THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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NEW YORK EXPRESS.
We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the 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
RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair
REGISTER,
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL MCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough
COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN, of Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K FOSTER, of Baldwin.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1848.

The friends of Mr. Crittenden, in Congress, gave him a brilliant public dinner at Columbus Hotel, last evening. It was upon the occasion of his resignation of his seat in the Senate, about to be tendered in view of his entrance upon the canvass as the Whig candidate for Governor of Kentucky.—There was the feast of reason and the flow of soul, and a delightful reunion of the Whigs.

The Whig Ratification Meeting of the District was kept up far beyond the noon of night, and some very eloquent speeches were made by the Whig Members of Congress and others. Mr Crittenden, Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, Mr. Duer, of New York, were among the speakers, and the multitudes present were enthusiastic in behalf of the nominees.

Congress made but slow progress yesterday upon the General Appropriation Bills. The House adjourned upon an amendment proposed to the Naval Appropriation Bill asking fifty thousand dollars for the completion of the three Marine Hospitals already begun at Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Louisville. The Appropriation will probably be granted. It took only a moment yesterday to obtain $255,000 for the purchase of land adjoining the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and $300,000 for the New York Dry Dock. Some $50,000 were also voted for losses sustained by those employed in the Peacock, Grampus, Shark and Missouri, vessels lost in the public service. E. B.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1848.

General Cass in the War—Indian Service.

"It is one of the painful duties of those called upon to act as public sentinels to entrust the integrity and fitness of men nominated for high official positions. Many things which would other, wise lie buried beneath the rubbish of the past, or dormant amidst the more active present, are thus revealed before the light of day—exposed to the searching power of truth. General Cass's life, which is as a story half told by his friends, and not half scanned by the public, will not bear the inspection which is claimed for it. When an Indian agent, as he was for so many years, the branch of service with which he was so long connected was notoriously badly administered; and, while at the head of the War Department, the complaints were loud and constant of the bad faith of the Department over which he presided. The position in which General Cass has been placed by his friends, makes it necessary to review the past, and to put the question, whether General Cass is the fittest man for the position to which he is called by his friends? We fear that the remembrances of the past, in his own public history, will prove him to be as lax in his administration of duties as he has proved himself loose and uncertain in his opinions.

General Cass was Governor of the Michigan Territory from 1813 to 1821, and by virtue of this office, he was Superintendent of Indian Affairs.—His organ of acquisitiveness, however, made him quite dissatisfied with his amount of compensation, and, accordingly, we find him demanding ten rations a day additional, or $730 a year, and beyond all this, fifteen hundred dollars a year for extra compensation, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The extra pay, per annum, was *two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars*, for the performance of duties for which he was otherwise well paid.—The pertinacity with which these claims were pressed, do not speak well for his modesty, or nice sense of honor. The principle of payment seems to be only upon the ground that 'to the victors belong the spoils of office.'

On the 30th of April, 1831, General Cass, after begging steadily for ten years, received $10,500, as extra compensation; and, on the 13th of November, 1837, $3,575 was allowed him of additional pay. The particulars of this case may be found in Document 112, 254—Congress, 3d Session, House of Representatives.

In Document 244, the same Congress, I find the following items, under the head of *Allowances* made to Governors and Secretaries of Territories to cover expenses incurred on account of the superintending of Indian Affairs, for Office and Clerk hire, &c.—Lewis Case, Michigan, from October 9, 1813, to May 29, 1822, 10 rations per day, at 10 cents each.....$6,610
Lewis Case, from the 1st October, 1818, to July 31st, 1831, (extra salary, at $1,500 per annum.).....26,715
$33,325

All received as extra compensation.

In a more important document, No. 6, 27th Congress, I find the following items, under the head, *Extra Allowances*, and what General Cass appears to have received, not as Governor of Michigan, but as additional pay while holding the office of Governor.

Lewis Cass—for a per diem of $8, for 55 days' extra services, as Commissioner at the Treaties of Greenville, in 1814; and at St. Mary's, in 1818, and concluding arrangements with the Wyandots, in 1817 and 1818.....$440
Lewis Cass—Traveling expenses.....260
Lewis Cass—Attendance and traveling at Fort Meigs, 1817.....200
Lewis Cass—Attendance and traveling at St. Mary's, in September and October, 1818.....600
Lewis Cass—Traveling and other expences incident to the Saginaw Treaty, in 1819.....240
Lewis Cass—Traveling and other expences incident to the Treaty of Sault de St. Mary, 1820.....336
Lewis Cass—Fifty days' extra service, before and after the Treaty.....400
Lewis Cass—Commissioner at Chicago, 53 days, at $8 per day, 1821.....416
Lewis Cass—Mileage for do., eight dollars for every 20 miles.....218
Lewis Cass—Attendance at the Seat of Government, 1826, for settlement of his own accounts.....1,450
Lewis Cass—For Treaty with Indians at Wapaghkonella, in 1825, and allowances.....256
Lewis Cass—Same kind of service, same year, at Prairie du Chien, and carrying the Treaty to Washington,.....2,092
Lewis Cass—
Similar service, 1826, in Indiana, in Sept. and October.....552
do 1826, at Sound du Lac, 3 months.....1,360
do 1827, at Butte des Morte, June, July, & Aug.,.....960
do 1826, at Green Bay, July and August,.....1,112
do 1827, at St. Joseph, for September,.....240
Lewis Case—Services and expenses at Seat of Government, 11 days, 1819,.....1,520
Extra pay for services at Piqua, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Chicago, 1822 to 1828,.....10,500
Lewis Case—Extra pay for 1829, 1830, and part of 1831,.....3,675
$27,067

This is triple pay for actual service, and duplicate extra pay to the amount of *sixty thousand four hundred and twenty dollars!*

Beyond all this, General Cass received his pay as Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and, as is known, he became rich by virtue of his office, and the facilities afforded through it, for speculating in Indian Lands. E. B.

From the National Intelligencer.

Letter from Mr. Ashmun.

To the Whigs of the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1848.

In conformity with your wishes I attended the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia during the last week. You have already learned that its proceedings resulted in the nomination of ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, for the Presidency. This nomination is, I feel assured, not such as would have been preferred by you. It was not made by the aid of my vote. Throughout the contest, I exerted my influence and continued to cast my vote for the distinguished and favorite statesman of Massachusetts, but not a single Whig free State came to our aid. New Hampshire, three Delegates from Maine, with one from New York, were all that could be brought to vote with us. Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and every other free State except two, went earnestly for a Southern candidate from the start. Ohio and Indiana, instead of bringing forward Judge McLean or Mr. Corwin, or offering to support a man who was particularly identified with free States, voted on the first ballot for Gen. Scott.

On the first ballot the free States cast one hundred and seventy-one votes; of these, one hundred and one were for Southern candidates, Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.

It is plain, therefore, that the North made no earnest or united claim for a free State candidate. On the contrary, we have seen that during the year past the contest has been among the people and press of the free States, as it is among their delegates at the Convention, *which of two Southern candidates should be selected.* The claims of Clay and Taylor have almost exclusively occupied public attention in those States. Massachusetts, almost alone, demanded a Northern candidate, and her claim was not responded to by other free States.—How, under such circumstances, could it be reasonably expected that we should succeed? The majority of the free States declared a preference for either Clay or Taylor, and they were Southern men. The South were divided between Taylor and Clay, and it was left for the North to settle the difficulty; and enough votes from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island Connecticut, and New York were finally, through a conviction of his superior availability, thrown into Gen. Taylor's scale to ensure his triumph.

What then have the free States to complain of? I answer of THEMSELVES, and of THEMSELVES ALONE!

The South, true to its own instincts and interests, proposed and urged Southern men, while the North contented itself with deciding which Southern man should be preferred. What ground is there, then, for us to rail at the South for this nomination, and to charge the South with having trampled upon us in making it? If the free States, during the year past, had manifested any general desire for a Northern candidate, and had urged their claims with a moderate degree of firmness, their demands would have been respected, and the result would have been different.

As it is, we have a Southern candidate, fairly nominated in a general Convention of the Whig party, and I see no reason why the Whig party should refuse to sustain him. You sent me to that Convention to strike in a spirit of honorable emulation for a free State candidate. I have done all that was in my power, and have failed of success for want of support in our own sister free States. There was no unfairness in the mode of balloting; every delegate announced his vote *viva voce*, so that the whole people might hear and see it. The majority declared for Gen. Taylor and against us. Had I, then, the reserved rights, after taking our chance for success, to renounce and denounce the action of the Convention, merely because our desires were not accomplished and our preferences were not satisfied?

I know my compliments too well to suppose that they sent me there with any such reserved and veiled purpose. When they selected me as their delegate, they knew as well as they' now know it, that General Taylor was to be a powerful candidate before the Convention, and would be urged by a large portion of the Whig party. They knew that he had declared himself a Whig and, reposing confidence in the patriotic intentions of the Convention, they unhesitatingly agreed to take their lot in it. I went there, in good faith, to obtain a concentration of opinion which would be effectual to the tearing down of the strongholds of that pernicious party which now occupies the high places of our Government. I know no other course by which that great work can be accomplished, than by the union of the Whig party.

Gen. Taylor was not my preference; but I believe him to be a true Whig, an honest and capable man, opposed to the acquisition of Texas, with conservative principles, and opposed to further enlarging the boundaries of the Union; and, although he lives in the latitude where slavery is tolerated, yet I do not believe that he desires or approves its extension. His declared sentiments are a guaranty that he will never in the slightest manner interfere with the action of Congress when it shall forbid the existence of slavery in our newly-acquired territories. Let the representatives of the people and of the States be left free to act upon that question, uncontrolled by Executive influence and Executive veto, and we are safe. I need not, I am confident, give to you any new assurance that whenever the question, in any form, shall be presented during my official term, the rights of the minority shall find in me an unyielding advocate.—The issue will soon come; it is to be met in the halls of Congress; and then it is to be decided, in all probability, during the continuance of Mr. Polk's administration. Let the people of the free States look to their Representatives!

In the mean time, let us labor to bring back our Government to the paths of peace, of prosperity, and the pursuit of happiness, by placing its high trusts in Whig hands. For, in the words of that citizen of Massachusetts whose fame belongs to his country, whose whole life has been one of continued self sacrificing, unrequited labor for the American People—in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER, standing in Faneuil Hall

"IN THE DARK AND TROUBLED NIGHT THAT IS UPON US, I SEE NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON, PROMISING LIGHT TO GUIDE US, BUT THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC, UNITED WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES"

GEORGE ASHMUN.

Mr. Cass in Philadelphia.

There has been a general indignation and surprise expressed by the Whig press, at Mr. Cass's untimely visit to Philadelphia. He could easily have managed to arrive there a day or two earlier or later, instead of thrusting himself, uncalled for before the thousands of Whigs assembled in that city, at the great National Convention. Greely of the Tribune thus notices the matter:

—The windfalls always light on the winning side. Gen. Taylor would have been nominated anyhow; there was no chance at Philadelphia to prevent it; but Gen. Cass and his body-guard contrived to make the job a good deal easier than it would otherwise have been. Knowing well that the Whig Convention was to assemble there on Wednesday, and that Philadelphia would inevitably be crowded with ardent Whigs on Tuesday evening, Gen. Cass left Washington so as to arrive in Philadelphia exactly at that time; and he and his clan were not content to come into the City quietly by the Railroad as usual, but must stop at Wilmington, take a steamboat, and, landing parade from the Delaware, go through the principal thoroughfares including Chestnut-street when it was almost impassable with Whigs, to Jones's Hotel, which in like manner was crowded and surrounded by them, bands playing and followers shouting by the way. Arrived at the hotel, the lions were called out to shake their manes and roar defiance to the Whigs, and Senator Allen among them declaimed to a vast auditory mainly Whig, one of the most insulting and irritating harangues by which the decencies of partisan controversy were ever outraged.

He proclaimed his own party the exclusive champions of Equal Rights, and charged the Whigs with being the uniform supporters of Inequality Caste and Special Privilege, when he well knew that in his very State of Ohio the great mass of the Whigs have for years been struggling to give Political Rights to a class of the People who are utterly denied such rights by the existing laws, and kept in a state of debasement and dependence far worse than the serfdom of Russia. The laws of Ohio treat the People of that State who are guilty of colored skins as equal to Whites in all matters of moral and intellectual responsibility—restrain them, tax them, imprison them, hang them just like Whites; but deny them any voice in making or altering the laws by which they are so ruled, and subject them to almost incredible restraints and privations beside. Of these unrighteous and oppressive laws, the party which Senator Allen proclaims that of Equal Rights is the steadfast supporter and champion; while the party he slanderously stigmatizes as contending for Inequality and Privilege is their determined adversary. There are individual exceptions on each side, but the general sentiment of each part is as we have stated. The case is essentially the same in most of the Free States. Can the man be tolerably honest who undertakes to face down these notorious facts?

Such an untimely parade, such an insulting harrangue, of course exasperated the assembled Whigs, and impelled thousands of them to say, "Though it tear out our heart-strings, give us a candidate who will *merely* beat these insolent braves—who will beat them as men were never beaten before!" Of course, as the idea had been sedulously and skilfully disseminated that the Whigs could *certainly* elect Gen. Taylor, and had but a *chance* of electing any body else, this operated powerfully in favor of his nomination. And if the Cass caravan *should* catch an unmerciful flogging at the hands of Old Zack, they may thank themselves for having done their utmost to insure it.

TAYLOR IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal, gives the following description of the reception of the news of 'Old Zach's' nomination in 'Old Kaintuck:'

About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, news was received here by telegraph of the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency and Mr. Fillmore for the Vice Presidency by the Whig national convention at Philadelphia. The intelligence came by electricity, and it went with an electrical thrill to the hearts of thousands of rejoicing Whigs in our city. Never upon any occasion have we seen our party more elated, more buoyed up with enthusiasm and confidence. Almost every Whig lip wore its brightest smile, and every Whig eye flashed with unwonted brilliancy. The convention has done nobly; it has fulfilled the wishes, the highest expectations of the country; it has inspired the Whig party with confidence that nothing can impair. Hundreds of thousands of Whig shouts, the omen of Whig victory, are at this moment resounding through your whole republic, and the hearts of the Locofocos are sinking and dying within them at the sound.

OUR PARTY—OUR MEN.—The Richmond Whig, in noticing the nominations, says:

What a party is ours! What other that now is, or has heretofore existed, could at one time present to a nominating convention such a list of names. Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John M. Clayton, and John McLean! Such an array of talent is absolutely dazzling.—The least of these men is qualified to be a leader in any party under heaven. It is a proud reflection to the Whigs, that their party should embrace so much of all that renders man truly eminent, and that in making a choice, there was no necessity to separate the good from the bad, but to choose out of the very superfluity of the former.

For either of these great men, we should have gone with pleasure. Either of them, we are confident, would have administered the Government with ability and fidelity—either of them would have done honor to the choice of the party—either of them would have rendered his administration remarkable at a season when the arts of peace were cultivated, and when prosperity once more spread her mantle over the land. We left, as we said we should do, the matter entirely in the hands of the Convention, certain that such a guidance of high qualifications, as the Whig party presents, they could not go very far wrong. We had determined, from the very commencement, to sustain the nominee let him be who he might, and had either of the other distinguished gentlemen received the nomination, we should have been found fighting as hard for him as we shall now fight for Gen. Taylor.

MR. FILLMORE TO THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—The New York Tribune publishes the following:

ALBANY, May 30, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting me to attend a meeting to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 3d of June, for the purpose of extending aid and sympathy to Ireland, in the present eventful crisis of her fate, and I regret to say, that my official engagements are such as to deprive me of that pleasure.

No man who has a heart can fail to feel for suffering Ireland. Her brave sons have fought the battles of the civilized world, but her own they have yet to fight; and why England continues to hold her in subjection, against her will and by mere force, is a matter inscrutable. Is it from the mere love of dominion, or the fear, that if Ireland resumes her stand among the nations of the earth that her distant colonies may seek to sunder the frail tie that binds them to the mother country—Whatever may be the motive, we believe that the Union is profitless to England and ruinous to Ireland, and I trust the time is not far distant when Irishmen will again breathe the free air of an independent and happy People.

Gentlemen, I am, &c. Respectfully yours, &c.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. James H Titus, Peter McLaughlin, Robert Hegan, Wm F White, J C Derevaux, John T Doyle, Jno A McGlynn, and Nelson J Waterbury, Committee.

OUR HONORED LEADER STILL.—Independent of the Philadelphia North American, speaks the feeling of many Whigs in the following just and pertinent observations:

"One parting word as to HENRY CLAY—that glorious old chieftain who has led the Whig party in all its trials—who has stuttered in all its struggles and who unfeignedly has uttered hitherto never one word of duty made the demand. It is within my knowledge, that Mr. Clay never would have permitted his name to be presented as a candidate before the Convention, but for the repeated and urgent solicitations of Whigs in different parts of the Union, who appealed to him in behalf of the salvation of the party, not to withdraw from the canvass. It occasioned me both surprise and mortification to discover that one or more of the States which had been most zealous in pressing Mr. Clay to pursue this course, took the earliest opportunity to abandon him in the Convention.—His eminent services, his long life of devotion to the Whig cause, and his character, all claimed that he should have been insisted on, if such a purpose in advance, so that he might have adopted such steps as would have best comported with his dignity and high position. I desire to make no invidious reflections, but surely this much is due to him, who has our heart's love here and cherish as the head and front of the great Whig party.

HORRIBLE DEVELOPEMENTS.—The late of Miss Sarah Fuyber, the factory girl of Manchester, New Hampshire, has been ascertained, by the papers that she was the victim of seduction. She afterwards was under treatment by the father of her seducer, Dr. McNabb, of Manchester, *and died in consequence.* The body was then placed in a box, while warm, brought to this city by the Doctor himself, and sold to a physician, with an assurance that all was right. When the body was taken to a dissecting room, it was ascertained by the surgeon, from the appearance of the body, that there was foul play in the matter, and he ordered Dr. McNabb to take it away immediately. The Doctor then went to the Doctor of the Hospital, and offered him five dollars to dispose of the body, and suggested the expediency of cutting it to pieces and throwing it into the vault. To this he pretended to consent, but embalmed the body and informed the police. Dr. McNabb, his son, and a portrait painter, named ingalls, have been arrested as implicated in the affair. The body was found in a box *two and a half feet square, and was filled for seven dollars.* The parter has now in his possession the $5 bill paid to him by Dr. McNabb.—*Boston Traveller.*

HOOKS AGAINST MY GEN. PILLOW.—Out of the very poke-yokes of the ocean, and out of the exemplifies the character of the man most admirably, took place in Frederick, Md., last week, and has been narrated to us by an eye-witness. An old Virginia gentleman, and proprietor of one of the Virginia Springs, being at Frederick for the purpose of procuring a band of music for the season at the Springs, had requested the musicians to assemble before the Hotel where he was staying and play a few tunes, that he might judge of the character of their music. Whilst they were playing, Gen. Pillow—who had taken up quarters at the Hotel—supposing it an honorable reception for his warlike achievements, immediately raised his window, doved, doffed his beaver, acknowledged the honor, and retired, conclusively discovered the mistake—"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."—*Charlestown Free Press.*

The venerable editor of the Washington Union is in tribulation deep, at the course of the Barnburners in New York, as the following extract will conclusively show:

"So valient are the Barnburner presses in the city of New York, that they scarcely treat Messrs. Benton, Allen, and the other distinguished citizens now on a visit to the Empire City, with decent respect. The New York Evening Post asks Colonel Benton whether he has come to New York to propose over the grave of Silas Wright a disgraceful cooperation with his assassins." The New York Globe insinuates that the Democrats of companies of Gen. Cass have gone to New York to establish the dominion of the slave holders over free territory.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND FREE TERRITORY.—The Boston Atlas contains the following very important announcement:

Col. Johnson, of Upper Piqua, Ohio, who was selected by the Whigs of Miami, as their delegate to the Convention—a staunch old fashioned Whig who has, in all his life devoted to the cause—done it great service—a delegate to Harrisburgh in 1839 and to Baltimore in 1844, and who has known Gen. Taylor long and intimately, writes to a letter before us, that he is all we could desire upon this very point. He writes that he has heard him declare, with much force, that he regarded slavery as a great evil to the country, and expressed a strong hope that the time might arrive when we could get rid of it altogether. Col. Johnson declares his firm conviction that General Taylor "is the last man to countenance its being extended to any new territory that may be brought into the Union."

The New York Tribune publishes an account of a "large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Whigs of New York," held on Monday evening last, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That a Committee of five from each Ward be appointed by this meeting, for the purpose of obtaining signatures to a call for a Mass Meeting of the Whigs of New York opposed to the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, whereupon it was

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed by this meeting to carry into effect the above resolution.

And the following gentlemen were appointed unanimously:

Dudley Selden, Harvey Hart, N. Bowditch Blunt, Nicholas Carroll, John C. Moore, C. M. Sidmouth, James R. Wood, David Graham, *Horace Greely.*

We take the following from the Tribune, of Tuesday, as also indicative of the signs of the times:

The Young Men's Henry Clay Club, having held a preliminary Meeting in the street, were ably addressed by the Hon. J. W. FOWLER, HORACE GREELEY, Esq. the Poughkeepsie Blacksmith, and several other distinguished gentlemen, after which Mr. Robt. Davis, offered the following *sentiments* which were unanimously adopted, and signed by over five hundred Whigs who desire to become members.

From the "sentiments," above referred to, we take only one short extract, as the *practice* which follows from the principles laid down:

"Therefore we cannot, and *will* not support Gen. Taylor, as our candidate for the Presidency—Devotion to our principles demand that we should not."

Thos. B. Stevenson, the able and fearless editor of the Cincinnati Atlas, has withdrawn from that paper, because "he could not sustain the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention for President, with that heartiness which his position seemed to require, and which his nature would prompt in his high office. Hence his withdrawal, to free himself from a situation liable to continual embarrassment, and to admit in the columns of the Atlas a more earnest support of General Taylor than he could give." Wm. S. Callender takes his place. The paper will not suffer in his hands—he having considerable experience, connected with learning and abilities.

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Local Affairs.

THE WHIG MEETING LAST NIGHT.—There was a large gathering of the friends of Taylor and Fillmore at Murray's Yard, last evening, to hear the Kentucky orator, Hon. J. J. Crittenden upon matters interesting to the people—in relation to the important political campaign which we have just entered, and in which we are now progressing.—At the hour appointed, the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. W. Forward to the Chair, and appointing one Vice President from each district of the county, and five Secretaries.

The Hon. J. J. Crittenden was then introduced to the meeting by Mr. Forward, in a few brief but felicitous remarks. He was received with much applause and cordiality; and his speech to the assembled multitude was one of great force and eloquence, fully portraying the character of our 'standard bearer,' General Taylor, and inspiring the audience with true sentiments in relation to him.—He recounted, beautifully, the early history of the old General—his brilliant and unprecedented victories in the late war with Mexico, and dwelt eloquently upon his traits of character as a man of honesty, integrity, and possessing every virtue that constitutes a Statesman, and every qualification that fitted him for the highest station in the gift of the people.

Mr Graves, of Ky. then followed in a brief but interesting speech. He dwelt particularly upon Gen Taylor's political sentiments, as embodied in the Allison letter—proving him to be a sound Whig and in whom the party could place the utmost confidence.

After a few remarks from A. W. Loomis, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—June 15th, 1848.—In Select, the returns of the late special election, held in the Second Ward, were opened and examined, when it was found that Messrs W. O'H. Robinson and Samuel S. Shields, were elected. They presented themselves and were duly sworn.

Sundry petitions were presented, among which were the following, one from A. Lamont and others, relative to "Spring Balances;" the petitioners represent that great injustice has been done by the general use of these balances in the market; they are so constructed that it is impossible for the Regulator of Weights to adjust them, and they are neither uniform nor in accordance with the standard weights presented by Congress and our State Legislature. The Councils authorized the proper Committee to report an Ordinance prohibiting their use entirely within the city.

A petition from James Anderson John Gebhart and others, showing that Ohio Lane at the Manchester borough line, becomes in wet weather utterly impassable for travelers. A special committee was appointed to confer with the authorities of Manchester upon the subject.

Another from the citizens of the First Ward relative to *ponds* of stagnant water, that have become so offensive as to engender sickness in the families residing near them. They are indeed a great nuisance, and the water should be drained out of them.

Gen. Moorhead, Chairman Committee on st., submitted a report on sundry petitions that were before that committee.

The resolution accompanying it, declaring North Canal st. from East Lane to Federal st. open, and recommending the necessary steps to be taken to carry out the intention of the resolution, was laid upon the table.

Sundry resolutions were passed one offered by Mr. Sampson, authorizing the Committee on Engines to have the different fire engine companies supplied each with at least 1000 feet of good hose.

Another resolution empowering the Committee on Surveys to employ the services of Mr. Kramer to assist Mr. Day in the survey of the city, at a salary not to exceed $1,400 per annum.

Mr. Gray offered one, instructing the Solicitor to proceed in relation to the opening of Robinson st., according to the special act of the Legislature upon the subject.

LETTER OF C. O. LOOMIS.—Some errors having inadvertently occurred in the publication of the following letter, we republish it:

PITTSBURGH, June 13, 1848.

To the Select and Common Councils

GENTLEMEN:—Having been called upon by you for a legal opinion in relation to the power of the City to grant to the Central Railroad Company, the right to construct a depot, extending from Liberty st. to Duquesne way, and from Water st. to the water mark, on the Monongahela river, I would suggest the propriety of granting to the Railroad Company the privilege they ask in the form of a lease under such restrictions as you may deem advisable, care being had that the city do not bind themselves for more, or better title than they possess.

There has for a long time existed a doubt in the minds of many as to the title of the city in that portion of the Monongahela wharf, yet, all their doubts, even if well founded, can be overcome by the plan suggested. I have not researched into the validity of the title, for the reason that in the present case it is not necessary. The city can grant to the Railroad Company all the rights which it would have of erecting a building thereon for like purposes, well and in my manner; are using fields for defective title.

The Railroad Company may, after the lease is given, perfect their right to held possession, as against any other persons who might set up a claim, by application to the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the manner directed by the 11th and 12th sections of their charter.

The plan suggested, it appears to me, is the one most advisable for the city to pursue, as it may be done without incurring any liability on behalf of the City. Very Respectfully,

C. O. LOOMIS,
Solicitor for City

The resolution offered by L. S. Johns, at the ratification meeting, having been separated from the preamble in making up the form, in justice to Mr. Johns we republish it as follows

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;

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 have so honorably met the dangers of wounds received in their country's battles in Mexico, and are disabled from maintaining themselves.

J. N. McGuffin Esq. of Newcastle Pa., was on the 15th inst., on motion of A. M. Burns Esq. admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the District of Allegheny County.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The Journal of Thursday morning—characterized by its usual *fairness*—represents that Robt. M Riddle moved in the Convention, that a committee be appointed to interrogate Mr. Hampton, our nominee, as to his sentiments upon the Wilmot Proviso!—which motion was *unanimously* agreed to. It might be considered unnecessary to correct any misstatements which appear in that paper on the subject—as it is *now* generally known that the opposition of Mr. Riddle to our Representative is altogether of a personal character. It is, however, untrue that any such motion was made by Mr. Riddle: and the explanation of the Journal of Friday morning is equally incorrect:

When Mr. Hampton's nomination was announced, Mr. Riddle rose and stated, that although the minority was small, their support could not be expected, until they were satisfied that Mr. H. was right upon the Wilmot Proviso; and suggested that he be interrogated on that subject. Another delegate rose and stated that, if any further evidence were *necessary* to satisfy that gentleman (Mr. R.) he had no doubt, if Mr. H. were interrogated he would give *him* ample assurance on that point.

The President of the Convention then announced the regular business of the Convention, and suggested that both the remarks of Mr. Riddle and of the other delegate were out of order;—and the Convention proceeded to ballot for Recorder.

This is a correct statement of the matter, and will be verified by the officers and members of the Convention, as well as the reporters present, except the Journal and Chronicle. Mr. Hampton has been nominated by the convention, and by a vote which is evidence of his standing with the *Whig* Party. Had that body, or any recognized Whig interrogated Mr. Hampton, I have no doubt but it would be alike the pleasure and the duty of our Representative to answer promptly; but that he is under no obligation to submit to be interrogated by R. M. Riddle—the very man who refused to publish Mr. Hampton's declaration on the Wilmot Proviso, together with the best of his speech upon the floor of Congress, and who well knows that Mr. H. is both a better Wilmot Proviso man and better Whig than he is himself.

Mr. Riddle, although the professed editor of a Whig paper, has, on more than one occasion, been recreant to his party. He was elected to the convention under a PLEDGE that he would sustain the nominations. Has he done it? And while he is pretending to oppose Mr. H. because he is not a good Whig, and has charged him with having said 'that if Mr. Clay were nominated, he would not support him,' and now refuses to support the nomination of Mr. Hampton—he challenged the right of Major Willock to come before our convention, unless he would give us some pledge that he would support the ticket! Verily, consistency, thou art a jewel! D.

When such men are recognized as leaders of a party, it is not strange that the people refuse to follow. DELEGATE.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

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CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1848.

The President called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a joint resolution providing for the transportation of the troops home, at the close of the war.

Messrs. Benton and Cameron offered amendments, one of which recommended the bestowal of three months extra pay to the soldiers.

Both amendments being withdrawn, the original resolution was agreed to.

The bill relative to the extension of the natural ization laws was debated; when the matter being laid aside informally, the Senate took up—

The Indian Appropriation Bill. After debate the bill was laid aside, and the Senate went into Executive session.

After some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned over until Friday.

House—In the House, Mr. Holmes asked leave to introduce a bill to reduce the mileage of members. Objections being made,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The emendments carrying out the law of last session, relative to the Docks at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, were negatived. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, when the House adjourned over until Friday.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1848.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Senator Bagby, resigning his seat in the Senate.

The order of the day, the private calendar, was taken up. No other business was transacted.

HOUSE—The time of the House was taken up in a discussion of the Fortification Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1848.

The Senate ratified the treaty with New Grenada, securing the Right of Way over the Isthmus of Panama.

The President sent in the nomination of Hon. Isaac Toucey of Connecticut, for Attorney General of the United States. Also, the nomination of Senator Bagby as Minister to Russia, *vice* C. J. Ingersoll, recalled.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1848.

Maj Graham has arrived at Washington direct from Mexico, and states that Mr. Sevier had exchanged the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the President of Mexico.

Great Fire in Norfolk, Va.

On Wednesday night a fire broke out at Norfolk Va., which consumed 73 houses, including the Bethel church. Loss $300,000.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, June 16, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is dull. 5,37 p bbl is offered for western flour, without buyers.

Grain—The market is dull, with more sellers than buyers at the former figures.

Cotton—Sales of Louisiana, at 7½@8c. Sales of Upland at 7¼ for fair. The market is firm with limited sales. The stock in first hands is light.

Provisions—Sales of shoulders at 3½@3¾; sides at 4½@4¾. The market for bacon is active.

Groceries—Sales of 1500 lbs Laguayra at 6¼ p lb. Sugar is firm.

Lead—Sales of 5500 lbs at 4c. ninety days

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 16, 6 P. M.

The weather to day was intensely hot

Flour—The market with moderate sales, is in favor of the buyer. The demand is falling off.

Grain—There is less doing in Corn, and the market has a downward tendency, with sales of Prime Yellow at 50@51c. per bush; sales of Date to a fair extent at last prices. Rye—Sales at 81c. Sale per bush.

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

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 6 P. M.

Flour—Moderate sales of Howard St. at $5 62½ per barrel.

Grain—Sales of prime white Wheat at $1 28; and prime red at $1 20@1 22 per bu. White Corn is selling at 43@44 cts; and prime yellow at 45@50 cts per bushel.

Provisions—Sales of Lard at 5¾@6 cts in bbls, and No 1, in kegs, at 6½@7. Bacon Shoulders are sold at 3½c; Sides at 4½@4¾c. Sales of Hams at 11@8c per lb. According to quality. Prices of Provisions have slightly advanced. Sales of prime Pork at $8 25@8 37; and of Mess at $10 25 per bbl. Sales of Sides, in dry salt, at 4½c, and of Hams in dry salt, at 5 cts.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls, at 22 cts per gal.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, June 16, 1848.

Flour—The market with moderate sales, is in favor of the buyer, with sales at 3 62½.

Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls at 14½. The market is drooping.

Groceries is without change.

Provisions are without change. There is nothing doing.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, June 16, 6 P. M.

Hemp—Sales at $7 10@7 25 per ton, to the extent of 100 bales.

Lead—Sales at $3 37 per 100 lbs.

Wheat—Sales of prime to fair at 65@68c per bush.

Corn—Sales at 20c per bush.

Pork—Sales of Mess at $7,50@7,75 for clear.

Lard—Sales at 5c; some dealers ask 5¼.

The River—There is 7 feet water at this point, and rising on the Lower Rapids.

GEN SCOTT.—"Potomac," the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says:

I learn from a distinguished officer of the army,