THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

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

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

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 Beaver.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN, of Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. POSTER, of Baldwin.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Schemes against the Whigs.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1848.

There is a continued effort on the part of the "LIBERTY PARTY," and the uncompromising opponents of General Taylor to rally upon a third party organization. Machinery of all sorts is put to work, and it is demonstrated that others than the two great parties know how to pull wires, and create discord when any thing is to be gained thereby. The third party movements in Ohio and Massachusetts, however, were all independent of the nominations at Philadelphia, and would have been persevered in, had the result been different from what it is. The call from Ohio was signed by three thousand Abolitionists, and others, a month before the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention. So in Massachusetts; and the Mr. Wilson, whose name you see announced, had prepared for this opposition in any event, if an out and out Abolitionist was not nominated. I cannot see upon what principle of common sense or common honor, men can participate in the action of a National Convention, and then refuse to acquiesce in it, because their own favorite candidate is not nominated.—Upon the same principle Gen. Taylor's friends might have "bolted," and the Convention came to a good understanding with them upon this point, before they would act in concert.

From the evidences of public opinion now in this city, and particularly from the free States, there is no doubt that the great body of the Whig party will rally upon the Whig nominees. New York is certain for him by an overwhelming vote, or there is no truth in man. Pennsylvania is more certain for him than it was for Harrison, in 1840, and the Democratic Members of Congress from the Key Stone tremble as they anticipate the result.—They will try to arrest it, but cannot succeed, for in the choice between TAYLOR and CASS, every thinking man must see the immense odds in favor of the upright man, the honest soldier, and the true patriot. How can we of the West, with a Protective Tariff to secure—with Rivers and Harbors to improve, with a country to serve and save by resistance to Executive tyranny and despotic power, hesitate in such a contest. Who will rally successfully upon the side of the country, if party faction, madness, or party disappointment, are made to contribute to the perpetuation of a dynasty like that from which the country has suffered for the last four years. Let Anti Slavery men and Peace men beware, as they value the blessings of Peace and Freedom, how they contribute, incidentally and indirectly, to the present state of things. Such warnings may be unnecessary, but it is impossible to be blind to the efforts making here at the seat of Government, by all sorts of combinations and alliances to drive Whigs into organizations which are evil, evil only, and evil continually. Some of the schemes are, seeking to unite disaffected men of both parties, and I hear the name of Senator NILES, of Conn., mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency from the free States, on the part of those who seek to break down present organizations.

Congress has given the day to Private Bills, though but few have passed.

All is bustle at the War Department in preparations making for disbanding the Army. The regulars, however, find no relief, and will be sent mainly upon the frontier stations. The demands of the Government upon the Army and Navy are most inexorable, and relief from its exactions under the new organization, will be more occasional than ever. E. B.

Patent Office Report.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, June 3d, 1848.

E. BROOKS, Esq.—Sir—Congress recently passed a law authorizing the publication and binding of a large number of the Patent Office Report for the year 1847. The number to be published will place at the disposal of each member of Congress between three and four hundred copies of a most interesting and neatly bound volume, containing over 600 pages.

This work is printed and bound at the public expense, and should be disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the public good. To this end, I would suggest that the School Directors of each district in Allegheny county, or such other persons as the citizens may appoint, should take immediate measures to establish in each district, a public Library, where these and other public documents could be placed, and thus become accessible to all the members of the district.

This would form a nucleus around which I would hope to see gathered, a large and valuable assortment of popular, interesting and useful works. Moreover, I hope before long, to see a Home Department established by this Government, for the collection and diffusion of information and statistics, on the subject of agriculture, manufactures, and the industry and enterprise of the country generally. [illegible]

But I will not enlarge on this subject at present. I leave it to the wisdom of the people to give to the suggestion such consideration as they may think proper. Very respectfully, yours,

M. HAMPTON.

Mr. HAMPTON in our judgment has shown the true spirit of a Representative, in placing the books voted by Congress at the disposal of his constituents. They are paid for from the public treasury, and should be distributed for the common good, where they will be of the most service to all. It is usual for members to receive a great many valuable Books in the course of a session, enough to add an important value to any public library, or to make the valuable nucleus of a new association.

The Patent Office Reports are ordered to be bound, by Congress, for the first time, and will be sent out therefore, in a good state for preservation. We know of no way in which they can be as equally distributed, or as satisfactorily, or where they can do as much good, as in the manner proposed, and we hope the plan recommended for receiving them by school districts may be adopted.

In all the school districts of New York, and in many in New England, there are valuable School Libraries, and it would be a real service, not only to children, young in years, but to children of the largest growth, if good libraries could be established in every school district of the Union. E. B.

CALHOUN BETTER THAN LEWIS CASS.—The Portland (Maine) Advertiser well says: "We would rather, ten times over, that John C. Calhoun should be President than Lewis Cass. In Mr. Calhoun we should have a pro-slavery man it is true, but nevertheless, a much more honorable man, and a sincere friend of peace. But there is but little in the public life of Mr. Cass to command either respect or enthusiasm."

VENEZUELA.—*Reported repulse of Gen. Monagas.*—Letters received in New York, from Maracaibo, dated 1st ult., states that Monaga's troops (which at the last accounts, were within a short distance of that city) had met with a decided repulse from the Maracaibo people, and that upwards of 1900 were taken prisoners and a large number killed.—No particulars are given.

Things in New York.

The opposition to the Whig nominations, by a portion of the professedly Clay Whigs of New York City, is assuming a factious character, which destroys all the respect one might otherwise feel for an honest difference of opinion, in regard to the best candidate for the support of the party.

A meeting was held in that city, on Friday evening last, of so anomalous a character, that the editors there seem undecided what name to give it. The *Courier* says it will not so far disparage the Whig party as to call it a Whig meeting; and the *Commercial* says, 'a Whig meeting it certainly was not.' The *Tribune* calls it, 'a Whig city meeting.' It was called by the Delegates of the city to the Whig National Convention, to report their doings—but as it was understood before hand, that the nominations would be opposed, those who abide by the nominations were advised to stay away. The meeting was not large—the Tribune says three thousand—but it was sufficiently disorderly, and broke up in a sort of a row.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Philip W. Enga as Chairman, and Messrs. Robert D. Holmes, C. M. K. Paulson, and Marcus D. Boruck as Secretaries.

The first speaker was Mr. N. B. Blunt, who presented at length the Report of the City Delegates to the late National Convention at Philadelphia.—The speaker complained much of the proceedings of the Convention, but in closing, declared his intention of abiding by its decision.

Horace Greely, of the Tribune, followed, and as he deservedly has many warm friends in this section, who are anxious to know what course he intends to pursue, we copy the whole of his remarks, as reported for his own paper:

'H. Greeley, being called for, said in substance: I am glad, fellow citizens, of this opportunity to bear testimony to the fidelity, zeal, and efficiency of your Delegates at Philadelphia in the support of our great leader and champion, Henry Clay. It was through no fault of theirs that he is not again our candidate. I have listened with interest to their report, as presented by Mr. Blunt, and can attest its general faithfulness. I do not, however, so fully concur in the conclusion, that the candidates nominated must necessarily be supported, even by the Delegates, merely *because* they have been nominated. I understand our obligation to support the candidates nominated by a Whig Convention to be based upon and measured by the fact that such candidates embody and are identified with the great cardinal principles of our party. [General assent.] If General Taylor shall thus consent to be the Whig candidate, whatever our personal preferences, I feel bound to support him. [Murmurs of dissent.] But if he choose to stand on 'No Party' ground—to run as the candidate equally of all the parties that shall see fit to nominate him—and refuse to stand as the exponent of Whig principles—I cannot see how Whigs can be bound by a Whig nomination to support him. [Applause.] But, with the defeat of Mr. Clay, I have ceased to seek or desire to lead public opinion in this matter. I wait the action of the Whig party and of the friends with whom I have hitherto acted, rather willing to be governed by than solicitous to shape that action.'

To this succeeded a repetition of cheers and tumultuous cries, which ceased on the appearance of Hon. Dudley Selden on the stand.

He announced his intention of opposing Taylor and Fillmore to the last, and amidst tremendous confusion and noise, said—'I nominate Henry Clay as our candidate for the Presidency.' This was received, says the Tribune, 'with tremendous cheering, which continued a long time.' No man will regret this more than Mr. Clay himself.

Governor Jones, of Tennessee, was then introduced to the meeting. He, however, declined taking any part in the present proceedings, and declared his intention of making his position known to the Whigs of Tennessee. An effort was made to pass some resolutions, but the confusion continued to increase, until the stand was torn down in a row. The *Courier* says a great number of Locos were present, and that the Custom House Delegation was large and noisy.

Notwithstanding these unhappy difficulties, in the city, and a very few murmurs of dissontent in other parts, there is no doubt that Taylor and Fillmore will carry New York by an overwhelming majority. The Whig press of the State has, with great unanimity and zeal, with the exception of the Tribune, as far as we have seen, entered upon the support of the Whig nominations, and the well known and leading Whigs of the State, also take the same course. We have already given letters from several, and we append another from that well known, and justly admired, and leading Whig, Wm. H. Seward:

AUBURN, June 13, 1848.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter in behalf of the Whig General Committee of the City of New York, inviting me to attend and address the Whig Mass Meeting to be held in that city to morrow, has just been received.

The intervening time will be too short to permit a compliance with an invitation which implies so much respect. I cannot, however, pass by so suitable an occasion for expressing my cordial acquiescence in the nominations made in Philadelphia.

I shall cheerfully give to the nominations my support, confiding in the eminent abilities and virtues of the candidates, in the wisdom and patriotism of the Convention by whom they were nominated, and in the known devotion of the Whig party to the maintenance of law and public order—the fostering of National Industry—the improvement of the National Resources—the preservation of Peace, by the exercise of justice and moderation in our foreign relations—the equal protection of individual rights, and the constant moderation and ultimate removal of all laws and institutions oppressive upon any class of mankind.

I am, Gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. H. Hobart Haws, Joseph R. Taylor, and Royal H. Thayer, Committee of Correspondence, &c.

Gen. Cass in Cleveland.

Gen. Cass arrived in Cleveland, on last Thurs. day afternoon, and was received with civil and military honors, and was escorted to his lodgings, at the New England House. Soon after his arrival he appeared on the balcony, where he was introduced to the people, by Judge Wood, who among other things told him, that the people would be glad to hear his sentiments on the improvement of Western Rivers and Harbors, and on the Extension of Slavery.

In his reply, the General blinked both these questions. The True Democrat says, that in his reply, 'he spoke about crossing the Ohio when the country was a wilderness, inhabited by savages; of enduring the hardships of the early settlement; of having served his country long, in peace and war, at home and abroad, &c. (Some wag suggested that all that might be a good reason for passing the hat for a contribution, but none for making him President.) As to the Harbor improvements and the Wilmot Proviso, he referred them to his votes, and gave them to understand if that was not satisfactory, they must wait for his inaugural for an answer."

The Herald says, that after meeting Judge Wood's posers on the subjects of Western improvements and Slavery, with the most unequivocal evasion, he proceeded as follows:

"*Fellow Citizens:* So long as we are all blessed with the happy privilege of speaking and acting with freedom on topics of public policy, so long will our citizens be divided in political sentiment—so long will they be separated into different parties each struggling for the mastery. This state of things is unavoidable in a free government—it may be called the tax paid by Freedom. There is now before you a severe contest; but the prospect is a cheering one. Go on, and our triumph will be an approval of the course of the present administration, and will give direction to the one which shall succeed." All the evils of the present administration are to be perpetuated. We are to have another war loving, all North America annexing, slavery-extending, improvement of river and harbor-retoing, debt-contracting and home-labor prostrating administration! Are the people of the North prepared for this!—if not, vote for Taylor and Fillmore.

THE treaty of Peace, it seems, was not received in Washington, by Major Graham, as stated. He left the city of Mexico before the ratification had reached there. The Baltimore Patriot, however, of Saturday afternoon, states that a despatch had been received in that city, on that morning, bringing intelligence that Mr. Buchanan has official letters from Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, the U. S. Commissioners, informing our Government of the ratification of the Mexican treaty.

Since the above was written the N. Y. Courier, brings the following official announcement:

"We are indebted to the Collector of this Port for the following important notification:

WASHINGTON, June 10th, 1848,
Treasury Department, Friday, June 16.

Official intelligence from Queretaro of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, has just been communicated to this Department in the despatch to the Secretary of State from our Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford.

R. J. WALKER, Sec'y. Treas.

General Zachary Taylor.

Now that Gen. Taylor is the Whig candidate for President, it is proper that the people should learn his character as a *man*, and unless we much mistake, the more he is known, the better he will be liked. The following article was published some weeks since, in the Boston Traveller—a paper of high moral character, which takes no sides in politics. The writer evidently speaks from positive knowledge:

Messrs. Editors.—I do not know in what estimation you hold Gen. Taylor in a political point of view, and do not know as you prefer him to Mr. Clay, or that you would support his claims to the Presidency, or consider him as in any degree qualified for that office. But I believe you would be willing to do him justice as a man. Let him be as he may, he ought not to be charged with crimes and conduct of which he is not guilty. Gen. Taylor has rendered some service to his country. He has been honored for that service. His name, without his knowledge at first, has been associated with the Presidency of the Union. He has already felt the penalty which is paid for such distinction. His private life at once becomes public—all the evil he has done in his lifetime is spread out before all men. Acts and deeds repugnant to his nature, are ascribed to him—his moral character is assailed with the voice of a trumpet—the defence feeble and hardly heard. With permission, I wish to say a few things in respect to General Taylor.—They may be interesting—they may do some justice to the character of a worthy man.

Gen. Taylor is a man of medium stature, large frame, with a massive chest and shoulders, and though not imposing when on the ground, he appears finely on horseback. From long exposure to the climate of Florida and the far South, his complexion is almost the color of mahogany. The same cause has effected his eye-sight, and he has formed the habit of half closing his eyes. He looks, when not in conversation, as if he was quizzing some one; but when engaged in conversation, his eyes sparkle, and his face lights up with intelligence.—He is exceedingly fascinating in social life. Plain he reminds one of a New Hampshire farmer, who had seen much hard toil. He is distinguished for for great common sense, for modesty in the utterance of his opinions, and great firmness in adhering to that which he conceives to be right. Some years ago he was called to Washington to settle some perplexing matters in connection with the Indian Department. He displayed such profound knowledge of that whole department, he undid the knotty question with such dexterity, and displayed such strong common sense and great firmness and coolness, that a bureau was offered to him in that department, but declined.

His family relations are honorable—Mrs. Taylor is one of the most elegant women in the army. And that is great praise; for some of the most elegant and accomplished ladies in the country are united in marriage to our army. She is elegant in her person and her manners; a lady of humble, but decided piety, being a member of the Episcopal Church. His son has recently graduated at Yale College. His daughter is distinguished for accomplishments and beauty. She has declined offers from many of the officers of the army, in obedience to the desire of her father, who does not wish to see her married to a soldier.

Gen. Taylor is not a profane man. He has been accused of profaneness. Words said to have been uttered by him on the field of battle have gone through the Union. But no one who knows Gen. Taylor believes such a report. Men who he has been with him in scenes most trying, under circumstances the most provoking, never heard him utter an oath; he refrains, from principle.

Gen. Taylor was two years in a fort as the commander of 1600 men, many of whom were among the worst of the race, in that, swarming was as common as plumes, the very moral sense seemed to demand an oath as a test of a gentleman. The chaplain who was with Gen. Taylor during the whole command, and saw him under circumstances of the greatest provocation, says he never heard an oath from his lips. His principles and practice in this respect are known to the whole army.

Gen. Taylor is a strict teetotaller. He conforms to the custom of the army, and keeps on his sideboard such liquors as are drank in the army; but he pledges his officers only in cold water. At the close of a parade, it is etiquette on the part of the officers to call at the head quarters and pay respect to the Commander-in-Chief. It is etiquette on the part of the Commander to allow the officers to drink his health. It has been Gen. Taylor's custom for years to pour out his glass of cold water, and drink the health of the staff in that alone.

When he assumed the command of fort Jesup, he found intemperance to be the prevailing sin.—Whipping, imprisonment and fines had been exhausted. It was proposed to attempt to reform the men. Gen. Taylor, the chaplain his warm cooperation by authority and example. And who know that in the army nothing can be done without the aid of the commander? A change was seen at once, and in less than two years, more than 600 returned new recruits in procession with badges and banners. Some of them joined the army because of their intemperance, obtained their discharge through Gen. Taylor, and returned home to their families, sober men. Some of them are in prominent places in Boston at this present time.

Gen. Taylor is a friend to the Sabbath and to public worship. You cannot judge men severely who are in the hands of committees, as Gen. Taylor was at New Orleans a few months ago. By such a rule J. Q. Adams, Mr. Webster, and others, must be set down as enemies to the Sabbath. A single act, over which, as public men, they had no control, must weigh more than a long life. It is a common thing for officers in the army to take exercise on the Sabbath, by walking or riding after divine worship. During the whole time he was at fort Jesup, the chaplain says he never saw Gen. Taylor riding for exercise, nor so much as walking before his quarters. He regarded the Sabbath as essential to good order and morals, and he threw the force of his example fully in its favor. He was regular and devout at public worship. Wherever the chaplain preached, whoever else was absent, Gen Taylor was in his place.

In politics Gen. Taylor is a Whig; so he has always been regarded. The army is no place to discuss a man's principles, his politics or his religion. A thousand or sixteen hundred men confined for years in a small fort, will learn each other's opinions. Open and decided, but moderate, Gen. Taylor has always been known as a Whig, some of his staff were political politicians, Mr. Bragg for example. Sitting on a log or a camp stool, the politics of the country have been discussed by Gen. Taylor and his officers. Both Democrats and Whigs have regarded him as a Whig. The fact that he bore a commission would as soon have been disputed as his position in politics.

JUSTICE.

TAYLOR IN OHIO.—A large and enthusiastic Whig Ratification Meeting was held in Steubenville, on last Saturday evening. Nearly every county and every press in Ohio has responded to the Whig nominations. Ohio, we think, may now be considered safe for Taylor and Fillmore. The Cincinnati Atlas remarks:

"The crisis is past. The thing is virtually settled. The fears of our friends and the hopes of our enemies concerning the reception we should give Whigs of Ohio would give to the nominations of the Whig National Convention, are alike passing away. It is settled that the Whig press of Ohio will do its duty; the Whig masses of Ohio will do their duty, and the votes of the State will be cast decisively and emphatically in favor of Taylor and Fillmore. We have heard from all the great sections of the State—East, West, North, and South. The great body of the party is every where ready to give up personal preferences to the emergency of the times, and the good of the cause. A few yet hesitate, but they grow fewer every day; and when a little more time for calm consideration has been given, they will be few indeed."

The only portion of the State in which there is any serious opposition, is in the Western Reserve; but this is daily growing less. The opposition would have been about the same, had Mr. Clay been nominated. Mr. Giddings declared, in a speech in his district, lately, that he would not support Mr. Clay. There is a good deal of restiveness already manifested by the Whigs, who have resisted the nominations, on account of their association with Liberty men, and other small ultra parties. They say they intend to support the regular Whig country tickets, and if they do, they will be found, before November, the foremost in the fight for Taylor and Fillmore. As the contest is between Taylor and Cass, they cannot help choosing Old Rough and Ready, in preference.

The Government Loan.

We learn from the Washington Union, of Sunday morning last—(for strange as it may sound in the ears of some, the newspaper organ of this government is published on *Sunday morning*)—that at 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the sealed bids for the loan of sixteen millions of dollars were opened by Mr. Young, chief clerk of the Treasury, in the presence of the Secretary, of the heads of bureaus, of the principal bidders, and spectators, in the large entrance hall of the Treasury Department. The time taken up in opening and arranging the bids was more than two hours. The total amount bid was $30,233,140, nearly every dollar at a premium. The whole loan was bid for in the name of Corcoran & Riggs, for themselves, Baring Brothers & Co., of London, and others," at a premium of $342,000, the premium offered by them above par amounting to $163,200. They were the highest bidders for about $14,000,000; the remaining $2,000,000 bringing a premium ranging from 3 3-100 to 4 5-100. The total premium realized is about half a million of dollars.

CONNECTICUT FOR TAYLOR.—All the Whig papers in Connecticut have endorsed the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention. So far as Connecticut is concerned there need be no fear of the result. She will proudly bear up the Whig banner, and give to TAYLOR and FILLMORE next fall a majority worthy of her best days.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, as Attorney General of the United States in the place of Nathan Clifford, resigned.

The Senate has also confirmed the appointment of Arthur P. Bagby, Envoy and Minister to Russia, vice Ralph J. Ingersoll, recalled at his own request; and Calvin M. Ingersoll as Secretary of Legation to the Russian Mission.

Local Affairs.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Afternoon of Monday.—The next thing that appeared was the case of an interesting swain named Weaver from the neighborhood of Brookville, Jefferson county, who claimed security to his person against an individual of the name of Frampton from the same place. It appears that poor Weaver lost his wife once upon a time, in an affair *d'amour*, and that Frampton was suspected of being too kind a neighbor in this matter. The narative of Weaver wished to show that he could not tune his harp to the dulcet strains of

"Fill weave my love a garland
A sweet flower garland;"

and his testimony in relation to lodging provided by his wife for Frampton, had induced him to console himself, as a philosopher should do, if there be any such thing as philosophy in love affairs, and accordingly Mr. Weaver has come to the conclusion, "there is as good fish in the sea as ever was caught," only he did not wish to have his nerves further disturbed by threats to kill and murder which Frampton had sworn to execute.

It appeared in evidence that the present complaint was a continuation of an old scrape that happened in the country, and that there remains upon the criminal calender [of Jefferson county a charge for *adultery*, to be settled by the aid of a Court and Jury, for the benefit of the present litigants.

Each of the parties was directed to enter into recognizance to keep the peace, and each to pay his own costs.

Beltshoover vs Blackmore of Birmingham for surety of peace, came up in order. The prosecutor it was thought injured his case by a show of feeling, not the most favorable in a Court. Blackmore was sentenced to pay the costs.

Yesterday Forenoon.—The President and Associates present. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Alexander M'Clurg, for a libel on W. M. Foster, late keeper of the Atheneum, occupied the forenoon. The case was ably defended by Messrs. Darragh and Williams, who gave the law of libel in extenso. The Judge, however, repeated what Lord Mansfield said many years ago, that it is a libel to speak the truth of, and concerning, any one where its tendency leads to a breach of the peace. The jury found the defendant guilty.

Afternoon Session.—Sundry cases of assault and battery came up in the afternoon.

Commonwealth vs. Thad. S. Bell, of Manchester He pleaded guilty, on a charge of assault and battery on Wm. Lecky, Esq. Fined $50 and costs—for want of funds he was sent to jail.

Commonwealth vs. C. Kaine. Defendant plead guilty in a case of assault and battery. Fined $50 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Finney—also a charge of assault and batter. Fined $50 and costs.

We might take occasion to remark that the defendants in all the above cases should prefer an indictment against his majesty King Alcohol, for bringing them into such troubles.

There was a filthy case of an assault and battery between Germans of the names of Honsback and Eggus. The burden of complaint was, that one woman had swept dust upon the steps of the complainant, who, in return, said that her neighbor—the defendant—was no better than she ought to be, and used some other language not to be repeated. To sustain the complaint about this trifle, some dozen of mothers occupied the seats within the bar, to the neglect of their domestic duties at home.

BURGLARIES IN ALLEGHENY.—The hot weather appears not to affect much the rascals that infest our sister city. On Sunday night last, the dwelling house of Mr. Morgan, residing at the head of Middle alley, was entered by a burglar at a window of the lower story. He made noise enough to wake Mrs. Morgan, who awoke her husband, and he drove the scamp out of his house, with no plunder except one dollar—and that a counterfeit.

Mr. Samuel M'Kain's house was also entered on the same night, doubtless by the same fellow, and ransacked thoroughly, and robbed of $5,12 taken from the pocket of an apprentice of Mr Gallagher, named James Barrett, who boarded in the house. Mrs. M'Kain was awakened by the fellow searching under the pillow of her bed, and was so frightened that she could not give warning to her husband until the rascal had made his escape.

A WARNING.—Yesterday, Judge Patton ordered the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions to record a fine of $20 on each absent juror. Under this judgment or decree of the Court, about twenty will suffer, in the language of the Crier, the pains and penalties that follow neglect of attendance.

From the Hollidaysburg Register.

THE PILLOW-CASE.

BY JONATHAN OLDBUCK

Our Army's in a dreadful *row*
It will not stand a pillow,
A *case* that holds a lofty place
Among the cases tried;
A *case* without a parallel
Amongst the human race,
A *case*—most terrible to tell—
A monstrous—Pillow-case.
Old Scott—a man of some renown,—
The chief of Lundy's Lane,
Who taught the Mexicans to walk
Right Spanish in New-Spain;
His services are all forgot,
His person in disgrace
For Marcy's almost smothered Scott,
Within this pillow case.
Our officers are tried and true
Our Army brave and bold;
And there the name, and conduct too
Of Pillow is enrolled;
And now among our friends and foes,
In triumph or disgrace,
Where'er this monstrous pillow goes,
We'll have a Pillow-case.
O long in monumental brass
May Polk's transactions stand;
Who hands Anna gave a pass,
And Pillow a command.
Just draw the contrast, friends, I beg,
Between this lovely brace;—
The hero of the wooden leg,
And of—the Pillow-case.

COLLISION—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—We are pained in being called on to record another steamboat disaster, by which several persons, it is supposed, lost their lives. On the night of the 10th inst., as the *Sultana*, bound from New Orleans to this port, was ascending the chute of Island No. 35, about six miles below Randolph, her officers described a boat descending, and immediately made every exertion to avoid a collision. The descending boat, however, mistaking probably the movement of the *Sultana*, changed her course in such a manner as to run across the bows of the ascending boat. The engines of the *Sultana* were stopped, and an attempt made to back water, supposed that some were drowned, as several were knocked out in time to prevent the collision of the two boats.

The descending boat, which proved to be the *Grey Eagle*, bound from Cincinnati to Memphis, was struck on one of her sides, near the head of the boilers. The Steampipe was broken, and most unfortunately, a number of persons scalded. Five were known to have been scalded, and it is feared that the hull of the *Grey Eagle* was much damaged.

The officers of the *Sultana* immediately rendered every assistance in their power. They rescued several persons from drowning, and took charge of the scalded. After towing the *Grey Eagle* to the shore, they remained with her three hours, and did all they could to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers.—*St. Louis Union.*

BALTIMORE, June 17, 1848.

Major General Winfield Scott has taken his departure from Frederick, and will visit the Shenandoah Springs to recruit his health which has suffered severely from the fatigues of the campaign, and the exercise of mind to which he has been exposed.

Gen. Pillow is in town. The Court of Inquiry will meet again on Wednesday for the summing up.

SHAME! SHAME!!—A Locofoco correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer, in a letter dated Chippewa, Ohio, urges his party to organize for the campaign. He says:—This thing of merely looking out and wishing the cause God speed, without putting our shoulder to the wheel in earnest, ourselves, avails about as much towards conquering a peace or gaining a victory as Gen. Scott's burning wax candles and humming *Ave Marias* in the Mexican church!" Such is the spirit of Locofoceism.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT MANCHESTER.—The examination of Dr. McNabb, his son Horace; and —Ingalls, charged with having caused the death of Sarah Furber, was concluded last evening after a tedious sitting of two days. The result is as follows: Dr. McNabb is fully committed for trial; Ingalls is held to bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer for "aiding, counselling, hiring and procuring the commission of an offence;" and Horace McNabb discharged.—*Boston Journal, 14th.*

THE STATE SENATORS—comprising one-third of the body—whose terms expire this year, are

1*	William A. Crabbe,	15*	Nor Middleswarth,
2	Henry L. Benner,	21	Samuel Hill,
4*	Wm. Williamson,	22	Charles A. Black,
7*	John P. Sanderson,	23	E. G. Crescraft,
*	A. Kerr Smith,	28	James L. Gillis.
14*	Benj. Jordan,		

Six Whigs and five Democrats to go out, and we shall elect seven Whigs to four Democrats for their successors. Old Washington will not certainly permit herself again to be misrepresented in the State Senate.—*North American.*

A RUMOR THAT CAN'T BE CONTRADICTED.—It was announced a few days ago that Gen. Taylor was about to visit Washington city. The *Washington Union* contradicts it. It is now rumored, says the *Louisville Journal*, that he will visit Washington on the 4th of March next. Can the *Union* contradict *this*?

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS:—

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1848.

Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the Chicago Convention, which was referred to a Select Committee.

The bill amending Naturalization Laws was taken up. The laws so amended, as to prevent the temporary absence of those who have declared their intentions, from violating their right to Naturalization Papers. Agreed to.

The joint resolution restoring the Southern Mail to the Richmond Rail Road route was debated.

HOUSE.—Mr. Burt was elected Speaker during the absence of Mr. Winthrop, who is confined to his room by sickness.

Mr. Wentworth presented the Memorial of the Chicago Convention. The consideration of the petition was postponed until Wednesday.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart moved to suspend the rules in order that he might offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill increasing the duties on luxuries, and on foreign manufactures competing with American labor. The motion was negatived—two thirds not voting for it.

The House hereafter will meet at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Felch presented the credentials of Mr. Fitzgerald, who was sworn and took his seat.

The House Bill, in relation to M. de Vattemere and a joint resolution from the Library Committee, for the presentation of a series of Weights and Measures to France, was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day—being the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Dix proceeded with his arguments advocating the amendment offered for the purpose of doing justice to the Cherokees remaining in North Carolina.

HOUSE.—Mr. Burt presided, in consequence of the Speaker's absence.

After the reading of the report from the Committee on the Militia, Mr. Houston, of Delaware, introduced a resolution authorizing the Clerk to employ Smith's invention for taking the yeas and nays.

After some discussion, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. King offered a resolution authorising the Library Committee to erect a granite monument to Mr. Adams, in the Congressional burying ground. The proposition was opposed by Messrs. Henly and Bowlin. While the question was pending, Vinton moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill.

Mr. Lincoln made a speech in favor of Internal Improvements.

Mr. Wick read from a Whig speech of Mr. Hudson, and asked if such were the sentiments of the gentleman's candidate, Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Hudson replied by reading from Gen. Cass's Cleveland speech. He said Cass was truckling to slavery, and he preferred Taylor—an honest man—to a hypocrite.

Mr. Ficklin asked if the man who concealed his opinions were not a hypocrite.

Mr. Hilliard having obtained the floor, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Terrible Scenes in Martinique!

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1848.

The Brig Columbus, has arrived at this city from the French island Martinique, having on board as passengers, a large number of Planters, who had escaped from the terrible revolt of the slaves in that Island, who were massacring the white inhabitants, and committing great brutalities.

Some families had been shut up in their houses, which were set fire to, and consumed with their unhappy inmates. The revolt commenced at St. Pierre, Gov. Restoland, instead of calling out the soldiers to quell the revolt, had in the midst of the excitement, proclaimed the abolition of Slavery as decreed by the French Republic. Under these circumstances, all the white inhabitants, who could had fled from the Island, and fears were entertained, that still greater atrocities would be committed unless help was speedily sent.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The New Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1848.

Ten millions of the new loan it is said have been taken on foreign account. Arrangements had been effected, with foreign capitolists by Corcoran and Riggs, by which they pledged themselves to take large amounts at five per cent premium.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Insurrection at Porto Rico!

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1848.

Accounts have been received of an insurrection of the negroes of the Spanish Island of Porto Rico, and that many persons have been killed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1848.

Gen. QUITMAN addressed a public meeting here last night, and paid a high compliment to the Pennsylvania volunteers.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, June 20, 1848.

Mr. Snowden, for many years connected with the Courier & Enquirer as one of its Editors, died this morning. He was highly esteemed for his many virtues.

The American steamer Herman, sailed to day at noon, for Bremen, with 62 passengers, and $200,000 in specie.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, June 20, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of good Western brands at 5,37½@5,50 per bbl.

Grain—Sales of prime red wheat at 1,22@1,23c per bu. Corn at 51c. Rye, sales at 69c per bu.

Cotton—Sales of Louisiana at 7½c. Sales of Upland at 7½c, to the extent of 3000 bales.

Provisions—Sales of bacon shoulders in dry salt at 4c; hams at 5½@6c. The market is brisk.

Lead is firm. There is good demand for large lots. Sales to arrive.

Lard—Prime No 1 keg is held at 7l. There is no change in other articles usually spoke of in the markets.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 20, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is steady but not active.

Grain—The market for corn and oats is dull—Sales of prime white corn at 60c; yellow is held without purchasers at 51c per bu.

Provisions—There is less movement in pork, the market being heavy.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls at 23½c.

Rice—Sales are steady at previous rates.

Cotton—The market is quiet.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is dull, little more sellers than buyers. Sales of Howard street at $5,02½@$5,68 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of Red at 108@110c, for inferior; for strictly prime 120@125 per bushel is asked.

Corn—Sales of prime white at 46@47c per bushel.

Lard—Sales at 7l per lb; for prime No. 1, in kegs, 7½ cts is asked.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article. Quotations are steady. There is an increasing demand for provisions.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—The following is a copy of a letter just received from an agent in Tennessee. Letters of the same character are received daily.

UNIONVILLE, BEDFORD CO., TENN., June 8, 1848.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co., Pittsburgh.—Dear Sirs: The agent for M'Lane's Medicines left with me a lot of his Liver Pills and Vermifuge, all of which have been sold. The great virtues that they contain and induced me to send this note to you, to see if you would not send me some more. I have read medicine some—I have been selling drugs and patent medicines for about 12 years, but have seen nothing in the form of Pills that has done so much good as M'Lane's Liver Pills, and as to the Vermifuge, I want no better preparation. I could send a great many certificates, but do not think it necessary, as the article is already so well and favorably known. Please forward me at your earliest convenience, 24 doz Vermifuge, 24 doz Liver Pills, and 6 doz Lung Syrup. Yours, respectfully, T G DENNON

The above valuable preparations can be had genuine at the drug store of J KIDD & Co, 60 wood st

jel9

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma