the first and second times, by unanimous consent and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It related to the Naturalization Laws, and provided that children of American parents born abroad, should be citizens.

It was moved to take up the Resolution ordering an adjournment on the 17th of July.

HOUSE.—The Navy appropriation bill was discussed. No other important business.

Later from New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

The Water Witch has arrived at New Orleans, bringing news to the 1st of June.

Col Waham bearer of despatches was on board.

Gen. Smith had assumed the duties of Governor of Vera Cruz.

Many of the American troops were volunteering for Yucatan.

[Our Telegraphic Dispatches were "mixed up" last night, but we give them as best we can.]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 13—1, P. M.

Corn Meal—Sales $2.37@2.43 per bbl.

Rye Flour—Sales at $3.62 ⅌ bbl.

Groceries—Coffees have yielded, which has produced an active business. Molasses and Sugar are without change.

Flour—The demand is falling off. Dealers are holding off for Foreign news, so that prices are nominal.

Wheat—Prime Red is held at $1.20 ⅌ bushel. For Prime White $1,40 asked, and $1,45 offered.

Corn—White is dull, with offers to sell at 53c. Yellow is nominal at 51@52c. ⅌ bushel.

Provisions—The sales of Pork are to a fair extent, and the market is a little better. Sales of Mess at $10.00 ⅌ bbl. Sales of Prime at $8.00 to the extent of 1,500 bbls. Mess Beef sales at 10.00 ⅌ bbl. Lard is too high at present for transactions, and buyers are holding off. Sales of hams in dry salt at 5c. ⅌ lb. Sales of Shoulders in dry salt at 3¼@3½c. ⅌ lb.

Cotton—There is nothing doing in this article. Holders ask former rates. Shippers demand a concession.

The markets generally are without change in any particular.

NEW YORK, June 13—6 P. M.

Flour—The market, with moderate sales is in favor of the buyer.

Corn—Sales of Prime White at 55@56c. There is a steady demand for filling contracts.

Provisions—The sales of provisions are only for the supply of the regular trade demand. Lard, however, is very firm and held higher.

Rice—Small sales at previous prices.

Tobacco—The market is dull.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 13—6 P. M.

Flour—The market is steady but not active, with sales of Howard st. at $5.62½ ⅌ bbl., and city mills at $5.75 ⅌ bbl.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2.37@2.44.

Wheat—Sales of prime Red at $1.20@1.22 ⅌ bushel.

White Wheat is nominal at $1.30 ⅌ bushel.

Corn—Sales of prime White at 57c. Sales of prime Yellow at 52@53c.

Beef Cattle—Sales on the hoof at $2.50.

Hogs—Sales at $3.25@4.00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls. at 22½c. ⅌ gallon.

Provisions—There is a fair inquiry for Pork but little doing in other articles. Prices are without change.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

JUNE 13—6 P. M.

Flour—The receipts of flour to-day was 2,500 bbls, with sales at $5.25@5.37½ ⅌ bbl.

Corn—Receipts of Corn, 16,000 bushels, with sales of Yellow at 43@44c ⅌ bushel.

Wheat—The receipts were 3000 bushels, with sales at $1.04@1.05 ⅌ bushel.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls. at 20c ⅌ gallon.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13—6, P. M.

Flour—The market is steady but not active. The demand is entirely for the East and home use; with moderate sales of western brands at 5.50 per bbl.

Corn Meal—Moderate sales at 2.37@2.44 ⅌ bbl.

Corn—The grain market is without change. Prices are firm as last quoted.

Whiskey—Sales in bbl at 22@22c. ⅌ gallon.

Provisions—There is less inquiry in provisions; there is no activity in any article; quotations are steady.

Groceries—Prices remain as last quoted.

Cotton—The market is dull, there is no sales transpiring worth reporting.

Concerts at Philo Hall.

MUSIC. THE original band of SABLE HARMONISTS, Messrs. Plumer, Farrell, Keenan, Jacobs and Archer, will give three Concerts in this city this week, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, in Philo Hall. The entertainments will consist of a variety of Humorous and Sentimental Songs, Glees, Duetts, &c., &c., with their celebrated instrumental accompaniments. Price of admission 25cts. Tickets may be had at the principal Bookstores, and at the door on the evening of the performance.
je10-4t J. C. BENSON, Director.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of Wm. Jackson, of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid; and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. WM. JACKSON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Ward do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

J. Gilchrist, W. Gilmore, Jno. M'Masters, J. Montooth, R. Paul, T. K. Hibbert, Jno. Ferral, Thos. O'Neil, F. Laverty, Wm. Paul, J. Kennedy, Jas. Pennell. je13-3td
(Chronicle copy and ch. Post.)

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of Thomas Welsh, Jr., of Pine township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth—

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the [illegible] aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. THOMAS WELSH, JR.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the above township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Thomas Gibson, Daniel Fogel, John Banks, S. G. M'Donald, John Samsle, Wm. Scott, James Sample, J. B. Cauley, Charles Kelley, Robert Scott, Wm. Wallace, James Wallace. je13-3t*

European and American Agency.

THE undersigned European Agent has just arrived in the United States, and will leave Pittsburgh, Pa., early in September, and sail from New York on the 1st day of October next, performing the Twenty Second Tour of this agency through England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, etc. returning to America in May, 1849. Money remittances for large and small sums promptly made to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland; legacies, debts, rents, real estate and claims collected and recovered; copies of wills, deeds and documents procured; searches of all kinds made, etc. He succeeds his relative, H. Keenan, now U. S. Consul at Dublin, who so many years successfully conducted this Agency; and he will be assisted by him in all business transactions in Europe. Innumerable references given. Address personally, or address post paid, THOS. J. KEENAN, European Agent, and Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office at the Merchant's Hotel, corner Third and Smithfield sts.

James May, Esq. will attend to all European business in my absence. je13

Wool! Wool!

THE HIGHEST PRICE, IN CASH, paid for all the different grades of clean wash Wool, by
je12:3m MURPHY & LEE, Liberty street, opposite Fifth.

Valuable Improved Property.

FOR SALE—A Brick House and Lot, in 5th Ward, on Vine street; price $1600. Also, a Brick House and Lot, 4th Ward, Congress street; price $1300. Also, a Brick House and Lot on Knoll street, Allegheny; price $1400. Also, a Brick House and Lot on James st., Allegheny; price $1000. Also, a vacant Lot on Locust street, 5th Ward; price $350. A bargain can be had in the above. Terms accommodating. S. CUTHBERT,
may11 General Agent, Smithfield street.

CHEESE—24 boxes W. R. Cheese for sale by
je10 POINDEXTER & Co.

FOR SALE—A small Farm of 83 acres, with 40 in cultivation, with dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. The land is good, and timber first rate; situated in Gallia county, Ohio, 12 miles from Gallipolis, on the stage road to Chillicothe. Approved real estate or merchandise will be taken for the above. Price moderate; title all correct. S. CUTHBERT,
je5 General Agent, Smithfield street.