THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 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 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.

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

Clay Hooting in New York.

All the New York papers acknowledge that there was a tremendous gathering of the people at the Clay meeting in New York, on Friday evening. The *Tribune* says it was one of the largest meetings ever held in that or any other American city—impartial judges estimated the number at more than twelve thousand. The *Express* says the number ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand.—The *Commercial*—a most cool and reliable paper, says that the large area, known as Niblo's Garden, was filled to overflowing, and that a larger, or more enthusiastic public meeting was never held in that city. Even the *Herald*, with all its bitterness towards Clay, and its partizan support of Taylor, says that the tone of the meeting was certainly warm and enthusiastic for Clay, and that "in numbers, it outstripped any of the Taylor meetings."

The Herald proceeds further, and acknowledges that the availability of Mr. Clay is making a formidable impression on the country in the Middle and Northern States, and that "the Whig masses in the [that] region, are undoubtedly for Mr. Clay." The Herald even goes still further, and says, "the *unpopularity* of Gen. Taylor among the *Whig masses* has been the cause of much inquiry and much anxious speculation." We think the wonder is, how any body should ever have thought he *was* popular with the "Whig masses" as a candidate for the Presidency. The Whig papers may admire him personally, and as an able General, but as a candidate for the Presidency, he never was popular with the Whigs in the Middle and Northern States, and it would be a strange thing if he was, while he refuses to submit to the decision of a Whig National Convention, and while so great uncertainty hangs over his opinions on important subjects.

But we are forgetting the Great Clay Meeting in New York.

DAVID GRAHAM, Esq., presided, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents. Among the speakers, were David Graham, John W. Fowler, a delegate to the Convention from the interior of the State, Hon. Dudley Seldon, and others.

E. Delafield Smith, Esq., read the address and resolutions, which were heartily cheered, and adopted with unanimous enthusiasm.

The address says, that it is evident that either Henry Clay or Zachary Taylor will be chosen to be our standard-bearer; and that while they greatly prefer Mr. Clay to any other Whig Statesman, they "*decidedly prefer any such Statesman to Gen. Taylor.*"

Among the resolutions, is the following:

"*Resolved*, That having, in good faith with our fellow Whigs throughout the Union, presented the name of that illustrious statesman and devoted Whig, HENRY CLAY, for the consideration, *and subject to the decision of the National Convention*, and in behalf of the Whig party for the Presidency, we have a right to demand that the Convention shall not entertain the name of any man as such candidate who will not, in good faith, *abide by the decision and nomination of the Convention*. And we feel it to be due to our integrity as Whigs to declare ourselves *absolved from all obligation to sustain a nomination not made in conformity with the spirit of this resolution.*"

With the spirit of this resolution, the Whigs of the Middle and Northern States will generally concur. It seems to us, almost an insult to the party, although not so intended, to present the claims of a man to the Coovention, who declares before-hand, that he will not abide by its decisions.

The Whig Convention meets to-day. The anxious eyes of the Whigs of the Union are upon it—If its decisions are guided by a strict regard to the long cherished principles of the party, universal joy and enthusiasm will pervade the Whig masses, let the candidate be Mr. Clay, Judge McLean, Gen. Scott, or Mr. Webster. If a different policy shall prevail, and a mistaken notion of availability lead to a wrong decision, we dare not calculate the result.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.—We call the earnest attention of our readers to the article we give today, from the National Intelligencer, on the subject of Mr. Walker's blunders, or mistakes, or something worse, which are daily being brought to light. Not only are his estimates almost universally wrong, as they are founded on false principles, but the revelations of new facts, prove that this important and most responsible department of the Government is kept in a most loose and slovenly, not to say dishonest, manner. What would a respectable merchant say of a Book Keeper, or financial clerk, who kept his affairs in such a state as to show errors in regard to large sums, constantly occurring, and in various branches of business. Would he not, finally, begin to suspect his honesty, as well as his fitness for his post? His want of fitness would be undoubted, and would secure his discharge immediately.—Ought not the people, then, to discharge such a public servant, and an Administration which keeps him in office? But what reliance can be placed upon the theories, and the arguments founded upon them, broached and supported by such a bungling public servant, who cannot even discharge the duties of a financial clerk? And yet, upon Mr. Walker's windy and labored efforts to sustain free trade theories, do the Locofoco party principally rely for arguments to defend the Tariff of 1846—No wonder his health failed under the herculean effort to throw around false and absurd theories the beautiful garb of truth. The effort was futile. The drapery woven from sophistry and false premises, would not stand inspection—it was too thin to hide the deformed and unsightly production of the opponents of home industry. The Tariff of '46 will receive, notwithstanding all the efforts to bolster it up, the condemnation of an intelligent people.

But it is to the Treasury we now call particular attention—to the astonishing fact, that blunders to the amount of hundreds of thousands, and even millions of dollars, are of almost daily discovery, and *that no explanation has yet been made!* While we are piling up an enormous National Debt, which the people will have to pay, ought they not to look into these things—or are they content to let a certain class of demagogues, who have been fed at the public crib all their lives, fatten to repletion on the money wrung from the sweat and labor of the country.

FATHER RITCHIE acknowledges that the danger of the Locofoco party is not yet over. He mourns over the blindness of the Barnburners, and complains of the ultraists of South Carolina. He says that Mr. Calhoun and his friends will not support Gen. Cass, so that South Carolina, as well as New York, is lost to the old Hunkers. But it will be asked, why will not Mr. Calhoun go for Mr. Cass? Doubtless, because, being a sincere man himself, though a greatly erring one, he despises the man who displays a want of this quality. He has no faith in Mr. Cass' sudden conversion. He looks upon it as a bold bid for the Presidency, and he cannot overcome the natural repugnance of a manly heart, to such "base bowing of the knee," at the shrine of inordinate ambition.

CONNECTICUT UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The choice of the House, of Messrs. R. S. Baldwin and T. Smith, to represent the State in the Senate of the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate of that State.

Slavery Question in the U. States Senate.

A very exciting slavery debate took place in the Senate of the United States, on last Friday. The Oregon Bill was under consideration, and Mr. Bright, of Indiana, withdrew his motion to strike out the twelfth section, (the section extending to the territory the provisions of the ordinance of 1787.) But Mr. Crittenden renewed the motion.

Mr. Westcott opposed the section. He declared if Congress had power to *exclude* slavery in that country, they had power to *establish* Mormonism—by what logic doth not to us appear.

Mr. Turney lamented that they were to have a *sectional* vote on the subject, for the first time. The consequences, he said, would be seen in November.

Mr. Badger gave his reasons for voting for the twelfth section.

Mr. Rusk replied, and the debate was further continued by Messrs. Westcott and Butler.

Mr. Badger considered the Territories of the U. States, whether acquired by purchase or conquest, as subject absolutely to the control of Congress, and that Congress had at all times the power to abrogate or repeal any and all laws relating to the government and internal regulations of such Territories.

Mr. Rusk replied, and insisted that there was no necessity for taking up and re-enacting a law of the Territory which expressly declares that slavery shall never exist there.

Mr. Niles was in favor of retaining the twelfth section.

Mr. Calhoun (Mr. Niles giving way) said that, the South rested their rights upon the equality of the States—that no discrimination should be made between those who had slaves and those who do not hold Slaves.

Mr. Niles continued. The Constitution is not conversant with the rights of property in the States, the power to regulate persons and property belonged to the States themselves. If what is property in one State is not property in an other, it may be excluded.

Mr. Downs earnestly sustained the motion to strike out the twelfth section. He considered the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso as clearly embodied in that section, as they were in the proposition of the gentleman from New Hampshire itself.

Mr. Houston offered an amendment, but Mr. Calhoun insisted that the amendment left the matter precisely as it was before, and that the most simple way was to strike out the entire section.

A motion to adjourn was made, and decided in the negative—14 to 29.

Mr. Bright expressed his desire to press the question to a vote before adjournment, and a similar disposition was manifested on the part of other Senators—but a motion to go into Executive Session prevailed, and the Senate soon afterwards, at nearly 5 o'clock, adjourned.

The galleries and lobbies were thronged the entire day, and the interest manifested in the debate was intense.

The Foreign News.

The details of the news, brought by the *Niagara*, add little to the intelligence brought by the *United States*, except what we have already given in full, in relation to affairs in France.

IS IRELAND, Mr. Meagher had been tried, and the result was the same, as in the case of Mr. O'Brian. The jury could not agree, and were discharged.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC has gained strength by the overthrow of the Terrorists, and there is much now in the aspect of things to cheer the hearts of the friends of rational liberty.

IN ITALY matters are coming to a crisis, and the next arrival will probably bring accounts of a decisive battle between the Italians and Austrians.—A battle between the Austrians and Romans, without any decisive result on either side, has been fought. The Austrians lost 400 men killed, and many wounded and taken prisoners. One account says the battle lasted five hours, and that the troops of his Holiness received a check.

The excitements and disturbances, occasioned by the recall of the Prince of Prussia to Berlin, still continue. The Ministry have issued a declaration, that the Prince will, before his return, give his full and public adhesion to the new Constitutional Government.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEN. CASS.—The Democratic papers of South Carolina continue to score Gen. Commander, for daring to represent that State in the National Democratic Convention.—The Charleston Mercury, of Tuesday last, has another lengthy article on the subject, and says:

"South Carolina stands uncommitted, even less so than if the Convention had not cast on her the indignity of siding an imposter, knowing him to be such, in misrepresenting her position before her sister States of the Confederacy."

After denouncing "President-making Conventions," and the mode in which they are constituted, the Mercury continues:

"The Whig Convention will doubtless be of the same stamp. It would be but little less preposterous that South Carolina should cast nine votes in a Whig National Convention, if the whole party in this State attended *en masse*. Surely the people of thirty States will not much longer endure such palpably ridiculous pretensions.

"With regard to the nomination of General Cass by the Convention, we need scarcely say that it is unsatisfactory; and, indeed, of all the names before that body, his was least acceptable to the Democracy of South Carolina."

RIOT IN GALENA.—Recently the town of Galena, Illinois, was thrown into great excitement, by the arrest of a man named Richard White, under the Ashburton treaty, charged with the commission of murder in Tipperary, Ireland. The proceedings were in conformity with the treaty. White was identified by a person sent over by the British authorities, arrested and placed in custody of the marshall, from whom he was rescued by a mob, which had collected from the various mines in the neighborhood. The mayor of Chicago, is severely censured for want of energy. This rescue is much to be regretted, both on account of the violation of law, and the just right the British government has to complain that the stipulations of the Ashburton treaty are not carried out on our part.

The whole affair shows the vigilance and efficiency of the British police, and the determination with which the Government pursues the violators of her criminal law. In this case, it may be truly said, they have not only pursued White across the ocean, and a thousand miles into the interior of the country, but in fact, into the earth itself, for he had reached the mines, where living in their deep shafts, one would suppose, he might have spent a life time and not have been discovered.

GEN. CASS is about to make a sort of royal "progress" through Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York,—whether in imitation of the pagents of Louis Philippe, he so enthusiastically described, we pretend not to say. It is said a large party of his friends will accompany him, and among the names mentioned, are Col. Benton, Mr. Allen, James Buchanan, Mr. Hannegan, General Houston, Mr. Bright, Mr. Hannegan, General Houston, Mr. Bright, Mr. Foote,—*id genus omne*. He goes probably to try the influence of his eloquence on the Barnburners. We judge they are made of sterner stuff than to yield to the "soft sauder" of one who has evinced his stability to high moral and political grounds, by "jumping Jim Crow" on the Wilmot Proviso.

THE BARNBURNERS' PLATFORM.—At the Syracuse Convention, held on the 2d October last, Mr. Field, of New York, on behalf of the "Barnburners," offered the following, which was rejected by the "hunker" majority:

"*Resolved*, That while the Democracy of New York represented in this Convention will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved Rights of the States—they declare since the Crisis has arrived, when that question must be met—their Uncompromising Hostility to the Extension of Slavery into Territory Now Free, which may be Hereafter Acquired by any action of the Government of the U. States."

It is in the maintenance of this resolution, that they have separated from the spoilsmen of the old regency, and refuse to support the Baltimore nominee.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says: "there is no truth in the rumor, as I learn upon high authority, that orders have been sent for General Taylor to come on here, for the purpose of testifying before the Court of Inquiry. No orders have been sent to him to come this way for any purpose."

Lieuts. Hare, Tilden and Dutton and the man Laverty, convicted of murder and burglary, in Mexico, have been sentenced to be hung. Thursday, the 25th, was the day appointed for their execution. No sympathy is expressed for the fate of these men by our countrymen in Mexico.

An able and eloquent writer, in the New York Express of last Saturday, reviews Mr. Secretary Marcy's letter assailing General Scott, which has been so extensively copied by the Locofoco press. The defence fills several columns, and while it floors the spiteful Secretary, it triumphantly vindicates the veteran hero and pacificator.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Treasury Reports.

The readers of the National Intelligencer, are aware that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress on the finances, omitted, by mistake, the sum of $6,915,075, being the entire amount of the avails of Treasury notes for the first quarter of the present fiscal year. The message of the President to Congress at its present session exhibits the same remarkable mistake. Long afterwards this gross blunder was acknowledged and communicated to Congress by the Secretary.

On the 1st of March, Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, in a speech in the House, pointed out other very serious mistakes in the report of the Secretary. One of them was of about a million and a half of dollars in the statement of the difference between the receipts and expenditures for the year. Another was of one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars in the statement of the Register of the Treasury which was furnished to explain the previous discrepancy. A third was in the statement of the amount of the public debt paid during the year, it being stated in one table accompanying the Secretary's report from the 1st July, 1846, to 1st December, 1847, seventeen months, to be $9,040,511 35, and in another table to be from the 1st December, 1846, to the 1st December, 1847, $10,450,362 10; that is, that it was more by one table in twelve months by $1,219,103 06 than in seventeen months, embracing the same twelve months, in the previous table.

The speech of Mr. Rockwell was published the next day in the Intelligencer, and an answer was promised on behalf of the Secretary. In the Union of the 6th of March it was stated by the editor—"We hope to have the pleasure of laying before our readers to morrow evening a satisfactory refutation, drawn from official records, of Mr. Rockwell's attack on the statistics of the Secretary of the Treasury."

No reply, however, was made, except in a speech of Mr. Atherton, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, in which he acknowledged the error in the difference between the receipts and expenditures of $1,401,900, but denied all others.

On the 11th of May, Mr. Rockwell made a second speech, in which he pointed out numerous other errors of the Secretary of the Treasury. The following are only a portion of these mistakes, as shown by the report of one of the Committee on Public Expenditures, (Mr. Strohm,) referred to by Mr. R. in his speech:

"The discrepancies shown by bringing down the statement to the 1st December, 1847, in relation to these Treasury notes issued under the two acts of 1846 and 1847, are as follows:

"As to the amount of stock issued under the act of July, 1846, the report of the Secretary and the statement of the committee differ $115,200.

"As to the stock issued under the act of January 28, 1847, $1,050,455.

"As to the notes outstanding, under the act of 1846, the difference is $178,150; and, under the act of 1847, $1,437,400.

"As to the amount of notes and loan receivable at the Treasury, December 31, 1847, under the act of 1846, $293,350; and, under the act of 1847, $360,950."

No explanation of any kind has been given of these gross blunders, to the amount of hundreds of thousands, and even millions of dollars.

The Committee on Public Expenditures, on Wednesday presented an elaborate report to the House, which appeared in the Intelligencer of yesterday, which, it is understood, sustains the charges made by Mr. Rockwell in his speech of March. From the discussion, it would appear that this report has been in the possession of the Department for about two weeks; but no explanation or denial has yet been made. A report of the minority of the committee is now promised. If that report fails to furnish a full and satisfactory explanation of these discrepancies and mistakes, the condition of the Treasury will present a most serious question for the consideration of Congress and the country.

Abolition of Slavery in the Portugese Colonies.

The following is a decree of the Government of Portugal, appointing a Committee to prepare a Plan for the Total Abolition of Slavery in all the Portugese possessions.

"MARINE DEPARTMENT.—The Slave-trade being already prohibited by law and treaties in all the Portugese possessions, and it being also incompatible with the first principles of justice and equity, on which all good policy rests, that an end should be put to Negro Slavery, still tolerated and permitted in these possessions, the public weal requiring, however, that so important an alteration in the political state of those countries should be made with such prudence and forethought that fortunes may not be suddenly destroyed, nor the grant of liberty serve as an occasion for the slaves to abuse that benefit, which, though entirely condemnable on the principles of humanity, cannot but entail a serious sacrifice on the State, as well as on the slave-owners; I am pleased to appoint a Committee of the following members:

"The Councillors and Honorary Ministers of State, Jose de Sousa Pinto de Magalhaes, and Ildefonso Leopoldo Bayard; the Councillor Antonio Ramalho de Sa, Judge of the Tribunal of Gos; the Councillor Jose da Costa Carvalho, Captain in the Navy; the Merchant of Lisbon, Francisco Paulina Lessa; the Lieutenant in the Navy Jose Joaquim de Andrade Pinto; the Bachelor of Carlos, Zeferino Pinto Coelho de Castro; the first of whom shall act as President and the last as Secretary, which committee, taking as its basis the principles of equity and justice, and keeping in view the laws and practice established in the Portugese possessions, and also the lessons of experience offered by those regions where slavery has been abolished, and whatever else may be required for storing pipes and other articles belonging to the Water Works.

Read three times and adopted.

2. Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Water Works under the direction of the Committee be authorized to lay an 8 inch main from Wylie st along 5th st to Ross st, and thence to the intersection of the 5 inch pipe along 2d st, with the requisite stop-cocks and hydrants, and that the Committee be instructed that when the contracts for grading 5th st are given out, that so much of that street be graded as may be requisite for laying the main, to Ross st before the Water pipes between Grant and Sheffield streets are covered.

Read first and second time and laid over.

4. Resolved, That the Water Committee be authorized to adopt the most efficient and economical means of rendering the present Water Works fire proof.

Read first and second time and laid over.

Adjourned.

INCENDIARISM.—We had only time to barely mention the fact of several fires occurring on Monday night, which were manifestly the work of incendiaries. The burning of the 4th Ward Public School building was the most important loss. This structure was put up in the year 1843, at a cost of $6,000, and was insured in one of the Eastern companies for $4,000.

The stable, from which the school house caught fire, was evidently fired for the purpose of getting a chance to rob the tavern; for during the progress of the fire, Mr. Fehl's house was entered and trunks taken to the adjoining board yard and out house, where they were broken open and rifled of their contents. The money drawer, also, was taken from the bar room, but only a $5 counterfeit note and a little small change happened to be in it. One of the boarders, named J. L. Abraham, had $125 stolen out of his vest pocket, and another man lost all his valuable clothing.

These occurrences of fires and robberies, call loudly for more vigilance and activity on the part of our police and watchmen. There is certainly a gang of villains in our city, who are determined on plunder and the destruction of the property of our citizens, and if they are not soon caught, there is no telling to what extent they may carry their fiendish work.

OUTRAGES.—The excitement of the fire, on Monday night, resulted in the perpetration of some outrages. Some firemen, returning with their apparatus, got to quarrelling among themselves, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Two gentlemen—Mr. J. Shipton and Mr. Carson, of the firm of Carson & M'Knight—who enterfered to restore order, were very badly injured. Mr. Shipton received a stab in his back, with a dirk, by some dastardly fellow; and Mr. Carson had his shoulder dislocated. The wound of Mr. Shipton is not considered dangerous. Mr. Thomas Wallace, also, was stabbed in the hand, by a man named Lentz, whom he gave a severe kicking, before exhausted from loss of blood; and it is said the assassin will hardly survive the deserved punishment he received on the spot. Mr. Wallace was conveyed to a house, where he fainted from loss of blood.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. S. Robinson, in Allegheny, was entered last week, by some bold fellow, whose object was evidently plunder. The entrance was made at the back door. The family being absent, he took his time in searching the house, but decamped without getting any thing of much value.

WATCH STOLEN.—A man stopping at Fehl's tavern, in the hurry to get to the fire, left his fine gold lever watch on the stand in his bed room, and during his absence some thief stole it.

Another person at the same place, accidentally pulled his gold watch off the window, in the hurry to get out, and tramped upon it, breaking it to pieces.

THE CORONER held an inquest over the body of a colored man, which was found in the Monongahela river, last Sunday. No discovery was made as to the name or residence of the deceased, or the manner of his death.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, a little boy, son of Jno. Smith, collector at the Allegheny Bridge, went into the school house for the purpose of getting some books which he thought had not been burnt, when a piece of the loose timber fell upon him, and broke his back in several places. There is scarcely any hope for his recovery.

DEAD.—The lad who was run over by a dray, evening before last, died yesterday afternoon, we learn, from the injury received.

Local Intelligence.

Proceedings in Council.

SELECT COUNCIL.

June 5, 1848.

Council met, on special call—Present, Messrs. Aikins, Bakewell, Black, Caskey, Denny, Hill, Kincaid, Laughlin, Layng, Lorenz, M'Gill, Murray, and Shipton, President.

The President presented the following communication from Robert Porter, Esq:

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 1, 1848.

JOHN SHIPTON, Esq.,
President of the Select Council:

SIR—Absence from the City for some time will prevent a discharge of my duties as a Councilman, and I therefore tender my resignation as a member of your body.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT PORTER.

Which was read and accepted.

Mr. Black offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

'Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his Proclamation for the election of a Select Councilman, in the third Ward, in place of Robert Porter, Esq., resigned, giving the notice according to law.'

The President presented the following communication from the President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company:

PITTSBURGH, May 30, 1848.

To the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN—The Commissioners of the County of Allegheny have been advised by a Convention, elected by the citizens of the county, to subscribe for twenty thousand shares in the Stock of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and have imposed a condition to the subscription, that the termini of the rail road shall be finally established in the City of Pittsburgh.

This condition the Directors will be pleased to accept, provided an arrangement can be effected for the site of their depot; and the necessary facilities granted by the city authorities for reaching it.

All these points must be settled before the Directors can accept the subscription, it is important that action shall be had by the bodies over which you preside, in order that I may be enabled to lay the whole question before the Board on my return.

I would suggest, therefore, the appointment of a joint committee, with whom I may confer on the subjects, as the most appropriate means of communication.

I am, very respectfully,
S. V. MERRICK,
President of Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Read and accepted;

When Mr. Layng moved that a joint committee of two members from the Select and three members of the Common Council be appointed to confer with the President of the Company, and that the Presidents of Councils be added to the committee. Adopted, and Messrs. Layng and Kincaid appointed on part of the Select Council.

Mr. Denny presented the following communication:

To John Shipton, Esq. President of the Select Council,

SIR—I am directed to inform the Select Council through you, that a vacancy has occurred in the Board of Guardians for the relief and employment of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh," in consequence of the resignation of W. J. Totten, Esq., who was elected on the part of the Select Council.

Read and accepted, and the vacancy filled by the election of Charles Rowen, Esq., as a member of the Board.

Mr. Denny in the Chair.

Mr. Black moved that we now adjourn. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion for adjournment was lost as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aikins, Black, Caskey, Hill, Layng—5.

Nays—Messrs. Bakewell, Denny, Kincaid, Laughlin, Lorenz, McGill, Murray, President—8.

Mr. Black renewed his motion for adjournment, which the Chair decided to be out of order until some business was taken up and acted upon. Mr. B. appealed from the decision of the Chair. The yeas and nays were called, and the chair sustained by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bakewell, Caskey, Denny, Kincaid, Laughlin, Lorenz, McGill, Murray, and President—9.

Nays—Messrs. Aikins, Black, Hill, Layng—4.

Mr. Bakewell presented a report of the Water Committee "relative to laying of new mains, and the protection of the Water Works from fire," also, several resolutions and a report of the Superintendent of the Works. Report of the Committee read and accepted.

Action on resolutions reported below:

He also presented a Report and Resolutions recommending the construction of a Basin on the Reservoir in the Eighth Ward. Report and resolutions read.

Resolutions offered with the first report:

1. Resolved, That the Water Committee be authorized to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest and best bidders, for 1400 feet of 24 inch pipe, with the requisite valves and stop-cocks and connections for a new rising main from the engines to the Reservoir and also for 2000 feet of 12 inch pipe, 600 feet of 8 inch pipe, and 1500 ft 8 inch pipe, with the requisite fire plugs, branches and stop-cocks to be laid in the streets recommended in their report of this date, and to be paid for in city bonds having 15 years to run, and bearing an interest of 6 per cent.

Read first and second time and laid over.

2 Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Water Works under the direction of the Committee be authorized to fence and grade as much of the vacant lot on Penn street above Liberty as may be required for storing pipes and other articles belonging to the Water Works.

Read three times and adopted.

3. Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Water Works under the direction of the Committee be authorized to lay an 8 inch main from Wylie st along 5th st to Ross st, and thence to the intersection of the 5 inch pipe along 2d st, with the requisite stop-cocks and hydrants, and that the Committee be instructed that when the contracts for grading 5th st are given out, that so much of that street be graded as may be requisite for laying the main, to Ross st before the Water pipes between Grant and Sheffield streets are covered.

Read first and second time and laid over.

4. Resolved, That the Water Committee be authorized to adopt the most efficient and economical means of rendering the present Water Works fire proof.

Read first and second time and laid over.

Adjourned.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Whig Convention.

Philadelphia, June 6—3 P. M.

Our city, at present, is densely crowded, and there is a good deal of political excitement in every quarter. Delegates are coming in by every possible conveyance, and every thing will be in readiness for the meeting of the Convention to-morrow. There is a good deal of speculation about the result, but it is utterly impossible to foresee it with any degree of certainty.

A democratic committee left the city this morning, in a steamboat, to meet Gen. Cass, who intends to pay us a visit on his way home.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, June 6, 1848.

Both Houses of Congress met to-day, and adjourned over to Friday next, to allow the members an opportunity to attend the Convention at Philadelphia.

The Hon. Wm W Seaton is re-elected Mayor of Washington.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, June 6, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of good brands at $5 50 per bbl.

Corn Meal—Moderate sales to day at $2 31 per barrel.

Grain—Sales of prime red Wheat at 118c per bushel. 3,000 bushels, inferior quality, were sold at 120 cts per bushel. Sales of 5,000 bu. prime yellow Corn at 51@52c per bu.

Groceries—The market is steady, with a fair business in the way of trade sales. Coffee and Molasses are without change.

Provisions—Sales of 400 barrels Mess Pork at $10 50 per bbl. Sales of Bacon Shoulders at 3½@3½c per lb; Sides are scarce and in demand, with sales at 4½@4½c per lb. Prime Lard is selling at 7½c per lb. The market is nearly bare.

Lead—Sales of 100 pigs at 4 cts per lb, 6 mos.; 18,500 lbs were sold at 3½c cash.

Whiskey—I, hear of moderate sales to day at 22c per gallon.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 6, 6 P. M.

Flour—Limited sales of Genesee were effected to day at $5 50@5 62 per bbl. Sales of Western brands at the same figures. With moderate sales, the market is in favor of the seller.

Grain—I have no change to notice in the market. Moderate sales of prime red are effected at 112c per bushel.

Cotton—The market is heavy, with no sales worth reporting.

Lead—Sales at 3½@4 cts per lb. Market inactive.

Tobacco—The market is quiet, with limited sales at previous rates.

Hemp—Nothing is doing worthy of report.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

BALTIMORE, June 6, 6 P. M.

Flour—Limited sales of Howard St. brands are effected at $5 62 per bbl. City Mills brands have slightly advanced, with sales at $5 75 per bbl.

Wheat—The market is quiet, with sales of prime white at 125@130 cts; and of prime red at 120@123 cts per bushel.

Corn—Prime yellow is selling at 50 cents per bushel.

Provisions—Quotations remain steady, and nothing is doing in any article worth reporting.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, June 6, 1848.

Flour—Moderate sales of choice brands at $4,25, and of common at $4@4 06 per bbl.

Oats—Sales at 25c per bushel.

Whiskey—The market is quiet, with moderate sales at 14 cts per gallon.

Cheese—Limited sales are effected at 5@6 cts. per lb.

Provisions—Sales of Mess Pork at $8 per bbl. Of Lard, I hear of sales at 5½@6 per lb—the market closing firm. Bacon Hams are selling at 4½; Sides at 3½c, and Shoulders at 2½c per lb—with an active demand.

Groceries—The market is dull, with no change in any article.

The market, generally, is without change.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

To the Public.

Reports are said to be in circulation that I am a candidate for Congress. It is due to myself, as well as others, to say that these reports are entirely groundless. However willing I might be to represent the people of this county in Congress, if in a condition to do so without a great sacrifice, my circumstances are such at this time as to forbid all thoughts of separating myself from my professional business. WALTER FORWARD.

June 6th, 1848.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ The name of HUGH MITCHELL, will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention as a candidate for nomination for Clerk of the Court. While we are disinclined to create personal preferences before the decisions 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 caused he could be called in question.

my19:4C UPER ST. CLAIR and BALDWIN.

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

my19 MANY WHIGS.

COUNTY REGISTER.—Messrs. Editors: You are requested to announce through the columns of your paper, that GEORGE W. BOWMAN, 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.

my18:d&w6t 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, if I should be so fortunate as to receive the nomination, it shall be my endeavor to fulfil the duties of the office if elected.

my18:d&w6t 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 majority of your suffrages, my endeavor shall be to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

my12:d&w6t* 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 on Humonds Island, is an old citizen, a good Whig, and now a member of the active support. He was in the late war, and his father in the Revolutionary war.

my12:d&w6t* EAST LIBERTY.

R. BROOS & CO.: Please to announce for us the name of JOHN MCEWEN, P. M. of Hepronsville, 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.—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 FERGUSON HILLES.

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*

COUNTY REGISTER.—JAMES W. KENNEDY, of Allegheny city, will be supported before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, for the office of Register, if nominated. my12:d&w6t MANY WHIGS.

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 as a candidate for nomination for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, by

my29:d&w6t 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. my12:d&w6t*S

MESSRS EDITORS: Please announce the name of JOHN CONNER, of Upper St. Clair, as a candidate for the office of Recorder. Mr. Conner is a Whig of the right stripe, and worthy of an active support.

my31:d&w6t* BALDWIN

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&w6t*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 this above office.

my31:d&w* 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.

my30:d&w* 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. my30:d&w:c

COUNTY RECORDER.—Messrs. Editors: You are requested to announce through the columns of your paper that JOHN M'GILL, of West Deer township, is a candidate for the office of County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Anti Masonic and Whig County Convention. je1:d&w1c

WROUGHT COLLARS—A A Mason & Co. No 60 Market st, have just rec'd per express, 600 W'r Collars of every variety, some at the low price of 12½ cents. je6

FEATHERS—Just received and for sale by GEO COCHRAN, 59 wood st
je6

STR. TURPENTINE—20 bbls just rec'd and for sale by je6 BRAUN & REITER

VANILLA BEANS—Prime quality, just rec'd and for sale by je6 BRAUN & REITER

OIL VITRIOL—20 carboys just rec'd and for sale at the Drug Store of je5 J KIDD & Co

ALUM—30 bbls in store and for s