THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 6 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 Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN, of Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Broken Sword.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1848.

Some of the Locofoco presses are seeking to give "aid and comfort" to General Cass at the expense of historical truth. At the disgraceful surrender of Detroit by General Hull, to a force not so numerous as the Americans, the indignation of Lewis Cass is represented to have reached a pitch of excitement which prompted him to break his sword. The truth of the story we find in the following record from the 3d volume, 45th page of Niles's Register.

"When Col. McArthur's sword was demanded, he broke it into three pieces, threw down his epaulettes from his shoulders, and stamped them upon the ground, and, overcome with mortification, threw himself upon the earth and wept."

Col. McArthur was the Commander of Colonel Cass, then of the Ohio Volunteers, but there is no occasion to exhibit him in the borrowed plumage of his superior officer. All the officers were indignant at Hull's cowardice or treachery, and in a letter written from Ohio at the time, to a gentleman at Pittsburgh, we find it said that when some of the American officers complained of their unfortunate disaster to General Brock, the Briton replied, "We despise the man, but make use of the traitor."

GENERAL CASS AND THE FEDERAL COCKADE.

I said, when in Pittsburgh, a few days since, that there was evidence, living and written, that Gen. Cass was a Federalist, and wore the Federal Cockade. I had in my mind the remarks of Senator Upham, of Vermont, who pointed out to me the evidence long before, a year at least, it became certain that General Cass would be nominated.

Now for the evidence, to be found in the 4th volume, 18th page, first column of Niles's Register, p. 18.

Mr. Niles, in an article upon party names, embodying a high compliment to certain gentlemen of the old Federal party, says:

"While his father, Major Cass, (a gallant officer of the Revolution, and an accomplished gentleman of the Old School,) superintended the recruiting service in Delaware, in 1799—1800, for what we (present Governor Cass) (written Sept. 12, 1834) was preceptor of the Grammar School, in Wilmington, and *always appeared with a black cockade* on his *hat*—and so we see it also stated in the "Delaware Journal," as being in the present recollection of many of the citizens of Wilmington."

Mr. Niles, in his article, gives undoubted evidence of the truth of what he here says, and the attention of the reader is directed to the whole article. E. B.

Cass in the West.

Some of the Locofoco presses are consoling themselves, for the certain loss of New York, with the hope of carrying Ohio, on account of the discontent in the northern counties with Taylor's nomination. This consolation will not be allowed them long, as the discontent is by no means all on one side. The anti Slavery Democrats there, think they have just as much reason to be dissatisfied with Cass's nomination, as the anti Slavery Whigs have with Taylor's. We think they have far more. A letter in the Cleveland Democrat, a paper which opposes the Whig nominations, from Lorain county, says—

"The Locos which at first looked on with such a lively interest to see the Whigs bolt their regular nomination, now begin to look chop fallen, for they begin to think that the *bolting is too general*. What makes it bad for them is, it is not all confined to the Whigs."

We have no doubt it will be found, in the end, that the bolting is about equal on both sides, and that Ohio will give her usual majority for the Whig ticket. Time will wear away the disappointment; and the thinking, intelligent Whigs of that State will find it is their duty to forego their personal preferences, when they reflect that the contest is solely between Taylor and Cass. They cannot but prefer the honest, humane old soldier, to such a notorious Locofoco as Cass.

Circumstances' prevented Cass's attendance at the Chicago Convention, and 'circumstances,' remarks the North American, are beginning to work against Cass at the West. Hon. John Wentworth, of Illinois, has been re-nominated for Congress, as an anti Cass candidate. The Democracy of Illinois say that Cass' cannot carry that State, although it usually goes from 10,000 to 50,000 Democratic.

The young State of Wisconsin also repudiates the betrayer of her interests, as will every other State bordering on the great Lakes.

The Racine Advocate—a staunch Loco Foco paper—proposes a State Convention to repudiate Cass's nomination. It proclaims the nomination 'unacceptable to a great portion of our citizens.'—

'It may be that a majority of the Democratic Electors of this State prefer him; but we think not.'—

'If General Cass is to be defeated, let him know it as soon as possible.' 'We cannot give him our support.'

The Southport Telegraph proceeds, at considerable length, to show how utterly unworthy Mr. Cass is of the confidence and support of the freemen of Wisconsin. It seconds the motion of the Racine Advocate for a State Convention to nominate some less exceptionable candidate for the Presidency, and adds:

"There is not a Democratic editor in the State, however he may try to deceive himself and his readers, but thinks a more unfortunate and objectionable nomination than that of Lewis Cass could not be made. Why not then throw aside hypocrisy, act like men, stand up for the right, and fall in with a good cause, rather than by vitiating the public mind, prevail in a bad one."

Michigan, his own state, supports him but feebly, and will probably go against him. A daily paper, in Detroit, edited by a staunch Locofoco, opposes him with great vehemence; and as a further sign, his reception in Detroit, last Friday, was so spiritless, such a miserable failure, that it excited the compassion of the Whig by-standers. The Advertiser says, that notwithstanding there was a great firing of guns, from the time the boat hove in sight until she landed, "the crowd, including all grades and politics, did not exceed 500 or 600; at the most, and a goodly portion of them were Whigs, who gathered out of mere curiosity." The entire "procession" was counted by a prominent Locofoco, as it crossed Jefferson Avenue, and he informed the Advertiser it only numbered 148! exclusive of some 10 or 15 in carriages. The whole thing more resembled a funeral procession than anything else. Not a cheer—not a hurrah—not an audible demonstration was made.

So wanes the fortunes of Lewis Cass. Having sold himself to the South for the Presidency—having given up, from the promptings of inordinate ambition, a principle he himself had supported, and of the deepest importance to the North—he finds himself left to the care of office-holders and office-seekers, while the people rally under the banner of the veteran "who never surrenders."

HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE has given to Harvard University another sum of $50,000 for the use of the Scientific School at Cambridge, which bears his name.

Cass's Insult to Taylor.

The country has not yet forgotten the attempt of the Administration party in Congress, during the last year, to censure Gen. Taylor for the capitulation of Monterey. While a resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, for their gallant deeds at Monterey, was pending in the House, the large Locofoco majority then in that body, submitted and passed the following proviso:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation at Monterey."

By the time the resolution, with its insulting proviso, had reached the Senate, the country was aroused at the implied censure upon Gen. Taylor, and the stern voice of condemnation was heard.—A motion was made to strike out the proviso, and carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Honston, Huntingdon, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Simmons, Soule, Speight, Upham, Webster and Woodbridge—33.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, CASS, Dix, Hannegan, Niles, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney and Yulee—15.

Among the fifteen narrow-souled Senators, who were not willing to award to Gen. Taylor the true meed of praise for his brilliant achievements, not the least of which was the very capitulation they sought to condemn, was LEWIS CASS.

This capitulation, for which Cass voted to censure Gen. Taylor, reflects the highest honor upon his wisdom and goodness of heart. Mr. Crittenden informed us in his speech in this city, that Gen. Taylor told Maj. Graham, who took the rebukes of the President to him, for the capitulation, that he could have taken Monterey, but it would have been at the sacrifice of the lives of five hundred more of his soldiers, and would have exposed the helpless and unoffending women and children of the place to terrible slaughter.

"Because Gen. Taylor was not willing, when it could be avoided, to sacrifice the lives of his men, and to brutalize them by giving up to slaughter, and to a pollution worse than death, the helpless women and children of Monterey, General Cass, in his cushioned seat in the Capitol, could coolly, vote to censure him—but the people, with one voice, warmly sustain the gallant and humane old soldier. Every military officer, of any reputation in the country, sustains him. *Polk*, and *Cass*, and *Marcy*, and the devoted worshippers at the shrine of power, in the last Congress, stand alone in their glory. The people, with an almost universal assent, accord in sentiment with the beautiful and glowing tribute of Hon. John M. Clayton, paid to the humane old Commander, for his conduct on this occasion:

"I say, therefore from the bottom of my soul I thank the brave, generous and merciful commander of the American troops. I thank him, sir, not only for his gallantry and skill, his conduct and bravery, but eminently, and above all other considerations, as an American Senator, I thank him for his humanity! I honor him because he thought of, and spared, feeble and unoffending woman in that hour of her peril. I honor him because he spared tottering age and helpless infancy, and I glory that an American General has shown himself thus alive to the best feelings of the human heart."

The Response of Massachusetts.

The Whig meeting held at Faneuil Hall, Boston on Friday night, was an immense and enthusiastic gathering. The meeting was called to order by Hon. George Morey. Hon. Abbot Lawrence presided. Eight vice presidents and four secretaries were appointed.

Mr. Lawrence, on taking the chair, made a short speech, in which he expressed his very great satisfaction in being called to preside on such an occasion, and fully endorsed the character of General Taylor as a good Whig. He said General Taylor was nominated because he was an honest man; one who has no motives which are not pure; one who means what he says.

Mr. Choate was then introduced to the meeting, and addressed the audience at considerable length. He expressed his deep regret at the failure of Mr. Webster's nomination, saying, that no man in the country could personally feel more sorrow than himself at this failure; but, as he regarded the nomination of Gen. Taylor as obtained in a perfectly fair and honorable manner, he felt bound to sustain it. He spoke of Gen. Taylor as an honest, sagacious, excellent man, of sound Whig principles, who if he came into the Presidency, would come in untrammelled, and whose administration would modify and somewhat liberalize the character of the Whig party—to which he declared he had no objection. If General Cass should be elected he considered a war with England as an event of high probability.

Mr. Choate closed by calling on the Whigs of Massachusetts, though grieved by the fall of their favorite leader, pierced by a thousand wounds, to rally around the leader which had been appointed to them, in defance of the common cause.

Mr. Lunt, Major Gaines, of Kentucky, and Mr. Chandler then addressed the meeting; after which, it adjourned in high spirits, between ten and eleven o'clock.

During a part of the time that this meeting was in progress inside, the Boston Traveller, from which we have extracted the above, says there was quite a gathering around speakers outside the hall, of persons who were unable to gain a foot-hold within doors; and who, judging by the noise they made, were by no means behind the ins in enthusiasm.

The Locofoco Ticket.

Under our local head, our readers will find the ticket nominated by the Locofoco Convention, yesterday. It is headed by Col. Black, of this city, but now on his way home from Mexico, with the Pennsylvania Volunteers. We hear that Colonel Black has been a brave and efficient officer during the Mexican campaign, and deserves, and will doubtless receive from the citizens of all classes, the respect and gratitude his services merit. Still he cannot be elected to Congress in this Whig District. It is but a few years since he was a flaming Whig. None were more zealous than he in the Whig cause—none more violent in the denunciation of the opposite party. Some five or six years ago, we think it is, he forsook his Whig friends, and allied himself to the Locofoco party, and during the last campaign, Mr. Polk had no supporter more zealous and untiring, than Colonel Black, and the Whigs no more bitter enemy. He is of the ultra school of Locofoco politics, and no good Whig can with any consistency or self respect vote for him.

He will carry the party vote—but nothing more. Had Gen. MOORHEAD, his competitor for the nomination, succeeded, the case would have been somewhat different. He is known to be a very most Locofoco at heat, and highly respected by the Whig community for his abilities, enterprise, and moderation. He would probably have received many votes of Whigs opposed to Mr. Hampton's nomination—although we do not think there was the slightest chance of his election. We understand the cause of his rejection may be found in his opposition to Foster, for Canal Commissioner, two years ago. The Foster men all opposed him of course.

The campaign is now fairly opened in this county, with the most cheering prospects of a Buena Vista victory for the Whigs, in October and November.

General Cass Cheating the Volunteers.

From every part of the country we hear the greatest indignation expressed at the conduct of General Cass, in bringing a bill into the Senate, to defraud the volunteers in the Mexican War of a portion of their dear bought earnings, and that, too, after they had been promised a continuation of their former pay. The act under which they mustered allowed them $3,50 per month for clothing—the bill of General Cass reduced it to $2,50! Such is the friendship of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, General Cass, for the toil worn soldier. It is so much the worse, too, as General Cass is the friend of war and annexation, and is looked upon as the war candidate of the country. How different appears General Taylor—the friend of peace and of humanity, his conduct towards the soldiers under his command, has always been marked by kindness and affection. No wonder the enraged and outraged Pennsylvania Volunteers hung General Cass in effigy! They will soon be home, and it will not be hard to predict to whom their sympathies and support will be given.

THE editors of the *Chronicle* complain that our correspondent, "Delegate," does them injustice, in reference to their report of a certain portion of the proceedings of the Whig Convention; and asks us to publish the part referred to. It is as follows:

Mr. Riddle begged leave to say that it was necessary, in pursuance of the resolution which had been passed, that Mr. Hampton should be interrogated in regard to the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Boyd replied that he was pledged for the Wilmot Proviso, and if further evidence was necessary, there was plenty of time to interrogate him on the subject.

Mr. Riddle said that was all he wanted, and would be necessary before Mr. Hampton's opponents in the Convention would give in their adhesion to his nomination.

"THE BROKEN SWORD" and "THE BLACK COCKADE."—Our readers will find an interesting reference to these matters, in our Washington letter to-day. That "*Black Cockade*," how it annoys the Locos. HEZEKIAH NILES is testimony, however, that can't be gainsayed.

Gen. P. F. Smith's Testimony.

Among the officers of the army in Mexico, who have distinguished themselves for their exemplary bravery and soldierly skill, General PERSIFER F. SMITH, of Louisiana, occupies a prominent position. In the Florida war he served with great ardor under General Taylor, and subsequently at the hard fought fight and capture of Monterey, he gained fresh laurels under the lead of the same victorious commander. The last and crowning act of his career was the bold and brilliant fight of Contreras, in the vicinity of the Mexican capitol. Gen. Smith belongs to the Democratic party, and in his politics as decided as the firmest, but he does not let his political opinions prevent him from seeing and doing justice to the merits of others. In a letter to a friend he thus speaks of Gen. Taylor.—Testimony from such a source should convince even the most ultra friends of other candidates that the National Convention did wisely in selecting General Taylor as the standard bearer of the Whig party.—*Balt. Am.*

CITY OF MEXICO, April 8th, 1848.

* * * Any one who has visited this country must have a horror of bad government, for here is seen the spot on earth most favored by nature, stripped of all its advantages and converted into a hell by the vices and corruptions of its rulers.

I have great faith in our own people, however; they show their high sense of honesty and nobleness whenever occasion offers.

General Taylor's military exploits are not the *causes* of his popularity; they are only the *occasions* for the display of his sound judgment, energy of character, lofty and pure sense of justice, and incorruptible honesty. He has as much reputation for what he has written as for what he has done, because even where the composition is not his own, the sentiments, motives and feelings are; and everything he does, as everything he says is marked by the purity and loftiness of his own character.

I have never heard of any one, however corrupt or base himself, that after five minutes conversation with Gen. Taylor, has dared to propose or even hint at, anything dishonest or mean. And no intercourse in the ordinary events of common life can give the true idea of the loftiness of his character. I remember you asked me at the time he was put in command at Corpus Christi, whether he was equal to the circumstances. I told you of his sound judgment and inexhaustible energy I had learned them in Florida, but I did not then estimate properly, the other and higher points of his character. In the campaign on the Rio Grande, I saw him tried under all circumstances, and he always came out pure gold.

His profession that he will be the candidate of no *party* will, if he be elected, be carried out in his practice,—not that his opinions on matters of policy may not be those of one or other party; on that *point Mr. Polk is a Whig*, and he (Taylor) has not to act adverse to his own opinions, but no party management or power can ever lead him to do a mean, or what he thinks a wrong thing.

As soon as Gen. Taylor was furnished by events with the opportunity to display his character, you see that it was estimated properly at once, and I come back to the truth of the proposition I started with, that I believe the people will always properly measure *great men*.

I do not say they will always reward them properly, for they cannot always give a direct expression to their feelings, and the least worthy may have the vote without having the wish.

There has a great error been committed in relation to Gen. Scott; no military operations in history have displayed more military qualities or been more uniformly successful in their results. Nor have they been in any case the result of chance; every thing has been done in conformity with a plan, and the event in all cases has been exactly predicted. That a successful General should be degraded in the very scene of success, for complaints made not of him but by him, is exceedingly strange, and most unfortunate. Every one in the army feels it as a disgrace.

* * * * * * *

Your sincere friend,
PERSIFER F. SMITH.

General Smith, the writer of the above letter is now at Vera Cruz, acting as Governor of that city, The Vera Cruz Star, of the 20th ultimo, has the following paragraph respecting him:

"GEN. P. F. SMITH.—No man, says the Star of the 25th ult., who ever was in the army of the United States has won so high a reputation in so short a time as Gen. P. F. Smith. Gen. Smith, we believe, however, seems to have known his worth when he called him from private life to the field, and it was a happy day for the army when the foresight of old "Rough and Ready" brought him out. The soldiers, not only of his division, but of the army at large, love him, and have unbounded confidence in his military skill and fidility. The great captain of the age, the conqueror of Mexico, knew and appreciated his worth, and the high commendations he passed upon him in his character of soldier were as deserved as they were just and liberal.—The plan of attack made and carried out by Gen. Smith, at Valencia's camp, stamps him a general of the first water, and as long as memory lasts he will be known and styled the 'Hero of Contreras'—a prouder title than which none will wear. The sagacity and military tact displayed in the investment and carrying that camp, is without a parallel in the war, and its success with so small a loss on his side the entire confidence of the army and the approbation of our country. May health and happiness attend the General wherever he goes."

Another Horrible Murder in Niles.

A horrible and cold blooded murder was committed in the village of Niles, Michigan, on Sunday morning last, caused by that cursed destroyer of human happiness *Alcohol*. The account of the transaction runs as follows:—

On Sunday morning last; our town was thrown into an unusual state of excitement from a report that Barney Slaven, a resident of this village, had murdered his wife.

☞ A large number of people were immediately on the alert, and Mr. Slaven was discovered about half a mile up the river from this place, endeavoring to skulk from place to place to make his escape. Seeing himself about to be surrounded and taken, he plunged into the river and swam across, where he was immediately secured by two men who happened accidently, to be on the opposite bank.

A coroner's jury being summoned, the following is the principal testimony which appeared before them:

James Slaven being sworn, testifies that he was at home all night. I am a son of Barney Slaven. A noise between my father and mother awoke me this morning. They were talking loud when I woke up. I first heard Barney Slaven say, 'where is the axe? He did not find it. He took the shovel, now here in Court, and hit Mrs. Slaven a crack on the ear. The blood flew out, and she fell down. He afterwards struck her with the shovel several times. I don't know what part of her he hit after that. One blow he hit her on the arm. He had the hole open in the floor when I woke up. There, is a deep hole under the floor. I ran out whilst he was hitting her. As I went out he had the shovel in one hand, and was pushing her over towards the hole with the other. She was lying across the hole. I ran out and hallooed murder, and when I came back he was gone. She was breathing, and lived about three hours, when she died. She spoke to me once after I came in, but I could not understand what she said. He had liquor last night, which he got at Hatch's Grocery. I got two or 3 quarts in a little pail at different times yesterday [Saturday] for him, and he hid it away. There was no one in the house last night except the family, after dark. He has during the last week, said that he would be the death of her, and that he would clear out, so that no body could find him.

The jury returned a verdict, that Catharine Slaven came to her death by blows inflicted by Barney Slaven, with a shovel, at about 5 o'clock in the morning the 4th day of June, 1848.

On examination before Justice Mollvaine, on Monday last, the prisoner was fully committed.

This is the third murder committed in this vicinity within 8 months.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HUMANITY.—One of the most striking characteristics of Gen. Taylor is his universal kindheartedness. Col. Haskell, of Tennessee, who was with Gen. Taylor on the Rio Bravo, tells the following anecdote of him:

On one occasion, Gen. Taylor was decending the Rio Grande, on a small steamboat, with a large number of discharged sick soldiers on board. The boat being very crowded, these poor fellows had been very uncomfortably stowed away on the deck, as the lower part of the western steamboat is termed. As soon as Gen. Taylor ascertained their condition he ordered his officers, &c., out of the cabin, and had the sick men all transferred to their places. He himself took a blanket and gave up his berth. The night passed, and in the morning, there was a good deal of inquiry for Gen. Taylor; but nobody could tell where he was. At length, one of the sergeants in the boat mentioned that a man was lying wrapped up in a blanket, on the floor of the cabin, and the sick men all transferred to their places. He himself took a blanket and gave up his berth. The night passed, and in the morning, there was a good deal of inquiry for Gen. Taylor; but nobody could tell where he was. At length, one of the sergeants in the boat mentioned that a man was lying wrapped up in a blanket, on the floor of the cabin, and the sick men all transferred to their places. He himself took a blanket and gave up his berth. The night passed, and in the morning, there was a good deal of inquiry for Gen. Taylor; but nobody could tell where he was. At length, one of the sergeants in the boat mentioned that a man was lying wrapped up in a blanket, on the *forecastle*. The officers repaired thither, and found the old man truely there, and still locked in his honest sleep, with his blanket wetted and soiled by the slop-water which the servant, supposing him to be some common soldier, had carelessly swept against him. Was not this a study for the admirers of benevolence and self-denial? The conquering General of the American Army, sleeping in his blanket, in the open air, on the forecastle of a steamboat, whilst his berth was occupied by a poor soldier, without rank, but receiving his generous consideration because disabled by disease, contracted in the service of his country.

A BRIEF MEMOIR.—Zachary Taylor was born in the county of Orange, in Virginia. He removed to Kentucky early in life, with his father. In 1808, he received a commission from President Jefferson, of a Lieutenancy in the 7th Infantry. He soon after became a captain. In 1812, while in the command of Fort Harrison, with but a handful of men, he was attacked by a force of 450 Indians, whom he repelled in the most gallant and soldierly manner. In the Black Hawk war of 1832, Taylor, now a Lieutenant Colonel, was assigned to the command of the regular troops of General Atkinson's Army. In 1837, he was ordered with his regiment to Florida, where he served with distinction, and showed himself a faithful and efficient officer.

He received the brevet of brigadier general in consequence. On the 28th of May, 1845, he was ordered by the Secretary of War, to hold his troops in readiness to move into Texas to repel invasion, either from the Mexicans or Indians. The Mexican war followed; and the battles of Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, made Taylor the most noted man of the war. His nomination by the Whig Convention for the Presidency, will test the substantial character of the popularity which he is believed to have won.

Local Affairs.

Democratic County Convention.—At half past ten o'clock A. M. yesterday, this body was organized by appointing Dr. Powers, President; Wm. Wilson, James Cuningham, W. C. Meredith, A. Carnahan, R. Donaldson, J. Large, Vice Presidents; and Chas. Barnett and M. J. Stewart, Secretaries. After the credentials of the several delegates were presented, and their names recorded, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress.

☞ Messrs. Samuel W. Black, J. K. Moorhead, J. R. McClintock and James A. Gibson were nominated.

The balloting resulted as follows:

Samuel W. Black	had	60	votes.
J. R. Moorhead	"	23	"
J. R. McClintock	"	4	"
James A. Gibson	"	3	"

Col. Black having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated for Congress.

The Convention, after a recess of about an hour, proceeded to ballot for candidates for Assembly.—The following persons were nominated: John J. Mitchell, E. Snowden, John S. Hamilton, and William L. Miller.

The following persons were then put in nomination as candidates for the county offices:

Recorder—John Pollock.
Register—Edward M'Corkle, of Indiana.
Clerk of Court—B. Wilson, of Elizabeth.
Commissioner—James Wallace.
Auditor—Joseph O'Brien.

Sundry resolutions were then submitted to the Convention, which were all passed, with the exception of the one in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

This resolution produced at first considerable sensation, but was finally laid on the table by a large vote.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—A young woman, about twenty-eight years of age, in company with a man, was observed standing on the guards of the steamer Saranak, at about eight o'clock, on Tuesday evening. They appeared to be engaged in earnest conversation, and after a short time the man was seen to withdraw slowly away. The woman then very deliberately took off her bonnet and jumped into the Allegheny river, in eight feet water. She was seen by the watchman of the Saranak, who instantly sprang in after her, and sustained her until aid was had, and they were both rescued. After she was taken on the shore, she was seized with convulsions and manifested derangement, crying out very piteously, "William! William!" She was afterwards taken to the room of the Guardians of the Poor, in the Odeon Building, where the proper remedies were administered to her by Dr. Dorsey. It was ascertained from herself that she had been bled in the afternoon, and had swallowed about ten cents worth of laudanum previous to her attempt at drowning herself.

From what we can learn about her, she is the daughter of respectable parents living in Baltimore, and was married in Philadelphia to a man named Rattery. She came to this city about the middle of last April, stayed at the Virginia Hotel two weeks whilst on her way to Rock Island, Ill., where she has some relatives residing. She was cruelly abandoned by her husband, at Wheeling, on her way back; and returning to this city again, friendless and without any money, she was taken by some river characters, who heard her tale of pity; and pretended to be her friends, to a house of ill fame in Allegheny. She had been there but a few days, when she, along with all the inmates, was sent to jail. She was released shortly afterwards, and has been endeavoring to return to Baltimore, to her parents.

She is now at the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, where good care will be taken of her by these benevolent and kind hearted ladies.

TRUE.—A gentleman of this city, connected with the National Stage Road Company, in speaking of the different routes across the mountains, and the usual wear and tear of horses and men, remarked, 'We could get along, if we could only rest our teams on the Sabbath. Our drivers and horses would last longer and do more service; and therefore to rest on the Sabbath would be an advantage in every respect."

THE "Wilmot Proviso" was kicked out of the Locofoco Convention, yesterday, *sans ceremonie*. This is consistent at any rate, if they intend to support Cass—yet, how humiliating to see Pennsylvanians thus showing their willingness to see slavery extended over soil now free.

A CATALOGUE of the officers and students of the Western University has been laid before us. There are one hundred and seventy one students in that institution the present year: Seniors, 3; Juniors, 8; Preparatory, 160.

THE Court of Quarter Sessions was occupied yesterday with cases scarcely worthy of being reported. To mete out justice to the parties interested, however, they must be gone through with formally.

FOUR boys were arrested last Friday, by the police of Allegheny, for picking a lady's pocket, whilst in market. The greater part of the money taken has been recovered.

THE body of John Rinehart was found on Tuesday evening. He had accidentally fallen from the dam whilst fishing, on last Saturday evening.

TAYLOR MEETING.

The meeting to form a "Rough and Ready Club," called at the Odeon, on Tuesday evening, met agreeable to notice, and was organized by calling HENRY WOODS, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing R. R. R. DUMARS, and W. O. LEELIE, Secretaries.

A. W. Foster, Esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to report to this meeting, suitable officers for the permanent organization of the Club, and also to procure a suitable room for its regular meetings.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and following committee appointed:—A. W. Foster, T. J. Bigham, James H. Sowell, John S Wilson, G. L. Magee, Samuel Palmer, Wm. Boyd, Dr. J. P. Read, George Wilson, and W. O. Leslie.

The committee then retired, and after a few minutes absence, reported the following as the permanent officers of the Convention:

P. A. MADEIRA, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Pittsburgh—1st Ward—		Charles B. Scully, Esq.
	2d "	Wm. M. Mahon.
	3d "	C. L. Magee.
	4th "	John Small.
	5th "	Charles Taylor.
	6th "	John S. Lowry.
	7th "	John A. Arthurs.
	8th "	John Eakin.
	9th "	Philip Drum.
Allegheny City—1st Ward—		Morrison S. Knox.
	2d "	Simpson Walker.
	3d "	James H. Sewell.
	4th "	James M. Coully.
Pitt Township—Robert Palmer.		
Ohio " Paul A. Way.		
Manchester—John E. Parke.		
Reese—A. P. Watson.		
Reserve—E. Day.		
Franklin—George Weely.		
Pine—George Greer.		
West Deer—Jonathan Donnelly.		
East Deer—R. S. Foster.		
Indiana—James Ohon.		
Shaler—A. Lloyd.		
Sharpsburgh—John Miller.		
Versailles—J. A. Shom.		
Plum—George M. Bowman.		
Wilkins—Benjamin Kelly.		
Peebles—F. Winebiddle.		
Elizabeth—Brialind Wall.		
Lawrenceville—Z. Wainwright.		
McKeesport—Dr. Huey.		
Elizabeth Borough—Benj. Coursen.		
West Elizabeth—J M Grew.		
Jefferson—J Pearce.		
Mifflin—J M K Snodgrass.		
Snowden—James Pike.		
Baldwin—J T M'Knight.		
Up. St Clair—George S Hays.		
Lower do—Ephraim Jones.		
Birmingham—Thos. M'Kee.		
South Pittsburgh—John B Sheriff.		
Robinson—Samuel Marks.		
Findley—James R Byers.		
North Fayette—James Glenn.		
South do G G Coulter.		
Moon—H M Cormick.		

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

R R R Dumars, Augustus Washington, W O Leslie.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Henry Woods, Wm Boyd.

The report of the committee was accepted, and further time granted to report upon the other matters referred to them.

On motion of S Palmer, Esq., it was

Resolved, That all persons in this county, favorable to the elevation of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the Presidency, are hereby invited to join with us; and we extend to all the right hand of fellowship, without regard to former party names.

On motion of T J Bingham, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the friends of Gen Taylor in the different Districts in the county, be requested to form auxiliary Clubs.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at such time and place as the committee of ten, through the President of the Club, might hereafter designate.

HENRY WOODS, President.

R R R DUMARS, W O LESLIE, } Secretaries.

☞ 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 59 Liberty st. novlsdawly

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1848.

SENATE—The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the Hospital money, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Niles, from the committee on Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill in favor of a uniform three cent postage upon all prepaid letters, and otherwise, five cents; and one cent on newspapers prepaid, otherwise two cents.

Mr. Niles addressed the Senate at some length on the subject, stating that his object was to elicit public opinion in reference to the action of the next Congress on the subject.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hannegan addressed the Senate upon the bill, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—After the morning business, a stormy debate arose on the Post Route Bill. The bill provides for the extension of the post route even beyond the bounds of Texas. It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Vinton moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation Bill, which was agreed to. The committee rose, and the House adjourned without action.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, June 21, 1848.

LATE FROM SANTA FE.

Capt. Vanvleet has arrived from Fort Childs, about 200 miles above the Fork. Captain Kearney, of the Oregon Battalion, arrived there on the 1st instant.

Colonel Powell had succeeded in making a treaty with the Pawnee Indians, who have ceded to the United States Grand Island, a very eligible place for the establishment of a Fort.

This tribe of Indians have been reduced to a very distressed condition. Their provisions are exhausted, and they are in constant terror of Hunt, who is at war with all the surrounding tribes.—Col. Powell has promised them protection.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LATE FROM YUCATAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1848.

From advices received in this city, we are in possession of the most melancholy intelligence from Yucatan.

Lieutenant Gardner states that the Indians had taken the town of Yaampall, and slaughtered its inhabitants by hundreds.

The Indians had also broken the Treaty of Peace almost as soon as made, and continue murdering the Whites wherever found.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1848.

FROM MEXICO.

Lieutenant Gardner, bearer of the Treaty of Peace, had arrived at New Orleans, on the 11th instant.

A portion of the 13th infantry had also reached the same place.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1848.

By the latest accounts received here from Central America, we learn that the English have taken possession of the town of San Juan. Strong fortifications have been established at the head of Paloo River, and a man of war stationed there.—A tariff and tonnage duties have been imposed upon the inhabitants.

New York, June 21, 1848.

Intelligence has been received in this city by the arrival of a French government vessel from Ponce, Martinique.

The whites have driven the blacks from the city.

On the receipt of this information, the Governor of Porto Rico had issued his proclamation exhorting the slaves to avoid meeting the whites, and threatening death to those who wilfully disobeyed.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 1848.

FIRE—Allen's extensive Drug Store, on 5th near Main street, was burned to the ground last night, with most of its contents. Total loss estimated at $30,000—insurance, $8,000.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, June 21, 5 P. M.

Flour—Sales to a fair extent at 5,25@5 43c per barrel.

Grain—There have been no sales of wheat worth of report, but corn is firm and in good request. Yellow—Sales of 2500 bu at 51c.

Cotton—The market to day was quiet.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article. Quotations are steady. Bacon and lard is scarce. There is no change in other articles usually spoken of in the markets.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 21, 5 P. M.

Flour—The market is steady, but not active.

Grain—There is a steady demand for corn, oats is dull, with sales of prime white corn at 46c, sales of yellow at 52@54c.

Provisions—There is a fair inquiry for pork, but little doing in other articles. The steamer Acadia sailed to day for Liverpool, with 52 passengers, and $123000 in specie.

Cotton—The market continues firm.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 8 P. M.

The markets generally are without change in any particular and are very dull.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, June 21, 6, P. M.

Flour—The market, with a moderate business, is in favor of buyers. Sales of 500 bbls. at $3 62c. per barrel.

Whiskey—Moderate sales are effected at 15 cts per gallon.

Sugar—Trade buying freely, with a steady market. Sales of fair at 4½c, and of prime at 4½@4½c per lb.

Molasses—Moderate sales are effected at 27½@28 cts per gallon.

Provisions—Sales of Bacon Shoulders, packed, at 3½c. No. 1 Lard is held at 7 cts per lb, without buyers. The Pork market is quiet, and prices are nominal.

POSTSCRIPT.—We learn from the Baltimore American of Tuesday, that the Great Whig Ratification Meeting, which was to be held on last Monday evening, was necessarily postponed until the following (Tuesday) evening, in consequence of the heavy rain which prev