THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1848.

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

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

☞ 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.

☞ For LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MER 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 issued upon: The Antimasonic and Whig electors of each ward, borough and 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, 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., of said day, to nominate candidates for national, state and county officers, 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 7 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.

DAN'L M'CURDY, Chairman.
JOHN MAJOR,
J. W. LIGHTNER, } Secretaries.
J. ROBINSON,
my15

General Cass.

Some of our Whig cotemporaries are quoting Mr. Yancye's speech and resolutions before the Baltimore Convention—which intimate that Mr. Cass is not sufficiently sound on the Slavery Question to suit the South—as evidence that the Southern Loco Focos will not cordially support the Baltimore nomination. This we think an error. Mr. Cass will doubtless receive the cordial support of the Democrats of all the Slave States, except, it may be, South Carolina. He is, emphatically, a "Northern Man with Southern Principles." Whether sincerely so, is a question; but he has truckled for power, and completely committed himself to the support of the demands of Slavery.—And he no less deserves to be viewed with suspicion, by every voter of the free States, because his conversion is recent, and evidently caused by a determination to secure a nomination at any sacrifice. So short a time ago as the discussion on the three million bill, in the Senate, Mr. Cass supported the Wilmot Proviso, and expressed himself in favor of introducing it into any bill that might be passed in future, for the admission of foreign territory. In less than a year thereafter he repudiated this sentiment. Whatever may have produced this remarkable conversion, it will be difficult for any citizen of the free States to subdue the impression, that it was caused by ambition, and not from a conviction that he had erred. We can respect the consistency of a slaveholder, who, born and nurtured amidst Southern institutions, believes that his interest will be advanced by the extension of Slavery; but we view with utter scorn the principles and morals of a native and citizen of the free States, who is willing to yield to all the demands of Slavery, even to the extension of it into soil now free from its pollution, for the purpose of gratifying an unhallowed lust of power.

A letter in the New York Tribune warns the people of the North against being gulled by Mr. Yancey's resolution, which was introduced for the purpose of helping Mr. Cass, at the North. The letter says:

"Some people may be so green as to suppose that the resolution introduced into the Baltimore Convention by Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, in regard to the non interference of the Government in the property of Slaves, whether in States or Territories, was intended to injure Cass in the South.—It was not so. The intention was the very opposite. It was to help him at the North. It was introduced with a perfect understanding between the Delegates from the Free and Slave States. It received just a sufficient number of votes to give plausibility to the affair—to remove a suspicion of the ruse.

The argument now to be addressed to the North is that the fanatics of the South refuse to support Cass on account of his attachment to the principles of Liberty, however much disposed he may be to tolerate Slavery as an inevitable political institution.—Cass has pledged himself against the Wilmot Proviso, and with such a pledge the Locos of the South will be generally satisfied. South Carolina will not go for him; it is true; nor would she, whatever professions he might make. She does not believe in his sincerity. The voters in that State believe his is mere lip fealty, but that he bears his heart unsworn.

That such is the fact stated is, if not the design, will be the tree made of the movement. I have the confession of some Northern Delegates. From the very first vote at the Convention on the nomination, it was evident the South had prepared to nominate Cass. They were satisfied with his assurances. The vote in favor from the South was larger than his Northern vote. Our friends in the Free States must take care not to get entrapped by this 'week invention of the enemy.'

Penn y Penn's Message.

The New Orleans papers publish at length the Message of the President, *ad interim*, of Mexico, to the Congress lately assembled at Queretaro. It is a well-written, dignified public document, and breathes a spirit of conciliation and peace. In commencing the discussion, on the subject of War and Peace with the United States, he says:

"Called by the Constitution to exercise the Supreme Magistracy, and at a moment when the capital was about to be occupied, and our army dispersed, my opinions in regard to a peace were the strongest in proportion to the greatness of our misfortune. Without any merit to assume the reins of Government, and with no other title than that of President of the Supreme Court of Justice, I could not, nevertheless, refuse to discharge the duties of the difficult post to which I was called without subjecting the nation to a frightful state of anarchy; neither could I fail to meet the foreign question under such circumstances with feelings the most profound and conscientious. The necessity, then, of making one so decidedly in favor of peace, the depository of the supreme power, made me believe (and allow me to say it with frankness) that Providence had summoned me to the work which had been commenced in 1845—a work which would then have been terminated with glory and profit to the nation, and which this day, at however dear a price, at least saves its honor and secures its independence."

It is evident, from the spirit of the document that the writer is profoundly convinced that Mexicans cannot prolong hostilities, without endangering her very existence, and plunging her into still greater miseries than she has already suffered. On the other hand, he keeps the best from peace, and declares that the treaty of Guadaloupe, if the present generation will profit by it, has placed an imperishable seal upon the nationality of Mexico."—He laments the loss of Upper California and New Mexico, but says it is inevitable, and counsels submission. On this subject, the following eloquent passage will meet with a response in every bosom which beats with Christian benevolence:

"Whoever shall pronounce the treaty of Guadaloupe dishonorable on account of the territory ceded, is guilty of bringing the same charges against the first nations in the world, and the question will never be settled. 'How can an unfortunate war be avoided?' The dignity of Governments and of the people demand other immutable laws, and also a character widely different from that which often springs from the passions, generally spurious and dangerous in their effects. To dam up a torrent which is devastating every thing, to avoid a useless effusion of blood, to reinstate the nation in its primitive condition, in order that it may enjoy the advantages of peace and public order—to do all this, though at the same time to satisfy the unjust pretensions of a fortunate and victorious enemy, is an act of wisdom, recommended by both christianity and civilization. The territories ceded by the treaty are not lost for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars; but for the recovery of our ports and invaded cities, the final cessation of every class of evils, every kind of horrors; to bring consolation to innumerable families, which, abandoning their homes and places of resort, have been suffering the ills of poverty or exposed to beggary; in fine, to improve the occasion which Providence presents for producing a systematic organization among the people, who have not ceased to suffer during the long period of thirty-seven years, let us be just, gentlemen. Let us remove the veil which has prevented our seeing the true condition of things. We will cherish the hope that peace—that precious boon which we have not learned to estimate properly—may scatter upon us all the benefits which we have desired, and which we shall certainly obtain if we stand firm in offering a resistless opposition to anarchy and disorder.

A MILLION FOR BENEVOLENCE.—From the annual reports of the various Benevolent Societies at their recent anniversaries, it appears that the receipts of the past year have been considerably in advance of any former one. The amount received by the American Bible, Tract, Home Missionary, Board of Missions, Foreign Evangelical, Seaman's Friend, Protestant, Colonization, Anti-Slavery, Jews, Institution for the Blind and General Assembly's Board of Foreign Missions, is $1,120,816; to which, if the three great Baptist Societies are added—American and foreign Bible, Union Foreign Missionary, and Home Missionary—the aggregate will be $1,370,951.

Barnburner Demonstrations.

The breach between the two sections of the Loco Foco Party in the Free States, is widening daily, and all hopes of healing it appear to have deserted the old leaders.

The New York Globe (Barnburner) says that in Ohio, Wisconsin, and, indeed, in all the Lake and New England States, a powerful party will be organized in the bosom of the Democracy against Cass and the extension of Slavery. A gentleman of high literary ability, it tells us, is going to deliver three lectures a week in New York, upon the question.

New York—we quote from the Globe—has taken her position in opposition to the absurd demands of the slave interest, though not against the South. The free white laboring classes of the South are with us. The degraded condition of the white laboring classes in the slave states, will induce them to co-operate with the freemen of the North in the efforts of the latter to prevent the spread of an institution which the civilized world abhors, and which is fast destroying the Democratic Republican character of our Government and people. From this time forward we call upon every freeman in the Union to stand firm to principle, and all will be well."

Again, we quote, but from another article:

"It is a remarkable fact, and one which must strike every reader of the proceedings in the Baltimore Convention, that while the champions of the South, as Yancey, Strange, Bayley, of Virginia, Kendall, of Louisiana, etc., were continually on the floor, the delegates from the North had but little to say. The truth is, however, as we know from personal observation, that it was almost impossible for any gentleman who was supposed to stand by the rights of the Northern Democracy to obtain the floor.

Many delegates from the North, of the highest ability and position in the party, made repeated attempts to catch the Speaker's eye, but without avail.

The fact is indisputable. Every reader will draw his own inference."

The New York Evening Post has an article on the Barnburners' State Convention, to be held at Utica on Thursday, the 22d of June, instant, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. It speaks of this step as one necessary to prevent a general disbanding of 'the great body of Democrats in this States,' and, after proclaiming the 'inflexible determination of the freeman of New-York' to remain firm in their course—and the more on account of 'the wrong and indignity which have been offered them'—in the treatment accorded to the Barnburner Delegates at Baltimore—concludes its article as follows:

"They will take that part in the approaching election to which their numbers and their character entitle them; they will have their candidates; they will organize as the New York democrats know how to organize, and they will make their voice heard and their strength felt in the decision of the great question which is now before the people."

The following paragraph, from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the North American, is very significant of the designs of the Barnburners' Convention, to be held at Utica:

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1848.

The Barnburner Delegates held a consultation on Thursday night in Baltimore, and agreed to call a State Convention on 22d of June, to submit a report of the proceedings at Baltimore, and to take the necessary steps for organization, not only in N. York, but in New England, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio.

ASSOCIATION VS. INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.—The National Intelligencer, in reviewing a publication detailing the adventures of a Colony of Germans who had associated themselves for the purpose of living apart from the world, and making everything for themselves. The Colony, so the story runs, failed, and the causes of its failure are thus commented upon:

"The natural inequalities of men, physical and intellectual, cannot be banished, even from a mild, a barbarous society; and as soon as the advancement of that society permits, by protecting the acquisition and transmission of property, property—which substitutes other inequalities for the rude ones of Nature, strength, activity, courage, &c.—produces artificial inequalities: it enables some to be better fed, lodged, dressed, and especially educated, than the rest. It is property, then, which makes the difference in an artificial society; and only the abolition of individual property can cure them. Accordingly, all levelling—if it has any object beyond that of a momentary shift of possessions and the taking from those who have in order to give to those who have not—must in reality aim at the permanent subversion of individual property. For if you were this month to take from the rich and give to the poor, in order that all might be rich alike, that state of things will hardly last a month, unless you prohibit thriftless men from spending, the lazy from eating up, the skilful from acquiring, the industrious from creating, so that the same old want of envy, the same destitution and wealth just now banished, would presently spring up again, and bring back the ancient inequality.—Well, then, you must prohibit all individual property, or you must (which is nearly the same thing) resort all to the collective society. In the former case, you go back to that lowest stage of barbarism, in which every man helps himself to whatever he sees, if he is strong enough or quite enough—and that's a very pretty equality, is not it?—in the latter case, you have French Communism or Socialism, in which the lazy and improvident, being provided for without it, will do no work and use no thrift, while the industrious and orderly will have to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to support the worthless. Now, it is not very difficult to perceive that either of these plans will bring about no more equality than exists under that which it rails at. In the first case, the brute force of such as are stronger than all their fellow men will make them the savage lords of all, Kings of the Club: in the second, the indolent will be a great privileged order, the diligent their serfs—Under both, the society will sink back into barbarism. For without the excitement of selfishness, of the love of individual property, even the industrious will labor little, while, to make the idle work, you must set task-masters over them armed with with whips, and organize your whole territory and population into a disciplined despotism, like one vast West India Sugar plantation. In short, a society whose members are not impelled to labor by the hope of individual acquisition, will not work, except by compulsion, as the Shakers do; and even then, like the Shakers, will grow into inert, idea less human machines, about as inventive and improving, and by no means as orderly and politic, as the four-footed citizen of a beaver pond."

A NEW MOVEMENT IN MEXICO CONTEMPLATED.—From the New Orleans Bulletin we learn the following piece of intelligence of the contemplated formation of an independent Republic of the Northern States of Mexico. The idea has been broached before, but it seems now to be seriously entertained.

"A gentlemen of this city, who has very lately been in Tampico, and who came passenger in the Tay, informs us that reliable persons living in that place, stated to him, that if peace was declared between the United States and Mexico, they would get up a revolution against the latter country, and declare themselves independent. They schemed to unite with the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Zacatecas and San Luis, and declare for a Republic—invite a few thousand Americans to join in with them, and by blockading up the mountain passes, beat off the foe at all points, and compel Mexico to acknowledge her as an independent nation. Their plan, though a wild one, has a host of supporters, who have even gone so far as to form a national flag, a fancy affair, with the letters R. S. M., Republic of Sierra Madre, and to nominate Gen. Shields as President."

If there is any thing in this, it will doubtless prove another Texas affair. If Mexican territory, out of which to carve slave states, cannot be procured by conquest or purchase, revolution will be tried "The few thousand Americans" will originate the whole scheme and compose the Government, and then come knocking at the doors of Congress for admission.

The Treaty with Mexico.

The New Orleans Bulletin, in publishing the latest news from Mexico, says:

"All the advices by the *Tay* are of a nature that leave but little doubt as to the ratification of the treaty, among other letters received at Vera Cruz, we learn that there is one from the house of MACKINTOSH & Co. which speaks in the most decided terms on the subject.

"The present information fully confirms the declarations made by Mr. TRIST, when in this city that at the proper time there would be a quorum, and that there would be no serious opposition to the treaty in Congress.

"The opposition, it is said, is already, reduced down to thirteen members, and even that opposition arises from a desire to belong entirely to the United States, and the dread of revolution and anarchy after our troops are withdrawn.

"It is said that an article will be added by the Mexicans stipulating that the American army shall remain until after the sickly season; the real object being to ensure the preservation of order, and give stability to the Government, after the treaty is ratified, and until they can have an opportunity to make and consolidate the new organization.

"The election of Gen. HERRERA is highly favorable circumstance, and we offer our sincere congratulations to the American people on the present prospects for the speedy termination of this unprofitable contest."

We learn that the greatest joy is expressed in our army at the prospect of an early return to their country and friends, after so long and painful a separation."

THE "CHARLESTON MERCURY" is quizzing poor Gen. Commander terribly for his sweeping career in the Baltimore Convention, as the sole disposer of the nine votes of South Carolina. The Mercury says it is anticipated "a re-enactment of the Rupker raid," but it was "not prepared for that dazzling burst of genius and unparalleled impudence displayed at the Baltimore Convention, by the Georgetown Delegate.—*N. Y. Express.*

HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, is now at his home in Jefferson, Ohio, on a visit. His manly and preserving exertions in the cause of human freedom, have won for him the right to a little relaxation from his arduous labors.

From the National Intelligencer.

General Scott.

Major General Scott arrived in this city in the two o'clock train from Baltimore on Sunday morning last, and through a general good health, was so indisposed during the day that he did not leave his lodgings except to attend church in the forenoon. Though not entirely recovered, he left the city on Monday morning for Fredericktown, where the Court of Inquiry was to resume its investigations on that day.

We have already noticed the disposition evinced by the people of Baltimore to do full honors to the gallant General as he passed through that city at a late hour on Saturday night. A similar patriotic feeling was manifested by the citizens of Philadelphia, where, though comparatively few were aware of his approach, the General was enthusiastically greeted by an immense crowd, who had assembled on the wharves to await his arrival.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday thus describes the scene:

"The moment that the boat made her appearance acclamations were poured fourth, and as she neared the landing the welcome became truly thrilling in its character and effect. The noble form of the warrior chief was readily distinguished, and the rush towards the boat as she touched the wharf was impulsive and exciting. Hats waved, flags were run up, and huzza followed huzza. The General walked ashore, and passed immediately on, amidst the crowd that lined both sides of the thoroughfare, to the Baltimore steamer at Dock street wharf. Here another dense crowd had already gathered together and a second welcome, quite as enthusiastic as the first was heartily given.

"The vessels in the neighborhood were thronged, rigging as well as decks, and citizens in hundreds, who had heard of the arrival of the gallant old hero, poured down every avenue that led to the steamer.

"By 2 o'clock and a little after, the crowd was immense. Thousands were assembled. Among them General Cadwalader and many other well-known citizens. The scene between our gallant townsman and the veteran Commander-in-Chief was at once touching and interesting. They met as brother soldiers, and patriots, who had shared perils and glories together, and who now clasped hands in their native land, and amidst a scene of grateful recompense and joy.

"After the lapse of some minutes, General Scott, in reply to the universal wish of those present, addressed a few words of courtesy and acknowledgement to his admiring friends. He thanked them for their warm, their cordial, and their heart-cheering welcome. He said that it was indeed gratifying. All that he had done—all that he had performed—was far more than repaid by such demonstrations. His countrymen, his brethren—for he was indeed one of them—had conferred upon him infinite honor. "A thousand thanks, my friends—a thousand thanks!" All that he could do in return was to give them an old soldier's heart. "It is yours," said he (placing his hand upon his breast)—"take all I can give, and may God bless you!"

"Again the crowd broke forth in long, loud, and enthusiastic cheers. Soon after, the boat pushed off, amidst the acclamations of the vast multitude.—The reception, although sudden and informal, was truly thrilling and exciting in its character. We have reason to know that Gen. Scott was deeply affected by so spontaneous and cordial a tribute.—He saw that the *people* appreciated his efforts—that his countrymen knew and acknowledged the high services rendered by him to the Republic—and the old soldier went on his way rejoicing."

To the Friends and Contributors to the Mercy Hospital.

The Committee appointed to conduct the business of erecting the Mercy Hospital, respectfully submit the following statement of their doings:

On the 21st August, 1847, they entered upon the duties of their appointment under circumstances not very encouraging. Without a design for the building, without land on which to build, and without a dollar with which to pay. They, however, immediately addressed themselves to a liberal and benevolent public for contributions; they sought and availed themselves of the skill and abilities of Haden Smith, Esq., Architect, for designs; and they esteem themselves as having been happy in the selection of the ground which they early secured for a site for the contemplated buildings. Now after a lapse of but nine months, the committee are able to report the principal building erected and finished in the interior, and actually occupied by a number of sufferers, our fellow being receiving such kindness as a Sister of Mercy can bestow.

Thirteen hundred dollars have been paid on ground purchased, and about twenty thousand dollars on the building. For all this sum we are indebted to the virtues of the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, who generously and benevolently contributed the amount in various forms; noted somewhat in detail in the statement of the Treasurer, given below. The site containing about one acre of land, is eligibly situated on Stevenson street, eight hundred feet from Pennsylvania Avenue, one of the three chief avenues leading outward, as the city widens from the central point towards what might be considered its circumference. There lot has a most healthy elevation, and commands an extensive view of the cities and rivers, &c.

The building is in style, simple and unpretending, although presenting an imposing front to the Avenue by which its approached. It is 124 feet by 22, with wings of 50 feet by 52 at each end, all of it four stories, and contains 40 rooms, large and small. The builder, Mr. J. H. M'Clelland, commenced with the brick work on the 20th of September, closed it in less than eight weeks, and had it finished, plastered, and painted, a few days before the first of April last. The Committee deem it but simple justice here to acknowledge their obligations to the builder, James H. M'Clelland, Esq., for the promptness and ability with which he has executed his several contracts.

The Committee having accomplished so much in so short a time, feel greatly assured in making, as they now do, a further statement and appeal to the friends and contributors to this noble institution. Much is yet needed to be done in and around the building, to fit it for the accommodation of the occupants and patients. Furniture is required inside; and outside, are needed steps to the doors, coal and ice vaults, fences, a stable, pavements, &c., &c. The cost of all which Mr. McClelland has at our request, estimated at $2300.—This amount the Committee cannot but believe, will readily be furnished them in order that they may go on with the work referred to, with something like the same speed which has marked their progress from the commencement until now. They are also persuaded, that the friends will not consider their mere pecuniary contributions as either large or costly, when looked at beside the contributions of those admirable women who give both their fortunes and their lives to the service of the afflicted within the walls of the Hospital. The Sisters of Mercy labor in the institution gratuitously, and support themselves. This fact considered, we are persuaded, will be all powerful in effecting the object we seek, with every person, who having anything to give, suffers his humane feelings to have one hours natural action.

JAMES BLAKELY,
P. MULVANEY,
J. C. CUMMINS,
J. S. COSGRAVE.

Pittsburgh, June 3d, 1848.

Statement of J. S. Cosgrave, Treasurer of Mercy Hospital.

		Dr.
For Cash of J. C. Cummins, Esq.,		$3,331 71
do	Jas. Blakely, Esq., 5th Ward,	500 00
do	Brotherhood of St. Joseph, two donations,	396 00
do	Rev. J. M. Lancaster, collections,	200 00
do	Collection St. Patrick's Church,	135 00
do	do St. Paul's do	100 52
do	Proceeds Fair,	2,800 00
do	do Ball,	555 75
do	Mrs. Myers, contribution,	111 00
do	Rev. J. M. Lancaster, block collections,	2,103 61
do	Sundry subscriptions and collections,	1,801 51
Total amt subscribed and collec. to date,		$12,216 40

		Cr.
Paid J. H. M'Clelland, pr contract,		7,741 53
" O'Brien and M'Adams,	199 00	
" James Fenlon,	1,091 42	
" Sundry contracts for excavation, painting, masonry, glazing, &c., per vouchers,	1,270 88	
" Purchase money on lot,	1,300 00	
		$12,203 13
Balance Cash on hand,		$13 27
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1848.		

JOHN S. COSGRAVE, Treasurer.

In addition to the above, there are yet unsettled accounts, showing balances due by the Committee, ... $263 00
From which deduct cash on hand, ... 43 27
Leaves the Com. yet indebted in the sum $219 73

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The election of two Democrats to the House from Wisconsin, makes the whole number of democrats 111, the number of Whigs 116. There are three vacancies viz: one in South Carolina, occasioned by the death of Mr. Black, democrat—one in Seneca and Wayne district, New York, occasioned by the death of Mr. Holley, Whig—the other in the city of New York, occasioned by the resolution of the House declaring Mr. Jackson's (dem.) seat vacant. The result of a new trial in the last district and also in the Seneca district is very uncertain. The South Carolina vacancy will, of course, be filled by a democrat. If one of the New York vacancies should be filled with a Whig, and the other with a democrat, the full House would stand—117 Whigs to 113 democrats. Total 230.—*Buffalo Com.*

☞ MORE IMMIGRANTS.—On Saturday and Sunday last there arrived at quarantine below New York the immense number of ten thousand and thirty-five steerage passengers, mostly from Germany. Most of them are hale and hearty, and possessed with something to begin the world anew. There were but seventy cases of small pox among this large number.

THE great Democratic Ratification meeting took place last evening in the Market House. Judge Wilkins was called to the Chair. Gen. Bowman, being present, addressed the meeting, and sundry resolutions were adopted, expressing a hearty concurrence in the choice of the Baltimore Convention, and their great admiration of its nominees.

THE Court of Inquiry, at Frederick, Md., adjourned until yesterday morning, in consequence of the continued absence of Gen. Pillow.

Local Intelligence.

ALLEGHENY CONSCILS.—Thursday evening there was not a quorum in the Select Council—Common Council met, and sundry petitions were presented, read and referred to their appropriate committees.

By Mr. Gray, from R. W. Poindexter, D. A. Grier and others, asking for the improvement of the embankment and street, on the canal, between Bank Lane and Washington street, or the upper city line. The water being out of the canal, a priority favorable time is afforded for such an improvement.

By Mr. Walters, from Mr. Vaegily and others for the improvement of East Lane, between the Canal bridge and Bank Lane.

By Mr. Fleming, from Wm Baxter and others.—The petitioners represent that the present ordinance is inadequate to afford protection to the regular city butchers, against the encroachments of country butchers, who stand out side the market house, and being free from stall rent, are able to undersell them, and injure materially their business.

By Mr. Walters, from Mr. B. Copeland and 5th ward citizens, relative to the impassible and offensive condition of Carpenter's Alley in the 4th Ward.

By Mr. Borland, from James Criswell and others, who complain of an offensive pool of stagnant water at the foot of Seminary Hill in the 1st Ward.

ROSEDALE RETREAT.—Tuesday evening was a pleasant one at Burchfield's. The gentlemanly proprietor of Rosedale had invited a number of guests to partake of his liberality, and made arrangements that did as much credit to his taste as to his munificence. A table was spread capable of accommodating a hundred or more visitors, covered with the choicest dishes which the season afords. At night-fall the garden was brilliantly illuminated,—parties were seen, gathered in groups or stealing by the green branches of the trees and shrubbery. Ladies with their heads garlanded with flowers, waited upon by gentleman who seemed "to love the service well" met the eye wherever it moved; in the shade, in the sky-light, or on the brow of the bank, in fair relief against the sparkling river that flowed beyond them. There was music abroad too, not only from the band which played from the roof, but from the voices that sang so sweetly in the garden walks.

We may add, if Mr. Burchfield met with but half the patronage which his generosity merits, his grounds will be thronged with visitors, while the leaves last to invite them from the weariness of a life where leaves and flowers are not to be found.

THE RAILROAD EAST.—It is the intention of the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company to hurry the surveys to a speedy completion. This done the routes will be located, and by early autumn we hope to see the route under contract direct from Pittsburgh, and through the whole line.

And now, who intends to be foremost in the enterprize of a Road west?

COACH FACTORY.—Messrs. White, Brooks & Co. have built a large coach factory in Allegheny where they intend to carry on extensively this business. They have already sent out from their establishment some beautiful coaches that will compare favorably with any made in either city.

BROKE JAIL.—A black man who calls himself Robert Nelson, made his escape early yesterday morning from jail. Sheriff Forsyth offers a reward of thirty dollars for his apprehension.

SUSPENDED.—Since the close of the General Conference, the editor of the Daily Christian Advocate deems it impracticable for the present, to continue its publication.

NEW BOATS.—There are six new boats, almost completed, lying near the Point. Some of these are of the larger class.

MERCER PIG METAL.—We are requested to state, by the gentleman who sold this metal at $18 per ton, that it was an inferior quality of metal.

REV. BISHOP HAMLINE will preach in Asbury Chapel to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

COUNTY RECORDER.—Mess. Editors: You are requested to announce through the column of your paper, the name of JOHN M'GILL, of West Deer township, as a candidate for the office of County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention. JOHN M'GILL.
jel4dawtw

☞ The name of HUGH MITCHELL will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, for the office of Sheriff. While we are unmolested to express our personal preferences in the meeting 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 will more cheerfully, yet less fidelity to the Whig cause never has or could be called in question.
my19:d

UPPER ST. CLAIR AND BALDWIN.

COUNTY AUDITOR.—Messrs. Editors: You will please through the columns of your paper, that the name of JOHN BYERS, of Finding township, will be presented to the coming County Convention for nomination as Auditor of Allegheny County. Mr. Byers is a Whig, and will bear the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, and his fitness and competency as a Whig, give him strong claims upon the favorable consideration of the party. He will be supported in Convention by
my19 MANY WHIGS.

COUNTY REGISTER.—Messrs. Editors: You are requested to announce that HUGH MCCORMICK, Jr., of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for nomination for County Register, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.
my19 VERSAILLES.

E. BROOKS & Co.: Please to announce for us the name of JOHN MCEWEN, P. M. of Harrisville, 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 is fair and fair.
my19 SOUTH FAYETTE.

COUNTY REGISTER.—Messrs. Editors: You are requested to announce through the columns of your paper, that THOMAS W. HOWMAN, Esq., of Plum township, is a candidate for nomination for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.
my19:d&w1t MANY WHIGS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Fellow Citizens: being requested by a number of my friends to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, for nomination by the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, I shall be so fortunate as to receive the nomination, it shall be my ardent to fulfill the duties of the office if elected.
my19:d&w1t GEORGE WATSON.

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 Whig Convention. If I should be so fortunate as to obtain the nomination, I shall be my endeavor shall be to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.
my19:d&w1t LEWIS YOUNG.

RECORDER OF THE COUNTY.—HILARY 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 during his boyhood, is a mechanic, a good Whig, and worthy of an active support. He was in the late war, and was in the Revolutionary war.
my19:d&w1t EAST LIBERTY.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—JOHN HORNISH, of Wilkinsburgh, will be supported before the ensuing Convention as a candidate for nomination for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, by
my19:d&w MANY VOTERS.

COUNTY REGISTER.—We are requested to state that WILLIAM J. MARTIN, of Allegheny city, is a candidate for the office of Register of this county, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention.
my19:d MANY VOTERS.

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.
my19:d&w1t S. A.

MESSRS EDITORS: Please announce the name of JOHN CONNELL, of Upper St. Clair, as a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the approaching Whig Convention. Mr. Connell is a Whig of the right stripe, and worthy of an active support.
my19:d&w1t BALDWIN.

COUNTY REGISTER.—JAMES W. KENNEDY, of Allegheny city, will be supported before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, for the office of County Register.
my19:d&w1t 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.
my19 MANY FRIENDS.

☞ JARED M. BRUSH will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c.
my22 SIXTH WARD.

☞ T. L. MCMILLAN will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., subject to the decision of the approaching Convention.
my22:d&w1t T.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The name of THOMAS FAIRMAN will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, to assemble on the 14th of June next, as a candidate for the above office.
my22:d&w1t THIRD WARD.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—We are requested to state that WILLIAM BENSON, of Allegheny city, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.
my22:d&w1t

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—THOMAS DAVISON, of Peebles township, is a candidate for the said office, subject to the action of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.
my22:d&w1t

☞ ALFRED W. MARKS, of Peebles township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention.
my22:d&w1t

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—This really great medicine is rapidly supplanting all other remedies yet proposed for; a diseased liver. Its effects are so decided, safe and speedy, as to give it claims possessed by no other medicine offered to the public. The inventor, a very distinguished physician of Virginia, practising in Augusta county in which the Lyncr conspiracy for common and formidable, Dr. M'Lane spent years in perfecting their qualities. The result of his research has placed his name among the benefactors of mankind, by affording a medicine to the sick, which alleviates and cures the most obstinate cases of this terrible complaint. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with a pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant pain under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, your liver, although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the liver, and if you would have relief, go instantly and purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. For sale at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co, 60 wood st.
my29

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP
NIAGARA.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BOSTON, June 2, 1848.

The Steamship Niagara, Capt. Byrie, arrived at Boston from Liverpool to-day, from whence she sailed on the 20th of May, making a passage in 11 days and 13 hours—a remarkable quick passage, which will establish for this vessel a high reputation.

The intelligence from France is quite favorable. The new government is entirely secure, and Lamartine is increasing in favor. Several conspiracies have been detected and subdued, and two hundred persons taken prisoners. The National and Mobile Guards have proved themselves faithful.

The intelligence from Ireland represents that unhappy country in a comparatively tranquil state.

The London money market remains unchanged.

Nothing of interest has transpired on the continent.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, May 20, 1848.

Pennsylvania Flour—27@27s 6d; Ohio Flour 26@27s; best canal flour, 27s 6d@28s.

	May 20.	May 17.
Pa. Flour	27s@27 6d	
Ohio "	26s@27s	
Best canal do	27s 6d@28s	27s 9d@28s
White wheat	7s@7s 3d	7s 2d@5s
Red "	6s 3d@7s 4d	6s 5d@7s 3d
Corn	30s@32s 6d	29s@31s
Meal	12s 6d@14s	12s@13s 6d

Wheat—7@7s 3d; red, 6s 9d@7s 4d.
Corn—30@32s 6d.
Meal—12s 6d@14s.

Cotton—in consequence of large imports, cotton declined ½ in all grades.

Sales of flour were steady but moderate.

Provisions—New Mess Beef, 50s@54s ⅌ bbl—old do, 36s@46s; prime do, 30s@36s. Mess Pork 44s to 50s; prime do, 35s@45s; Bacon, 15s@30s ⅌ cwt. Lard, 42s@45s in kegs, and 39s@43s 3d in barrels.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Sebastian, the new member elect from Arkansas, made his appearance, and was duly qualified.

Mr. Hale presented a petition for the removal of the Capitol to Cincinnati.

The Oregon Bill was taken up and considered. Mr. Benton moved to authorize the President to accept of the services of a regiment of volunteers for the protection of Oregon.

Mr. Hale moved to extend the Ordinance of 1787 over that country—which was postponed.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and after a brief discussion was postponed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Strohm, of Pennsylvania, presented report from the Committee on the contingent expenses, showing various errors in Mr. Walker's report. The minority asked leave to report, which was briefly debated, but no action was taken upon it.

WASHINGTON, June 1st, 1848.

SENATE.—In the absence of Mr. Dallas, Mr. Atcheson was called to the Chair.

Mr. Allen presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, on Slavery and Internal Improvements, and approving Mr. Corwin's course.

The bill to refund to the States advances made to the volunteers, was taken up and finally passed.

The Oregon question was resumed, and quite an animated debate took place on Mr. Hale's amendment, which involved the subject of Slavery. No action taken upon it.

HOUSE.—The Navy appropriation bill was taken up, and animated speeches, discussing the subject of Slavery, were made by Messrs. Brett and Venable. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 2, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate