THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
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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, invarably in advance.

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

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

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.

Antimasonic and Whig 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.
FOR RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS,
DANIEL MCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough
COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN, of Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

It was announced in the Convention, on Wednesday, 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.

This is the evening. Let there be a mighty gathering of the Whig hosts.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Nominations in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The scene of interest has changed from Philadelphia to the Capitol again, and multitudes of those who passed the last week in the former city will remain here for the present. The nomination is canvassed and discussed very much here, as upon the spot where the nomination was made, and as it is no doubt in all sections of the country. All along the line from the Delaware to the Potomac, in every city and town wherever there was a gathering of people, the returning Delegates were cheered for the nominations made. Among the moving Whig masses therefore, it would seem to be a popular nomination, and it is now rendered all the more so from the fact that it will receive the hearty support of Mr. Clay. He will carry the old Whig Guard with him, without which the election of General Taylor would be hopeless,—and many no doubt who have been last in the field, will be foremost in the fight. The friends of HENRY CLAY and WINFIELD SCOTT will be most relied upon to ensure a triumphant election of the next Administration.

It would amuse you much to see the manner of the reception of the nomination of General Taylor by the office-holders here. The friends of General Cass have received it with such wry faces that it indicates either the possession on their part of disordered minds, or disordered stomachs. Some of the rankest of the party, also, believing that Taylor will be elected, and meaning, if possible, to retain their offices, are hanging out the Taylor flag. These sudden conversions of a day, would be amusing if they were not contemptible,—but they are among the tricks of trade.

It is not certain what course all the Whigs of the Union will pursue, in reference to the nomination just made, but when such men as Vance and Collier speak for Ohio, I take it for granted that the great body of the Whig party will go with them in behalf of the nominees. It is between Cass and Taylor we are to choose, between an honest soldier and a designing politician, between an anti-annexionist, an acquisitionist, a man of war, and one opposed, if he can help it, to annexation, acquisition and war. If this country would secure peace with all the world upon the principle of non-interference, intermeddling with none, and allowing none to intermeddle with us, it must of necessity take a deep interest in the election of General Taylor. If it values Peace and prosperity at home, respect abroad and justice among men of all nations, it must contribute to the same result. Gen. Taylor will never lay violent hands on the Constitution—nor will he interpose Executive authority to discriminate against the wishes and necessities of the west,—nor will he undertake both to make, as well as to execute laws. He is committed against the use and abuse of the true divisions of political power, has no ambition to interfere with the law making branches of the Federal Government. In his success we look for an honest, patriotic and intelligent Administration,—for a permanent peace, for a correction of the evils which have grown up under previous administrations. In his defeat, through the success of General Cass, we see continued and aggressive foreign war, a total disregard of the internal wants of the country, and a violent and lawless Administration. The one will model his administration upon that of George Washington. The other will walk in the footsteps of the Jacksons, Van Burens, Tylers, and Polks of the latter day Democracy.—Neither the security of Property, nor well protected freedom, nor domestic industry, nor reliable Government, nor good faith, nor principles of equity can exist where the power of such men as General Cass is permitted to will. He was an Aristocrat at the Court of Louis Phillippe, and he is a radical at home. He is a spoilsman in office and a place-hunter out of office. He understands the word of promise to the ear, but breaks it to the hope. The Whigs of the Union are to choose between such a man and one, who unexpectedly to himself, and without seeking to be in such a position, finds honors thrust upon him in a nomination by the great conservative party of the country to the highest office in the gift of the people. We cannot hesitate for a moment to choose thus between our country's safety and the people's happiness, and a man who, through his whole political life has shown himself too ready to sacrifice both. We would have General Taylor more than he is upon some questions, but as a whole, we prefer him over Mr. Cass as we would prefer good to evil and light before darkness. The principles to be gained by his success are more than can be lost, and we trust that time will show it to be nothing but gain for the country in which we live and for the great civilized world, of which his country forms so continuous a part. E. B.

Washington, June 13.

The Whigs of the capital, numbering about two thirds of the voters, held their ratification meeting last evening. Though Mr. CLAY was the favorite of the people here, there is a very willing acquiescence in what has been done. The Locofocos are the most urgent objectors, and the most bitter assailants of what has been done,—and this is one of the auguries of their defeat.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, you observe, have agreed upon Monday the 17th of July, for the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress.—The Senate will probably concur. This will give four weeks from Monday next,—not enough time, perhaps, to do all that ought to be done, but enough to do all which Congress is likely to accomplish.

In the Senate, there is an earnest debate in prospect, continued over, upon the Oregon Bill, and upon the great question whether the people of Oregon shall be subjected to the institution of Slavery. The people, speaking for themselves in their conventions, have determined upon a free form of Government. This was incorporated in their laws, but the Southern Locofocos, led on by Calhoun and Westcott, are resolved that they will obtain an expression of opinion as to their right to put Slavery upon the free soil of the great free Northwest. Mr. Calhoun has sought to make the ordinance of 1787 of none-effect over this territory, and again has claimed the right which he has also sought to embody in the form of an amendment, of going from South Carolina to Oregon with a Slave population. This question gave rise to an exciting debate when last before the Senate, and will be resumed when that body is more full than it is at present. The Cass body-guard still continue absent,—Colonel Benton at the head, and Allen at the tail.

The secret of Colonel Benton's attendance upon Mr. Cass, was solved to me to-day, by one of the sympathisers with the Barnburners of New York. Colonel Benton has been a favorite with the New York Democracy, and was the particular friend of Silas Wright. He was thought to be the most natural and pacific medium of communication between the Barnburners and Hunkers.—Some of his best friends, personal and political, were among the former, and to save one of these,—Senator Dix,—with the Democracy of the Union, he has gone both upon the mission of a Peace-maker, and to see that his friend receives no harm.—His attendance has rather been to save a friend, than to serve Gen. Cass.

The Naval Bill called forth two speeches in the House, yesterday, upon the Ordinance of 1787.—Both were from the Democratic side of the House the one from a "Barnburner," so called, and the other from Mr. Petit, of Ia. Each of the speakers gave some encouragement, that at least some few of the Democratic members will unite in keeping the free soil of Oregon and Mexico forever free.—But the dominant party are so accustomed to look one way and to run another, that I do not confess to a very strong faith that what is said here to-day will be abided by when the question is brought to the vote. There are many, however, in the Democratic ranks who will never forgive Mr. Cass for the voluntary, open bid made by him in behalf of the institution of Slavery, and such men feel that it is, as a practical question, better to have an honest Southrooter, pledged to no violent use of the veto power, rather than a dough faced Northern man with Southern principles, who would sacrifice North, and South and all, to serve himself.

The House aroused itself at the close of the day with a debate upon Professor Espy, the Storm King. His office was taken from him by the last Congress, owing to the prejudice against the science,—but the friends of meteorological observations, including the Secretary of the Navy, urge the continuance of the office. The Democratic members, who urged the appropriation were denounced by the "Virginia abstractionists," as abandoning their party, and were sneeringly asked if this was their "Progressive Democracy." The members thus rebuked, made a very good defence, and the Virginians retorted again with reflections upon the "light houses in the skies," recommended by John Quincy Adams, in 1821-25. This, too, was a standing Democratic joke against Mr. Adams's Administration, but Mr. Adams foresaw what has since come to pass, and what Democrats even are now ready enough to applaud and defend.

Mr. Root told some of them to-day that whenever they looked upward, or towards the Heavens, they found a principle associated with the much abused Administration of John Quincy Adams. E. B.

The National Nominations—our Duty.

It is now rendered nearly certain that the nominations of the Whig National Convention will be acquiesced in by the whole Whig party of the Union, with some very slight exceptions. New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts, the states from whence the principal opposition to the nominations was expected, have, judging from the tone of the press, decided to yield a faithful support to the nominees. As Taylor or Cass would certainly be elected, the patriotic Whigs of those states, and indeed of all the states, who preferred another of their cherished Statesmen, could not hesitate in their choice between the two. The only reason for hesitancy felt by any, in the free states, was whether the time had come to form a great Northern party to resist Southern encroachments, and the further extension of the curse of slavery. The time is not yet, although it must and surely will come—and when it does come, it will cement the hearts and sympathies of the great mass of the Whig party in the North; the hearts and sympathies of the same men who now seem it duty to support Taylor against Cass.

A strong element in uniting the Whigs upon General Taylor, is the well grounded, and wide spread dread of the effects of the ultra annexing, and war principles manifested of late by General Cass. In the event of his election, there is danger of the country becoming embroiled with some nation more powerful than Mexico, and for no better reason. The people love peace, and the cultivation of the arts of peace, and with General Taylor they are relieved from all apprehension of any further wars for annexation, and territorial aggrandizement.

In this county, where we have a clear majority of from 2,500 to 3,000, the Whig party have, with great unanimity, agreed to support the nominations. The convention which met on Wednesday, representing every district in the county, resolved to render a faithful and hearty support to Taylor and Fillmore.

Our duty is therefore plain,—we go for Taylor against Cass, in the confident and firm belief, that Pennsylvania will be numbered among the Whig states, at the election in November.

In conclusion, we copy the following extracts from an article in the New York Commercial, which we think speaks the sentiments of a great majority of the Whigs of the North:

It has been made no secret to the readers of this paper that the choice of a candidate from the free states was regarded by us as most desirable, especially at this time. We thought it due to the free states, on principle and for the sake of expediency. The Whigs of the Union, by their chosen representatives in convention, have thought it more important to bring forward a candidate under whose banner the defeat of the Baltimore nomination—with its shadow for the free states and its substance for the slave states—was morally certain.—We bow to the sounder wisdom of their judgment. If the choice was to be for us between Mr. Cass and a Southern Whig, we could not hesitate one moment.

That Gen. Taylor will be found as true a Whig, in the general application of Whig principles, as the Whig party could desire or expect, we hold to be established by his Allison letter and by the statement of the Louisiana delegation. And we understand the former also as conveying a pledge that on the one great question of principle which most divides and agitates the country—the extension of slavery over territory now free—he will not seek to interfere with the action of Congress.—That is a great point gained. This is an arrangement with which we can be satisfied.

In conclusion, therefore, we have only to say that first in pursuance of the rule we have always avowed, to abide by the action of the Whig party in convention assembled, and equally from belief that Gen. Taylor can be elected, and will, if elected, meet the reasonable wishes and expectations of all Whig patriots, we, from this moment, "turn our eyes from the things that are behind," declare our hearty adhesion to the choice of the Whig standard bearer, and prepare to do all that lies in our power for the promotion of his success, and the success of the great Whig party.

Of the nomination for the Vice Presidency, we need not speak. Among the many who were named for the office, none better than Mr. Fillmore could have been selected on the score of personal qualifications—none that would add more strength to the ticket. The State of New York has known him long and well; the State of New York will unhesitatingly stand by him at the ballot boxes.

MICHIGAN AROUSED.—In Detroit the announcement of Taylor and Fillmore's nomination was received with extravagant joy, and two hundred guns were fired in honor of the event. In the evening an immense meeting was held to ratify the nomination. The Advertiser says:

We never knew the political stock market to undergo so sudden a revolution as it did on Friday. In the morning, the Cass men were all elated at the caucus ballotings, in which it appeared that Taylor lost six votes on the second ballot. The general cry was, "*He is defeated—He is defeated—we are safe*" They held their heads up pretty well, until our quizzical-looking coon made his appearance on our extra, about 11 o'clock, announcing the nomination of ZACH TAYLOR—the brave hero of the Rio Grande. After this news, which spread like wildfire through the city, Cass stock went down—down—down—until nobody wanted it at any price. We never saw so sorry a looking set of fellows—not even in 1840. The news was like a clap of thunder in a clear sky to them: they stood amazed and confounded—or rather *dumbfounded*—not knowing which way to turn, or whither to go. They acted as though they had a thousand eyes gazing upon them as *victims*, and they wanted to hide and couldn't.

The resolutions passed by the County Convention, on Wednesday, were the same with those adopted by the Ratification meeting, on Tuesday evening, with the exception of the following, which, as well as the rest, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this convention representing the Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny County, pledges its support to the nominations this day made, and their united efforts to secure the triumph of the great Whig party in our County, State, and National nominations.

THE African Methodist Church, on Wylie street was entered, on last Friday, and the handsome portrait of Bishop Allen, which was to be hung in the back office, put out of sight, and totally destroyed.

MR. FORWARD'S SPEECH.

We copy the following report of Mr. Forward's remarks, at the Ratification meeting on Tuesday evening, from the Journal:

Mr. Forward said that he wished himself better able to address his fellow citizens to-night; but he could not do so at any length. He came there to say, simply, that he was prepared, ready and willing, to support the nominations of General Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore for President and Vice President of the United States! (Loud applause.)

I will state to you, (continued Mr. F.) a few of the reasons which have influenced me to this determination. In the first place Gen. Taylor is a strictly honest man—and honesty is the root and life of all the other virtues. Give me an honest man—unused to the political intrigues of which we have heard so much. Gen. Taylor is such a man; he is a man of strict rectitude, from which, so far as I am appriased, he has never faltered. Does any man doubt this? No! General Taylor is a high minded, honest, honorable man who will do what is right. (Applause.) Some of you may have become incredulous and have despaired of having honesty in our public men, after the long series of intrigue and political gaming we have witnessed; but I believe that Gen. Taylor would be honest in all things, and if elected would be faithful to his pledges; (Applause.) If he should become intolerant, if he should falsify his pledges, if he should abuse the veto power—I stand here pledged to denounce him. But as I said before, Gen. Taylor will be faithful to his pledges, and a true servant of the Republic

Gen. Taylor has declared himself opposed to the exercise of the Veto—or one man power—except in extraordinary instances. The people had been repeatedly thwarted by veto after veto in the form of party manifestos—tissues of juggling sophisms—had nullified—defeated—the will of the people.

The veto of the River and Harbor Bill was an instance. Does any man doubt that the majority of our people desired the improvement of the great rivers, and lake harbors of our country?—This is the will of people; but can it be carried out? You know it cannot, with the present administration.

With General Taylor as your President no such obstacle will be interposed to defeat the will of the people. The laws that Congress pass, whether to protect our industry or clear out our rivers and harbors—he will not nullify by an arbitrary veto. (Applause.)

And Millard Filmore—of him I can speak from an intimate personal acquaintance. He is a man of sound and vigorous common sense: an unyielding advocate of the interests of the farmers and mechanics; and was closely indentified with the Tariff of '42. You will never find him attempting to defeat the public will by a casting vote. He is a sound Democrat of the true Jeffersonian school.

Gen. Taylor is in favor of cultivating the arts of peace—not of cherishing the arts of war. He desires peace with all nations—entanglement with none.

And here, my fellow citizens, I desire to call your attention to a circumstance that may have escaped your observation: I allude to the present condition of Europe: all Europe is now convulsed by revolution. Kings are falling from their thrones—the people are rending their fetters in all the lands. We must stand; already is war threatening between Prussia and Denmark, and between Austria and Italy, and probably but a short time will elapse before hostilities may commence between France and Great Britain. In the former French Revolution, when a similar state of affairs existed, it was the moral firmness and wisdom of George Washington that saved this Republic.—There were murmurings, complainings, reproaches; The sympathies of the people were warm and excited, but the firmness of Washington triumphed, he was not to be moved, and the Republic was saved. (Applause.) Have you thought of this my friends? General Taylor is a peace man. Crowned with victory after victory—his name blazoned among all the nations of the world, he deplores this war—he deplores war! In this crisis, I believe General Taylor to be worthy of trust, and I believe the peace of the country would be imperilled by the success of our adversaries—too much inclined to make war upon my project.

Fellow citizens, my mind is made up—I am for Taylor and Fillmore; and I believe them worthy of the confidence of the American People. [Applause.]

Let me again say to you—what we want is a man in the Presidential Chair who will not nullify the action of Congress by his vetoes—who will not veto our tariff bills, or our bills for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and other measures interesting to the free States. This is all we want—this is all the Whig party wants—we want nothing which we cannot obtain through the action of Congress, if we have a majority in that body.—If we have not, we must wait until a majority of the people shall ratify our wishes. This is a sufficient answer to abolitionists. What more can we say? What more can we ask?

But I must conclude. The campaign is now open. If we are true to ourselves, our success is certain. I here be no proscription—no struggling about the distribution of the loaves and fishes. We go for our country, and for a pure administration of her Constitution and Laws.

For some time after Mr. Forward concluded the applause was deafening, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. McClure's Letter.

The following eloquent letter, breathing the true Whig spirit, was read in the county convention, on Wednesday.

To the Whig and Antimasonic Convention of Allegheny county.

PITTSBURGH, June 14, 1848.

Having learned that my name would be brought before your honorable body, as a candidate for nomination, to represent this congressional district, I beg leave to say, that I have never, directly or indirectly sought or encouraged such distinction, and respectfully but decidedly decline being considered a candidate for nomination.

So far from aspiring to political promotion, it always has been, and is, honor enough for me, to serve in the rank and file of the Whig party; in conformity with its principles and support its candidates.

The present condition of the great Whig party throughout the Union is refreshing. Its prospects glorious, its success certain, whilst the self-styled "natural democracy" is now terrified indeed.—There is distraction in their ranks, and dismay in their faces.

The nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor, for President of the United States, has been made as all nominations in our Republic should to be made. It has not been dictated by politicians, but demanded by the people. Nominations thus made begin at the right place, and must be triumphant.

Already, his popularity sweeps over the land with the rush of an irresistible tide, and drowns all serious competition. And why should it not? He is a man who never turned his back on a foe or friend, who never surrendered, who never suffered a defeat and never will. The pure and plain republican who has shown the world HOW he can wield the sword, and pen, with equal skill and execution.

But though his sword be bright, and sharp, and blushing all over with the crimson glory of the field; who, since the days of Xenophon or Cæsar, has ever equalled or surpassed, the style of his despatches?

With full faith and hope in the triumph of Whig principles, and a reasonable share of Christian charity for the fair charging ranks of our political adversaries, I am very respectfully &c.

WILLIAM B. MCCLURE.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.—We think the regret of the paper at Cumberland is entirely misplaced Surely it ought rather to be a matter of congratulation, that the distance from Cumberland to this city is shortened about "twenty miles," while the distance from Cumberland to Wheeling is nearly the same as by Brownsville.

It may be proper to state, for the information of distant readers, that the Williamsport mentioned in the extract is now called Monongahela City, and is about half way between Pittsburgh and Brownsville.

Robbstown, which is also spoken of in the extract, is now generally known as Westnowton and is situated on the Youghiogany river at the head of the Slackwater improvements now in the course of construction. When this is completed it will reduce the stage travel between this place and Cumberland, ten miles at least; thus reducing the entire distance from Pittsburgh to Cumberland to 100 miles.

From the Cumberland Civilian. June 9.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.—We regret to learn that the proprietors of the Express lines running from this place to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, have felt themselves compelled, in consequence of the condition of the National Road, to withdraw their wagons and place them on the Somerset and Pennsylvania Turnpikes. By these latter routes, we are informed, they make their regular time, over roads which are far superior to the National Road.

We learn, moreover, that the stage companies are making arrangements to start regular lines upon the route through Somerset, Mt. Pleasant, Robb's Town and Williamsport,—at which latter place they reach the slack water navigation of the Monongahela,—and thence to Washington and Wheeling. The distance to Wheeling by this route is represented to us as being nearly the same as by the National Road, while the distance to Pittsburgh by the Pennsylvania turnpike is said to be less by some twenty miles than via the National Road and Brownsville to the same point.

We deeply regret that the Companies have found it to their interest to change their route to the Ohio river. The people of Allegheny residing along the National Road will suffer severely in the loss of a market, they have so long enjoyed, for the sale of their surplus agricultural products.

CLAY AND TAYLOR.—The New York Express has been permitted by a friend to make the following extract from a private letter from General Taylor, dated

"BATON ROUGE, May 13, 1848.

"None but the kindest feelings exist between Mr. Clay and myself, and he is well aware, should he be nominated and elected, such a result will cause to me no mortification or ill feeling, but rather pleasure and congratulation."

GENERAL TAYLOR AT THE EAST.—One hundred guns were fired by the Whigs of Portland, Maine, on Thursday afternoon, upon the reception of the report that General Taylor had been nominated for the Presidency. The news was also welcomed in Salem, Massachusetts, by a salute of artillery.—The papers received the report with very different feelings—some were rejoiced—some angry—while some were simply lukewarm.

Details of the Peace.News from Mexico.

The following letters from Mr. Freaner, the correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, contain the particulars of the latest news from Mexico, of the prominent features of which we had accounts some days ago through the Telegraph:

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26, 8 o'clock P. M.

I have this morning received the final ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the Mexican Congress, and hasten to forward it to you. It was put to vote in the Senate on the 25th, at 3 o'clock. The vote stood 33 for and 4 against it. It was reported by Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the 22d, and the debate was continued by several members up to the hour of its being put on its passage. You will see that it did not meet with so much opposition in the Senate as it did in the Chamber of Deputies.

Gen. Smith left for Vera Cruz on the 24th, to make preparations for embarking the troops.

All the outposts have been ordered in to this city, they will be ready to march in three days after they arrive, which will be in a day or two.

Gen. Patterson's division being the first to move will march in two or three days.

In ten days or less all the American army will be on their march for the coast.

We will be hampered some with our sick, but this cannot be helped, as it would not do to leave those behind who are unable to travel.

Messrs. Sevier and Clifford left here for Queretaro with an American escort on the 22d, at seven o'clock. The exchange of ratifications will take place in Queretaro. The Commissioners have full powers to exchange there or here.

It is expected the ratifications will be exchanged to-day, the 26th inst.

The withdrawal of the troops will be in the following order: 1st General Patterson's division; 2d, Gen. Marshall's division; 3d, division of new ten regiments; 4th, 2d division of old regulars under Gen. Kearny; 5th, 1st division of old regulars, under Gen. Worth.

We have two thousand sick to take away with us; this will cut short our transportation for the well.

The heavy batteries (siege) of Lieut. Hunger and Captain Roland marched on the 28th ult.

The troops from Puebla and Cuernavaca are already on their march direct for Perote.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 25, 1848.

The officers and others who had been sentenced to be hanged on to day, have been respited by Gen. Butler, by a special order of the following substance: "The sentence of death which has been passed upon persons by courts of the American Army, whether Americans or Mexicans, is hereby suspended until further orders."

I am not aware what has influenced the commanding officer in suspending the sentence of death passed upon the officers and others for the murder and burglary at No. 5 Calle de la Palma, but really it does seem to many a very strange proceeding, and has surprised the community generally. They were undoubtedly guilty of one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated upon society, and have to some extent stigmatized the corps and the army to which they belonged, which could only have been wiped out by blood, in a manner sanctioned by the laws of the country under which they hold their commissions. The trial was fair and impartial, and I have no hesitation in saying the proceedings in connection who tried and sentenced them was the most able I have ever seen convened in the army.—There were men upon it of the highest legal attainments, and the body were all men of sound discriminating judgment. The prisoners had able counsel, who labored hard in their defence, and the conclusion of the trial left no doubt as to their guilt. It was even so palpable, that, upon its being made out that they would be pardoned, the officers of the Provost Guard present, to which they belonged, remonstrated against their receiving any clemency whatever at the hands of the commanding General, and asked that the law be allowed to take its regular course.

The good citizens of Queretaro are going to give our commissioners a ball.

General Arista is to be Governor here when the Mexican Government take up their quarters here. I expect to see all the Mexican authorities here this week—coming in.

The commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, arrived at Queretaro at 4 o'clock yesterday.

MISATANG.

BANISHMENT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The Courier and Enquirer's telegraphic dispatch from London of May 27th, the day when the Acadia sailed for Boston, contained the following important item of intelligence:

PARIS, Friday Evening, May 26th.

The proposed decree for the banishment of Louis Philippe and his family, was brought forward to day in the assembly. The vote upon it was

In favor	232
Against it	62
Majority for banishment	169

NEW YORK FOR TAYLOR.—The Albany Evening Journal, in noticing the nominations, says:

Whatever disappointment may be felt, we cannot doubt the response of New York. She will be found foremost in the great struggle. The Whigs of the Empire State, like our gallant Standard Bearer, 'Never Surrender.' Their motto will ever be as it has been—Every thing for the cause.—Unavailing regrets will pass away. As the day of battle approaches, the Whigs of New York will present an unbroken front to the enemy. Their charge will be as steady and irresistible as that of 'Old Zach's' troops at Buena Vista; and the victory will be as complete. To our brethren elsewhere we say with confidence—Mark down New York's thirty six Electoral Votes for Taylor and Fillmore—the Whig Nominees of the National Convention."

Local Affairs.

FIRE.—About ten o'clock, yesterday morning, the Catholic Cathedral, on Grant and Fifth streets, was discovered to be on fire and had it not been for the prompt and active exertions of the firemen and our citizens generally, this beautiful and extensive church would have been destroyed. Its height from the streets precluded the use of "side streams" on the roof, so that it was utterly impossible at first to reach the spot from whence the flames were issuing; but finally from the united exertions of firemen, the members of the church, and others the flames were speedily arrested; and before there was any necessity to remove the furniture &c., of the church, which would have damaged it, more or less. There was some damage done to the ceeling by the great quantity of water thrown upon the roof, but the loss, upon the whole was inconsiderable.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a bunch of matches thrown upon the roof by some mischievious boys the night previous, which ignited in the sun.

DANGEROUS.—The press of this city has of late frequently alluded, in warning terms, to the very dangerous operation of blasting rocks, carried on in Diamond Alley, to the most imminent danger of citizens residing in that neighborhood. Yesterday morning, we are informed, a huge rock was thrown from that place, which passed through the window of a tobacco shop in Smithfield street, dashing the window into fragments, breaking a counter in pieces, and came very near striking a couple of men, close by, who would have been inevitably killed. Such perilous work, within the city limits, should be at once discontinued; and ought never to be allowed.

The announcement of the death of one of our old and respectable Merchants, after a short illness, WILLIAM M'KNIGHT, Esq., will create a general feeling of regret, and sympathy with the surviving relatives.

DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The astonishing demand for this great medicine seems to be on the increase. Where it has been introduced, it has attained a popularity unprecedented in the annals of medical practice. Physicians are using it in many cases, at least when they can obtain it. Patients, however, need not be under the expense of asking medical advice, as they can purchase a box of the Liver Pills, with which directions will be furnished, which will work a speedy cure. The following letter from an agent shows its popularity in the section from which the letter is dated:

"HENRY CABINS, Richmond Co., Pa., March 23, 1848.

"J. KIDD & Co., Wood st., Pittsburgh:

Gentlemen—We find we can sell a great many more of Dr. McLane's Pills than your agent left with us. These Pills are rapidly rising in favor, and we have almost sold all that we had. If you can send us 50 or 100 dozen more boxes, they will last perhaps until your agent can bring us a new supply.

T. & J. KELLY."

For sale at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co., 60 wood street. je12

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—(Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my23

☞ A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY—Sellers' Liver Pills: The original, only true and genuine Liver Pills.

Independence, Washington Co., Feb. 21, 1848.

MR H. E. Sellers—I will just add that your Liver Pills have answered the very best purpose in my practice, and from their salutary effects in my own precipitations, I can confidently and safely recommend them where I have hitherto hesitated with others of great repute. Yours, &c., N W WHITE, M D

Prepared and sold by H. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st. Sold by Dr. Cassel, 6th ward; B. M. Curry, Allegheny; W. J. Smith, Temperanceville, and P. Bravo, Lawrenceville. je14

☞ TO THE HALT AND LAME.—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is the most efficual cure for Rheumatism. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov18d&wdly

☞ PILES, BURNS, &c.—The Genuine Hays' Liniment is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. Its cures are almost innumerable.—Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov18d&wdly

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones Amber Tooth Paste It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

DIED,

On Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock, WM M'KNIGHT, Merchant, aged 53 years.

The funeral will leave his late residence, Penn street for the Cemetery, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1848.

SENATE.—After the transaction of the morning business,

Mr. Benton offered a resolution to provide for the transportation home of the volunteers and regulars serving in Mexico.

The bill for the payment of Col. Curtis's Texan Regiment was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill. After a debate on the establishment of an Indian Agency in Texas,

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Dix, went into Executive Session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Mackay, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution relating to the manner of making annual executive reports, which was passed.

Mr. Hampton, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill providing for the surveying of sundry rivers and harbors, which was read twice and referred to Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Ingersoll, chairman of the Judiciary committee, reported a bill providing for the taking of the next census, also a resolution for inquiring into the expediency of constructing a new Hall for the House of Representatives, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Vinton the House went into committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill. An amendment was offered appropriating $10,000 to each of the Marine Hospitals at Pittsburgh, Louisville, St. Louis, Cleaveland, Padua, Natchez, Napoleon and Chicago. After debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Additional Foreign News.

New York, June 14.

The Chartist Demonstration, at Manchester, Leeds, and London, were instantly suppressed by the police, and future meetings were forbidden.

The sentence of Mr. Mitchell had created great excitement. His family had been adopted by the Irish nation.

The burning of Rothchild's villa, it appears, was in pursuance of a system of incendiarism organized by Blanqui, to destroy the bourgeoise by exhaustion of credit.

The Austrians have defeated the Milanese, near Lake Idsec.

The Danes have defeated the Prussians with great slaughter, at Sonderlitz. One thousand prisoners and many cannon were taken by the Danes.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Awful Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1848.

There was an awful murder committed in Moyamensing prison, at an early hour this morning.—An insane inmate, by the name of Bew, killed W. Johnson, who was placed in his cell, to prevent the former from doing himself any injury. The unfortunate murdered man was literally cut to pieces.

Langfelt, the murderer of Mrs. Rudermascher was brought from the Eastern Penitentiary, to Moyamensing, on Tuesday, to be hung on the 20th of October.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1848.

The Court of Inquiry at Annapolis will probably close with the examinations of this morning.

General Quitman is in this city.

The weather is intensely hot.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, June 15, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western at $5 50 per bbl.

Grain—Red Wheat is held, without buyers, at 114 cts, for a fair article. Prime is held at $1 25 per bushel.

Corn—Sales of prime yellow at 51 cts. For Grain generally there are more sellers than buyers.

Cotton—There is nothing doing to day.

Provisions are without change.

Groceries are dull, with no transactions worthy of report.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 14, 6 P. M.

Flour—This market, with moderate sales, is in favor of the buyer.

Grain—The market for Corn and Oats is dull, with sales of prime yellow at 55@56 cents per bushel.

Provisions—There is less movement in Pork, but the market is steady.

Cotton—The market is quiet, with no change in prices.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 15, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Howard St. at $5 62½ per bbl. Sales of City Mills at $5 75.

Corn Meal—Sales at $3 37 per bbl.

Grain—Sales of red Wheat at $1 12@1 15 per bushel; and 122c for strictly prime. The market for Corn is dull, with sales of prime white at 42c for 44c; and of yellow at 48 cts, to the extent of 3,000 bushels. Oats—Sales of Oats at 35 cts; and of Rye at 72 cts per bushel.

Whiskey—Sales at 22½ cents per gal.

Coffee—Sales of Rio at 6½@7½ per lb.

[Here the Line was interrupted.]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, June 15, 1848.

Flour—Moderate sales at $3 75@$3 87 per bbl.

Grain—The market is without change.

Whiskey—The market to day was firm, with sales at 14½@14½c.

Molasses—Sales of 400 bbls, to arrive, at 25 cts per gal.

Sugar—The market is firm; but I hear of no sales worth reporting.

Provisions—Mess Pork is held at $9; per barrel. The market is unsettled.

Cheese—Sales to a moderate extent at 6 cents per lb.

The Weather—This has been the warmest day of the season.

Executor's Sale.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 14th day of September, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steam and Water Grist Mill, late the property of David Coon, Sr., dec'd, in Plum township, Allegheny county, about 15 miles East of Pittsburgh, on the Leechburgh Road, a lot of 4 acres of ground, on which is erected a steam and water grist mill, with 3 run of stones, 2 of which are Burrs, and 1 pair of chopping stones; 2 bolts, rolling and standard screens, smut machine, all in good repair. There are three frame dwelling houses, one and half story, with a store room in one of them, together with a frame stable and other out houses. Also, a number of fruit trees. On said premises is a good bank barn belonging to said mill. The above property is located in a fine wheat growing country, and is accessible by public roads from every quarter, and has very large boundaries of custom. Title indisputable—terms made known on the day of sale. For further information, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID R. COON, Executor.

Plum township, June 16, 1848—w3m3d

TO TRAVELERS.

1848.

EXPRESS CANAL PACKET LINE, to PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

DEECH & CO. are now running two daily lines of coaches, to and from Freeport, connecting with their packets. They will leave every morning at 6 o'clock.

FARE THROUGH—NINE DOLLARS.

By this arrangement, Passengers will go through in less than three and a half days, passing over one hundred and fifty miles of railroad in daylight.

For passage or information apply to

WM. SUTCH, Agt for D. Leech & Co, Monongahela House

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a co-partnership under the act relative to limited partnerships, for the manufacture and sale of L