THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, 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,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Whig and Antimasonic Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
RECORDER.
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.
REGISTER.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS FAIRMAN, of Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR.
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE.
Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

It was announced in the Convention yesterday, that a telegraphic despatch had been received, stating that Hon. J J CRITTENDEN, of Ky., would be in town on Friday, and would address the people. It was therefore resolved to hold a meeting at Murry's yard, on Penn street, on Friday evening, at half past seven o'clock, to hear Mr. Crittenden, on the various subjects now so deeply interesting to the nation. Turn out, one and all, to hear the great Kentucky Orator.

The Convention—The Ticket.

The Abitimasonic and Whig County Convention the proceedings and results of which we give to day, was as respectable a body as ever assembled in this county. Every district was represented, and the proceedings were as harmonious as could well be expected, where so many important offices were at stake—and where a nomination is considered equivalent to an election.

The ticket nominated is now before the public, and will doubtless receive the united support of the party. The only office on which much feeling was manifest, was the Congressman. Although the gentleman nominated was opposed with great zeal, and considerable feeling, on the part of some members of the party—yet as the nomination has fairly been made, it is the duty of all, as good Whigs, to give the whole ticket a hearty, cordial, united, and zealous support. Hitherto, we have presented a united front, and have triumphantly elected our ticket. Let it be so now. Burying all minor differences, and personal predilections, let us march to the polls in one tremendous, united, overwhelming avalanche of the people, and roll up our old fashioned majority of two thousand, for our ticket.

Whig Ratification Meeting.

Pursuant to call, a large assembly of the citizens of this city and vicinity, friendly to the election of Taylor and Fillmore, met at Murray's spacious yard, on Penn street, nearly, if not quite, filling that large area.

On motion of T. J. Bigham, Esq., Hon. CORNELIUS DARRAGH was called to the Chair.

Mr. Darragh expressed his gratification at the honor conferred upon him, and said he came to the meeting to express his satisfaction at the result of the Whig Convention. He thought that whatever may have been the preferences and predilections of gentlemen, all good Whigs and true opponents of the Administration would now go for Taylor and Fillmore. He was gratified to find a general acquiescence in the nomination by the Whigs of this county, although the most of them were friendly to other gentlemen. He himself was in favor of General Winfield Scott,—he thought in many respects he was the most preferable candidate, a Northern man, with well known abilities as a civilian. He believed Gen. Scott could have been triumphantly elected. But with Gen. Taylor for our standard bearer, success was equally if not more certain. (Cheers.) By his success, Whig principles would be carried out. He said Whigs had been battling for the success of their principles since the Administration of John Quincy Adams, and they were approaching the consummation of their long cherished desires. The opposite party, he said, were stupified by the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore—the hope of a continuance of their power was gone. He averred that General Taylor was a Whig—a good Whig—a Henry Clay Whig. The doctrines announced by Gen. Taylor were the doctrines of the Whig party. He referred to the Alison letter, and said its doctrines were all the Whig party could desire. He dwelt at some length on Gen. Taylor's opinions in regard to the veto, and showed that we were perfectly safe with such sentiments, and that we could give him our trust and hearty confidence. He referred to Gen. Taylor's private life, and said it commended him to our attention. As far as Slavery was concerned, he greatly preferred a Slaveholder of Whig principles, to a Northern man who had adopted the principles of the ultra Slaveholders.—The way to put down Slavery, was to put down the Northern allies of Slavery, the Locofoco party. Gen. Taylor, he believed, was opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to all wars to favor its extension. Although he had acquired great glory in the Mexican War, yet he was opposed to the Annexation of Texas, and to the annexation of all territory by war and conquest. He is a man, said the speaker, who was not known to the people at large three years ago—a plain, unassuming, retiring man—opportunity had called forth his great powers and high qualities. The world, at present had not his superior as a man and a General. In his opinion, not only the Whigs, but the people, without distinction of party, in mighty masses, would rally to his support—as the boy in New York had lately said, the "people would elect him by *spontaneous combustion.*" (Laughter and cheers.) We have a leader whom we can elect. His name will spread over the country like wild-fire, and sweep all before it. (The gentleman sat down amidst tremendous cheers.)

The following persons were then elected to act as Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice Presidents—Robert Carothers, Dr. Wm. H. Denny, L. S. Johns, Hugh McCormick, and Daniel Means.

Secretaries—John Kelly, Wm. M. Hersh, and H. Woods.

A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of Messrs. T. J. Bigham, Geo. Darsie, W. H. Denny, L. S. Johns, and John B. Sheriff.

The Chairman then read the letter of Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison, which was loudly cheered during the reading.

Hon. Walter Forward was then called for, and received on the stand with enthusiastic cheering.

We had taken notes of this, but have been so closely occupied during the day, that we have not had time to write it out—and indeed if we had, our space will not permit its insertion to day. Suffice it to say, for the present, that it was an elegant eulogy of Gen. Taylor, and an earnest appeal to the Whigs of this community to sustain him against Cass.

The committee, when Mr. Forward concluded, reported through Mr. Bingham, the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have every confidence, that, if elected, President, his generous nature will prompt him to sustain measures for the relief of those brave men who wear the honorable badge of wounds received in their country's battles in Mexico, and are disabled from maintaining themselves.

Resolved, That this meeting recognizing the doctrine of the Whig party, that a candidate for public support, presented by the regularly constituted organ of the party, such as a National Convention, do hereby ratify the nomination for President and Vice President by that body at their late sitting at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That in General Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, we recognize the regular candidates of the Whig party, and that under their banners we will use all honorable means to carry out Whig principles and Whig measures.

Resolved, That in Gen. Taylor, we behold one who grew up to vigorous manhood amidst the privations of pioneer's life in Kentucky,—entered the American army at the age of 23 years,—has devoted his entire life to the service of his country—has ever been found ready to peril his life in the hottest of the battle—rough only to his country's enemies, he was commissioned a Lieutenant by Madison—was promoted to the rank of Captain and Major for his bravery during the late war with Great Britain—his Colonel's commission was bestowed upon him for his courage in the Black Hawk campaign. His Brigadier General's was richly earned by a long, dangerous and successful career amidst the swamps of Florida,—his Major General's commission has been extorted by the unanimous voice of the country from the present persecuting administration, whose characteristic acts during the present war have been the 'passing' of Gens. Santa Anna and Gideon J. Pillow into Mexico and ordering Gens. Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott out of it.

Resolved, That the heroism displayed by General Taylor, upon the fields of Palo Alto, La Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and the bloody battle of Buena Vista, with from one third to one fifth of the number of troops opposed to him, is only equalled by the simplicity, modesty, and elegance of his official dispatches.

Resolved, That the following propositions, embodied in General Taylor's own language, correctly express the sentiments of the Whig Party of the Union.

1. That the power given to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress.

2. That the personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive Chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy—nor ought his objections to be interposed when questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people.

3. That upon the subjects of the Tariff, the Currency, the improvement of our great Highways, Rivers, Lakes, and Harbors—that the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected, and carried out by the Executive.

4. That war, at all times and under all circumstances, is a national calamity—to be avoided if compatible with national honor—that the principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries, by conquest—for, in the language of the great Washington—'Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground.'

Resolved, That in Millard Fillmore of N. Y., we recognise the pure patriot, whose unquestioned ability and indefatigable industry (in concert with our own distinguished fellow citizen, Walter Forward, then at the head of the Treasury Department) gave form and vitality to the American Tariff of 1842—and whose past course is a sure guaranty that Pennsylvania will never find in his casting vote a blight to all her prosperity.

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to invite John J. Crittenden, of Ky, Ex-Gov. Jones, of Tennessee and Ex-Gov. Corwin, to visit Pittsburgh on their way home and to address our citizens.

Resolved, That the citizens of each ward, borough & township in this county be requested to form Rough and Ready clubs and that all the original Democratic Tariff men be especially invited to cooperate in their formation.

Messrs. Bingham and M'Mahon then addressed the meeting in warm and elegant speeches.

Mr. M'Mahan, closing offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the nomination of Gen Taylor was the wish of the people as expressed in their primary meetings—we, therefore, pledge Pennsylvania to Old Rough and Ready for thirty thousand majority over Scott and Sawyer.

The following Resolution was offered by Leonard S. Johns:

Whereas, The Whig candidate, General Taylor distinguished in the war in Mexico, by admirable skill and invincible courage, tempered his brilliant victories by moderation and clemency to the vanquished foe, a father to his soldiers, ever ready to relieve their wants and assuage their sorrows. Therefore,

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Taylor and Fillmore.

Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention.

This Delegated body assembled in the Court House, on Wednesday morning, June 14, 1848 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Col. ROBERT CAROTHERS, of Plum township, as President, Dr. GEO. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair, and JACOB ALTER, of Plum tp., Vice Presidents, and *Robert H. Davis* and *John E. Parke*, of Allegheny, and *John Major*, of Pittsburgh, Secretaries.

Credentials were then called for.

PITTSBURGH—NAMES OF DELEGATES.

1st Ward—Jas Caldwell, J Gracey.
2d " R M Riddle, J B Murray.
3d " M W Lewis, J Monticelli.
4th " F S Greisner, J McFaden.
5th " J W Lightner, C Ferguson.
6th " J Major, W S Thompson.
7th " Wm M Arthurs, Jas Reed.
8th " John Allen, Geo Seitz.
9th " Philip Drum, John Fox.

ALLEGHENY.

1st Ward—Wm Boyd, A Lamont.
2d " Robt H Davis, Alex Moore.
3d " Wm B Mowry, James Earseman.
4th " J M'Auley, Richard Bard.

BOROUGHS.

West Elizabeth—J B M'Grew, W Youdan.
Elizabeth—C F Deihl, B Cornain.
M'Keesport—M Drum, Joseph Gallagher.
Lawrenceville—Z Wainright, Wm Bishop.
Sharpsburg—Stephen Clarke, W G Miller.
Manchester—J E Parke, R L Sampson.
Birmingham—Alex M'Lean, Job Wareham.
South Pittsburgh—John Evans, John Beck.

TOWNSHIPS.

Finley—S C Morrow, W Wilson, Jr.
N. Fayette—A Marshal, Jas Vincent.
Moon—Jas Scott, John Graham.
S. Fayette—John Hickman, S Collins.
Robinson—Alex M'Kee, E J Brook.
Upper St. Clair—Dr G S Hays, John V Rolan
Baldwin—Dan'l Risher, J T M'Knight
Snowden—Jas Fife, Jas Wilson.
Mifflin—J M Snodgrass, John Willeck.
Jefferson—Geo. Sickman, Jr, Lewis Pearce.
Lower St. Clair—J P Ross, Wm Perkins.
Elizabeth—Wm Douglass, B Wall.
Versailles—T J Muse, David S McKee.
Plum—Robt Carothers, J Alter.
Wilkins—Dr J Carothers, B Kelly.
Peebles—W Forward, Alex Gray.
Pitt—Robt Palmer, John Herron.
East Deer—Robt S Porter, Robt Gilliford.
Ross—Alex M Watson, John Keider.
Reserve—Peter Bates, Chas Pugh.
Ohio—Hugh Duff, Wm Dawson,
Franklin—John Simpson, Jas Duff.
Pine—Thos Cochran, A S M'Cord.
West Deer—Nathan Cooly, Wm S Gray.
Shaler—A G Lloyd, Thos W Shaw.
Indiana—Jas Wilson, John O'Hara.

The list having been called over, and every district being fully represented, Wm. S. Thompson moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates, and that the wards and townships be called alternately. After discussion, the resolution was adopted.

J. B. Murray, then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That when the name of any person is presented to the Convention, as a candidate for nomination, he must bind himself (through the person presenting his name) to promote by all the means in his power, the election of Z. Taylor and Millard Fillmore, the regularly nominated candidates of the party for President and Vice President of the U. S.

Robert M. Riddle moved that the name of no person shall be presented to this Convention for nomination, who will not agree to support the Wilmot Proviso.

Wm. Boyd asked the privilege of reading an extract from Mr. Hampton's speech, defining his position on the Wilmot Proviso. The Chair said the resolution was first in order. After some further discussion, Mr. Boyd had privilege to read an extract from Mr. Hampton's speech, asserting his intention of supporting the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Riddle called for the reading of Mr. Hampton's Resolutions, offered to Congress, and the Letter of Mr. Hampton, lately published in the Gazette.—The resolution was agreed to.

On motion, the Convention then resolved to go into the nomination of a candidate for Congress. Moses Hampton, Harmar Denny, A. W. Loomis, Wm. B. M'Clure, Walter Forward, Charles Avery, and George Darsie, were nominated to be marked for. Mr. Forward declined standing for a nomination. His private affairs would not permit him to run for office at present. His name was withdrawn.

Mr. Riddle read a letter from Mr. M'Clure, declining a nomination. His name was withdrawn.

On motion, the nominations were closed. The Convention then proceeded to mark for Congress, with the following result:

Harmar Denny,	26	votes.
Moses Hampton,	59	"
A. W. Loomis,	2	"
Charles Avery,	4	"
George Darsie,	2	"

Hon. Moses Hampton having a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly nominated for Congress.

[It is due to Mr. Loomis to say, that he was not a candidate, and that his name was used without his consent.]

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the Legislature.

On motion, the late members of the Legislature were nominated by acclamation. The names of these gentlemen are as follow:

LEWIS C. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.

The Convention then took a recess until one o'clock.

At one o'clock, the President called the Convention to order.

Wm M. Dawson, of Ohio, was admitted a delegate in place of Dr. Woods, who was absent.

On motion, the Convention agreed to mark for Recorder.

RECORDER.

The following persons were nominated, John McGill, John McDowell, Hezekiah Nixon, A W Marks, Jon McCune, John Connor, H Brunot, and N Vankirk.

The result of the ballotings was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
John McGill,	15	4	—
John McDowell,	18	17	—
Hezekiah Nixon,	27	45	59
A W Marks,	19	26	35
John McCune,	4	—	—
John Connor,	2	—	—
A W Vankirk,	6	—	—
H Brunot,	3	—	—

After the first ballot, the Convention resolved to mark for Clerk of the Court, in connection with the office of Recorder. Upon which the Convention proceeded to 2d ballot for Recorder, and first for clerk of the court.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

The following names were put in nomination:—Jared M. Brush, John Horner, Daniel M'Curdy, T. L. M'Millan, Lewis Young and Geo. Watson.

BALLOTS:	1st.	2d.	3d.
Jared M. Brush,	21	30	42
John Horner,	26	18	—
Daniel M'Curdy,	37	43	52
T. L. M'Millan,	5	—	—
Lewis Young,	5	4	—

On the result of the second ballot for Recorder being announced, the names of John M'Dowell and John M'Gill were withdrawn, and the 3d ballot for Recorder, and 2d for Clerk of the Court were proceeded in; and the result being announced, the chair declared HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair, as the candidate of the party for Recorder.

On motion, the Convention resolved to mark for all the remaining offices at the next ballot.

REGISTER.

The following persons were put in nomination:

BALLOTINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Wm. J. Marks,	40	30	36	36
John Scott,	19	21	44	63
Hugh M'Cormick,	10	8	—	—
Geo. M. Bowman,	11	7	—	—
John Mecasky,	20	17	11	—
F. C. Flanagan,	9	1	—	—

COMMISSIONER—BALLOTINGS.

	1st.	2d.
Samuel Carr	19	15
Thos. Fairman,	22	49
Wm. Benson,	14	7
John Work,	5	6
Moses Boreland,	10	3
Thos. Davidson,	6	2
Jas. B. Glenn,	10	7
B. A. Mevay,	2	0
Jas. T. M'Clure,	4	3

AUDITOR—BALLOTINGS.

	1st.	2d.
Wm. Sutch,	13	2
J. Emerick,	5	—
John K. Foster,	35	71
John Byers,	29	21
Andrew Johnston,	3	—

At the conclusion of the various ballotings, the Chair announced that DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth borough, was chosen the candidate for Clerk of the Courts.

THOS. FAIRMAN, of Pittsburgh, for Commissioner.

JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin, for Auditor.

And JOHN SCOTT, of Ross, as Register.

While the ballotings were proceeding, a Committee to draft resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Boyd, Thompson, Dr. Carothers, Ross and Gracey, who reported a series of resolutions similar in tenor with those adopted by the ratification meeting on Tuesday evening. The resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions organizing the Convention into a Committee of Correspondence for the county, returning thanks to the officers, and directing the proceedings to be published in the Whig papers, were adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1848.

The nomination of General Taylor is being received much more favorably in this direction, than was anticipated. At first, a large and respectable portion of the Whigs of New York—who have been decided in their preferences for Mr. Clay—were disposed to cavil at, and oppose the nomination of General Taylor, but we understand, from those who know, that this will soon pass away, and they will settle down by degrees into an acquiescence and support of the nominee of the Convention, which, by a majority of its votes, after grave and mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that General Taylor was the only man that the Whigs could elect. This is as it should be—"Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," should be the motto inscribed upon our banner, and having once consented to go into a convention, it becomes the duty of every good and true Whig to abide by its decision. For our own part, we must confess that our preferences were not for General Taylor, and we have been seriously disappointed in the result; but the nomination having been made, by the representatives of that party with which it is our pride and pleasure to be identified, we scatter all our feelings upon the subject, and forgetting the past, we intend to do all in our power to insure the success of the Whig National Ticket, believing, as we do, that upon the success of that ticket depends the prosperity, honor, and perpetuity of our glorious institutions.

The explanations made on behalf of General Taylor, by the Whig Delegates from Louisiana, all of whom are as true and devoted Whigs as any in the land, should satisfy every reasonable mind, as to General Taylor being in every respect a Whig, and identified with all our cherished principles.—He was willing to abide by the decision of the Convention; and had another candidate been nominated, he would have withdrawn willingly from the contest, and given his warm support to the Whig Ticket. What could be more satisfactory than this? Gen'l Taylor, I am informed by one closely connected with him, will, if elected, bring around him a cabinet composed of the wisest and most reliable Whigs in the country. He will advocate the improvement of our rivers and harbors; he will oppose the extension of Slavery over new territories, and will sustain a liberal protective system. He will also put an end to the exercise of the veto power, that mighty engine which the present miserable Head of the Government has so much abused. Gen. Taylor has solemnly declared that he will never use it, except upon some great constitutional question—a contingency never likely to arise. He is willing to leave to the representatives of the people, who control the purse, the power of making such laws as they may deem necessary and proper for the interests of the country. Taking, then, all these things into view, can it be possible that any portion of the Whig party are willing to jeopardize the success of our ticket, by withholding from it their cheerful and earnest support? We trust not. We trust to their sober second thoughts, and hope, in the language of the patriotic old Governor Vance of Ohio—"That they will think well before they act."

The nomination of Millard Fillmore cannot fail of giving universal satisfaction. He is one of the ablest and most reliable Whigs in the land—The unyielding advocate of every measure and principle with which we, as a party, are identified—his nomination securing us, beyond a peradventure, the vote of the State of New York, which, it must be acknowledged is no small matter. As regards the success of the ticket, there cannot be the slightest possible doubt. The decree has gone forth, and General Taylor, if he lives, will, with old Whitey, be on his way to Washington to relieve the present Powers, on the 4th of March, 1849.—It is hinted that a portion of the delegations from Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, intend calling a convention for the purpose of nominating an independent ticket—based entirely upon the Wilmot Proviso Question. All other political differences are to be merged into this single subject. It is to be emphatically a war upon the South. The Barnburners are to be invited to send delegates; and it is further said, that the candidates are to be Gov. Corwin, of Ohio, for the Presidency, and John Van Buren, of New York, for the Vice Presidency. Little reliance, however, is to be placed upon this report.

Time will very soon demonstrate the intentions of the Barnburners, as their convention will shortly be held at Utica. We trust sincerely that no collusion will take place between any portion of the Whigs, and this faction of the Democracy. Let them fight out their own battles—for, under no circumstances can they be induced to support Whig men or Whig measures. Enough for the present.

S. R.

☞ THE AQUEDUCT.—We saw a gentleman yesterday direct from Freeport, who stated that the aqueduct would be finished on the 24th of July and the water let in on the 25th. This, he assured us could be relied upon as he received his information from the principal contractor.

The low stage of water in the Allegheny was beginning to raise serious apprehensions among the ransporters, lest the work would be retarded, and thus embarrass the canal business to some considerable extent, but the assurance of the speedy completion of the dock will remove these fears and give fresh encouragement to business men.

☞ The Sable Harmonists performed again last night to a crowded and highly delighted audience at Philo Hall. They have changed their location, and will appear to-night at Apollo Hall, on Fourth, between Market and Wood streets.

Proceedings in Council.

EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, June 13, 1848.

Council met, present, Messrs. Armstrong, Bell, Cunningham, Hartley, Jones, Leonard, Lewis, Livingston, McClelland, McCollister, McKelvy, Mitchel, Palmer, Sawyer, Schaffer, Schorer, Scott, Stimple, Stoner, Von Bonnhorst, Wilson, and President.

Mr. Robinson President in the chair.

The President presented the Report of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, together with an opinion of the City Solicitor and a communication from the President of the Road to the Council, and An Ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. Report read and accepted: Ordinance read twice, and on motion of Mr. Von Bonnhorst, the Ordinance, report, and accompanying documents ordered to be published in the American, Gazette, Post, and Journal: concurred in by, S. C. They are as follows:

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

The undersigned Committee, to whom was referred the communication of S. V. Merrick, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, respectfully report.

That in view of the great advantages which may reasonably be expected to result to the city and county from the completion of the Pennsylvania railway and its termination in the city of Pittsburgh, a liberal spirit should be manifested by Councils in aid of so important an enterprise, and no hindrance or obstruction be imposed which is imperatively necessary for the protection of the interests of the city.

The President of the Company, in his communication to the Committee, has submitted for the consideration of councils two distinct applications.

First—for a position for a depot on navigation and,

Second—for free access to that position by steam.

And with these plans and diagrams by which these requisitions are plainly illustrated and intelligible.

For the location upon which to erect a building to be used in distributing the merchandize carried upon the Railroad, the President of the Co. has selected the place usually denominated the "Point." He says: "The only site within the limits of the city which will meet the requisition of the Directors, is at the confluence of the two rivers," and the intention of the Co., is, if that location be granted, to erect their depot on the slope of the wharf, the land alone resting on Water street, the river side resting on piers started from the water line—the length of the building to be about eight or nine hundred feet, and its width about two hundred feet, extending from Liberty street across Penn street, to the extreme end of the Point.

Whether the Councils have the power to grant to the Company the use and occupation of the wharf, has been submitted to the City Solicitor, as a question of law, for his written opinion. That opinion, it is expected, will accompany this report. It is not improbable, however, that the terms of the Company's Charter are broad enough to admit of their occupying the site chosen by their complying with the requisitions contained therein.

Your Committee have thought it inexpedient to grant to the Company the privilege of erecting their depot across Penn street, unless a passage, about thirty feet in width, can be secured by which free and easy access may be had between that street and the river, and through which horses, carriages, wagons, and other vehicles may pass without hindrance or obstruction.

Under these restrictions, your Committee recommend that Councils grant the request of the President of the Company as to the location of the depot, at an annual rent of three thousand dollars, for nine hundred feet, or in the same proportion for more or less ground they may occupy, the rent to begin to accrue at and from the occupation of the building.

Your Committee also recommend that the second requisition of the Company be also granted, so far as to permit them to construct their railroad along Ferguson and Liberty streets to the Depot, reserving, however, to Councils the right to designate whether the cars shall be propelled by horses or steam, and that the present as well as future Councils shall at all times have the full power to make such regulations in that respect as experience may suggest.

GEO. W. LAYNG,
M. ROBERTSON,
I. R. LIVINGSTON,
SAM'L. M'KELVY.

PITTSBURGH, June 13, 1848.

To the Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN—The subject upon which you are called upon to deliberate, is one of vital interest to the trade and prosperity of your city, and I cheerfully acquiesce in the request of your chairman, Mr. Layng, to lay my views before you in relation to it, which will be done as briefly as possible.

The Railroad Convention having advised the commissioners to subscribe on behalf of this County to stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad, on conditions that the terminus should be within the City of Pittsburgh, it is essential to the acceptance of that condition, that I should be enabled to satisfy the Directors, that a suitable site can be had for the establishment of the Merchandize or distributing depot, and that facilities to reach it will be granted—and as the power to grant these facilities rests with the Select and Common Councils, their action in the premises will be necessary before the Directors can act.

Upon the adjournment of the Convention, my duty devolved on me to seek a location.

The principles which will govern the Directors in relation to this question, are—First, a position on Navigation. Second: Free access to that position by steam.

It is the intention of the Directors to establish three distinct depots. One beyond the built limits of the city. Its objects being for work shops, storage of Engines and Cars, and the regulation of Trains. One for passengers, which will probably be located some where on the line below the Canal; and a third for the distribution of merchandise. It is this last which occupies attention at this time; on the judicious location of which will depend the usefulness of the road. For in view of competition with other routes the trade will depend very much on the cheapness of transportation. The cost of expense to the trade must be a cardinal object, as a very small addition may have the effect of governing its direction.

In viewing the localities of your city, I have been able to find but one position within its limits which will meet the requisition of the Directors, and fortunately it is the one to which public opinion appears to have been almost universally directed: at the confluence of the two rivers.

This locality possesses most admirable qualities for the purpose, being situated midway between the line of wharves on the two rivers. It gives equal facilities for access to both, and no doubt can exist on the mind of any one who has watched the growing prosperity of Pittsburgh, that in a very few years the wharf room on both rivers will be insufficient for its extended trade. On obtaining the most judicious estimates of the value of private property in the point, it was found that the cost of the quantity of ground required, would far exceed any amount which would be considered justifiable in the directors to expend for the object; besides which, a sufficient length for the buildings, which will eventually be required, about eight to nine hundred feet could only be obtained by closing Penn street and by opening a cross street in the rear of the Depot.

In viewing the difficulties which were presented, a plan suggested itself by which, with the consent of the City authorities, the public property might be made available for this purpose, and at the same time increase the revenue of the City from wharfage. This plan I now present for your consideration, and I do so with more freedom, because the County of Allegheny being largely interested in the cost of the road, any saving that can be effected in its cost, will be a direct gain to the County and City.

The plan will best explain itself by an examination of the Diagrams herewith presented.

The road is laid out to enter the city on Ferguson street, which it traverses the whole length, and thence at the old city line crosses into Liberty street, the only street of sufficient width, which it follows to the point on Water street. Now, I propose to erect the Depot upon that street, or on the slope of the wharf. The land side resting on Water street, the river side resting upon piers, started from the low water line, leaving a street of sixty feet in width, between the Depot and the buildings facing Water street. Thus, the passage round the city plot will remain open from Water street to Duquesne Way; and the lower side and ends of the Depot being built on piers, the whole wharf, from the track to the water, will be open, and accessible round the point as at present. It is confidently believed that the vast importance of this location of the Depot to the trade of Pittsburgh will induce the Councils to acquiesce in the view taken, especially as the revenues of the city are not impaired, but will be largely increased by a wharfage charge upon every boat that comes to or unloads at the Depot. The City of Pittsburgh having been mainly instrumental in imposing the condition on the Company, which I beg to assure you is very acceptable if it can be fulfilled, I am led to hope that the constituted authorities will do all in their power, to enable the Company to accept it.

In reference to the privilege of laying rails in the streets, I need only express my confidence, that it will be promptly granted. But the importance of the privilege of using steam power, I will illustrate by a single fact. The cost to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, last year, for the use of horse power, in the streets of that city, (about the same distance as will be required here, say [illegible] miles,) was upwards of thirty-five thousand dollars, while the steam power over the rest of the road was one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, or less than one thousand dollars per mile. Thus the horse power required for an equivalent trade, will impose a tax on that trade of thirty-three thousand dollars. The saving of such an amount is an important item; and, with entire confidence that the city authorities will never enact any regulation to embarrass the trade, without sufficient cause, I am quite satisfied, that in granting it, this time, the privilege asked, that they shall not only limit the speed through the streets to four miles, at which rate the train will be perfectly manageable, but that they shall reserve the right to regulate the power hereafter, if this mode of conveyance should be found dangerous to life or property.

Familiarity with this subject satisfies me that all objections, if any exist, will be removed by short experience, because the facility with which the street is kept clear by steam, gives it a decided advantage in point of convenience, over horse power; a train of thirty cars will be taken at once to the depot; while if horses are resorted to, the same number of cars will be divided into fifteen subtrains, each requiring three horses; which will incumber the street for a long period. No danger from fire need be apprehended, as coal or coke will be exclusively used.

I am, with much respect,

S. V. MERRICK,
President Pennsylvania Rail Road Co.

Whereas, a convention of the citizens of Allegheny county assembled on the 31st day of May 1848, upon the call of the commissioners of said county to divise with them upon the propriety of subscribing to stock in the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and whereas the said convention did advise the said County Commissioners to subscribe for 20 thousand shares of said Railroad stock, and whereas the said county convention did advise the said County Commissioners to impose a condition to said subscriptions to wit. That the said company should finally establish the terminus of their road within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh.

Therefore, fully acquiesing in the views of the convention, as to the importance of the trade and prosperity of the city of Pittsburgh, that the terminus of said road should be located within its limits, and that a position convenient for its shipping interests, and that every facility ought to be given to said Company in the location of an access to their Depot, not only as regards the convenient use of said road to the commercial and manufacturing interests, but in view of the fact that the city of Pittsburgh has become by the act of the County Commissioners a partner, and interested in the success and profit to be derived therefrom.

Therefore, Be it ordained, &c. By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that the right is hereby granted to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company to enter and lay down rails through the streets of said city, to wit along Ferguson street to a convenient point, to curve inwards to Liberty street, thence down Liberty street to the river, and that the said Company shall have the privilege to traverse said streets with their cars and machinery, provided that, after passing the curve aforesaid it, shall not be competent for said company to exceed at any time a speed of four miles an hour, under such penalties as may hereafter be ordained and enacted by these Councils.

Provided, also, that the said company shall at all times here after be subject to such rules and regulations as may be found necessary for the further protection and security of the persons and property of the citizens of said city.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained and enacted, &c., by the authority aforesaid, that for the construction of a depot to accommodate the trade of the city of Pittsburgh, upon, and from said railroad, that there be granted, and the said authorities do hereby grant to the Pennsylvania railroad company, so long as the said depot may be required by the said Pennsylvania railroad company, the use of sufficient ground on the levee, or water front, of the city, upon which the said Company may construct the necessary buildings, beginning at the point opposite the corner of Liberty street, extending at right angles with Water street, two hundred feet, to low water mark, and thence to the Allegheny river—at a rent of $3,000 per annum, for 900 feet, or in the same proportion for any less quantity that the company may occupy and use. Provided, that the said Company shall cause Water street to be laid out at least sixty feet in width from the north side of said depot, and that the river side, and ends of said depot shall be founded on piers, so that free access to said levee shall at all times be unobstructed by foundation walls, and kept open for public use, and that the right to use Water street, for sixty feet in width, upon which carriages, wagons, drays and other vehicles may have free access between said Penn street and the river. Provided, also, that the occupancy of said ground, by said company, shall not interfere with the right of the officers of said city to collect wharfage on said levee as though such depot had not been erected thereon.

Sec. 3. Be it ordained, &c. that any ordinance inconsistent with this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed.

Adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next, when the whole matter will be disposed of.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

IRELAND CONVULSED—MITCHELL TRANSPORTED.

IN FRANCE ALL IS TRANQUIL.

Commercial Affairs Improving.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1848.

The Steam Ship America arrived in Boston, last evening, in ten days and eight hours from port to port—having lost by eight hours in the fog—the quickest trip on record.

The News she brings is important.

Commercial affairs look better. Prices are firm, and business improving.

IRELAND.

Unhappy Ireland is convulsed with internal throes. John Mitchell, the Editor of the "United Irishman," has been found guilty, by the jury, after three hours' deliberation, and sentenced to transportation *for fourteen years* to the Island of Bermuda. There had been an immense assemblage of the Chartists and Repealers in England, to sympathize with Mitchell and the Irish People struggling for freedom. The scene at the parting of Mr. Mitchell with his family and friends, is described as most affecting, and his wife and children had been taken under the protection of the people and nation of Ireland.

His paper, the "United Irishman," is confiscated, but there is a project to start another paper. Mr. John O'Connell denounced the Attorney General in set terms, and called upon all Irishmen to spit upon him as he had upon Irish Catholics. Mitchell's speeches before the Court, and on receiving his sentence, were in a strain of defiance of the Government.

FRANCE.

France is steadily pursuing the work of organizing and cementing her Republican Government. Blanqui and Flotte have been arrested. It has been decided by popular vote to have one Assembly and one President.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, June 14, 1848.

The Steamer America arrived to-day, having sailed from Liverpool on the 3rd inst., making the run to New York in ten days.

Party dissension was *rife* in England, and large numbers of Chartists and Repealers, under arms, were holding meetings in different parts of the country, and many serious riots had been the consequence.

Business was almost entirely suspended in the manufacturing districts.

Funds remain firm, and Consols rate at 84 to 84¼.

The latests accounts from Paris, state that general quietness prevailed in that qu