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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nomination,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER 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 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 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. LIGHTNER, J. ROBINSON, } Secretaries. :my15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Communication of "*Argus*" is too diffuse, and not sufficiently practical for the columns of a daily paper. "76 and 48" would have found admission had the author confided to us his real name. No correspondent is deserving of attention who cannot confide his name to the editor.

SPECIE.—There were exported from New York to Foreign ports during the week ending the 27th instant $672,986; and since January 1st $6,250,968.—*Com. List.*

This is to pay for goods which could be easily, and ought to be, manufactured at home, and would be manufactured at home, was the country blest with a wise government. Had the Tariff of 1842 been suffered to continue in existence, very little if any of this money would have gone abroad, and we should now have had a growing market for our farmers at home, instead of their being compelled to put their produce at a ruinous price to secure a sale in Europe.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The friends of the different Whig candidates for nomination by the Philadelphia Convention, are making efforts to demonstrate their strength, in the city of New York, for the purpose of operating upon the Convention. The Taylor men held their meeting on Thursday evening, at Lafayette Hall. The Commercial says the room was not, properly speaking, full, but there was a good attendance. The auditory was certainly not composed exclusively of Taylor Whigs. Mr. Francis Grifin presided, and opened the meeting by a brief address. Mr. Daniel Lord followed by a more extended and animated speech. An incidental mention of Mr. Webster's name elicited loud applause. Mr. J. Prescott Hall followed, and during his remarks, a call was made for cheers for Gen. Taylor. The call was heartily responded to, but at last equally so were calls for cheers for Mr. Clay and Gen. Scott. Messrs. J. W. Gerard and Hugh Maxwell made the concluding speeches, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that they would meet again on Friday evening next, to *ratify the decision of the Whig National Convention.*

The friends of Mr. Clay were to meet on Friday evening, on the ground formerly known as Niblo's Garden. We expect to hear of a tremendous gathering.

MR. BENTON AND SLAVERY.—A letter by Mr. Benton, written in May, 1847, has just been published, in which he exposes the great danger to the peace of the Union of the new test—attachment to the extension of Slavery—set up by the Democratic party, in the case of candidates for office in the General Government. Looking forward to the present, he remarked:—The Presidential election of 1848 is the crisis, and if the new test can be made to govern that election, I shall consider the danger consummated, and that there would soon be an end, not only to the Democratic party, but of parties founded upon principle, and finally of the Union itself."

The new test has been made to govern the nomination in the Baltimore Convention, and by the pledges given by Mr. Cass to secure the nomination, in repudiating his former principles in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; and we see already that the Democratic party is breaking up on this very question. What will be the ultimate result, time alone can develop. The following is an extract from Mr. Benton's letter:

"But now a new position is to be taken—one on which no Northern man can stand. Propagandism is now the doctrine of a political sect which assumes to be the standard-bearer of all the slaveholding States; and to plant a slavery by-law in all the Territories of the United States—even the most remote and hyperborean; even Oregon itself; and against the will of its inhabitant—becomes the design and purpose of the resolutions, and the speeches in their favor, and their practicable application in the Oregon bill, all prove this, and show that the new doctrine is intended to be made a new political test, to be applied to all Presidential candidates in time to come; and, like all new tests, intended to supersede all former ones, and to constitute the sole criterion for the trial of candidates. Now, every body must see that, if this new test shall be adopted by the slaveholding States, there is an end to all political support of Northern men in these States; that the present organization of parties must be broken up, and a new party formed, bounded by geographical lines, and resting on the sole principle of slavery propagandism, and on the sole object of such a party, not for the effect which it would have upon the harmony and stability of our Federal Union.

Movement of the Barnburners.

The New York Globe, one of the organs of the Barnburner section of the Democracy of the Empire State, publishes a manifesto signed by all the Barnburner Delegates to Baltimore. They endorse the 22d of June Utica Convention. They explain at length the way they were treated at Baltimore. They show up the way the Hunker Delegates were selfselected in that State. They set forth that though the delegates from Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, came to Baltimore with Slavery pledges, no test was demanded by them, as from the Barnburners, of anti-slavery extension principles. They fire a grape shot at the now renowned Gen. Commander, the nine-voiced ventriloquist from South Carolina. The conclusion comes to this:

"The nominations which have been made by them (the Convention) are not therefore, nominations for New York; they have been made by a body in which she was not represented, without allowing her any voice in the deliberations from which they have resulted, without her agency, assent or concurrence. The Democracy of this State are therefore thrown back upon the alternative of either having no regular candidates for these important public trusts, or of nominating for themselves through their own legitimate State organization."

In support of this course of their Delegates, a spontaneous meeting of the Barnburners, assembled in Tammany Hall, on Wednesday evening last.

"It was," says the Globe, "one of the very best meetings of the Democracy of the city and county of New York we have witnessed for years—seven in the old wigwam. * * * * * The large committee room of the hall was filled with an assemblage of some 300 of the very flower of the Democracy of this city. We saw there the old and the young, men who have grown grey in the cause, and men who were offering to it the first fruits of their youthful talents and enthusiasm, the veteran standard-bearers of the Democracy, her captains and her counsellors—the bone and sinew of her strength. * * * * * The venerable Chairman, stood in that assembly himself Stephen Allen, upright, and immovable as a pillar of Democracy, when the mingled power of Whiggery and Conservatism for a while prostrated the Democratic ascendancy."

At this meeting arrangements were made to hold a large meeting in the Park, on Tuesday of this week to hear the report of the Democratic Delegates to the Baltimore Convention."

THE WHIG DELEGATES FROM MAINE.—The Portland Advertiser says:—"We perceive that it has been stated in some papers that the candidates at large for Whig electors in this State were selected on account of their preferences for General Taylor. This is not so. This question was not to our knowledge agitated. They were Whigs, and were selected as such, and will support the nomination of the National Convention. In selecting them, and the candidate for Governor, their presidential preferences, we presume, were not taken into consideration."

FRANCE.

The following interesting letter, by the Sigamer *Niagara*, was received by the *New York Tribune*, by Telegraph from Boston. It announces the complete overthrow of the conspiracy in Paris, the arrest of two hundred conspirators; Louis Blanc's equivocal position; and that Lamartine's popularity is restored:

LIVERPOOL, May 29, 1848—11 A. M.

The conspiracy discovered in Paris on Monday for the overthrow of the Republic and the establishment of Terrorism, has been signally defeated. The greater portion of the wretched promoters of this insane movement, are now either in the hands of the authorities, or reduced to a condition which will not admit of their doing farther harm. Louis Blanc, however, is still at liberty. There are strong grounds for suspecting that he was actually with the conspirators during the two hours he was absent from the National Assembly on Monday.

The strongest means have been adopted to prevent a recurrence of physical display by the members of the Secret Clubs. The allegiance of the troops of the line and National Guard is fully depended on, and M. Lamartine's popularity has been effectually restored. Still a feeling is prevalent that the Government is feeble, and the ultra Democratic party in the ascendant, but the presumption is scarcely warranted, judging from the results of the determined bearing exhibited by the majority of the *interim* Government.

Advices from Paris of Thursday evening state that the city had been perfectly tranquil during the day. The number of arrests amounted to 200 up to that time. Blanqui and Flotte, by some mysterious influence, have been liberated: Gen. Cavaignac has been appointed Minister of War, and M. Frouvo-Chauvel, Prefect of Police.

After the mob had been driven out of the hall of the National Assembly on the 15th, they marched to the Hotel de Ville, to appoint a committee of Public Safety, and M. M. Barbes, Albert, and the ministry of the would be New Provisional Government had just commenced, in the identical room in which Robespierre and his associates were seized, their functions as Directors, when the National Guard entered the building from the rear, which had been totally unguarded, pounced upon the pseudo government, and, after a struggle, in which M. Barbes in particular ran some risk, carried them off prisoners. Citizen Sobrier, in the *interim*, repaired to the minister of the interior with his *montaguards*. He demanded admittance and the transfer of the ministry to him, and of the military posts to his faithful followers.

He was admitted, but only to be arrested;—his hundred partizans were disarmed, stripped even of their scarlet cravats, and turned adrift. After the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville had been purged of their new occupants, and after the arrest of several parties connected with the attempted revolution, who had in the first instance escaped, all Paris presented masses of National Guards moving in columns of thousands to the great points of the city.

The people and the women, the best dressed ladies even, cheering them *en passant*. Not a chair was unoccupied, nor was there scarcely a possibility of moving in the Boulevards from the crowds of well dressed people of both sexes and of workmen mixed up with them discussing in groups what had taken place, and in loud condemnation of the disturbance. This feeling was almost universal—Here and there a fanatic cried Vive Barbes! but was immediately surrounded, seized, and carried off to prison.

Such was the conduct of the people throughout that important evening. By midnight all was quiet. In the course of the night a regiment of Cuirassiers and the Students of the Military School of St. Cyr arrived in Paris, and several regiments of the line, from other quarters, marched on the Capital.

The students of the Polytechnic School turned out on the first report of the insurrection, and placed themselves at the disposal of the Executive Government. When M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin went to the Hotel de Ville on the 15th, the latter, having advanced a few steps before M. Lamartine, was arrested by the Second in Command at the Hotel de Ville. M. Ledru Rollin having strongly protested against this, the officer answered—I arrest you because your name is on the list of the pretended Government that has been proclaimed.'

M. Ledru Rollin then alighted from his horse, when he was joined by M. Lamartine, who said he would be answerable for his colleague.

Paris was, throughout the night of the 15th, pretty tranquil—50,000 National Guards had passed the night under arms or in patrolling, but no incident save one that, could be characterized as violent occurred after nightfall. The exception was at the head quarters of citizen Sobrier, whose house, No 10, in the Rue de Rivioli, exactly opposite the Tuileries, was entered by the people, firemen, and the National Guards. His own Body Guards of Montaguards were seized, disarmed, and ignominiously kicked into the street—his bureau and private apartments broken into—his papers torn or burnt—the furniture in the premises was smashed, and strict search made for the citizen himself, who fortunately for himself, was at the moment on the other side of the water.

Three National Guards were killed during the affray at the passage Moliere and another was very seriously wounded at the corner of the Hotel de Ville itself. The man who shot him was immediately arrested. A vast number of prisoners was arrested, among whom were Sobrier, Raspail, Albert Albert, (*ouvrier,*) lately a member of the Provisional Government, Tobin, Saisset, *la sentire loquet*, Thore, Barbes, Huiller, Courtais and Blanqui. The National Guards sized upon Gen. Courtais, striped his *epaulettes* off his shoulders and carried them as trophies before them.

M. Caussidiere, the Prefect of the Police, is implicated in the affair, and has been dismissed.—Seventy-five of the body guard kept by the citizen Sobrier, in the house of the rue de Rivoli (No. 16), were arrested in the same house. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, were found. It was announced that the Guard called the *Montagnards* was disbanded. Persons who were in the room with M. Barbes were also arrested and conducted to prison. These arrests are said to amount to at least sixty.

On many persons were found pistols, daggers, and on some letters from the chiefs of the plot.—The First Legion of the National Guard, which is the most aristocratic in Paris, was the most ardent in favor of the National Assembly. It was the Duc de Monchy who arrested Gen Courtais. The sword of Gen. Courtais was carried by the First Legion in triumph through the streets. The prisoners were sent at 5 o'clock on the 16th to Vincennes, and any attempt to relieve them would be useless. Two regiments of Cuirassers came up at a gallop from Versailles.

The part taken by Louis Blanc in the affray of the 15th, is yet involved in some mystery. He cannot, it is supposed, clear himself of complicity in the matter. During the time that the mob had possession of the Assembly, he, as well as Barbes, Albert, and Gen. Courtais, mingled with the crowd in the anti chamber and lobbies, shook them by the hand, and expressed his confidence in them.—When Albert and Barbes went to the Hotel de Ville, M. Louis Blanc also quitted the Assembly, but, fortunately for himself, he did not accompany them to the Hotel de Ville, and he has not given any explanation of where he was in the interval. But certainly, after the failure of the attempt to establish a Provisional Government, he reappeared and declared solemnly that he was perfectly innocent of all participation in the events of the day.—A declaration which was received with shouts of derision and contempt.

M. Sobrier seems to have been one of the prime movers of the emeute. In the search made on the 15th, at the office of the Commune de Paris, published by him, there were found 500 muskets, most of which were loaded; a barrel of gunpowder and other munitions of war. Some of the papers which were seized are said to be of great importance.—Not less than 82 arrests were made in Sobrier's apartments. One of the persons arrested had a paper in his hand, which he thrust into his mouth. And tried to swallow it, but being seized by the throat he was obliged to give it up, and turned out to be a list of *affiles*.

It appears that the Government ascertained that the invasion of the Assembly was a regularly organized conspiracy, and that the insurrection was intended to break out at the same instant at Lyons, and probably at other places. A Telegraphic Despatch was sent off to the authorities at Lyons, to inform them of their danger, and to announce the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. The great point of solicitude and attention on Tuesday night was the Prefecture of Police. The neighborhood was completely blockaded up with troops, the Point Neuf was covered with regiments of infantry of the line and of the Guarde Mobile, so as to leave barely room for a carriage to pass. All circulation was stopped on the Quay d'Orleyres leading to the Prefecture, that road being also entirely filled with troops, as also the Court Prefecture, and all the avenues to the Palais.

CASS AND LEDRU ROLLIN.—The Washington correspondent of the United States Gazette, runs a parallel between Gen. Cass, the demagogue of America, and Ledru Rollin, the demagogue of Republican France:

The parallel between Gen. Cass and Ledru Rollin is a striking one. They have both a common object to achieve and they have both employed the same means to promote its success. On all the great questions of peace and war, Gen. Cass has been signalized above all others, by his radical, subterranean demagogueism. If his party leaped one step, he advanced two, in order to keep the lead and to fasten upon himself the attention of his followers, as the pioneer in every wild and dangerous experiment. With a bold and reckless hand and with a flashing blade he has struck; at the peace and prosperity of the country, careless of consequences and only desiring to mount a higher round on the ladder of ambition. The same impulses directed each of these men, and while Rollin was willing to spill the blood of France in civil war, Cass was ready to risk the safety of his country on the desperate hazard of personal politics and to invoke foreign war as an element to accomplish his ends. The difference between them, is that which marks the distinction between the two countries. Though Cass may be considered as the prototype of Rollin, yet Rollin has had the first trial before the people and has received the first verdict of condemnation. It is to be seen whether for the same sufficient reasons, the American people will not, following this wholesome example, repudiate the *American Jacobin.*

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY.—The Cincinnati Atlas, in an article defending Mr Clay from the attacks of the Times of that city, in relation to the Slavery question says:—

"We speak with entire confidence of the correctness of the assertion, when we say that Mr. Clay holds that Congress has power to forbid slavery entering upon free territory; that it would be sound national policy to forbid it; and that no man in the nation can be more averse to the extension of slavery into territories where it does not now exist."

Winfield Scott.

The Rochester Democrat pays the following just tribute to GEN. SCOTT, the lover of peace, the statesman, and the hero:

The warm and enthusiastic reception given to Major Gen. Winfield Scott, by the municipal authorities and citizens generally of our great commercial metropolis, was in all respects such as was deserved by the most renowned military character of the age, and such as shows the high appreciation of his long and arduous services, both in a civil and military capacity, from early boyhood, until, by a rapid succession of unequaled military achievements from Vera Cruz to the gates of Mexico, he unfurled the stars and stripes of our country over the Halls of the Montezumas. To his honor and the honor of humanity, let it be remembered and recorded, that as a lover of PEACE, while carrying his victorious standard from one field of glory to another, the Oliver Branch was constantly tendered to the foe. Aside from his great military achievements, surpassing those of any American General, Winfield Scott has earned for himself the character of an able, prudent and sagacious Statesman—the Great Pacificator. He combines the rare qualities which so adorned, and endear to us, the character of WASHINGTON. Indeed, it may be truly said, that he has on every occasion when called to the field, been as conspicuous as a negotiator as a military chieftan. While the bloody fields of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Churubusco, and Mexico, have won for him an imperishable fame as a brave and gallant soldier, the peaceful settlement of the troubles in South Carolina, when Nullification threatened dissolution; the removal of the Cherokees; the skilful management of the north-eastern boundary difficulty, and its amicable settlement without the collision of arms; his prudent course in relation to the Patriot excitement, and his complete control of those engaged in it when Gov. Marcy, his present villifier and assailant utterly failed; and many other delicate and difficult matters, which might have terminated disastrously in the hands of less skilful but more pretending men, are so many honorable proofs that he is as well fitted to discharge civil as military functions. And whenever Peace was attainable with Honor, he has never failed to secure it, though often at the sacrifice of an opportunity to render himself still more distinguished as a military hero.

Gen. Scott will be 62 years old on the 13th of June next. His age, although he is in the enjoyment of good health, renders it probable that his services in the field will not again be required.—Whether he is ever again called upon to serve his country in any capacity or not, his fame and his greatness will be embalmed upon, and form a bright page in, his country's history.

THE 'BARNBURNERS' AND 'OLD HUNKERS'.—The term Barnburners is known only as significant of a faction in the Democratic Party; but hundreds ask what does it mean?—How did it originate?

The origin of the term Barnburner was, we believe, this:—In the State of New York it is well known that politics were for very many years arranged and directed by a class of men called the Albany Regency. They held the State offices and parcelled them out at their pleasure. Of course this in time began jealousy and opposition. The young and new members of the party could see neither justice nor propriety in this sort of political aristocracy; and, many of the old ones who had fought long, unrewarded, took side with them. This manifested itself in the Legislature. A radical faction was formed, and the great point of dispute was, as it has always been, *the offices.* 'Ah, (said the radicals) what right have these old fellows—these *Hunkers*—to be forever sucking at the public crib, while not a last remains for us?' It was a sore grievance, and a trying time. What could be done? Nothing seemed possible. The Hunkers held on with a grip like a vice. They acted most emphatically on the doctrine that 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.' But at length, seeing there was no chance without force, a leader of the faction rose and said:

"Mr. Speaker—I see that the gentlemen who hold the Regency power have taken their course, and are not to be moved by persuasion or ejectment: they are no sooner driven out of one centre, but they come in at the other. Sir, I see no way to get them out, but to serve them as the fellow did the rats. He was troubled excessively by rats in his barn: he tried all sorts of ways to get them out;—he set traps for them; he got a terrier dog; he sent in a weasel, and he put poison in their way; but all in vain—no sooner did they go out at one side than they came in at the other. The traps they would not enter—the poison they would not eat. He resolved what he would do; *he set fire to the barn, and burnt the barn, rats, and all!* This is what we will do, sir. In the masterly logic logic of the immortal Jefferson, sir, 'few mean die and none resign.' We must try a more summary mode—we will burn the barn, rats, and all!'

The Hunkers understood the game, and resolved to anticipate a little; so at the next election, when the great chief of the Barnburners (Silas Wright) was nominated, the Hunkers quickly gave him a stab under the fifth rib, and laid him low in political death. 'Vengeance!' then said all the Barnburners. 'Justice to Silas Wright now requires that we should immolate a hecatomb of fats.' 'The barn must be burnt!' And it was. Nothing but its ruins remain, while hundreds of Hunker rats, all nicely fatted, expired in the flower of political martyrdom.—*Utica Observer.*

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.—Greely, of the New York Tribune, in announcing the nomination of Cass, say the Detroit Advertiser, gives him the unkindest cut of all—one that will be fully appreciated in that section of the country, where the matter is pretty well understood. Oh, that these poor land lubs had the advantage of education and civilization to expose the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of land frauds practised upon them, in designing demagogues, who, by their peculiar positions, sought and obtained their confidence, and then basely betrayed them. The memory of this often abused and outraged fragment of a noble race of people of the Northwest, will rise to the hearts of the people, when they cast their votes at the next election. It is due from the one who enjoy the advantages of civilized society, and know how to pity, to avenge the wrongs of that noble race, of whom they are the professed guardians.

The Tribune says:—"Gen. Cass has not the good fortune enjoyed by his, immediate predecessor, of being very imperfectly known. *His Administration of our Indian affairs in the Northwest, for many years, is notorious, and will be shown to have been far more profitable to himself, than advantageous or honorable to the country.*"

There is sound doctrine in the following extract from a communication in the New York Tribune, and doctrine, too, which will be acted upon in a contingency which may arise, but which we sincerely deprecate:

Much has been said of the binding force of a nomination upon the Whigs of the Union, but if I understand it aright, it is only when such is once founded upon the commonest principle of law—that one party cannot be bound more than the other. A Convention is instituted to settle and decide upon the different principles and candidates to be brought before it, upon the express understanding that the minority will yield to the binding force of the majority. If one of the candidates decide that in the event of a nomination he will accept, but if not nominated he will not yield his support to the candidate selected, the people of the Union have the same privilege to refuse him their support.

The Whigs of the Union are not satisfied with the position which Gen. Taylor occupies upon any of the great Whig measures; his pen has not been his best recommendation; and his determination to avoid anything like a committal to Whig principles makes us fear that even in the event of success we should not only be Taylorized but Tyleized.

THOMAS CORWIN—THE PRESIDENCY.—We have seen a letter from Mr. Corwin under date the 25th inst., written at Hamilton, where he is fulfilling indispensable engagements in the Supreme Courts, addressed to a distinguished gentleman of Ohio, one of the Delegates to the Whig National Convention, expressing his personal wishes respecting the nomination for the Presidency.

Supposing it possible that some portion of the Ohio delegation may present his name to the Convention for the Presidency, and believing that such use of it can be productive of no beneficial results, he earnestly begs his friends to do him the favor to prevent such a movement, should it be suggested; and he desires that his wishes be made known to the whole delegation as early as possible that they may be able to concentrate the entire vote of Ohio at once upon another man. He has repeatedly within the last three months, advised his friends in Ohio, and elsewhere, of his wishes; and he now requests us to signify, in this form, his determination on the subject.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

FROM HAYTI.—Our latest accounts from Port au Prince are to the 20th of May. This morning, by the arrival of the schooner Narcisa, from Aux Cayes, we have intelligence from that port to the 24th. Captain Tikioh, of the D., reports that President Soulique was still there when he left, making several work among the mulatto malcontents; his troops had shot several of the prisoners, and committed depredations on the property of others—The disturbances, however, were nearly at an end.

The Dorcas brought as passengers Messrs. Roland, H. Roussel, and E. and O. Bergeaud, who left the place to save their lives.

Gen. A. Dupuy, (mulatto) late a member of the Hayitien Cabinet, was a passenger by the brig Ida, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday.—*N. Y. Commercial of Friday evening.*

THE OHIO DELEGATES.—The Cincinnati Chronicle gives a list of the Ohio Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and says:

"Of these Delegates, we may safely say that (after Mr. Corwin) at least ten are for WINFIELD SCOTT. Six have been elected avowedly for CLAY, and four for McLEAN, or an available candidate; and one for TAYLOR. We believe, however, that among the *four* we have enumerated in the third class, two, Messrs. Galloway, of the 10th District, and Collier, of the 17th, will vote for Scott in Convention, both Districts being unquestionably for Scott."

GEN. CASS, it is said, has received but one office at the hands of the people. He was elected a representative from Muskingum county, to the Ohio Legislature, of 1819 or thereabouts. That was the first and will probably be the last.

GENERAL CASS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is said the members of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, declare openly and positively that their State will not vote for Cass. They say that South Carolina will vote for General Taylor, though he should be the nominee of the Whigs.

Local Intelligence.

SHAMEFUL—A sober and industrious man, who resides in the Fifth Ward, whilst passing up Penn street, on last Sabbath night, was knocked down and shamefully abused, by a lot of rowdies, who are in the habit of collecting on the Canal bridge every evening. They generally remain until a late hour of the night, to the great annoyance and danger of persons passing in that direction. Can they not be dispersed?

AN ELECTION—There will be an election in the 2d Ward, Allegheny, to-day, for two persons to serve as Select Councilmen in the place of H Bollman and G R Riddle, resigned. This will make the fourth especial election held to fill vacancies in that body, since the organization of the present Councils.

THE child, which was so badly bitten by a dog, in Allegheny, on last Sunday, is in a very dangerous situation. This should certainly be a warning to those keeping dogs about their houses, and permitting them to run about unmuzzled. There was a very stringent 'Dog Ordinance' passed, some two years ago, in Allegheny, that would be a protection to the people of that city, if its salutary provisions were properly enforced.

FIRE—Last night, between the hours of ten and eleven, a stable, near the new Court House, took fire, and was entirely consumed.

ANOTHER FIRE—A stable, at the foot of Irwin street, next to Fell's Tavern, was set on fire, last night about eleven o'clock, and was consumed.—The valuable public school house, close by, also took fire, and was totally destroyed. This will be a serious loss to the citizens of the 4th Ward.

ANOTHER FIGHT—At a ten-pin alley in Byardstown, quite a fracas occurred, on last Saturday night. The owner of the alley accused some fellows present, of robbing him, which incensed them so that they beat him in a most shocking manner. There was no proof of the robbery but plenty of the whipping.

AMONG the attractive places of our city, none are more worthy of visiters than the "Eagle Saloon."

IRON.—It may prove interesting to some of our numerous subscribers engaged in the manufacture of iron, to learn the comparative supplies of the various kinds of Iron which have passed East and West from the Grace through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal from the opening of canal navigation to the 1st of July in 1847 and 1848.

	Pig Metal.	Wrought and Blooms.	Railroad.	
In 1848	pounds 29,496,490	1,591,130	827,103	
1847	" 20,359,680	3,837,532	1,560,067	
Increase in 1848	9,106,810	1,503,588	*728,103	

*Showing a decrease in Blooms of 727,103 lbs. Most of the Blooms manufactured in the interior have gone West to Pittsburgh.—*Philadelphia Com. List.*

VOTE ON THE TREATY.—The Senate of the United States having taken off the injunction of secrecy from its members, we hasten to lay before our readers the official statement of the final vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, Dix, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson of Georgia, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moore, Niles, Rusk, Sebastian, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Corwin, Douglas, Lewis, Spruance, Upham, Webster, and Westcott—14.

ANOTHER RADICAL REPROBE—The Troy *Budget* has also raised the name of John A. Dix for the Presidency, in opposition to the Baltimore candidate. The Budget says:

"The National organization of the Democratic party is at an end! The North asserts its rights and its principles against all opposition!"

The Baltimore Convention has accomplished a feat which will be long remembered among the remarkable events in the political history of the country. IT HAS BROKEN UP THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE NATION!"

THE CENSUS.—We find in the Telegraph the official census from the several counties of Texas generally, to the beginning of the present year.—The total results for the whole country are as follows: Electors or voters 22,013; white males under 18 years 27,514; white males over 18 and under 45 years, 25,149; white males over 45 years, 4,899;—white females 45,099; slaves, 38,753; free colored persons, 295. Total white population, 102,961—Total white and colored population of all Texas, 142,009.

N. B.—No returns are here made from Newton and San Patricio counties, and the returns from several other counties are said to be inaccurate.

DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.—Lieut. Wm. F. Lynch, commanding the exploring expedition to the Dead Sea, embarked from his ship (the Supply) on the 15th April, and launched his boats, with the scientific party, on these mysterious waters, on the 22d. The boats are now pursuing their course, and being calm, and the officers and men being in good health and in fine spirits. We may expect a very interesting narration from the pen of Commander Lynch, when he returns to the United States.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* says he understands that charges of a rather more serious character than those about which the Court of Inquiry are now engaged will soon come before that body, and that this is the reason why Gen. Scott has been ordered to Frederick.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—In pursuance of an act of Congress passed at the session of 1844—5 the election for President and Vice President will be held hereafter on the same day in all the States. This year it will be on Tuesday, November 7, just four weeks after the State elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

—Generals Pillow and Shields have arrived at Frederick, Maryland.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.
WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Every thing at present indicates that the coming Presidential campaign will be the most exciting ever fought. Parties are excellent agitators, making by the administration press to sustain the executive by the cheap circulation of the usual statements with which they gull the public eye on the eve of election.

To spread the antidote wherever they may leave their poison, we shall issue a campaign paper at a price so moderate as to place it in the hands of every good Whig in this region, as well as in the hands of all those who love their country with an enlarged heart, and who desire to see our glorious constitution, for which our Fathers fought and died, preserved from the danger of being torn into a thousand fragments by an unprincipled and misguided faction, whose entire and devoted object is to obtain power and place for the spoils incidental thereto, and for the sake of which they are ready and willing to sacrifice every principle of right and justice as well as of Law and order.

The 'Gazette' has never yet been found wanting, in fidelity and devotion to the great interests of Western Pennsylvania, [with which it has been identified for nearly three quarters of a century and we trust to be found in the foremost ranks, during the coming campaign. When the National Convention, composed of the chosen patriots of the republic shall decide upon the man who is to bear our Presidential banner, we shall enter into his support with all the energy and industry we possess, and throwing away the sabbard fight for the good old cause, we will not sheathe it until victory keeps the field.

We shall put upon our banner, as one of the cardinal principles for which we contend, A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, one that shall secure to those living on American soil, the labor requisite to produce our own iron and cotton, our own glass, our own salt and in short all that is requisite for our comfort or convenience that can be made at home. We shall go for the good farmers policy of buying nothing that we can produce ourselves.

We shall oppose the squandering of the public money in improvident appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and shall insist that a part of the revenue we contribute in raising, shall be expended for our benefit; and not all be given to support useless wars, and greedy, lazy, worthless officeholders, and contractors of the government.

We shall go for those who will give us a government administered upon the most economical scale consistent with honor to the position we occupy among the nations of the earth.

We shall go for non-interference in all European politics either by direct action or the most remote implication, believing that our true destiny is to mind our own business, within our own boundaries, and recommend the virtues and advantages of our form of government by our example and not by arms or diplomacy.

We shall oppose the acquisition of any more territory, and shall insist that, no means shall be spared to restore us to an honorable peace with our sister republic.

To those who approve the declarations we have made, we now appeal and ask them to aid us in the dissemination of the creed we lay down.

The Weekly Gazette of the 10th of June will contain the National Nominations. We will commence on that day and send the Gazette until the the result of the Presidential election is known upon the following terms:

To one address,
Ten copies..... $5,00
Fifteen copies..... 7,00
Twenty " 9,00
Fifty " 20,00
One hundred copies..... 35,00

No package will be made up containing less than five copies, for which $2,50 cts. will be charged and so in proportion, for additional copies.

We would solicit the attention of the present patrons of the Gazette to this matter and ask their aid. The extremely low rate at which we offer the campaign paper leaves but a small margin over the actual expense of publication to us, and all orders must be attended by cash. The money can be sent to us through the post masters.

ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1848.

SENATE.—After the Senate was called to order a great number of petitions were presented.

On motion, 20,000 copies of Fremont's Map of Oregon and California were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr Miller, the bill to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy, was taken up and agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned over until Thursday.

HOUSE.—It was agreed that when the House adjourned it would be until Friday.

Mr Lyad of Wisconsin was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Cummins moved to reconsider the vote referring the bill relative to naturalized citizens to the Judiciary committee.

A debate followed, in which Messrs. Severin Cummins and Sims participated, when the motion to reconsider was agreed to, and after debate, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary committee.

Ten thousand copies of the report of the Select committee, to whom was referred the bill relative to the importation of adulterated drugs, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill, and, after some debate, adjourned.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1848.

The New Orleans Delta announces the fact, that official orders have been given in all the American out posts, for the army to march immediately to the coast, preparatory to embarkation, under charge of Persifer Smith.

The Steamer Kerney has exploded, on the Tombigbee River. Thirty passengers were killed or missing.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, June 5, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is quiet, with moderate sales at $5 50 per bbl.

Grain—Sales of prime white Wheat at $1 25@$1 27 per bushel, and of prime red at $1 16@$1 19. Prime yellow corn is selling at 50@51 cts per bushel.

Cotton—The market is heavy, with no sales worthy of report.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article, but quotations are unchanged, and the market is steady.

Groceries—Sugars are in fair demand. Coffee and Molasses are without change.

Whiskey—Sales at 22c per gall.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 5, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is firm, with a good Eastern and home demand.

Provisions—The market for Pork is heavy, and there is less doing. Sales are only for the supply of the regular trade demand.

Grain—Sales of prime red Wheat at 110@111c per bushel. Prime Corn is selling at 56@58c per bushel, and prime yellow at 60 cts. Wheat has a downward tendency—Corn is steady.

Cotton—Nothing doing in Cotton, the market being heavy.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 5, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western brands at $5 50 per barrel.

Grain—Prime white wheat is selling at 126c, an I prime red at 117c ⅌ bu. Sales of prime yellow corn at 50c ⅌ bu.

Provisions—The market is dull to-day, and I hear of no sales of any article worth reporting.

Groceries—Sugars are in fair demand; coffee and molasses are without change.

Corn Meal—Sales at $3 62½ ⅌ bbl.

Rye Flour—Sales, $3 62½ ⅌ bbl.

MR. CASS, a Northern man, has got up a set of principles for the South; but he overlooks the West. His two faces point, one North and the other South. He utterly opposes the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and it will be seen the Baltimore Convention expressly denies the power to make any such improvements.—*Louisville Journal.*

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON is on the stump for Governor of Kentucky, declaring that he will not give way in the nominee of the State Convention, Mr. Powell, and that he should consider it no disgrace to be beaten by such a man as John J. Crittenden.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ The name of HUGH MITCHELL will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, to assemble on the 14th of June next, as a candidate for the nomination for Clerk of the Court. While we are disinclined to exercise personal preferences before 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 recognize, that no one has suffered more, yet his fidelity to the Whig cause never has or could be called in question.

OFFICE ST. CLAIR and BALDWIN.

COUNTY AUDITOR—Messrs. Editors: You will please through the columns of your paper, that the name of JOHN BY