THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 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 6 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 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 MASON, J. W. LEGITESS, J. ROBINSON, } Secretaries. my15

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1848.

The capital is very full of strangers, but there will be a beggarly account of empty boxes by to-morrow. The popular tide this morning is setting Philadelphia-*ward*, but as many remain here as can, to catch the popular breeze, though the worst place perhaps in the country to get a true reflex of popular opinion. The Taylor men here have been working the hardest, and seem in the best spirits, but time will show whether they are, in the Convention, numerically the strongest. I find many disposed to drop both Clay and Taylor, and to leave what they call the extremes of feeling, by taking up a man who has excited less discussion, and, in the lesser discussion, less opposition. But the week will end all speculation, and leave us all with something tangible to support. May they with whom the responsibility now rests decide wisely for themselves and well for the country.

Among the crowd of passengers over the mountains yesterday were a large number of Delegates, homeward bound, from the General Conference held at Pittsburgh. There were a large body of Delegates also to the Convention, and to give variety to the multitude who travel, a body of troops. We sent of a body of witnesses and others to the Court of Inquiry, at Frederick, whither General Pillow had gone the day previous, and where the Court, fully reorganized, will commence its deliberations to morrow. We met the up train for Cumberland, at the Frederick junction—three hours behind its time, and just put upon the track, after having been thrown off by one of the 'snake heads,' that prove so dangerous to rail roads. One passenger from Philadelphia loses his leg, as the price of standing upon the outside of the cars, and not heeding a warning, a thousand times made, of keeping under cover. In the evening, on the Washington Branch, I also saw a man badly hurt from jumping off the cars when they were under way, even at a slow motion. Nearly all the accidents are the result of carelessness like this, and hundreds are maimed for life, for not regarding the prohibitions, not to expose themselves to danger.

In the great crowd of passengers, I was anxious to know the number who had come on *via* Pittsburgh. The conductor, Mr. Kneller, kindly showed me the tickets, and I found that more than three fourths of those from the Ohio River had taken passage at Pittsburgh. This travel, I am sure, will be multiplied four fold with the completion of our rail road.

At Cumberland, Messrs. Lowrie, Childs, and Knight were just setting out, preparatory to the location of their railroad from Cumberland West. I was assured that something giving practical evidence of progress would be done before the expiration of summer—and the last week's subscription of Allegheny has convinced the Baltimoreans of the necessity of at least extending the road westward to some point where communication may be passed with the slack water improvements.

The passengers to the East, via the National Road, are making their connections very regularly, just now. We traveled forty two miles from half past two to half past seven in the morning, something quicker than the earlier part of the route from Brownsville, but well content not to be delayed—A dozen stages came in within an hour of each other, and the passengers were in Baltimore and Washington in ten hours, a distance of 178, and 198 miles by the continuous rail road.

One more day at Washington, and you shall hear from me at Philadelphia.

The peace rumors exite great interest here, and every where, and are believed. They have had already a most marked effect upon Government Stocks—This, by general consent, owing to the Convention, is to be an unimportant week in Congress, late as the season is, and important as is most of the business to be acted upon; but Congress will not work when Presidents are to be made, and a few days will relieve the public mind of all anxiety in regard to persons. E. B.

Western Depot of the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Our readers will have observed, in our paper of yesterday, a communication, from S. V. MERRICK, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, to the City Councils, in reference to a site for a Depot, within the city limits.

Through the politeness of Mr. Merrick, we had the pleasure, yesterday, of inspecting the plan and drawings for a Depot, which has the approbation of the officers of the company here, and of many of our most intelligent citizens, and to which we hope the Councils will give their cordial sanction.

The site contemplated, is on the *Monongahela Wharf*, extending from the foot of Liberty Street to the Point, at Duquesne Way, leaving Water Street 60 feet wide, from the Depot, to the present buildings along that street. The designed Depot building is to be 900 feet long, by 200 feet wide—to be built on piers—keeping the floor of the building on a level with the street. This will leave the whole wharf, under the building, to the use of the city, as at present; and it is estimated that it will largely increase the city revenue, from steam boat wharfage, while discharging and receiving freight at the Depot.

The track of the rail road to be laid down the centre of Liberty Street, from the level of which the cars will enter the building. The street side of the building to be devoted to city business, and the river side, to steam boat business.

It is also contemplated, by this plan, to have a depot for passengers, further up town, and also one for inland and western rail road freights.

From the limited time we have had to reflect upon this plan, we presume not to say a better may not be devised,—but it strikes us more favorably than any thing we have heretofore heard of, or than any thing we can now think of. We see no valid objection to it, but many arguments in its favor suggest themselves to our mind. It will be a very convenient plan, and will reduce the expense of the transportation of the river business to the lowest possible rate, enabling us to compete successfully with our great rival, the Baltimore road. It will be a safe place for the depot, it being open on every side, and wholly detached from surrounding buildings. It will occupy a central position between the Monongahela and Allegheny Wharves which will both be needed for active business, when this road is in complete operation. It will detach it from the Western road—the depot of which will be in Allegheny—a desideratum with many, as leaving the control of the trade of that road, in a great measure, in Pittsburgh hands.

These are a few of the reasons which hastily suggest themselves to our mind, and if they commend the plan to the approving attention of our citizens, we shall have labored for a useful purpose.

MASSACRE OF AN ENGLISH CREW.—A portion of the crew of the English ship Vanguard, have been massacred by the natives of the New Caledonia Islands, near Sidney, New South Wales. It is feared the crews of two other vessels have met with a similar fate, and that the vessels have been captured as nothing has been heard of them for the last three months. A British naval force is to be despatched from New Zealand to seek redress.

From the Zanesville Courier.

Gen. Cass an Old Federalist.

The Locofoco press, now that the Michigan General has been nominated as their candidate for the Presidency, are taking a good deal of pains to assert that he was a Jefferson Democrat, and that the charge of Federalism against him is an "exploded calumny." To show the falsity of this assumption, we at present content ourselves with offering the following evidence that he was, in 1799–1800 an out-and-out *"black-cockade* FEDERALIST."

Niles' Register of Sept. 13, 1834, states as follows:

A majority of several of the cabinets, under the present administration, were "old school" federalists. * * * * We now specially allude to the *late* Secretary of the Treasury, and the present Secretary of War. The "Globe" says of the last —"Gov. Cass, on his first appearance in public life, was the vindicator and supporter of Mr. Jefferson, and received from that republican patriarch distinguished marks of his confidence. From that day to this, Gov. Cass has been identified with the republican party, and most signally marked his devotion to it in the darkest hours of the last war." * * * *

The fact is, that while his father, Major *Cass*, (a gallant officer of the Revolution, and an accomplished gentleman of the old school,) superintended the recruiting service in Delaware, in 1799–1800, for what we Democrats then called the "provision-eating army," he (the present Gov. Cass,) was the preceptor of the grammar school, in Wilmington, and *always appeared with a "black cockade" in his hat*—and so we see it also stated in the "Delaware Journal," as being in the present recollection of many of the citizens of Wilmington.

Since we are on this subject, (continues the *Courier*,) however, we may as well give another "reminiscence" of early days and politicians heroabouts. We state, therefore, and we challenge contradiction, that, Lewis Cass came to Marietta, from Delaware, about the year 1801—that he there studied law, in company with William Woodbridge, since Governor of Michigan, in the office of Mathew Backus, an attorney of that place—that, like his father, he was then a Federalist in his political opinions, and that in 1803 or 1804, he delivered a Fourth of July oration there, replete with high-toned Federal sentiments. Indeed, so ultra was its character, that even old Col. Nye, a hot Federist, said he thought it was *a little too spicy!* On leaving Backus' office, however, he concluded that Jeffersonian Democracy was a more useful and profitable creed, and he soon embraced it. His appointment to the Marshalship was obtained from Mr. Jefferson through the influence of Senator Worthington, of Chillicothe, and, it is believed by some of the old citizens to have been intended as some reward.

And we may also remark, since our fellow citizen, Dr. Mitchell, has been cited as a witness in this matter, that *he*, too, well knows that Cass, when he came to Zanesville, was a very recent convert from Federalism!

Touching the early life and having reference to the political and military history of the Locofoco candidate, there exists much interesting evidence in this region, and it will be produced in good season.

Slavery—Property in Man.

"Tell me not of rights," says Lord Brougham, "talk not of the property of the planters in his slaves. I deny the right; I acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings, of our common nature, rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of the law that sanctions *such* a claim. There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the world, the same in all time; such as it was before the daring genius of Columbus pierced the night of ages, and opened to the world the source of power, wealth and knowledge, to another all unutterable woes, such as it is at this day; it is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and hate rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject with indignation, the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man."

The sentiment here so beautifully expressed is everywhere finding its way to the hearts of the people, and rapidly resulting in the downfall of slavery. The institution has indeed already been abolished in most of the governments of the old world, and must ere long cease to be tolerated in any. The impulse of the age tends irresistably to freedom, and nothing can stay its progress until the "wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man," is stricken from the code of every nation.—*Newburgh Gazette.*

Do not American Slaveholders feel that the days of their "Domestic Institution," as they fondly call it, are numbered—and does not this feeling originate the violent and spasmodic efforts making in both Church and State, to fence round and protect the horrid monster, from the ponderous assaults of the friends of freedom. The Methodist Church is rent in twain to secure the sanction of Reverend Slaveholding Bishops—Texas is annexed—war is waged against a sister Republic—new territories are acquired on which to write the foul blot—Presidential candidates are compelled to do homage to this modern Moloch—and even now, Slaveholding Senators, with Mr. Calhoun at their head, are contending for the right to establish Slavery in Oregon. The monster rages terribly, because his end is approaching, but he rages in vain: The irreversible decree is gone forth, from the brave hearts of hundreds of thousands of freemen, that Slavery shall die!

A MEMENTO OF RESPECT.—Through the polite attention of a friend we have been furnished with copies of the notes below. No incident connected with the venerable name of the deceased John Q. Adams can fail to be received with the liveliest public interest.—*Nat. In.*

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1848.

Dear Sir:—An offering of a small memento, containing the hair of my late and ever lamented husband, as a token of gratitude to Dr. Nes for his kind attention to the venerated deceased during his illness, (although delayed,) will I trust, prove acceptable as a gift from the widow of John Q. ADAMS.

LOUISA CATHARINE ADAMS.

To Dr. HENRY NES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE, U. S., May 30, 1848.

Dear Madam:—Please accept my grateful acknowledgement for your very elegant and grateful present of a gold ring, containing the hair of your late lamented husband; and be assured that this token of your kind regard, so interesting from the association connected with it, will ever be carefully preserved, by myself and those who shall come after me, as a priceless treasure, whose value can only be measured by the admiration which the name and character of John Quincy Adams will, to the latest posterity, ever inspire.

Wishing you continued health and prosperity, I have the honor to be, madam, your sincere friend and obedient servant.

HENRY NES.

MRS. LOUISA CATHARINE ADAMS.

POPOCATEPETL.—A party of officers and men attached to the U. S. Army in Mexico, have succeeded after much difficulty in reaching the summit of the cloud-capped volcano of Popocatepetl.—A description of the expedition, written by one of the party says:

"As we approached the summit, our progress became more slow, two and three steps required a rest of one or two minutes. But by very hard work by ten minutes past two, we were standing on the highest point of land in North America—upwards of 17,500 feet above the level of the sea.—After catching breath, we gave three cheers, and planted a flag on the very summit. We had hardly gratified our curiosity above half an hour, when each one of the party became more or less sick, both from our elevated position, and from the fumes of sulpher we were breathing.—We found our throats swollen, and some headache, and a sickness at the stomach. This compelled us to begin our descent, although reluctantly, for some of the soldiers remarked, we had never been so near heaven before. We collected a few specimens of lava and turned our faces towards the valley.—Soon our sickly sensations left us, and when we reached camp, we were perfectly well with the exception of headaches.

The Indians would not believe us when we told them we had reached the top. They examined our beads, and said it was impossible, for no one could go there without having horns growing from the head. Others asked us what the mountain said to us. Our guides only went as far as the region of perpetual snow, no money or persuasions on our part could induce them to go farther.

This is the only successful excursion to the summit of any of the snow mountains of Mexico, since our army has been there, and the first by any American to Popocatepetl.

GEN. CASS, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination given to him by the Baltimore Convention, though seemingly very smooth and courteous, chose to adopt the slang of his party, in representing the Whigs as the continuation of the Federalists; and then, farther, holds them up as doubters of the issue of popular institutions, and as in favor of what it is called a "strong government." He misrepresents and maligns his political opponents. They believe in the ability of the Republican Government *of this country* to maintain all our rights, and to secure our freedom and happiness. They are opposed to any 'change' which can weaken that Government, perfect in the arrangement of all its parts, by making stronger than it is the *Executive* department. He and his followers are the power party. The Whigs are the true friends of the people: inasmuch as they contend for the limitation of the authority of the *one man*. Gen. Cass must show more liberality than he has, if he expects to be *let off* easily during this Presidential campaign.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A ROUGH SKETCH!—The Newark Advertiser speaking of Gen. Cass, says:

Of his history and qualities we shall have abundant occasion to speak hereafter. Suffice it now to say, his nomination is regarded by his own party here as the sure precuror of defeat; and the Whigs could scarcely have asked a better nomination for them. A politician rather than a statesman, an intriguer rather than a patriot, he has sustained Policism in all its enormities, and his whole course for years has been governed with a chief regard to the nomination which he has now secured. A parasite to royalty abroad; a demagogue at home; a federalist in his youth; a radical in his age—he is not entitled to the confidence of any party. He has already been denounced by the Van Burens as the Arnold of Democracy.

GEN. SCOTT ON WAR AND WAR POLICY.—The following is an extract from Gen. Scott's reply to the address of the Chairman of the Common Council, upon the occasion of his recent receptions at New York:

"Though I am a soldier, and therefore supposed to be fond of fighting, I abhor war except when prosecuted in the defence of our country, or for the preservation of its honor or of some great, important, nay cardinal interest. I hold war to be a great moral evil. It must be for good and substantial reasons—for no forced or false pretext however plausible set forth, that war can warrantably be waged, or that can justify one man in shedding the blood of his fellow being.

The interests of New York and of our whole country are indentified with peace, and with every duty of Christian morality. I doubt if there be any members of that respectable body of our fellow-citizens, the Friends, who is a more zealous advocate for Peace. Unhappily, too much of my life has been spent on the field of battle. Let us then maintain our peace by all honorable efforts—by such efforts as Washington, the father of our country, made to establish and to preserve a system of equal and impartial neutrality—a system which some of his most distinguished successors, even to a recent period, have commended with the entire approbation of the American people.

ANTI-SLAVERY FEELING IN VIRGINIA.—The *Richmond Southerner*, by no means an Abolition paper, holds the following language in relation to public sentiment in Virginia on the subject of Slavery:

"It is not generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, that two-thirds of the people of Virginia are open and undisguised advocates of ridding the State of Slavery; and after the year 1850 when the census is taken, their views will be embodied in such form as to have, startled the South. We speak understandingly. We have, within the last two years conversed with more than five hundred slaveholders in the State; and four hundred and fifty out of the five hundred expressed themselves ready to unite on any general plan to abolish Slavery upon almost any terms. Abolition fanticism at the North has not produced this, but the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of territory have done it. Virginia may be put down as no longer reliable on this question. When she goes, the District of Columbia is free territory; then Delaware and Maryland will also go and North Carolina and Kentucky will follow suit. This will surround the extreme South with Free States; and when that day comes, and it will not be very long, we would just as lief own a parcel of wild Indians as slaves. We may continue this subject in our next; certainly we shall farther consider it."

"Abolition fanaticism" may not have produced this condition of public sentiment in Virginia; but a calm and free discussion of the subject of Slavery, in the Free States, has had much to do with producing it.—*N. Y. Globe.*

A GENUINE LOCOFOCO.—An 'exchange paper' tells a story of a gentleman in Berks County, a member of the Democratic party, who complained that regular nominations was happily illustrated. "The Conventions have nominated Polk," said a wag to him, who had obtained possession of the real news. "Polk! just the man we want!" "No, no, I was mistaken," said the wag; "Woodbury—Woodbury is the nominee." "Woodbury! Good! No body can run as well as Woodbury. He is best man in the party." "Well, after all, it is neither Polk nor Woodbury, but Cass." Better still! Three cheers for Cass! Who can run so well as Cass?"

THE NIAGARA.—The Boston Transcript says:—"The Niagara, which came into dock this morning, experienced a very heavy gale of fifty hours duration on her passage. On the nights of the 25th and 26th ult, she shipped a tremendous sea, which carried overboard two of the crew, who perished; two others were seriously hurt. The drowned men each leave families. A subscription for the benefit of the widows and children of these men was made on the following day, which amounted to the sum of £55 11s.

Local Intelligence.

THE following resolutions were offered by the Chairman of the Water Committee, at the last meeting of Select Council, in connection with the report of that Committee, recommending the extension of the Water Works, in order to supply the upper wards of the city, but were omitted in the proceedings of Council, published yesterday morning:—

Resolved, That the Water Committee be authorized to issue proposals and enter into contracts with as many competent contractors as they may deem expedient, who may respectively be the lowest and best bidders on their respective contracts for the construction of New Water Works, agreeably to the general plan and description contained in their report of this day:—

Resolved, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the said Works that the Lots now held by the City on Duquesne way be sold at public auction under the superintendance of the Committee on City property, reserving to the City all the iron and building materials thereon, and that the money so to be paid by City Bonds having 15 years to run and bearing an interest of 6 per cent per annum.

Our Book Table.

A new Reader in the "Eclectic Series," entitled the "Heman's Reader, for Female Schools," has just been published by Pratt, Woodford & Co. New York, and W. B. Smith & Co., Cincinnati. It contains nearly 500 pages, and is made up of extracts in Prose and Poetry, selected from the writings of more than one hundred and thirty different authors,—together with directions for reading, &c.; [T. S. Pinneo, A. M. M. D., is the author. As far as we are capable of judging, it must be a valuable reading book.

"*The American Review and Whig Journal*," for June, came promptly to hand, and presents an attractive table of contents. Its political article is a review of the treatment of Gen. Scott by the Administration. It is embellished with a fine portait of Hon. J. R. Underwood, United States Senator, of Kentucky. This number closes a volume—a good time to subscribe.

"Hunt's Merchants' Magazine," for June, is on our table—always prompt, and always welcome.

"Row's Commercial Review of the South and West," for April, is an excellent number of a most valuable and able publication. Morse, 84, Fourth street, is the Agent in this city, and is authorized to receive subscriptions.

WHEELING—WESTERN ROAD.—A general meeting of the citizens of Wheeling is advertised, to be held on the 15th inst., to consider and discuss the propriety of a subscription on the part of the City Council, to the stock of some one of the rail road companies, chartered by the Legislature of Ohio, the Eastern terminus of whose road is to be on the Ohio river, opposite the city of Wheeling.

Wheeling, in this matter, pursues a wise policy, which should not be lost sight of by the citizens of Pittsburgh. Having secured the speedy construction of the Eastern road, by the subscription of a million of dollars by the county, all the individual means and energies of our citizens should be put forth to hasten on the commencement and completion of the Western road.

DOGS.—The season in which the canine race are most liable to become rabid, is drawing nigh, when the lives of our citizens will be endangered by the roaming at large of a great number of worthless hounds. We think something in time should be done by the proper authorities to prevent so grievious a nuisance. Indeed, if four-fifths of the species were shot, hanged, or drowned, their destruction would be a blessing to their owners and neighbors. Many a poor man who can ill afford it, expends as much upon some mangy cur as it would cost him to support a child, and has as much affection for the four footed one as for the biped. This is hard to be accounted for, except upon the principle of similarity of tastes and dispositions between the owner and the favorite.

GREENWOOD is a delightful spot, free from the noise and unceasing activity of a city life. It is pleasantly and beautifully located on the banks of the Ohio, about two miles below this city, and possesses every requisite of a summer resort, where the merchant or man of business may spend a few hours most happily. Mr. McKain, the proprietor, who is admirably well qualified for his station, has not been sparing of any means which would add to the beauty and attractions of the place,—or that would tend to the pleasure and comfort of visitors. The packet, leaving the Allegheny landing every half hour, renders it doubly convenient for all who desire to enjoy the pure air of the country, enriched by the fragrance of the flowers of Greenwood gardens, to pay them a visit.

HORTICULTURAL.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Horticultural Society, held yesterday, Mr. Dunn exhibited Hovey's Seeding Strawberries averaging four inches in circumference; Pond's Giant Asparagus, five inches in circumference, Victoria Rhubarb four feet three inches in length, and six inches in circumference. The meetings for the Executive Committee are held on the first Wednesday of each month at the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, half past ten, A. M. and we are requested to invite the exhibition at the monthly meetings, of such fruit, flowers, &c., as the growers may deem worthy of notice.

WE LEARN that the School Directors of the 4th Ward, are making arrangements, so as to have the flourishing school, which was thrown out of a house by the late fire, continued in some other place. This is a good move, and will greatly relieve the families of that Ward, from a sense of the loss they would otherwise sustain, if the school had been discontinued.

The Whig Convention.

The nomination took place yesterday—but to-day, doubtless, the great question will be decided. The anxiety to know the result is intense, and this feeling is not confined alone to the Whigs. The Locofocos are nearly as anxious to know who they will have to oppose, as the Whigs who they will have to support. The suspense will soon be ended, and we hope in a way to satisfy every good Whig, and fill our opponents with dismay.

OUR MECHANICS.—In a visit to Elizabethtown a few days since, we saw there a specimen of ship carpentry, which cannot be surpassed, if indeed equalled, by any thing in the country. The vessel, we have reference to, is being built by Sam'l Walker & co, and is intended for the Gronoco Steam Navigation Co. of New York. She has been made as strong and firm as wood and iron can make her—is about 170 feet long, with a breadth of beam of about 30 feet. The floor timbers are 6 by 10 in—double frame—12 in. timber, and only 12 in room to every two feet—Kelson is 8 by 8 in.—Ridder, 8 by 8 in.—both long hook and scarped and strongly fastened—Clamps, 4 by 14 in., long hook scafed, scarps bolted—and square fastened with screw bolts—Beams have 7 in. face and secured to hull by hanging knees—30 on each side—Planking on botton and sides, 3 in. full bolted and trunnelled—and many other fixtures, all of which combine to fit her admirably for a sea voyage.—Her hull at bow and stern, is 11½ feet deep.—Altogether, she is such a specimen of strength, durability and beauty, as we have seldom seen. She will sail about the 1st of July. Besides the Steam power she will have, there will also be a foro and mizzen mast.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Messenger remarks upon the difference that is noticed by persons who visit here from the Atlantic cities, between West ern and Eastern navigation. We presume that those persons in the Atlantic cities, engaged in the business of transportation, and in sending goods to the west, know that our western steamboats are constructed differently from those of the east, so as to adapt them to running in shoal water.

Many of our boatmen call it good soundings where they find it anything over three feet water and some run upon a good deal less; and others profess to run upon as low as fourteen inches With these light draft steamers the current of transportation is kept up in the summer months. But it happens, fortunately enough, that the great press of business is generally over before the inconvenience of low water is felt.

OUR MARKET.—It is really gratifying to witness the crowded appearance of our market at this season of the year. Those who will but only rise early enough in the morning, can spend a pleasant hour in the place, where buyers and provision merchants 'most do congregate,' and they will find market well supplied with the necessaries of life, besides all the elegancies of the season. There is evidently an improvement in the abundance and quality of the productions of the earth, which find their way to this city, and that increased care and attention are expended by our gardeners and farmers, to produce an early supply.

THE Sable Harmonists perform this evening at Philo Hall.

A new party, styling itself the "Liberty League," held a National and State Convention, at Rochester, New York, last week. GERRITT SMITH, was nominated for the Presidency, and the Rev. Chas. E. Foote, of Michigan, was nominated for Vice President, William Goodell, for Governor, and a Mr. Hutchison, of Orleans county, for Lieutenant Governor. Resolutions were passed in favor of all the reforms of the day, to forward which this "League" was formed.

THE Court of Inquiry met at Frederick on Monday. General Scott was present. General Pillow and all the principal witnesses, as well as the members of the Court, were also there; and it was expected the trial of General Pillow, the only business before the Court, would have commenced yesterday morning.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ The name of HUGH MITCHELL will be presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, (soon to assemble) as a candidate for nomination for Clerk of the Court. While we are disinclined to create 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 earned that the Whig and Anti-Masonic party of this county are called upon in justice to respect. But no one has suffered more, yet his fidelity to the Whig cause never has or could be called in question.

my19:6 URYAN, Clark and Railway.

GOVERNT ADVOCATE—Messrs. Editors: You will please through the columns of your paper, that the name of JOHN BYERS, 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

my15 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.

my22:d&wtd FRIENDS.

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, I shall be my endeavor to fulfil the duties of the office if elected.

my22:d&wt8 GEORGE WATSON.

TO THE VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—I respectfully announce myself 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&wtf 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 Brunot's Island; is an old citizen, a good Whig, and worthy of the support of his friends. He was in the late war, and his father in the Revolutionary war.

my2:d&wtT EAST LIBERTY.

E. BROOKS & Co.: Please to announce for us the name of JOHN MCCORMICK, Jr. M. of Hertiotville, 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 VERSAILLES.

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.—MARTIN W. KENNEDY, of Allegheny city, will be supported before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, for the office of County Register. my15:d&wtd 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. my22:d&wt8

JUDGE OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—JOHN HORNER, of Wilkinsburgh, will be supported before the ensuing Convention as a candidate for nomination for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, by

my22:d&w MANY VOTERS.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.—DANIEL MCCURDY, of Elizabeth, will be supported for the office of Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Courts of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention. my15:d&wt8

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 stamp, and worthy of an active support.

my22:d&w&wtc BALDWIN.

COUNTY REGISTER.—The name of JOHN MCCASKEY is respectfully presented to the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, as a candidate for the office of Register. my15 MANY FRIENDS.

☞ JARED M. BRUSH will be a 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&wtf THIRD WARD.

☞ 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&wtc

COUNTY RECORDER.—Messrs. Editors: Your are requested to announce through the columns of your paper that JOHN MCGILL, 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. jel:d&wtc

☞ Citizens are honorably assured that the following are the actual qualities of a fig. bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative. If they doubt our word, they cannot these highly respectable citizens, who have tried it:

Mr. Geo. Beckett, 41 Elm st, New York.
Mrs. Matilda Reeves, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.
Mr. Wm. Tompkins, 92 King st. New York.
Mr. Thomas Jackson, 89 Liberty st, Pittsburgh.
H. E. Collen, late barber steamboat S. America.

And more than a hundred others state, though this must suffice, that it will force the hair to grow on the head or face, stop it falling off, strengthen the roots, removing scurf and dandruf from the roots, and making light, red or gray hair assume a fine dark look, and keeping dry, harsh or wiry hair moist, soft, clean and beautiful. It very, very long time! Sold at WM. JACKSON'S 89 Liberty st. ma 4

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath,
Spongy gums like rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting.
All could have teeth as white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hard gums—man or girl.
Way delay?—say, quickly haste
And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste.

It costs but 25 cents, and is really a beautiful article. It gives the teeth a fine enamel Sold in Pittsburgh 89 Liberty st.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1848.

The Whig Convention assembled in Independence Hall, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Colver of N. York, was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. Harlan, of Kentucky, was chosen Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Brainard opened the proceedings with prayer.

A committee, consisting of one person from the Delegation of each State, was then appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. Thereupon the Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention assembled at 4 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Gov. MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, was chosen President of the Convention; and one Vice President from each State, and twelve Secretaries were appointed.

The Committee appointed to examine the credentials of Delegates, stated that the only difficulty they had met with, was in regard to the Delegates for Texas—the Louisiana Delegates appearing as Delegates for Texas also.

Upon the question of granting a Vice President to Texas, a warm debate arose. The Vice President was finally conceded—reserving the question of the Texas representation until after the Committee had reported.

The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, June 7, 1848.

The Hibernia sailed to day, with forty passengers, and with over $250,000 in specie, on board.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 6 P. M.

Nothing doing in the market to day, the general interest being attracted by the presence of the National Convention. Prices remain as per last quotations.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 7, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is steady but not active.—Sales of 700 bbls Howard Street at $5 62 cts per bbl; and of City Mills, at $5 75 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of prime white at $1 26@1 27c per bushel; and of prime red at $1 16@1 23 cts. 2,000 bushels were sold to day at the above figures.

Corn—Sales of 6,000 bushels of prime yellow at 48@49 cts per bushel. Sales of prime white at 45 @46 cts der bushel.

Oats—Sales at 33 cts per bushel.

Rye—Sales in a fair extent at 73 cts per bushel.

Whiskey—Sales, in bbls, at 22c per gall.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article. Quotations are steady.

ST. LOUIS MARKET,

ST. LOUIS, June 7, 6 P. M.

Hemp—The market is dull, with small sales at $75@80 per ton.

Flour—Sales in small lots at $4 25@4 50 per bbl, as in quality.

Wheat—Sales at 75@80c per bushel.

Corn—Sales of 1,500 bushels at 22c to Eastern distillers. The article was prime. Sales of 3,000 bushels at 23@23½ cts, in new sacks, for shipment—sacks included.

Mess Pork—Sales, without inspection, at $7 50 cts per bbl.

Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 2½ cts; of Sides at 3 cts for clear, and of Hams at 3@3½c.

Whiskey—Sales at 15½ cts.

NEW YORK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is firm, with a good Eastern and home demand. The supply in first hands is small.

Grain—The market for Corn and Oats is dull—for prime red Wheat 111 cts per bushel is asked. Yellow Corn is nominal at 55 cents per bushel.

Provisions—There is a fair inquiry for Pork, but little is doing in other articles.

Cotton—The market is heavy, and prices have slightly declined.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, June 7, 1848.

Flour—The market is very quiet, and I hear of moderate sales only at $4 06@$4 18 per barrel.—The tendency is downward.

Whiskey—Sales of 400 barrels at 14½@14½ cts per gallon.

Grain—Sales 1000 bushels corn at 27 cts; and of 200 bushels Oats at the same figures.

Linseed Oil—Moderate sales are effected at 48 @49 cts per gallon.

Groceries—Molasses and Sugar are offered at a slight decline; with no sales worth reporting. Coffee is without change.

Provisions—The market is quiet, with no change in prices. There is a better feeling generally, with no important transactions.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1848.

The Steamer's news has unsettled the market, and every thing is quiet.

Groceries—Sugar continues steady at former quotations. Sales of 200 barrels Molasses at 13@ 14 cts per gallon.

Flour—The market is depressed, and the demand is falling off. The article is offered at $4 25 per bbl, without sales.

Corn—Sales of 4,000 bushels yellow at 35 cents per bushel.

Whiskey—Limited sales at 15½c per gallon.

☞ THE CLIMATE is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, coarse complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be freed from impurity—this was the ancient Roman practice. Others cured all diseases—they computed that more diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the pores of the skin, than any other cause of death. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—