BY ALANSON GROSVENOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 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.

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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.

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
BEN MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

The Ratification Meeting To-Night.

A meeting is to be held to-night at Murray's yard on Penn street, near the canal, to ratify the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore. Several Whig speakers are expected to address the meeting. Judging from the enthusiasm which every where attends these popular names, we expect an overwhelming assemblage of the opponents of locofocoism, Cass and the administration.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1848.

Well, the deed is done, and ZACHARY TAYLOR is nominated President of the United States by the Whig National Convention. Many conventions have I attended, but never one preceded and attended by such intense excitement as has hung over the deliberations of this body. An attempt was made to make the nomination unanimous, but it was impossible, though perhaps nineteen twentieths would have decreed for the nominations after they was made. But some of the delegates were not thus willing to yield up what they, not understanding General Taylor as others understood him, deemed a principle of right. A Mr. Wilson of Mass., was the first to oppose the nomination—He did it with vehemence, and with a threat to take the field and array the State against the nominee. He was allowed free utterance to the sentiment thus expressed—as were all those, as far as it was practicable, who were most opposed to the nominations. A Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, and Mr. Tilden and Mr. Cummings, of the same State, found it hard work to acquiesce in what was done, but old Governor Vance, and Mr. Collier, after doing all they could against the nomination, seemed resolved to give it their support heartily, and entirely. Mr. Vance's speech was full of enthusiasm, and Mr. Collier's full of fun. Mr. Galloway's touched the hearts of some for its pure patriotism and thorough devotion to Whig principles. There was a voice from Maine against the nominee—and the inquiry was put by Mr. Cowan, of that State, whether General Taylor was a true friend of Protection? Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, one of his principal supporters, said if he thought or believed him otherwise, he would have been one of his firmest opponents, rather than an advocate of his claims as a Whig, and he believed him to be as much of a Whig as any man in the Union.

But what led to the nomination of General Taylor—some of the readers of the Gazette will inquire. Many things, I answer. In the first place, his friends came into the National Convention abandoning the ground that they or their favorite would not abide by the result. They pledged themselves to do both, and to support, with all the moral force of which they were capable, the nominee, and as friends of General Taylor, they pledged themselves both as to the soundness of his Whig principles, and their willingness to withdraw him from the canvass, if the majority of delegates were not for him.

Again, the sound Whig principles embodied in the Allison letter contributed to remove many objections, and finally all believed in the integrity and patriotism of the man. There was great sympathy for him, also, on account of the hard treatment he had received from the Administration, though on this ground there might have been more for Scott. Once more—Kentucky was not united on Henry Clay—and a majority of the delegates from this State were against their favorite so through all the ballots. This seemed the unkindest cut of all—and I fear Henry Clay will feel it more than his rejection by the Convention itself. Again, too, though a majority of the delegates were against General Taylor, and resisted him through their ballots, there was no hope of union upon any one else. The Taylor men felt the strength of their position, and would not yield it—knowing that in the end victory would crown their efforts.

The progress of the Convention I have watched from day to day, and from hour to hour, with almost a heavy heart. The result throws overboard, now and for ever, at least one true and devoted Patriot and one more—a favorite of Pennsylvania—has also been laid aside for the present. But the nomination was fair and honorable, and made in a full Convention of the Whigs of the Union. It is a principle of our Government, that majorities should govern, and when men agree to prescribed forms for arriving at results, they are bound in good faith to submit.

General Taylor is a good Whig, and will administer the Government upon Whig principles. If not in all things an ultra Whig, he is at least wedded to all the great measures of the Whig party, and has modified his principles upon the creed of HENRY CLAY, for whom he would have voted, had he had a vote in 1844. He is a Southern man, it is true, but between a Southern man, out and out, and a Northern man with southern principles, we prefer a thousand times the Southern man. Lewis Cass hails from the north. Her interests he has betrayed over and over again, and will do so whenever and wherever he is entrusted with power.

It is for Congress, hereafter, to make good laws to protect the industry of the country, to provide for the commercial welfare of the Union—inland as well as sea board. It will be the duty of Congress also to prevent the extension of slave territory—and if Congress should do this, we have the pledge of General Taylor himself, that he will not veto any bill which Congress may approve. Whigs, as between Taylor and Cass, Fillmore and Butler, we have every thing to encourage us. Duty, patriotism, the success of principles dear to every Whig heart, demand that we should make the personal sacrifice to promote the success of the people's one we are ready.

P. S. Some [illegible] thousand Whigs are in Philadelphia, as I write, [illegible] the Convention. The nomination [illegible] young and old, seem to be borne away by the Taylor enthusiasm, and it is certain the Whig crowd acquiesce in what has been done.

Man Vindicating his Dignity.

AUGUSTA, GA. May 29, 1848.

DEAR AMERICAN: The talk of the town to-day is the departure of Frank Chadwick, a self emancipated slave, his wife and children, to seek a more congenial home in the State of Pennsylvania.—"Frank" is a distinguished character in these parts—one of nature's noblemen, who rise now and then to vindicate the dignity of man in spite of the most adverse circumstances. Humanity, fashioned in the likeness of its Creator, is endowed with latent elements of soul which all the latent darkness of Africa, and all he injustice of America, can neither destroy nor wholly conceal.

This slave, who is a native of this beautiful city, began his work of emancipation by purchasing his time from year to year, at about $100 per annum—the usual hire of a good servant. Possessing great energy and much intelligence, with perfect integrity, he could both oversee other slaves and labor well himself, and very justly commanded his wages. His surplus earnings soon bought him horses and drags, and enabled him to hire good servants of such as had them to spare. Thus established in business, in the course of 15 years he has made money enough to buy himself at about $1,000 to pay a larger sum for his wife and children, and to take to Harrisburgh three or four thousand dollars beside. Some ten or twelve of the first men in Augusta united in giving him a letter of high commendation. It was with pain and resistance that Frank left his troops of friends and scenes of his childhood. The only motive was the lawful education of his children—an advantage denied them by the laws of Georgia.—*Correspondence of the Rochester American.*

GENERAL CASS IN NEW YORK.—The reception of Gen. Cass in New York, on Friday last, was a very orderly, respectable affair, but totally devoid of that enthusiasm, which ordinarily make such receptions, where the guest is personally popular.—The Tribune says; the Democracy made "a respectable show, but there seemed to be little soul in the parade; in truth, we never saw less enthusiasm on a similar occasion."

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since the Convention commenced. From various sources however, we collect the ballotings, and closing proceedings of the Whig Convention.—Our editorial correspondence brings the account down to the commencement of ballotings, on Thursday evening, the 8th. The ballotings being about to commence, a motion was here made to postpone the order of the day to allow Judge Saunders of the Louisiana delegation, to read a letter concerning Gen. Taylor's position, which they say is to abide by the decision of the Convention, and authorises his withdrawal from the canvass, if he should not be the nominee of the Whig Convention.

Truman Smith presented a letter from General Scott also pledging to abide by the decision of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to the

FIRST BALLOT.

STATES.	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	M'Lean.	Webster.	Clayton.
Maine,	5	1	..	..	2	..
New Hampshire,	..	..	..	..	6	..
Massachusetts,	..	..	..	..	12	..
Vermont,	1	5	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island,	..	4	..	..	..	..
Connecticut,	..	6	..	..	..	..
New York,	..	29	5	..	1	1
New Jersey,	3	4	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania,	8	12	6	..	..	..
Delaware,	..	..	..	..	..	3
Maryland,	..	8	..	..	..	..
Virginia,	15	2	..	..	..	..
North Carolina,	6	5	..	..	..	..
South Carolina,	1	1	..	..	..	..
Georgia,	10	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama,	6	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi,	6	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana,	5	1	..	..	..	..
Texas,	4	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee,	13	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky,	7	5	..	..	..	..
Ohio,	1	20	..	..	..	..
Indiana,	1	2	9	..	..	..
Illinois,	4	3	1	..	..	..
Michigan,	..	3	2	..	..	..
Missouri,	6	..	1	..	..	..
Iowa,	2	1	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin,	1	3	..	..	..	..
Arkansas,	3	..	..	..	..	..
Florida,	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	111	97	43	2	22	4

Total vote 279—necessary to a choice 140.

SECOND BALLOT.

STATES.	Taylor.	Webster	Clay.	Clayton.	Scott.
Maine,	5	3	..	..	1
New Hampshire,	..	6	..	..	..
Vermont,	1	5	..	..	..
Massachusetts,	..	12	..	..	..
Rhode Island,	..	..	3	..	..
Connecticut,	..	..	6	..	..
New York,	1	1	28	1	5
New Jersey,	3	4	..	..	..
Pennsylvania,	9	7	..	..	10
Delaware,	..	3	..	..	..
Maryland,	..	5	..	..	..
Virginia,	15	2	..	..	..
North Carolina,	6	5	..	..	..
South Carolina,	1	1	..	..	..
Georgia,	10	..	..	..	..
Alabama,	6	..	..	..	..
Mississippi,	6	..	..	..	..
Louisiana,	5	1	..	..	..
Texas,	4	..	..	..	..
Tennessee,	13	..	..	..	..
Kentucky,	1	11	..	..	..
Ohio,	1	21	..	..	8
Indiana,	3	1	1	..	3
Illinois,	3	1	..	..	2
Michigan,	..	3	..	..	3
Missouri,	6	..	..	..	..
Iowa,	2	1	..	..	..
Wisconsin,	1	3	..	..	..
Arkansas,	3	..	..	..	..
Florida,	3	..	..	..	..
Total,	133	36	71		16

Whole number of votes cast, 279.

Necessary to a choice, 140

So there was again no choice, and a fourth ballot was ordered.

And the names of the delegates from the several States being called, the result was announced as follows:

FOURTH BALLOT.

STATES.	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.
Maine,	5	3	1	..
New Hampshire,	6	..	..	..
Massachusetts,	12	..	..	..
Vermont,	1	2	2	..
Rhode Island,	4	..	..	..
Connecticut,	3	3	..	..
New York,	13	6	..	17
New Jersey,	4	..	..	..
Pennsylvania,	4	4	..	10
Delaware,	..	3	..	..
Maryland,	..	2	1	..
Virginia,	..	8	..	..
North Carolina,	1	10	..	..
South Carolina,	1	1	..	..
Georgia,	1	10	..	..
Alabama,	6	..	..	..
Florida,	3	..	..	..
Mississippi,	1	6	..	..
Louisiana,	1	6	..	..
Texas,	4	..	..	..
Arkansas,	3	..	..	..
Tennessee,	13	..	13	..
Kentucky,	1	11	..	..
Indiana,	1	7	4	..
Illinois,	1	..	8	3
Michigan,	..	3	..	3
Missouri,	6	..	6	..
Iowa,	2	..	1	..
Wisconsin,	4	..	4	..
	52	171	63	14

Whole number of votes, 280.

Necessary for a choice, 141.

So General ZACHARY TAYLOR having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated as the candidate of the Whig party for President of the United States.

The announcement was received with the most deafening and enthusiastic cheers, both from the crowd inside and outside the house, which continued for a long time.

An unsuccessful effort was then made to adjourn, to consult about a candidate for the Vice President.

Mr. Collier of New York, said that the Convention would bear him out in saying that he had done his utmost to defeat the nomination of Gen. Taylor; but now that the vote had been taken, and Gen. Taylor had become the choice of the Convention, it would ill become him to exhibit any further opposition. [Applause.] He had taken the course he had because he believed he was best serving the Whig party of New York, in so doing; but he should ill require the confidence they had reposed in him if he did not now concur in the nomination, and he could assure the Convention that they should hear no opposition from him; indeed he believed the whole of the New York delegation would submit to the nomination with cheerfulness. He desired that the proceedings of this Convention should be conducted with the utmost harmony and kind feeling. He confessed that he had entertained strong objections to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, but he would repeat again that he should now submit cheerfully to the decision of the Convention. [Great cheering.] A [illegible] cision of [illegible] been made to take a recess for the purpose of [illegible] ending an opportunity for members of all parties to meet together in relation to the Vice Presidency, and to consult so far as concerned the New York delegation, how it would say that they desired no [illegible] k delegation, in solution. The Convention [illegible] opportunity for conciliation, promote harmony [illegible] would best, in his proceeding quietly and on [illegible] and good feeling by [illegible] to nominate a Vice President.

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that he had, from the beginning warned his Whig brethren of the disastrous consequences of this nomination. He knew that some gentlemen entertained a different opinion on the subject; and he hoped they might be right, and he [Mr. C.] shown to be wrong. At any rate, as he had frequently declared, he should make no complaint, and there should be no rebellion with his consent. He was a law and order-loving man everywhere. His belief was that it would best promote the harmony, good will and feeling of this Convention by proceeding at once to ballot for a Vice President; and while up, he desired to present the name of Millard Fillmore, of New York, a gentleman in every respect qualified to fill the exalted station of Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Carroll, of New York, trusted that this Convention would go on to finish their work. And then having done it, they would give to the nominations for President and Vice President, their unanimous support, and go to Independence Square and ratify the nomination. [Great applause.]

Mr. Bryan, of South Carolina, said that when his name was called on the last ballot, he voted for Henry Clay, although he was then certain, that Gen. Taylor would be the nominee of the Convention.

In voting for Henry Clay, he did it to indulge the luxury of friendship, knowing that his vote would not injure any one, whilst at the time, it was complimentary to an old friend. Now, however that a nomination had been made by the Convention, he begged to declare here, that he would give his warm and hearty approval and support of it. (Euthusiastic cheers.)

Mr. Allen, of Mass., said he believed he knew something of the public sentiment of that State, and he expressed for himself, without reference to what his colleagues would do, what he believed would be the opinion there of the nomination of Gen. Taylor. He for one, [holding in his hand a written speech from which he spoke,] could not consent that this nomination should go forth as the unanimous vote of this Convention; if it was his belief that Massachusetts would never approve of the nomination. The discipline of the South had again prevailed, and a line of demarkation had been drawn between the Northern and Southern States, virtually dissolving the party. He proceeded in a strain of strong invective against Southern doctrines and principles, and attempting to show that the North had been wheedled or entrapped by the South. [Calls to order, hisses, and cries of "hear him," "hear him," "let him go on," &c.]

Mr. Allen then resumed his speech, the reading of which he finished amid great confusion and disorder, and loudly reiterated calls for "Choate," "Choate," during which the President's hammer dealt numerous deafening blows on the table before him, by way of reminding delegates to keep order.

The President said he hoped there was not a man in the Convention claiming to be a Whig who would not demean himself as such.

Mr. Bingham, of O. desired to offer a resolution which he held in his hand, and which he would presently read to the Convention. His only object in proposing this resolution, was to ascertain if it was possible that the several persons composing this Convention could go home—could leave this Hall determined to support its nominees—General Zachary Taylor. And in order to have the division on that question, he would offer to this Convention the resolution which he would read. It was to the following effect: That the Whig party though their representatives here assembled, pledges itself to abide by the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor, with the understanding, and agreement and pledge that he accepts the nomination as the candidate of the Whig party, to bind himself to adhere strictly to its principles, &c.

Mr. Johnston, of Pa., said he thought it would be conceded by the members of the Convention that he had not occupied a position during the entire proceedings of the Convention, averse to the gentleman who had just received the vote of the body. He had been the uniform, the undeviating, uncompromising friend of Gen. Winfield Scott, and he had been so because he believed that Gen. Scott was the choice.

The President called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Johnston hoped to be allowed to say a word to the Convention.

The President again declared that it was not in order for any gentleman to speak, unless the order of the day were suspended.

Several motions to adjourn to various periods were then made, all of which were voted down.

The Convention then proceeded with the orders of the day, and the nomination of candidates for the office of Vice President being in order,

Mr. Mitchell, of Mo., nominated the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Mass.

Mr. Kennill, of Pa., nominated the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pa.

Mr. Newton, of Ark., nominated the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Del.

Mr. Sage, of N. Y. nominated the Hon. George Evans, of Me.

Mr. Stratton, of N. J., nominated the Hon. Millard Fillmore, of N. Y.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., nominated the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of O.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., nominated the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass.

Mr. S. P. Johnson, of Pa., nominated the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y.

Mr. Paxton, of N. Y. nominated the Hon. John Young, of N. Y.

Mr. Foster, of Ga., nominated the Hon. T. B. King, of Ga.

Mr. White, of Pa., nominated the Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, of Pa.

Mr. Platt, of N. Y., nominated Thurlow Weed, of N. Y.

Mr. H. White, of Pa., nominated the Hon. John Sergeant, of Pa.

Mr. Hurl, of N. Y., nominated Hamilton Fish, of N. Y.

Mr. Merrill, of N. Y., nominated Geo. Lunt, of Mass.

These nominations having been made and there still being much confusion,

Mr. Ewing, of Tenn., moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock, which was not agreed.

Mr. Patterson, of N. Y., withdrew the name of Mr. Seward, saying he [Mr. S.] had felt it his duty in the course of his public life to view sentiments which might prejudice the public against him; and he therefore withdrew his name, as his friends did not wish to embarrass the ticket.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, said that state asked no sugar plums on this occasion, and he therefore wished to withdraw the name of the Hon. Thomas Ewing.

Mr. Ashman, of Mass, said he was asked to withdraw the name of the Hon. R. [illegible] and he did so with the [illegible] Winthrop, wards the Convention and [illegible] good will to as he [Mr. A.] knew [illegible] proceedings. As far chusetts who [illegible] the gentleman from Massa- [Mr. Allen] [illegible] spoken a few minutes since, [illegible] had no consultation with the delegation, and did not express their views, [phrase] and while he [Mr. Ashman,] did not wish to comment on what had been said, he felt it a duty to himself to say that his sentiments differed from those of that gentleman.

Mr. Wilson of Mass, asked if he understood the gentleman, [Mr. Ashman,] to express his dissent from the views advanced by his colleague, [Mr. Allen.]

Mr. Ashman: I certainly so said, and I cannot concur in them. I have opposed the nomination of Gen. Taylor upon principle, and while I have sympathies with the gentleman who [illegible] may [illegible] I have not come here to create a factious opposition to the course of the Convention.

Mr. Wilson replied that the gentleman, [Mr. Ashman,] spoke only for himself, [illegible] gentleman, [Mr. W.] was free to say that he would find that, [Mr. W.] by the proceedings of the Convention. [Immense excitement, and deafening hisses from all parts of the house, mingled with [illegible] cries of "order, order," "turn him out."

Mr. Wilson, [mounting a bench,] this Convention has nominated a gentleman— [Cries of "order, order," "sit down," "you have said too much already," and hisses.]

Col. Haskell moved that the gentleman have leave to will draw.

The President: The motion is not in order.

Mr. Ashman said he hoped the gentleman might be permitted to be heard.

The President asked if it was the sense of the Convention that the gentleman should proceed.

Loud cries of "No no," and calls for the orders of the day.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said the gentleman had a right to express his sentiments, no matter whether they met the approval of every delegate or not. He had a right to be heard, and he hoped the Convention would allow him to go on.

Mr. Stanton, of N. H. said the best course would be to allow the gentleman to go on. He only expressed his own sentiments, and they would not hurt any body, [laughter,] and he trusted they were not of that excessively violent character to do any great injury to himself. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., then proceeded with his remarks, saying that he came to this Convention as a member of the Whig party, recognizing all its principles and usages. He avowed himself willing to be bound by the proceedings of the Convention, provided they acted as Whigs should do, but they had nominated a gentleman [hisses, and cries of "order," "go on," &c.] Was it out of order, [he asked] to say that they had nominated a "gentleman?" [Laughter.] They had nominated a gentleman for the office of President of the United States, who had stated over and over that he would not be bound by the principles or measures of any party, and that he would receive the nomination of the Whig party; the Democratic party, the Native party, or of any other that might choose to nominate him.

Mr. Gayle, of Ala., raised a question of order.

The President called upon the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Wilson,) to take his seat.

Mr. Gayle denied the right of any member to criticise the doings of this Convention.

The President differed in opinion from the gentleman from Alabama. The gentleman had a right to proceed, if in a respectful manner.

Mr. Jackson, of Rhode Island, rose to a point of order. He understood the gentleman, (Mr. Wilson,) to say that he was a Whig. Now, he would ask if he had not been indentified with another party.

The President: The gentleman himself is out of order. The gentleman from Massachusetts will proceed.

Mr. Wilson then resumed his remarks, asserting that the Convention had nominated a candidate who had said to the whole Nation that he would not withdraw his name, either for Henry Clay, or any other man; yet they had taken him in preference to all the other candidates nominated. He (Mr. W.) denied that he had ever abandoned his party, as had been insinuated by a gentleman a few moments since. Now, what he wanted, was a man in whom the Whig party could place entire confidence as a true exponent of Whig principles, and who would give the country a good government in all respects. If such a man had been selected by this Convention, he would feel himself

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FIFTH BALLOT.

	Lawrence.	Fillmore.	McKennan.	Stewart.	Sergeant.
Maine,	6	1	..	..	..
New Hampshire,	6	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts,	10	..	..	..	..
Vermont,	2	3	..	..	..
Rhode Island,	4	..	..	..	..
Connecticut,	4	2	..	..	..
New York,	4	22	..	..	..
New Jersey,	5	3	9	10	4
Pennsylvania,	14	3	..	..	..
Maryland,	5	2	..	..	..
Virginia,	1	2	1	..	..
North Carolina,	6	1	..	..	..
South Carolina,	7	2	..	..	..
Georgia,	10	..	..	..	..
Florida,	3	..	..	..	..
Alabama,	10	..	..	..	..
Mississippi,	6	..	..	..	..
Louisiana,	5	..	..	..	..
Texas,	4	..	..	..	..
Arkansas,	3	..	..	..	..
Tennessee,	13	..	..	..	..
Kentucky,	11	..	..	..	..
Ohio,	11	..	..	..	..
Indiana,	7	..	..	..	..
Illinois,	8	..	..	..	..
Missouri,	6	..	..	..	..
Michigan,	3	..	..	..	..
Iowa,	2	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin,	4	..	..	..	..
	175				87

The States of Maine, New York, and Alabama, cast one vote each for George Evans of Maine.

The States of Delaware and Arkansas cast three votes each for John M. Clayton, of Del.

The States of New York and North Carolina cast one vote each for Hamilton Fish.

The State of Kentucky cast one vote for Thomas Ewing, and Iowa one for Rufus Choate.

The State of New York cast due vote for Geo. Lunt, one for Solomon Foote, one for John Young, and one for T. B. King.

Whole number of votes cast, 271.

Necessary to a choice, 136.

No neither having a majority of all the votes cast, a second ballot was taken thereupon.

Mr. Kimmbell, of Pa., withdrew the name of Andrew Stewart.

Mr. White withdrew the name of John Sergeant.

Several other names were withdrawn, and the second ballot for Vice President being then taken, resulted as follows:—

SECOND BALLOT.

	Fillmore.	Lawrence.
Maine,	5	1
New Hampshire	1	5
Massachusetts	1	10
Vermont,	5	1
Rhode Island,	3	1
Connecticut,	3	3
New York,	27	5
New Jersey,	7	7
Pennsylvania,	2	2
Delaware,	..	3
Maryland,	2	2
Virginia,	3	13
North Carolina,	1	2
South Carolina,	1	2
Georgia,	2	8
Alabama,	3	7
Mississippi,	2	4
Louisiana,	2	3
Texas,	4	2
Arkansas,	3	2
Tennessee.	13	2
Kentucky,	11	1
Ohio,	11	1
Indiana,	7	4
Illinois,	8	3
Missouri,	6	6
Michigan,	3	3
Iowa,	2	1
Wisconsin,	4	4
	171	63

The State of N. Y. Sergeant; Ark. North Carolina cast 1 vote for John Kentucky [illegible] for John M. O. Sullivan, and Tho[illegible] of Ohio, each 1 for George Evans.

[illegible] cessary to a choice, 131.

[illegible] and MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, having received 173, which was more than the required number, was declared duly elected the nominee of the Convention for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Several resolutions were then submitted, tendering thanks to the officers of the Convention, &c., after which most of the States responded in warm terms to the nomination.

And the Convention, at about 4 o'clock, P. M. adjourned sine die, the greatest possible feeling and much enthusiasm, prevailing.

General Taylor and the Press.

Our readers will naturally feel anxious to know how the Whig Nominations are received by the press and the people of the country generally—throughout the South, the nominations, of course, are received with the warmest approbation. This will suffice for them. As far as we have seen the Whig papers of this State, they acquiesce in the nomination—some with great apparent pleasure, others with an acknowledgement of other preferences.

In Ohio, the *Steubenville Herald*, the *Columbus State Journal*, and the *Cleveland Herald*, have run up the flag of the Whig Convention. The Columbus Journal, says:

"While it is true that the result will disappoint the fondest expectations of many of the ultra Whigs, who had yielded to strong predilections in favor of other candidates, yet we have no doubt, judging from the spontaneous and unprompted demonstrations with which tidings of the nomination were greeted here, that the act of the Convention will commend itself to the favor of a vast majority of the American People."

The Steubenville Herald says—

"It is with no small degree of reluctance, that we haul down the name of General Winfield Scott, for President, and place in its stead that of General Zachary Taylor, the nominee of the Whig National Convention. To say any thing else would be false to truth, to our former convictions, and the expression of the Whigs of this Congressional district. But abiding as we do, and hope we ever shall, the decision of the Whig National Convention, we sacrifice our own preferences upon the altar of party good, and go for the nominee, General Taylor—believing him to be an honest man—a sound Whig—capable, and that he will, if elected, assist in carrying out all and each of the great principles for which the Whig party contend."

The *Cleveland Democrat* is out against the nominations, and gives the proceedings of a meeting held *in*[illegible], on the reception of the news of Taylor's nomination, at which it was resolved to hold a county convention on Thursday, of this week, to appoint delegates to a "People's Convention," to meet in Columbus, on the 20th and 21st of June, to take measures to prevent the further growth of the slave power.

The *Baltimore Sun*, a neutral paper, speaks in the highest strains of the personal character of General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore. It says the ticket "is undoubtedly a strong one—a very strong one. It will commend itself to multitudes throughout the Union, and will prove a blade of steel to the Baltimore nomination every way worthy of the contest."

It gives us no little pleasure to look over the *Washington Union*, and kindred Locofoco prints, to view the utter dismay with which they receive the intelligence of General Taylor's nomination.—Poor Father Ritchie tries hard to talk cheerfully, but it is a vain effort. He feels that the days of his power in Washington are numbered, and that a new set of men will, on the 4th of March next, take possession of the reins of Government. This feeling will reconcile thousands of good Whigs to the nomination. They want a change, and with General Taylor they are sure of success.

We refer steam boat men to the advertisement in another column, in reference to a low water steam boat for sale. We are informed that a first rate bargain can be had.

MAD DOG.—A mad dog was shot, yesterday, in New Troy. It had bitten two other dogs, and a fine cow, belonging to Mrs. Pattinson. The cow was shot.

[illegible] to the position of Gen. Taylor, submitted to the Convention, by the Delegation from Louisiana, just before the balloting commenced. The paper was read by Mr. Saunders, of Lou., and runs thus:

"The position occupied by Gen. Taylor, in relation to the Presidency, does not seem to be correctly understood by many persons; and for that reason, it is deemed proper by the delegation of Louisiana, to make such explanations and statements, in relation to that position, as may effectually remove all doubt, and the effect of misrepresentation on that point.

Gen. Taylor has taken no part in bringing his name before the American people, in connection with the Presidency, nor does he present his name to this Convention, as a candidate. His friends throughout the country, rather discouraged, than encouraged by him, have placed him prominently before the Nation, as worthy of filling the place once occupied by the Father of his country, and Gen. Taylor, from a sense of duty, has assented to the nomination.

He considered himself in the hands of his friends who have honored him with their choice. He has publicly and repeatedly stated that they might withdraw him whenever they thought the interests of the country, in their opinion, required it. He does not consider that under the circumstances in which his name has been brought forward, that it would be proper in him to withdraw himself. Such have been his position since he assented to the use of his name, subsequent to the capture of Monterey, and *such is his position now.*

On behalf of the delegation of Louisiana, I will further state that Gen. Taylor desires it to be understood that, in his opinion, his friends who came into this Convention are bound to abide by its decision, and to sustain the nominee "*heart and soul*"—that Gen. Taylor recognises in his friends in this Convention those who have the right to withdraw his name, and will cheerfully acquiesce in such withdrawal.

General Taylor, who are also authorized to say, will hail with entire satisfaction the nomination by the Convention of any other than himself, being persuaded that the welfare of our country requires a change of men and measures, in order to avert the downward tendency of our National affairs.

In making this announcement, the delegation of Louisiana wish it to be distinctly understood that it involves no inconsistency on the part of General Taylor.

In case the choice of this Convention shall fall on another than Gen. Taylor, and his friends in this Convention withdraw him, it will be time enough and not his; but in which he will cheerfully acquiesce and by this act of uniting with this Convention, his friends withdraw his name from the canvass unless he be the nominee of the Convention.

And we deem it proper to assure the Whigs of the Union that we desire the nomination of Gen. Taylor and his elevation to the Presidency on no other than broad National grounds.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

PEACE! PEACE!! PEACE!!! PEACE!!!!

Ratification of the Treaty in the Chambers of Deputies by a vote of 51 to 35—Out-Posts of the Army to be called in—Embarkation of Troops—Gen. P F Smith starts for Vera Cruz on the 24th instant, to superintend their Embarkation, &c.

The steamship Edith, Captain Coulliard, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, having left there on the afternoon of the 23d. To Captain Coulliard we are deeply indepted for his prompt delivery of highly important despatches from our correspondent, "Mustang," to the evening of the 21st from the city of Mexico, and the 19th from Queretaro.

The final vote on the Treaty was taken in the Chamber of Deputies at 6½ o'clock on the evening of the 18th. It was ratified by a vote of 51 to 35—a vote which completely settles the question of peace. The action of the Senate will be had with little or no delay; in fact its decision was looked for every moment at the City of Mexico before our express left, and not the slightest doubts were entertained that the treaty would pass the body with little or no opposition.

Gen. Butler was about issuing orders for calling in all the outposts preparatory to the immediate march of our troops from the interior.

Gen. Persifer F Smith has been selected by the Commander-in-chief, to superintend the embarkation of the troops. He was to leave the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 24th, inst, for that purpose. Between the 1st and 4th of June, it was confidently expected our army would be on the march for the coast.

The Monitor Republicano of the 21st, contains the subjoined letters from Queretaro, introduced to the readers in the following manner with all the honors:

MOST AUTHENTIC AND IMPORTANT.

"Our express arrived last night about 12 o'clock bringing us the annexed letters. They announce the approval of the Treaty by the Chamber of Deputies."

QUERETARO, May 19, 1848.

At last this population is relieved from that state of mortal anxiety in which it has been for some days, of a graver character than any which has engaged its attention, since the establishment of our independence. At a quarter past six in the evening, the ratification of the Treaty was voted by FIFTY-ONE to THIRTY-FIVE, who were the speakers; both Senores Lacunza and Roso, were the last have proved the [illegible] played immense power, and the danger [illegible] nselves consummate statesmen. [illegible] ediately [illegible] has passed, the Senate will immediately take up the business, and, less numerous and [illegible] violent, without comprising in its bosom a single man, who has in any way shown a disposition to mutilate the national representation, by keeping away from the session, it is impossible that the affair can be left undecided, or that it be not decided happily and opportunely.

I do not wish by these remarks to cast any obloquy on the Chamber of Deputies; it has conducted itself with dignity and magnanimity. The warmth which has been displayed in the discussion will ever do it honor; and with rare exceptions, good faith has alone out conspicuously for great honor among those advocating peace and those contending for war. On both sides of the question there are illustrious men; all defended their opinions with all decorum and due self restraint.

It was at quarter past 6 o'clock in the evening that the treaty was approved of, by 51 votes to 35. The last speakers were Senor Roso, the Minister, and a gentleman named Aguirar, the latter in opposition.

My friend, all has terminated happily. As the Government Express leaves this city to-night at 10 o'clock, I have decided on sending yours also, in order that you may be the more speedily put in possession of this favorable news.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Bradbury presented the credentials of Mr. Hamlin, the new Senator from Michigan, who was duly sworn and took his seat.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the War, relative to public armories, and the cost of arms.

Mr. Yulee moved to take up the bill relative to the retired army and navy list. It was moved that the subject be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report a general bill. After a warm debate, the subject was passed on informally.

The Senate ordered the printing of 30,000 copies of the Patent Office Report.

The President transmitted a message to Congress, with the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Rush, since the French Revolution.

Mr. Atherton moved for take up