THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

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

☞ 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.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HER MIDDLESWARTH,

OF UNION COUNTY.

☞ At a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig county Committee of Correspondence, held at M'Masters' Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, May 6th, the following call was agreed upon: The Antimasonic and Whig electors of each ward, borough, township in Allegheny county, are requested to convene at their usual places of holding primary meetings in said districts, on Saturday, the 10th day of June next, at to appoint two delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 14th of June next, at 10 A. M., on said day, to nominate candidates for national, state and county offices, to be supported at the ensuing fall election. The primary meetings in all the townships except Pitt, will be held at 3 o'clock, P. M., and in Pittsburgh and all the wards and boroughs at 7½ P. M., of said day.

The committee would earnestly urge upon the said meetings the necessity of an efficient organization, preparatory to the coming election.

DANL. M'CURDY, Chairman.

JOHN MAJOR, J. W. LOUTHER, J. ROBINSON, } Secretaries. my15

☞ The undersigned, Commissioners of Allegheny county, would politely remind, and by the act of Assembly to select the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They prefer, however, that the people of the county should first express their views in regard to this important measure, and in obedience to the request contained in the above memorial, would ask the qualified voters in each ward, borough and township in said county, to meet at their usual place of holding elections in said districts, on Saturday, the 27th day of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select two delegates to meet in County Convention, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 31st of May, to consult and advise with the Commissioners in reference to the application on the part of said county to the Capital Stock of said Railroad Company. The primary meetings in all the townships except Pitt will be held at 3 o'clock, P. M., and in Pitt and the other wards and boroughs at 7½ o'clock, P. M., of said day.

We earnestly wish a free and full expression in regard to the matter.

JOHN McDOWELL, THOMAS PARKS, THOMAS PERKINS, } Com.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, April 26, 1848.

Methodist General Conference.

The business of the morning was confined, chiefly, to the report of the committee on boundaries, which was adopted, with very slight modifications.

The Report of the Committee on the State of the Church was next called, in which was contained the question of the Southern Boundary of the Methodist Church.

The first three sections were adopted with little dissent:

1. There exists no power in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to pass any act which, either directly or indirectly, effectuates, authorizes, or sanctions a division of said church.

2. It is the right of every member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in relation to said church, to enjoy the full extent of its rules; and there exists no power in the ministry either individually or collectively, to deprive any member of said right.

3. This right being inviolably secured by the fifth restrictive article of the Discipline, which guarantees to members the right of trial and appeal, any act of the church otherwise separating them from said church, contravenes the constitutional rights and privileges of the members.

The report of the select committee of nine upon the declaration of the delegates in the slave-holding States, commonly called the plan of separation, adopted by the last General Conference, of which the memorialists complain, and the operation of which separated them from connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been intended to secure peace and harmony in our Southern border, and having been designed to be dependant upon the occurrence of a specified necessity upon the concurrence of three-fourths of the members of the Annual Conferences, and upon the observance of a specified boundary by the distinct ecclesiastical connection separating from us, should such connection be formed, and as the said necessity in the opinion of this Conference not having arisen the Annual Conferences having refused the necessary concurrence, and said provisions respecting a boundary having been infracted by the highest authorities of said connection, therefore, in view of these facts, as well as for the reasons before specified, there exists no obligation on the part of this Conference to observe the provisions of said plan respecting a boundary, and said plan is hereby declared null and void.

By order of the Committee. Respectfully submitted. GEO. PECK, *Chairman.*

The committee on the State of the Church beg leave further to report in part:

That they have had under consideration the claims preferred by the Church South to a portion of the property of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund; and pending the discussion of the subject, the question of proposing to refer the whole matter to disinterested arbiters was proposed and considered. Whereupon the committee agreed to recommend to the General Conference for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That it is the sense of this Conference, that we have no authority independently of the annual conferences to enter into arbitration with the commissioners of the M. E. Church South, in relation to the claims set up by them to a division of the vested funds of the M. E. Church.

Resolved, 2. That this General Conference recommend to the Annual Conferences so far to suspend the sixth restrictive rule of the Discipline as to allow the appointment of commissioners for the purpose of arbitrating the matter in the manner specified in the property question, with the commissioners of the M. E. Church South.

By order of the committee. Respectfully submitted. GEO. PECK, *Chairman.*

The debate in the Convention, upon the question, as far as we heard it, was spirited and dignified. The Baltimore Conference Delegates resisted the separation, upon the ground that the boundaries were constitutionally and permanently established four years since, and could not now be broken down, but by violence. One member (Mr. Davis) had heard that to do this would create war and war to the knife. He hoped better things, but there was danger in disturbing what had promised so well. Rev. Mr. Wilson opposed the report with some sarcasm, proposing to the free State Delegates, that they should change places with their Southern brethern, and let their Southern brethren who were opposed to Slavery go North. He believed that the anti slavery sentiment was already upon the increase in the slave States. From 1832, until now the mouths of men had been sealed upon this subject, but now men were beginning to regard slavery as a serious evil, and to speak of it as such; and many in the Slave States avowed their uncompromising opposition to it; and not many years hence, if things remained as they were, this opposition would be felt.

Rev. Mr. Cartwright, of Illinois, held that this General Conference had the same powers as the last. What that established, this could repeal

Rev. Mr. Collins, of Baltimore, proposed commissioners to settle the church boundaries, and advocated an amendment to the report. He thought that the churches North and South might settle their differences by pacific means. He proposed three northern and three southern commissioners, acting in concert with the Episcopacy, and defended his point with ability.

This course he argued would prevent any declaration as to the constitutionality of the plan of separation. With the permission of the Conference, Mr. Collins requested the reading of an opinion procured by him from Judge McLean, as to the power of this general Conference to decide upon the acts of the body of 1844, by declaring the plan of separation, then adopted null and void. The opinion of Judge McLean is that, the general Conference had no power to separate the church, inasmuch as its constituents had delegated to it the power of carrying on the government of the Church and not of destroying or seperating it. Though the seperation at present existing, and springing out of the action taken by that Conference, is wrong, yet inasmuch as the parties to the separation acted upon the assumption, that such power was in them, the decision cannot be reversed. This could not be done because one party to the contract was not represented, and that one party alone would break no contract. The separation he also stated was made upon such a basis that it could not be called a secession. It could not be settled by ordinary reference, but took a position above all constitutional law, and upon the great moral law, the discussion of which comes within the power of the Conference. Mr. Collins then went on to argue that no act of this Conference could bring back the Southern conferences, and that they should now avoid declaring against the act of the Conference of 1844, and provide for the settlement of the border troubles, in the manner most to the good of the Church. At the conclusion of his speech, the conference adjourned without action.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1848.

Hon. M. Hampton—SIR:—The impression is sought to be made here that you will not be made a candidate for re-nomination as the Whig Candidate for Congress in this District, and as your Whig friends are anxious to have your valuable support upon the floor of Congress, of the cherished principles of the Whig party, and especially of the particular interests of Allegheny county and the West, which were so ably defended by you in your recent speech, we hope that you will permit your name to go before your constituents as a candidate for re-nomination.

Jos. Dilworth,	Henry S. King,
Wm. Douglass,	Harrison Parry,
Alfred P. Ansbutz,	Samuel W. Semple,
Andrew Johnston,	Wade Hampton,
James P. Tanner,	John Walker,
Samuel Moore,	John Gebhart,
Solomon Stoner,	Willard Leonard,
John C. Parry,	and others.
Henry Chalfant,	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, May 3d, 1848.

GENTLEMEN—Your esteemed favor of the 29th of March last, was duly received, and for the kind feelings you are pleased to express towards me, I beg leave to tender you my warmest thanks.—Next to the consciousness of an honest desire to discharge with fidelity the duties of my station, the approbation of those who have honored me with their confidence, is most grateful to my heart.

The present Congress has been, and will be, called upon to act on some of the most difficult and deeply interesting questions that have been presented for many years.

When the present Administration came into power, the country was prosperous and happy.—We had a tariff which not only afforded fair protection to the industry and enterprise of the country, but which had produced an amount of revenue sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, and pay off a large amount of public debt. That wise, judicious and beneficial measure, was repealed, in violation of the most solemn pledges by the party leaders, and the free trade bill of 1846 was enacted in its place. And now we are told that the doctrine of *protection* to American industry is a "*federal*" doctrine, and the leaders of the party decline, in the face of their pledges and pretended friendship for the interests of the people, their willingness to fasten upon them a system of *direct taxation*. And besides, the present system, if continued, will break down the manufacturing interests of the country, create an enormous foreign debt, and turn out the toiling millions to beg or starve. This system, in my judgment, should be repealed, and the principles of the tariff of 1842 restored.

The country, also, at the period referred to, was at peace with all the world. The sword of the nation had reposed in its scabbard for more than thirty years, and our people were contented and happy in the cultivation of the arts of peace and civilization. And although at that time, we *may* have had cause of quarrel with Mexico, yet no one anticipated the slightest danger of a rupture between the two countries arising out of the issues which then existed. What then was the origin and object of the present unhappy war in which the country has been engaged for the last two years. This question has been discussed at great length during the present session in both Houses of Congress. A few words may, therefore, be proper on this subject.

After the introduction of Florida into the Union, the South had no more territory out of which slave States could be carved. They saw in the Northwest a large scope of territory which would, in a few years, be formed into free States, and brought into the Union, which must inevitably break down the political slave power of this government, if it did not endanger the existence of the institution *itself*.

Texas having declared her independence and maintained it for a number of years, had made application for admission into the Union. And in order to aid that application, a gross fraud was perpetrated on the people of the United States, which had recently been proved and admitted by the published correspondence between the Ex Presidents of the two Republics, by holding out the idea that Texas was about to throw herself into the arms of Great Britain.

The South, fearing to present the naked question of annexing Texas on account of her slavery, proposed to the North the occupation of the whole of Oregon, up to "*fifty-four forty*," which was free territory. This deceptive proposition had the desired effect on the Northern wing of the party,—and accordingly the Baltimore Convention, which rejected Mr. Van Buren because he was opposed to annexation, passed resolutions in favor of Oregon and Texas both.

The independence of Texas had not been acknowledged by Mexico—a *state* of war still existed, and although actual hostilities had ceased for a time, they were liable to be renewed at every moment. If, therefore, we annexed Texas, we must expose her quarrels, and would be bound by the Constitution to protect and defend her against Mexico. And our most eminent Statesmen of both political parties, including Messrs. Clay, Van Buren, Webster, Wright, Adams and Benton, all declared, as did also the press and leading Whigs of the country every where, that the annexation of Texas would *inevitably* involve the country in a war with Mexico.

This was the view taken of the subject by Mexico herself. Mr. Almonte then Minister from Mexico to this country solemnly protested beforehand against the measure, and declared that his government would consider the annexation of Texas equivalent to a declaration of war against the United States. And after the act was consummated he asked for his passports, left the country and returned home.

Notwithstanding all these solemn warnings, the party determined to carry out their nefarious scheme for the extension of slavery, with the certainty of war, the destruction of the best interests of the country, and at the imminent risk of the Union itself. The deed was done—the rubicon was crossed—and from that act and that hour originated most of the evils that now afflict our beloved country.

Texas *claimed* the Rio Grande as her Western boundary, but fearing the attempt to *fix* that as the boundary might jeopard the success of the measure in Congress, its friends passed the act of annexation leaving the western boundary an open question. Slavery existed in Texas, and by the act of annexation other States might be carved out of her territory *without any limitation or restriction as to Slavery*. Hence the importance to the slave power of the South to extend the territory as far west as possible and accordingly it was determined to march the army to the Banks of the Rio Grande.

This was part and parcel of the grand scheme concocted by the slave power in the Baltimore Convention for advancing the interests, and extending the territory of Slavery. The annexation of Texas then, was "the primary cause" of the war, and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the marching of the troops to the banks of the Rio Grande, by order of the President.

Thus has the annexation of Texas, by President Polk and his party, cost the country more than a hundred millions of dollars, occasioned the loss of many thousands of valuable lives, and added to this Union territory which will be divided into at least *five Slave States*—supposing it to stop at the Rio Grande.

But another, and a very grave question arises as to our future acquisition of territory. Shall this Republic either conquer or purchase *free soil*, and stain it with the foot print of Slavery? From such a burning, withering, national disgrace, may Heaven in mercy deliver us. Such an act would justly call down upon us the scorn and contempt of the civilized world.

If we are to have more territory—and that seems inevitable—let it be open to the free white enterprising laborers of the whole country, without subjecting them to the degradation of being placed on a level with the slave population of the South.

This question is now before the House, with regard to Oregon; and if the Treaty with Mexico shall be ratified, the same question will shortly be raised with regard to the territory we acquire under it; and whenever that question does come, my constituents will find me where I have always stood, on the side of liberty, doing battle in her sacred cause, in opposition to the extension of slavery, by all the legal and constitutional means in my power.

We have arrived at a fearful crisis in the history of our country. The Constitution has been set aside by the President and his party—its sacred injunctions disregarded—and the will of the President—the one man power—set up as the supreme, paramount law of the land. The will of the people, as expressed through their representatives, has repeatedly been defeated by Mr. Polk, by the arbitrary and tyrannical use of the Veto Power.—While this hydra headed monster—the one man power—has united for its overthrow the hearts and the arms of Monarchical Europe, Republican America nourishes, cherishes, and clasps it to her bosom, as the most precious jewel of democracy. This abuse of the veto must be corrected, or the power itself should be taken away from the President.

For the correction of these abuses, and the removal of the evils brought upon the country, by the party now in power, the people look to the great Whig party of this Union.

It behooves all the true Whigs, therefore, to stand together, as one man, in the great struggle before us. All personal preferences should be merged in the vital question of success to Whig Principles. Let us buckle on our armor, and make ready for the contest; so that when the Captain General of the Whig host shall be designated by the National Convention, we may go forth to battle in full confidence that a glorious victory awaits us.

In reply, gentlemen, to your request that I will permit my name to go before my constituents as a candidate for renomination, I beg leave to say, that before I left home, last fall, I had determined not to be a candidate for re-election. But certain circumstances have transpired, since that time, which have induced me to submit the question entirely to the decision of my friends.

With sentiments of profound respect,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Friend, &c.

M. HAMPTON.

POOR TOM STEELE, the friend of O'Connell, the eloquent orator, and the true Irishman, who attempted to destroy his life, from mental anguish, and who threw himself from Waterloo Bridge into the Thames, was set at liberty, after an examination before the Bow Street Police. He gave his word and his security, and the security of friends, that, henceforth, he would resist the demon of despair; and with tears flowing down his cheeks, he thanked those who had rescued him from a grave of waters, and restored him to his friends.

GAMBLING HOUSES—There are said to be, in Washington, fifty-one gambling establishments, from the miserable dens in the suburbs, to the fashionable resorts on Pennsylvania Avenue.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Congressional Nomination.

Messrs. Editors:—It seems to have become a settled rule with Editors to refuse all communications relative to the comparative merits of candidates for nominations, I shall not stop to question the propriety of this rule; but admitting, for the occasion its correctness, I think an exception fairly occurs where a public servant, high in office, becomes a candidate for re-election. Then, surely, his official acts may be discussed, and the question raised how far he has truly represented his constituents? Otherwise, our boast of a free press, is but a mockery, and the sooner we become awake to the fact, if fact it be, the better. Feeling, however, that I have no right to assume before hand, that your press is closed against a proper discussion of this subject, I proceed with my assumed task, and shall endeavor to maintain a moderation of tone dictated by what I suppose you may deem proper and admissible, rather than what I think the circumstances would justify, or the case demand.

Mr. Moses Hampton our present Congressman, (I will not say representative) as I am informed, is most industriously seeking a re-nomination. He cannot therefore object, that his political life, since he has been in office, should be brought into review, and such light thrown upon it, as collateral and circumstantial evidence may serve to give.

Mr. H. who is a lawyer, knows very well how dark and mysterious a case may appear until some small matter, unimportant in itself, turns up and throws a flood of light upon the whole transaction. He will not, therefore, object to the use of circumstantial evidence in his own case. It will at least relieve him from the charge of having unintentionally committed a gross *blunder*, which with some might be deemed worse than a *crime*. An one of the horns of the dilemma, I am afraid he must inevitably hang.

Early in *January*, Mr. Hampton voted with the Locofocos against a resolution, or rather amendment declaring that the war with Mexico "*was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the U. States*," begg'g the only Whig who so voted. This was an extraordinary vote for the representative of the county of Allegheny, and created a great sensation here, and elsewhere as well it might. Mr. Hampton in defence says that he merely voted against an embarrassing amendment. Let us see how far this is likely to be the *truth*—how far false.

On Dec. 13, (mark the date, the vote being given in January) the editor of the Post had an interview with Mr. Hampton, in which he (Mr. H.) informed him—as the Post editor relates—That he would have to differ from most of his Whig friends in regard to the war in Mexico. He said that his father and grandfather were old democrats of the Jeffersonian school—*but he had been raised a democrat himself*, but did not like many of the acts of Mr. Van Buren's administration. &c.

In reply to this proof that Mr. Hampton's treachery was deliberate and had been for some time contemplated, he does nothing better than call the Editor of the Post "a fool." He may be right in that particular, but it does not touch the question. Mr. Hampton should remember the proverb which says that "children and fools speak the truth" that Mr. Hay, or did on this occasion we have conclusive evidence; for on the very day on which the conversation took place, he wrote home a very complimentary letter of Mr. Hampton saying "he is a perfect gentleman"—I am pleased to learn from his own pen that he will sustain the war." Our Hampton will be found voting with the Locofocos it is to be presumed. Now it is not at all likely that the editor of the Post, a relevant partizan of the Administration, would have spoken thus of a "Federal Whig" if that same Whig had not given him to understand that he contemplated sustaining the Administration. He did sustain it. The evidence is complete that he *intended* to sustain it. The prediction that he would was fulfilled to the letter. Mr. Hampton's vote passed the requisition of his new found friend. He stood up to his promise.

In a strict party vote, affirming that the war was unconstitutionally and unnecessarily commenced by the President; Mr. Hampton did as it had been previously predicted by a Locofoco he would do, he sustained the Administration. He is found in the negative with the Locofocos. I thank God, the only Whig found, whether Northern or Southern. He enjoys the honor, such as it is solitary and alone. There were such traitorous votes would have changed the result. Imagine them, fellow-citizens,—you with whom politics are a serious reality—something better than a mere game for self advancement, imagine your shame and grief if a Whig Congress by aid of two or three such Whigs as your representative had received the decision of the Locofocos that the war was constitutionally and necessarily commenced. Shall we again expose ourselves to the possibility of such a mortification, and to such a misrepresentation of our sentiments.

Of the possible motives and hopes which led Mr. Hampton to this vote, and of the reasons for their own non-fulfillment, I must here refrain from speaking, though I by no means recognize any rule which would prevent me from speculating upon them; and, in another place, and at another time, I shall undoubtedly do so.

But let pass Mr. Hampton's vote; let us even put the best construction upon it that the case admits of, and believe, if you can, that it was *only* a blunder, it is his resolutions which forms an *insuperable* bar to his support by such Whigs as are true to themselves and their cause in this country.

These resolutions were presented immediately after recording his vote on the "Ashmun amendment" a vote by which he severed himself from the whole Whig party in and out of the House. They were his first essays in his new career, no doubt carefully studied and designed as an exposition of his views on the great question of territorial acquisition. They are diametrically opposed to Whig principles not only as to acquisition of territory but without guarding the question of slavery in conformity with our views should territory be acquired, and this is not all; the very occasion which he selected immediately after the vote on the Ashmun Amendment) seems to our mind conclusive as to a deliberate design to cut the Whig party, fraternize with and conciliate their opponents.

"Stripped of their verbiage and glosses they proposed and sanctioned the annexation of the states and territories now occupied by the armies of the United States, under the military government thereof, leaving it to the inhabitants of the future states to be carried therefrom to any length of slavery shall exist or not. In other words a total abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso; while even our locofoco brethren are in large masses rendering themselves respectable by declaring that they will support no man who is not opposed to the annexation of any more slave territory; that is, who is not in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. We Whigs of Allegheny above all others are called up on to support a man for Congress who is willing to give it up. Can it be possible? Yet it is true—a partially muzzled press,—party machinery—an experience on the part of the candidate in the tricks and ways of nominations under our present system, render this evil possible. But I cannot believe it will be found. Whatever is possible, I will not believe that his election is the party collar. As regards regular nominations it has been drawn too tight of late and it needs but the nomination of Mr. Hampton to break it altogether. I cannot but hope that a Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, looking to the good of the party rather than to the advancement of an individual or clique, will present to us a name without reproach of any kind, upon whom all can conscientiously vote.

Mr. H., unless he has been much belied, has always hung rather loosely to the Whig party and is said to have agreed to support it at the last Presidential election only in consideration of Gen. Marble being the nominee for Governor. It is also a well conceded fact that Mr. Hampton is opposed to the nomination of Mr. Clay, and is the devoted advocate of Gen. Taylor. Again I am restrained from speculating on the alleged motives for this. But whatever may have been the motive for Mr. Hampton's hostility to Mr. Clay, it can be no cause for surmise now. Mr. Clay is a Whig a true Whig, now as ever the faithful represent taive of the party. He is opposed to the extension of the area of slavery. He is not willing to leave that question to the determination of the new states to be formed on our southern borders. The position of Mr. Clay and the Whigs on this vitally important and long agitated question is antagonistical to that of Mr. Hampton. Mr. Clay is one of those who had rather be right than be president and is likely to be a martyr to his noble determination. Mr. Hampton is a politician of quite a different stamp.

But not to pursue this parallel further, and leaving out of view the question of slavery, what is likely to be the result to Pennsylvania of the admission of a batch of new southern, tropical states. Let the case of Texas answer. Texas by the aid of such opinions and votes as Mr. Hampton's came into the Union in March, 1845 and in July 1846 these two Texas votes turned the balance in the Senate and overthrew the Whig Tariff of 1842, the best system of revenue, says Mr. Webster ever established in the country.

I regard the question presented by Mr. Hampton's nomination as precisely the one which has so seriously divided the Locofocos in New York. I never thought it possible, however, that it could be raised in the Whig ranks. It must inevitably, if persisted in, lead to a fatal schism. A man pledged against the principles of Mr. Hampton's resolutions can and will be elected in this county, whether Mr. Hampton is nominated or not. Our Whig friends must look this fact in the face, and be prepared to meet it by wise and timely precaution. It will not do to say that Mr. H. is sound on the Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c. No thanks to him for that. Fifty Locofocos that I could name are also sound on these subjects. They are not the issues of the time; they are not the questions which divide us from the Locofocos.

"On this whole subject, I could wish that Mr. Hampton's resolutions, and Mr. Webster's speech, could be presented together to the voters of this county, and it would be well worth the whole of those who would consider Mr. Hampton's nomination both a disgrace and a calamity, and who are determined, as a matter of principle and conscience, at all hazard, to prevent his election, so have it done.

Not to trespass further upon your space, I subscribe myself, as I truly am, Messrs. Editors,

A WORKING MECHANIC.

A Judge in Rochester not long since fined a man seven dollars for kissing a married woman against her will. For a like offence in Buffalo has been imposed a fine of $15. Were the kisses materially different, or is there a scarcity of the article in Buffalo.

THE PEACE WITH YUCATAN.—The New York Tribune gives us the substance of the treaty between the Yucatecos and the Indians. It is introduced in the holy name of the Trinity, and signed by the chief men of both parties.

ART. 1. From this day and forever personal taxes shall be abolished both for whites and Indians, it being well understood that the tax here spoken of is that established by law for all Yucatecos from the ages of sixteen to sixty.

ART. 2. In the space of time preceding article the duty on baptism shall be fixed at three reals, (three shillings, York—*Ed. Trib.*) and the duty on marriage ten reals, for the whites as well as for the Indians, and for every Yucateco.

ART. 3. It is also established that forests may be cleared for sowing, or to form ranches in the plains of the towns, in land called Lands of Community, and in Commons, without paying any rent therefor; and that from this time forth no portion of said lands shall be sold. And those which are claimed and laid out, but the deeds of which have not been executed by the Government, shall remain unconvered, as resource for subsistance for the people, the Government undertaking to refund the value which it has resolved on account of the said lands.

ART. 6. It is henceforth established under a sacred compromise that the Chief, D. Jacinto Pat, shall be the Governor of all the Captains of the Indians of the people of Yucatan, and this gentleman will agree with his Excellency the Governor, D. Miguel Barbachano; in the best mode of Government under which internal harmony of the two people may be attained, and as to the manner in which they shall be ruled or governed by their justices for their uniform well-being.

ART. 7. Likewise all debtors held to manual service shall be released from their debts, and all those who have assisted in the field with arms in their hands as well as those who have not taken up arms being included in this provision, since all Yucatecos ought to enjoy this benefit. But those who may desire to contract new debts shall be held to satisfy such debts with their personal labor.

ART. 8. All taxes on the distillation of ardent spirits are abolished in all towns of Yucatan.

MORE LOCO FOCOISM.—The Democratic Association of this city held a meeting last night, and delegated Amos Kendall, John C. Rives, Jesse Dow, and two others, to the Baltimore Convention, with instructions to urge the adoption of a resolution to turn out of office, in case the Loco Foco candidate shall be elected, all the Whigs who may then be incumbents."—[Washington Correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

So, then, "the Jacobin Clubs" are to be revived at the seat of Government! Amos Kendall, whose cry was, 'root hog or die,' when asked to retain a clerk, aged in years, competent for duty, and with a large family to support, is the fittest possible man for such a service and should be made head man, and *headman* of the Guillotine. But the truth is, there are but a very few Whig clerks in office, at Washington—only a little leaven to give security and efficiency to the public service. So many changes have taken place under the late Administration, and so many incompetent persons have been appointed, that the Public necessity has required the presence of a number of Whigs. Of the fifty clerks appointed at the present session of Congress, all were Loco Focos. Of the appointments by Mr. Polk, by Mr. Tyler, by Mr. Van Buren, by General Jackson—all were of the same party; and yet, like leeches thirsty for blood, the cry is—give, give, so long as one drop is left.

Central Rail Road Subscription.

Debate upon this subject, the recent and satisfactory explanation from Mr. Merrick, the able appeal which appeared on Wednesday, and general inquiry into the merits of the question have done much to remove objections to the subscription.—The more the information, the more satisfactory will be the result; and we cannot therefore doubt, if proper exertions are made, that all will go well.

The House, on Friday, devoted the whole sitting to the consideration of a bill to purchase from Mrs. Madison for $25,000, the remaining manuscripts of her deceased husband. The bill was passed by a vote of 85 to 59.

The bill was passed upon the anniversary of Mrs. Madison's birth day, and came in good season to her relief—her circumstances being needy. There is a bill before the House, also, for the purchase of the papers of Alexander Hamilton.

Local Intelligence.

Proceedings in Council.

EXTRA MEETING.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

Council met, on special call. Present—Messrs Armstrong, Bell, Black, Coleman, Cunningham, Flaherty, Fulton, Kennedy, Leonard, Lewis, Loughton, McClelland, McCollister, McKelvy, McKnight, Mitchell, Palmer, Porter, Sawyer Schaffer, Schuster, Scott, Smith, Stimple, Stoner, Von Bonnhorst Wilson, and President.

Mr. Robinson, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Jones presented 'A further Supplement to an Ordinance providing for the inspection of Salt, passed March 29, 1844, and Supplement to the same, passed 17th January, 1847." Read three times and passed.

Mr. McClelland presented 'An Ordinance, supplementary to an Ordinance, passed 13th January, 1829.' Read and referred to a special committee from this Council, and Messrs. Bell, McClelland, and Wilson appointed said committee.

Mr. McKnight presented 'An Ordinance to prevent filth &c. from being thrown into the Canal.' Read three times and passed.

He also offered two resolutions—first, authorizing the construction of a sluice gate in the Aqueduct, and a stop gate at the end of the same, and directing the drawing off the water by means of the same, every Saturday evening, and the admission of fresh water; second, directing the immediate cleansing of the Canal from the Aqueduct to Seventh Street, and appropriating $300 for said purpose; also, requiring the owners of private basins to clean the same immediately. Read three times and adopted.

Mr. Wilson presented 'An Ordinance for the supplying the higher portions of the city with water, and for other purposes.' Read twice, and, on consideration, postponed until next meeting.

Adjourned.

The Select Council were not in session.

Arrivals and Departures.

GEN. QUITMAN passed through the city yesterday on his way to the East, where he has been summoned as a witness before the Court of Inquiry to be held at Frederick.

Gen. Shields met a like summons at New Orleans to change his course from Mexico back to the neighborhood of Washington there to appear before the Court.

Senator Johnson of this State, passed through the city yesterday, to attend the Convention at Philadelphia.

The city is very full of strangers, passing east and West, or visiting Pittsburgh on business.

WHEAT.—The prospect of a fair Wheat crop in Westmoreland County, is quite promising. We saw, yesterday, a sample of Wheat from that county, at the Wool Warehouse of Mr. Barker, on Smithfield street, which presented the finest appearance we have ever seen in the month of May. The samples consisted of several stalks of Mediterranean bearded, and several of the common Smooth Head. The heads were heavy, and the stalks measured five feet in height. The farmer who brought in this sample, stated that he had two extensive fields of this kind of Wheat, and that it might be taken as a fair sample of the generality of Wheat in Westmoreland.

MR. FORREST—notwithstanding the hot weather—still continues to attract very crowded audiences. As this is the last opportunity that our citizens will have of ever beholding the performances of this truly great actor, who is about to take leave of the stage for ever, we trust all who love to patronize native genius, as well as native merit, both in public and in private life, will avail themselves of this opportunity to behold our own great actor. Mr. Forrest, we understand is about to retire to a beautiful residence, which he is now building on his native Hudson.

BARNUM'S EXHIBITION.—We are requested to state that a delay of one day will occur in the opening of this establishment, in consequence of an unforeseen delay in shipping their fixtures from Cincinnati. The exhibition, therefore, will positively be opened on Friday.

MR. CASS'S FRIENDS numbered ninety eight on Monday. So it is said by one who was present on that day; and, from the same source, we learn that the two houses of York, the Red Rose and the White—the Hunkers and the Barnburners—were at swords point. The Barnburners made a dashing appearance, and were keeping open house.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. Scott arrived in ship St. Petersburgh, at New York on the 21st inst. Capt. Frazier, of the Revenue Service, met him at Quarantine and proceeded immediately to Elizabethtown.

A quantity of church ornaments, sent to Havana, for sale, have been disposed of at that place; the amount realized was $51,390, which is to be applied to the purchase of means to assist saving the unfortunate Yucatecos from the horrors with which they are now overwhelmed.

What is there "new under the sun?" Here is a story of extracting Gold from Violets! Mr. R. Hunt, at the Royal Institution stated that a friend of his had succeeded in obtaining a minute though weigthable portion of gold from a quanity of the the petals of the blue violet.—Precious little flowerets,—so called, Bishop Doane, and the editor of the Boston Transcript says,—from their "growing by the way side."

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 24, 1848.

A resolution was offered to admit members of Congress to the privileges of the floor. Objected to as invidious, and the resolution laid upon the table.

Mr. Senator CAMERON of Pa., moved that the Revolutionary soldiers present be allowed seats, and this was carried.

Mr. BOCOCK of N. C., offered a resolution proposing that both sets of the New York delegates be permitted to take part in the deliberations.

The resolution was laid upon the table to take up the special order, being the question of hearing the two sets of claimants in defence of their respective rights.

The Convention then heard Mr. Dickinson, (the organ of the Hunkers,) and afterwards Mr. Smith, (the organ of the Barnburners.) Mr. Foster, Hunker, replied, and was answered by Preston King, Barnburner. Each of these gentlemen spoke a full hour, when the Convention adjourned to meet at five o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Continuation of the Debate—Nothing Settled.

Baltimore, 10 P. M.

Preston King in his remarks, which created a storm, declared that the "Wilmot Proviso" was the ultimatum of his associates. Ohio, by solemn resolution avowed it, and if it was overlooked the Democratic party would disband.

After all the delegates from New York had spoken, Mr. Yancey of Alabama, moved that the Hunker delegates be received by the Convention. He spoke against the Wilmot Proviso, and maintained that slavery was purely a State institution.

The Convention adjourned without taking the question.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The Cambria sailed to day, with eight passengers, and near half a million of specie.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 24, 6 P. M.

Flour—Moderate sales of Genesee at $5 25@5 75, and of Western at $5 25 per bbl—a further decline.

Grain—Holders of wheat are very firm, and buyers do not meet them. Corn and other grains are in steady demand at previous rates, with considerable dullness in corn and oats. Sales of prime yellow corn at 56@57 cts per bushel.

Rice—The market is steady, with small sales at previous rates.

Provisions—There is less improvement in Pork; and the market is steady, with no change in prices.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, May 24, 1848.

Flour—Sales of 3000 bbls at $4,12½ ⅌ bbl, and 30 00 lined and delivered in small lots at $4,62½ ⅌ bbl.

Whiskey—Sales at 14½ ⅌ gall, a slight improvement.

Coffee—Sales of Laguyra at 5½c ⅌ lb.

Molasses—Sales of 400 bbls at 24c ⅌ gall. Market quiet.

Bacon—Sales of canvassed hams at 5c ⅌ lb. Shoulders, packed, are selling at 2½c.

Lard—Sales of 700 kegs at 5½@5½c ⅌ lb.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ The name of HUGH MITCHELL will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention (soon to assemble) as a candidate for nomination for Clerk of the Court. While we are disinclined to express personal preferences in the deliberations of the Convention, we must be permitted to say, that we are impressed with the belief that H. Mitchell has claims that the Whig and Anti-Masonic party of this county are called upon in justice to respect. But no one has suffered more, yet his fidelity to the Whig cause never has or could be called in question.

my18:tf MANY WHIGS.

UPPER ST. CLAIR and BALDWIN.

COUNTY AUDITOR—Messrs. Editors: You will please insert in the columns of your paper, that the name of JOHN BYERS, of Finley township, will be presented to the coming County Convention for nomination as the Anti-Masonic and Whig candidate for County Auditor. The qualifications of Mr. Byers are so well known as to insure the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, and his firmness and consistency as a Whig, give him strong claims upon the favorable consideration of the party. He will be supported in Convention by

my18 MANY WHIGS.

TO THE VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the approaching Democratic Nominating Convention. If should be so fortunate as to obtain the majority of your suffrages, my endeavor shall be to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

my18:dtw LEWIS YOUNG.

RECORDER OF THE COUNTY.—HILLARY BRUNOT, of the 5th Ward, Pittsburgh, will be supported in the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, for the office of County Recorder. Mr. Brunot was raised a farmer on Brush Creek Island; is an old citizen, and a Whig of real worthy of an active support. He was in the late war, and his father in the Revolutionary war.

my18:dtwtf EAST LIBERTY.

COUNTY REGISTER.—Messrs. Editors: You are requested to announce that HUGH MCCORMICK, Esq., of of Moon township, is a candidate for nomination for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

my15 VERSAILLES.

E. BROOKS & CO.: Please to announce for us the name of JOHN MCEWEN, P. M. of Herriottsville, as a suitable candidate for the office of Recorder of Allegheny county, at the next annual election. Believing him worthy, as well as competent, we present him as our choice, subject to a decision of the Whig Convention in June next.

my15* SOUTH FAYETTE.

COUNTY REGISTER.—We are requested to state that WILLIAM J. MARKS, of Allegheny city, is a candidate for the office of Register of this county, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention.

my15:* MANY WHIGS.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.—DANIEL MCCURDY, of Elizabeth, will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of the several Courts of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.

my15:dtwtf8 MANY WHIGS.

COUNTY REGISTER.—The name of JOHN MECASKEY is respectfully presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, as a candidate for the office of Register.

my15 MANY FRIENDS.

☞ JARED M. BRUSH will be a