THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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

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

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

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. ROBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
DANIEL SCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN, of Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1848.

The Pittsburgh appropriation for the Marine Hospital was made finally secure, by a vote of the House, last evening. The Senate will concur, beyond all doubt; and preparations may, therefore, be made for the expenditure of $10,000, the present year.

The Naval Bill has passed through the House, finally, also: the Secretary of the Navy, in concert with the Ways and Means Committee, providing for a reduction of the proposed appropriations to the amount of from two and a half to three millions of dollars. The amount retained, however, in the bill exceeds ELEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! This, too, is based upon the Peace Establishment. The reductions, in consequence of peace, according to one statement, is three millions of dollars, and, according to another, $2,225,000.

There has been a revival of the Texas difficulties again, in the House, growing out of the extravagant pretensions of the Texas Representatives and Government to claim, as a part of Texas, all the country bordering upon the Rio Grande and east of that river. The Post Route Bill was the subject on which the debate arose; and an attempt was made to engraft upon it a post route to Santa Fe. It was resisted by the Whig Members generally, who were beaten, in a tie vote, in the absence of some of the most ultra anti Slavery Members of the Whig Party. Some of these ultra men, however, are so much engaged, just now, in getting up schemes of defection, that they have no time to put their theories into practice. I fear that many will choose to aid pro Slavery men, by doing that which will prove most destructive to the interests of the North. There will be a new trial to day upon this question; but the great evil has been done, past all cure, in giving the South and Texas the advantages claimed, in the right to incorporate New Mexico with Old Texas. E. N.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF '48 is now opened—the great leaders in the field, and the contending forces ranged in order of battle. On one side is *Zachary Taylor*, a plain, upright, able, fearless old soldier, and marshalled under his banner, is the great Whig party of the Union, highly conservative in its principles, yet favorable to all feasible and useful reforms—opposed to Slavery and its further extension, yet firmly resolved to stand unflinchingly by all the compromises of the Constitution—devoted to the Union as it is, but opposed to the extension of territory—proud of our country's prowess, and just to our soldiers and heroes, but opposed to all unnecessary wars and ambitious conquests—pledged to an economical government, but friendly to the improvement of our rivers and harbors—in favor of cultivating friendly relations with all nations, but acknowledging the duty of protecting the labor of our own manufacturers and artizans.

The opposing party is commanded by Lewis Cass—a gentleman of respectable private character, yet exceedingly loose and uncertain in his political principles. His party comprehends all those who have long basked in the sunshine of Executive power, and have fattened on the Treasure of the country—office-holders and office-seekers by profession. It is pledged not to oppose the extension of slavery into territories now free—not to protect the industry of the country against a ruinous foreign competition—not to improve the rivers and harbors, upon which our immense internal commerce depends. It is in favor of war, of conquest, and of annexation of foreign territories,—evils of immense magnitude, tending to create a standing army, a ruinous extravagance, a permanent national debt, and to promote immorality, recklessness poverty, and the eventual dissolution of the Union.

So far as the campaign has progressed, the signs of the times indicate the most glorious success for Taylor and the Whigs, over Cass and the Destructives. In our own state, Pennsylvania, so certain do we feel of success, that we can hardly wait until November, to exhibit our noble old Commonwealth as the Keystone of the glorious Whig arch. We announce to the Whigs of the Union, that Pennsylvania will go for Taylor and Fillmore at the November election. Our confidence is unshaken that such will be the result. New York, the mighty Empire State, is as certain for Taylor as anything can be, which is still future. The diversion caused by the Barnburners, secures this result beyond all doubt. And who will say, that Massachusetts, and Vermont, and Rhode Island and Connecticut are not sure for the Whig ticket? There is some dissatisfaction, we admit, in Massachusetts, but not near as much as was anticipated, and what there is, is greatly exaggerated by those, who have rashly gone out themselves, and want others to keep them company. Massachusetts is safe. The Barnburner ticket will take quite as many from the old Hunkers as there are dissatisfied Whigs in that State. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, are all safe for Taylor.—No unprejudiced man can doubt this. Here is 160 votes which may be considered certain,—14 more than enough to elect. Then there is Florida, which is sure for "old Zack," and Indiana and Mississippi, and Wisconsin, and Iowa are nearly certain to go for him, making 29 votes more. Then if the Barnburner fever spreads, we shall make a good fight for Maine, Michigan and Illinois. Then there is Ohio, gallant Ohio, with her 23 votes, we have good hopes of her, notwithstanding the rebellion in the Western Reserve counties.

The Barnburner ticket will carry off a sufficient number of voters to save that fine State to the Whig ranks, notwithstanding the defection now apparent. Then there is the "Old Dominion,"—is there not hopes of her, as well as Arkansas, for Taylor? Our Whig friends in Virginia say there is, although the State is generally conceded to Cass.

All the aspects, then, are bright. Taylor's election, by a glorious majority, is every way probable. Let us, then, buckle on our armor joyfully, for we march to certain victory.

PREPARING FOR SALT RIVER.—The Detroit Advertiser expresses great amazement at a consignment to that city of ten thousand fishing poles, said to have been cut upon the plantation of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and intended for the use of "the forlorn and misguided" Democrats after the 1st of November next, who are expected to crowd the banks of Salt River, like the Shades of the river Styx. The supposition is that they are sent to Michigan, that their distribution may be made directly under the eye of General Cass, (who by that time will have made a very general acquaintance with this class of his party,) and are no doubt intended as a farewell offering on the part of Mr. Polk to those who have continued faithful to the last.

THE Liberty or People's Convention, is now in session in Columbus, Ohio. We should not be surprised, if it should adopt the nominees of the Barnburner Convention in New York.

The Western Rail Road.

We hope it will not be considered presumptuous in us to dwell upon the value and importance of this work to this city and its environs. There is not a lot owner in the two cities and suburbs that is not deeply interested in its immediate prosecution—not a merchant, mechanic, or manufacturer, or even day laborer, in our midst, to whose business and occupation its completion would not give an additional impulse. There is not a community in the world, when we look at them individually, who possess greater energy and enterprize, or who have a keener scent of their true interests—yet, still we lack that combination and unity of action so necessary, if not indispensable, to carry out important enterprises for the general welfare, and which alone constitutes that true public spirit requisite for great ends and objects. It is to be hoped the subject of our remarks will form a favorable exception to the general course heretofore; and that, as every individual, of whom we have any knowledge, concurs in the policy and expediency of a Western Rail Road, a combined effort will carry it forward to completion simultaneously with the now certain construction of the one East—might we not, then, without offence, invoke the active aid of all the large property owners—the owners of large unimproved property in both cities—to swell the amount of subscriptions to the work.—We think it invidious to mention names, and hold to the idea, that every man has a right to do with his own as he sees fit, yet we feel it our duty also, as exponents, in some degree, of public feeling, now that no great conflicting object of public enterprise occupies any portion of the general solicitude, to remind such, that on them much depends to give this work a fair start. We do hope there will be no holding back on their part, and our lives for it, all other classes and interests will come up to the work most manfully. Whilst we speak thus plainly and emphatically to one class of individuals, we must be understood also to address all others—their duty and interest in the premises are not the less imperative, in proportion to the former, and we have the greatest confidence that we shall find them coming up to the mark with all the spirit which characterizes them in their various avocations and pursuits.

Taylor and Peace.

At a dinner in New Orleans, given in December last, in honor of Gen. Taylor, he responded to a complimentary sentiment, by declaring "*that the joy and exultation of the greatest victories were always, after the heat and excitement of the battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and that tear, after all, was a great calamity, and his, the greatest glory who could terminate it.*"

Early in January last, another complimentary dinner was given to Gen. Taylor, at Lafayette, Louisiana. On that occasion he could hardly restrain his condemnation of the course of the Administration, hampered as he felt himself to be by his official station. He was just from the field of victory and military fame, covered with laurels, but his passions and ambition were not awakened. In reply to a sentiment, he spoke the same noble sentiments which Clay, Webster, and other great and good men would have uttered. He said—

"That he found it difficult to express the feelings of gratitude that were excited in his breast by this manifestation of regard on the part of his countrymen. He was sure he had done no more than his duty, and no more than would have been done by any patriot who might be placed in similar circumstances. The valor of our troops and the gallant General, had, under the favor of Providence, crowned his efforts with success; but not to the extent he had hoped for and most ardently desired. The object nearest to his heart been to bring the war to a speedy termination, to restore peace and amity between two neighboring Republics, who had every motive to cultivate mutual good will, and whom he would much prefer to see vieing with each other in the arts of peace than contending in the field of battle. He had always hoped and believed that by that spirit of forbearance and magnanimity which a great and powerful nation should always practice towards a feeble and prostrate enemy, peace might be restored on terms consistent with the honor, the rights and interests of both nations. In this, however he had been disappointed. He regretted that circumstances, to which he would not then advert, had deprived him of an opportunity of contributing more towards the accomplishment of this desirable result. This was not an occasion to utter complaints; he had submitted, and would submit, without much complaining; perhaps he had already said more than was prudent."

THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.—The New Orleans Delta announces the arrival in that city of Don Jose Carena, for the purpose of procuring a printing press and the necessary materials, to commence at Tampico the publication of a journal devoted to the establishment of the Republic of Sierra Madre. It is contemplated by the Mexicans to detach the northern portion of Mexico from the body of the Republic, and create it an independent Republic, capable, in case it should be deemed expedient by the parties interested, of being annexed to the United States. All classes are said to be in favor of the measure, except the Government officials. The Delta says:

"The plan which has been concocted and agreed upon at Tampico, embraces the States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and parts of the States of Vera Cruz and Puebla, with an invitation to the adjacent States to join in the movement. The Mexicans of these States, thoroughly dissatisfied and disgusted with the continual revolutions and uncertainties of the Mexican Republic, seek some peace, relief and stability in a new order of things. They wish to live under a real Republic, not one in name alone—not one resting for its support only on Mexican character and stability—but one which they hope to strengthen by introducing into the country the hardy emigrants from Europe, and the brave sons from the United States—a Republic which will secure toleration to all religions, the utmost freedom of opinion and thought, and which, for the continued strifes of ambitious chiefs, the wars of factions, and the rivalries of caste, will substitute the peaceful pursuits, the elevating arts, and the high-toned freedom, which have made this Republic the envy and admiration of the world."

THE NOMINATIONS AT NEW ORLEANS.—The news of the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency reached New Orleans at noon on the 13th instant, having been only three days on its way from Philadelphia. The spirit with which it was received is set forth in the subjoined brief extract from the New Orleans Bulletin:

"The city has, for the last forty-eight hours, been in a state of most feverish excitement on the subject of the nominations by the Philadelphia Convention. During our long residence in New Orleans, we have never seen any thing like the excitement and enthusiasm that was created yesterday afternoon, when the placard from the *Picayune* announced the intelligence that Gen. Taylor had received the nomination. The magnetic fluid not only performed its duty in conveying the information to this city, but it appeared also to have *electrified* the whole community at one and the same time. The pursuits of business and pleasure were alike neglected, and numerous groups were collected in every direction in the streets and at the corners, exchanging congratulations on the highly satisfactory result. Nor were these congratulations confined only to those who usually act with the Whig party, but many honest Democrats, who love their country more than party, heartily joined in them.

"We hail this nomination with pride and satisfaction, as it is one which will be cordially responded to and supported by a vast majority of the people of the United States. The nomination is a death-knell to the hopes of Gen. Cass."

NEW ENGLAND RAIL ROAD DIVIDENDS.—The following dividends have been declared for the current half year:

Concord and Nashua Railroad,	5	per ct.
Worcester rail road,	4½	"
Fitchburg & Maine rail road,	4½	"
Western rail road,	4	"
Lowell rail road,	4	"
Eastern rail road,	4	"
Old Colony and Providence rail road,	3½	"
Vall River Railroad,	3	"
Northern Railroad,	3	"
Portland Railroad,	3	"
Portsmouth and Saco Railroad,	3	"

When such profits attend the investment of money in rail road stocks, and when it must be evident to every thinking man, that the value of the real estate of this city and vicinity will be increased three fold more than the amount invested, can there be any hesitation among our citizens to subscribe liberally to the stock of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road, the books for which will be open this week? We think not. No investment could be better, for every person interested in the welfare of Pittsburgh.

A STRONG SIGN.—A gentleman who last week travelled from Harrisburg to Danville, (Pa.) states that ten out of every twelve boats along the line of the Pennsylvania canal had Taylor flags displayed, or various mottoes relative to the old General's achievements in Mexico; such as, "Hurrah for old Rough and Ready;" "General Taylor never surrenders;" "A little more Grape, Capt. Bragg;" "Old Zack forever," &c. Some of them were gotten up in somewhat of a hurry, on shingles; yet they nevertheless show the popular current, and the deep hold the Whig candidate has upon the affections of his countrymen.

"OLD ZACK" CAN'T BE UPSET.—At a late convention in Maine a Taylor flag was suspended, displaying most prominently the initial Z to the gaze of an admiring multitude. A six-foot lumberman from the interior, looking up to it, exclaimed:—"There, now, that's like Old Zack, exactly! *It can't be upset.* Turn it which way you will it's a Z, and 'tain't nothin' else. Hurrah for old Rough and Ready!"

The Black Cockade.

The *Delaware Gazette* undertakes to refute the charge that Lewis Cass was in his youth a Federalist, but only makes the matter worse. It does not deny that, when his father was an officer in John Adams's Army, raised to fight the French, and Lewis was teacher of an academy in Delaware, the latter as well as the former wore a Black Cockade in his hat; but asserts that

"it was at the time it was worn a part of the national uniform, and worn indifferently by all military men and many others, whether Democrats or Federalists. No disgrace could attach to the wearing it, as it was the badge of patriotism."

Every man whose recollection goes back to 1799, or who has a clear knowledge of the politics of that time, knows the fact to be otherwise. The "patriotism" avowed by civillians in adopting the Black Cockade was simply adherence to John Adams in his measures of hostility to France, which the Democrats utterly condemned. It was a party badge—a veritable "coon-skin" of '98 and '99.

The Gazette goes on to say:

"Some years after this period, the Federal party was beaten by Thomas Jefferson; and Gen. Cass, then of age, and a resident of Ohio, was one of his supporters, and from him received his first appointment to office. Upon the ascendency of the Democratic party, the uniform of the army was changed and the black cockade no longer formed a part of it; and this is the reason, as we suppose, why the uninformed associate the idea of Federalism with the black cockade."

"*Some time after.*" No, you don't! The popular triumph of Jefferson took place *the very next year* (1800,) though, owing to a defect in the Federal Constitution, it remained to be consummated by Congress in February of the next year. And the Black Cockade was there upon abolished in the Army by Jefferson, simply because it had become a badge of Federalism, and for no other reason.—The Gazette damages its case by every effort to mend it. That Lewis Cass was a Democrat and of age when first appointed to office by Jefferson (in 1806) is quite likely; nobody has disputed *that.* His natural instinct for abandoning Principle and chasing after spoils is ample guaranty for his jumping over to Democracy soon after Federalism was prostrated. But was he not a Federalist so long as the Federalists were in power? Did he begin to lick them before they were down? These questions can truthfully be answered but one way: and that way is not creditable to Cass. The Federal party and the friends of Free Soil have been alike deserted by him. Not the principles of his youth but his ignoble desertion of them is his reproach.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the New Orleans Picayune, of June 13.

Later from Vera Cruz.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN THAT CITY.—The transport ship America arrived on Saturday from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 3d inst.

There had been no later arrival from the interior of Mexico, and the letter below from our correspondent conveys all the local news of any interest.

The recruits arriving at Vera Cruz are now marched back, without permitting them to land. This is a wise precaution to save them from exposure to the fever.

We will not delay our readers from our correspondent's letter, which means the deplorable casualty which had just taken place in Vera Cruz.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.

VERA CRUZ, June 3, 1848.

Gentlemen—Our city has been thrown into a terrible excitement by an accident which occurred about 10 o'clock this morning, in the lower part of the city. An awful explosion of powder took place, causing the death of from twelve to twelve persons—most of them women.

I have just returned from a visit to the scene of the accident, where I remained an hour, during which time I saw the bodies of three women removed from the ruins, horribly mutilated. Up to the time seven bodies have been recovered—four are those of women, three of men. Two men and one woman have been taken out wounded.

The house in which the explosion took place was occupied by forty Mexican washer women, and *tortilla* makers. It was a resort for people from the country, and a supposed haunt of guerrillas. A part of the front room below was occupied by two Spaniards who trafficked in all sorts of merchandise, much like the *aduana* keepers of Mickleham; they greatly prefer Gen. Taylor to him in every respect. We will not be one of a hundred thousand only to raise an independent flag; but if there are One Million ready and a fair prospect that the bulk of the Free States can be carried against both Taylor and Cass on a Free Soil issue, we are there. With such an uprising Cass would be, no where, for we don't believe the South means to support so recent and shameless an apostate from Free Soil in preference to an extensive Slave holder. Only let the issue lie plainly between Taylor and a Free Soil candidate, and we stand with the latter, as between Taylor and Cass, we greatly prefer the former. We have done nothing inconsistent with this position."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.—This institution has just closed its annual meeting in this City. The sessions were held at the Society's Library. About 150 physicians were present from different sections of the country.

The annual address was delivered on Wednesday last, by Dr. Jacob Jennes of Phil. to a highly intelligent audience. The subject of his address was *Superstition in Medicine*, which he treated with marked ability and to the evident gratification of his auditory.

Several able reports were presented, which elicited much sound, scientific discussion; and other business of a miscellaneous nature being disposed of, the meeting adjourned. A number of new members were admitted, and a very favorable late of the School reported.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LOCOFOCO LAMENTATIONS.—We quote the following from the last Democratic Union, as a specimen of the groans of the Locofocos at the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR.

"Oh poor Whiggery how thou has fallen in the eyes of all men of principle and honor!"

THE ABOVE SET TO MUSIC.

Oh we could cry our eyes out,
'Cause Taylor is the man.
Old Harry we could easy route,
Old Zack WE NEVER CAN.

—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

THE Democratic Union, holds up both hands in holy horror and says:

"*Yet with a knowledge* of GENERAL TAYLOR'S REPUBLICAN PREFERENCES! the *Whig party have nominated him.*"

How dull the Union is. That is the *very reason why* the Whigs have chosen him for their standard bearer. They want a sound REPUBLICAN to oppose King Louis Phillippi's PUPIL and Eulogist. —*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

NEW BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—The Scioto Gazette states that the capital stock amounting to $100,000, has been subscribed for a Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, to be located in the town of Athens; and that the stockholders have chosen their Directors and officers. An application for a charter will be made next month to the Board of Control, when the Athens Branch will go immediately into operation.

Local Intelligence.

INTENTION TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On last Saturday morning, a married woman called at a drug store, on Federal Street, Allegheny, and asked for half an ounce of laudanum. Whilst the druggist was getting the article, the mother and brother of the woman stepped in, and forbid the apothecary from selling it to her, stating that she had threatened to commit suicide, and wanted the laudanum for that purpose. From what we could learn, the circumstances that have influenced this married woman's conduct, were a decided stand taken on the part of her mother against her separating from her husband.

For some cause not known, she has taken a very great dislike to him, and a short time ago left him and returned, with her child, to her mother's house. Her mother, however, refused to harbor her, and insisted upon her returning to her husband, which she positively refused, and threatened to kill herself and child rather than go back. Her mother, however, persevered in her efforts to prevent a separation between the daughter and her husband, which appears to have caused the former to attempt her own destruction. It is thought by some that the threat was made in order to frighten the mother into terms, and permit the daughter to live apart from her husband.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

SATURDAY, June 24, 1848.

Daniel and John M'Williams, Wm. A. Mungle, and Wm. M'Clure, indicted for larceny of money from E. Gordon, in the Allegheny market; and from C. S. Bickley, in Diamond Alley—John M'Williams acquitted, M'Clure plead guilty, and the other two convicted. They being lads of 12 or 13 years of age, were sent to the House of Refuge.

George Bender and Ihens Horn, indicted for an assault and battery on John Fleck, were found guilty—verdict this morning.

G. M. Hazlihouse was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, for passing counterfeit money. John Snealy, his accomplice, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on one indictment—sentence suspended on the other.

Our Book Table.

A Grammar of the Spanish Language, by Fayette Robinson.

This book has been based upon a Grammar in the English Language, for the use of persons speaking Spanish, by Urcullu, and is deemed the best one in use.

"Gramatica Inglesa." This is the original grammar of Urcullu, from which the other is compiled, for the use of English pupils. They are both for sale by Mrs. Sarah Sadler, Federal street, Allegheny.

Haprers illustrated catalogue. This is a catalogue of all the valuable standard works in the several departments of popular literature, that has been issued from the extensive publishing house of the Harpers, in New York. Any orders for works mentioned in this catalogue will be received and attended to by Johnston & Stockton, Market st.

Outlines of the History of France. A little work designed for schools and families, and compiled principally from the historical works of French writers. The style is adpated to young readers, and there are numerous handsome engravings interspersed all through the book. For sale by Jonston & Stockton, Market st.

DROWNED—last evening, in the Ohio river, nearly opposite the Manchester paper mill, two boys, the sons of Mr. Fair, of the 3d Ward, Allegheny. They were both on a small raft, of their own construction, and, happening to be out too far from the shore, whilst a steam boat was coming along, they were washed off into the river, by the waves, and drowned before any assistance could be afforded them. Their bodies were found shortly afterwards and conveyed home.

In the morning, their mother had sent them to Sabbath School, but instead of going there, they went to loiter about the river, and the consequence was, both got drowned. A warning to disobedient children!

NEARLY DROWNED—Last Friday, at noon, whilst an old man and his son were out in a skiff in the Allegheny river, a heavy gale of wind capsized the skiff, and both of them were nearly drowned. They clung to the bottom of the boat until some lads on the shore came to their help, and rescued them.

THE CROPS—It is gratifying to learn that the crops throughout the country, and, indeed, in almost every section of the State, present the highest indications of an abundant harvest. Some of the farmers say that the wheat crop is more favorable in its appearance than it has been for the last ten years. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and grass, are all in a remarkably flourishing condition, and give promise of an early and abundant harvest.

FLOUR—Moderate sales, by retail, at previous prices.

Whiskey—Sales of raw at 15½c.

Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 2 cents; Sides at 3½ cents.

Potatoes—Sales of Illinois at 30 cts per bushel.

From the Delaware County Republican.

Old Rough and Ready.

TUNE—"*Hearin the Bow.*"

Come Whigs to the Flag that streams o'er us,
That waves not o'er men that can yield,
Join the ranks—follow on as Here before us,
A Cessar in Council and Field.
Chorus—A Cessar, &c.

Those who fatten on spoils he may please not,
That ask, "What great cause are his?"
We'll tell in a word 'what he is not,
He has told us himself what he is.
Chorus—He has told us, &c.

He is not a pompous Court-bred man,
A foppish, a parasite thing,
That robs, and then slanders the Red man,
And worship and praises a King.
Chorus—And worships and praises, &c.

He has told us on Rio del Norte,
Our fair fields he would not resign,
Nor while standing on 54 40,
Get frightened and take 49.
Chorus—Get frightened, &c.

Santa Anna the Lion awakened,
Whom they sent to environ his lair,
May Cass—Santa Anna the second,
The fate of the first one bewire.
Chorus—The fate of the first, &c.

Then a "little more grape" let us give them,
These foes of our country at home,
Then freedom will rise to receive them,
May they keep them for ages to come.
Chorus—May they keep them, &c.

But the *breaches* of State who shall mend them?
The holes these sleek vermin have gnawed,
A man of the trade we will send them;
Old TAYLOR made *breaches* abroad.
Chorus—One Taylor, &c.

Then Whigs let us all rally around him,
Home treachery leads him to fame,
In the toils they wove for him, we found him,
And we'll teach them there's strength in his name.
Chorus—And we'll teach, &c.

GENERAL TAYLOR was sent into Texas, into Mexico, where the surcharged clouds of war were brooding. We have not time to recount his successive battlefields, or track his brilliant career.—Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena, Vista—the hearts of all our people marched with him, and his deeds are fresh and vivid in their memories. Too deafening was the roar of his brief storm of war, too thick was the smoke, too dark the peril, too deadly the fight, to let our people think calmly of the man who was the leader and hero of our periled army. But, after the warfare had spent their fury in Buena Vista, and the legions of Santa Anna fled away like scattered clouds after a storm, leaving the clear sunshine of heaven upon the scene, all hearts rushed to that old man, and, thronged around him, the people studied with intense interest every movement of his body, mind, and heart.

And how well have we learnt the dear old man. The plain old Soldier, without pomp or ostentation, with the nerve and judgement of a *man*, but yet with the heart and soft feelings of a *child!* His very person we know—stout, thick set, and bulky—the picture of simplicity, frankness, and good feeling. And a good old man is he! Little children would clap their hands to see him in his country's uniform, and encouraged by his smile and helping arm, would clamber up to see the "eagles" of his buttons and the shining gold of his epaulets. The very dogs would crouch around his feet and never fear a kick; "old Whitey," we all *know* the favorite old charger, moves with a pricked ear and a quicker step when he hears the friendly sounds of his master's voice!—*Kentucky Commonwealth.*

THE CASE ALTERED.—A few days ago, a wag meeting a peasant, who was on his way to Bordeaux on business, said to him: "What are you doing here? They are about to divide all the lands of the rich, and you had better go to the mayor and put down your name for your share." The peasant set off at full gallop; and, on arriving at the mayor's said, 'Monsieur le maire, as there is to be a division of the land, I wish to have the meadow of M—, which joins my garden. Put down my name at the head of the list.' The mayor turned over some papers, and then said, 'You are not the first. I have an applicant who demands the meadow, and also your garden with it.' 'My garden! my garden! my garden?' said the peasant in a fury, 'I will go and get my musket,' and he set to watching his garden day and night. There is a host of persons like this peasant; they wish to share the property of others, but keep their own.—*Gazette de France.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, June 23, 1848.

SENATE—The proceedings of Friday were unimportant.

Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, appeared, and took his seat.

After a short debate on the Oregon bill, the Senate resumed the consideration of the private bills for the remainder of the day.

HOUSE—Speaker Winthrop resumed his chair.

Mr. Hunt from the committee on commerce, submitted a report on the memorial of the Chicago Convention. The subject was laid over.

Mr. Goggin, from the committee on Post Office and Post Roads, submitted a bill to amend the Post Office laws—making five cents the uniform rate of postage. Adjourned.

Washington, June 24, 1848.

SENATE—The bill for the more rapid dispatch of business in the Supreme Court, was passed.

Mr. Hale's resolution, instructing the Committee on the District, to report a bill abolishing Slavery in the District was rejected.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Private Bills, thirty-six of which were passed.

HOUSE—The House was engaged all day in the discussion of Private Bills.

No business of importance was transacted.

New York, June 25, 1848.

The steamer has not yet been telegraphed, although hourly expected.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western brands at $5,25 cts per bbl—Market decline.

Wheat—Sales of prime white at $1 25@$1,30c. Sales of prime red at $1 21@1 25 per bu.

Cotton—Sales only to spinners, for present wants. It is supposed that a number of factories will stop next month, on account of the ten hour system.

Groceries—The market is dull for coffee.

Dry Goods—The market continues dull.

Fruit—Sales of Oranges at $3 75 per box; do of Lemons at $4 50 per box.

Feathers—Sales at 28c per lb.

Fish—Mackerel has declined.

Hemp—Prices are altogether nominal.

Lead—The market is quiet, but prices are firm.

Molasses—The market is dull.

Provisions—Sales of prime Pork at $8 50—an advance. Sales of Mess Pork at $10 50@10 75c. per bbl. Sales of Bacon Hams at 6¼; Shoulders, 3½@4c; Sides, 4½@5c. The supply of Bacon in first hands is small, and the demand is increasing. Sales of Butter at 12½c; Cheese at 6½c.

Sugar—Sales at 3½@4¼ cts. Large receipts, with a good deal storing.

Tobacco—Small sales, with a quiet market.

Wool—Present demand light.

Cattle—Sales on the hoof or gross at $6 37 cts per 100 lbs.

Hogs—Sales at $4 62 per 100 lbs.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 24, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Howard Street $5 62 per bbl. The inspections of Flour, for the past week ending to day, is 17,000 bbls.

Wheat—Sales of prime red at 112@115c; do of prime white at 124@125c.

Corn—Sales of prime white at 40c; do of prime yellow, as 43@45@47c per bu.

Provisions—Sales of Bacon Shoulders at 4 cts. Sides, 4¼ cts; Hams, 5@7c per lb. Sales of prime Pork at $8 25; do of Mess Pork at $10 25; do of prime No. 1 Lard, in kegs, at 7¼.

Hemp—Sales of dew rot $130 per ton.

Sugar—The supply of sugar in first hands is small, and the market steady.

Tobacco—The market is dull, with sales of Ohio Leaf at $3 13 per cwt.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 24, 6 P. M.

Flour—There is very little doing in this article, as dealers generally are holding off for the Steamer's news.

Flax Seed—Sales at 130c.

Sugar—Sales at 3@3¼c.

Cattle—Sales at $7 50@8.

The markets generally are without change in any particular.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, June 24, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales at $3 50@3 68 per bbl.

Grain—The market is without change.

Whiskey—Sales of 500 bbls at 15c.

Coffee—Sales of Rio—a fair article—at 7 cents per lb.

Sugar—Sales of prime at 4¼c.

Provisions—are without change. The market is inactive. Cheese, is selling at 6@7 cts per lb.—Butter at 9c per lb.

Flax Seed Oil—Sales at 50c per gallon.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. LOUIS MARKET,

St. Louis, June 24, P. M.

THE RIVER.—There is a fair stage of water from this point to the mouth (Cairo) and at a stand.

Illinois River, 2 feet—falling.
Upper Mississippi, 3 feet and falling.
Missouri River, 5 feet—at a stand.

FLOUR—Moderate sales, by retail, at previous prices.

Whiskey—Sales of raw at 15½c.

Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 2 cents; Sides at 3½ cents.

Potatoes—Sales of Illinois at 30 cts per bushel.

☞ The number and formidable character of diseases originating in a diseased state of the liver, has long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of consumption, have been supposed incurable, and the unhappy patient was allowed to die, without medical science being enabled to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily, this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all these complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. M'Lane, of Virginia, act directly on the liver, and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for these diseases have failed to operate upon the seat of this disease; but Dr. M'Lane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the liver, and by cleansing the fountain dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence. For sale at the Drug store of J. KIDD & Co, 60 wood st. je26

☞ A meeting of the ROUGH AND READY CLUB for the county of Allegheny, will be held at Temperance Hall, Smithfield street, on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

P. A. MADEIRA,
President.

je26

NEW SUMMER GOODS
FROM THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AUCTIONS.

WE are now opening a fine stock of fresh Summer Goods, direct from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, where they have been purchased within the last two weeks, at a very great sacrifice, thereby enabling us to offer far better bargains than we have ever done before. In calling the attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity to our assortment, we do so with the confidence of our prices being such as will ensure perfect satisfaction; and to all buyers, either by wholesale or retail, a fine chance is now offered for procuring great bargains. Among those just received are—

A lot of very cheap col'd and blk fig'd & strip'd Silks;
" " " " " " Light and dark Lawns;
" " " " " " Ginghams;
" of extra fine blk fig'd and striped Barege, which are a very great bargain.
A lot of handsome Cote Pallys, for ladies dresses;
do light colored and black Barege, very cheap;
do new style silk Vesting do
do very handsome Barege Shawls;
do very cheap blk do do
do fine blk silk Mantilla Scarfs;
do handsome Parasols and Parasolettes;
do do Artificial Flowers;
do very cheap Linen Lustres;
ALSO—A fine stock of super French Cloths and Cassimeres, white and colored, Linen Drillings, Cashmerettis, Summer Cassimeres, Drap d' Ete, &c. &c. A large assortment of Prints of all prices; Tickings, which, as well as other articles in our line, we invite the special attention of cash buyers.

ALEXANDER & DAY,
je26 75 market st, N W cor of the diamond

JUNE PRICES
FOR
PRINTS ONLY.
44
CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

LEE & BREWSTER

HAVE recently availed themselves of the large sacrifices made by manufacturers of Prints this season, to close their stock for CASH AND SHORT TIME, and have just purchased great Bargains, and are now opening and exhibiting

500 CASES.

New and choice styles of Dress and Furniture Prints, Window Shades, &c., which, in addition to their customary extensive assortment, they are offering at their usual small profits—and at from

1 TO 3 CENTS

per yard less than previous prices. The unprecedented low prices, and improvement in styles for 1848, secures a general preference for this article over many other kinds of Dress Goods, and greatly increases the demand.

LEE & BREWSTER confine their attention exclusively to the purchase and sale of American and Foreign Prints. The vast quantities of Merrimack, Cocheco, American Print Works, Springvale, Dunnell's, Phillip Allen's, and all other desirable styles of Prints, which are distributed by them throughout the country, enable L. & B. to be the largest purchasers in the U. States, and secures to their establishment advantages in assortment and prices over any other House, and to which the attention of Merchants is respectfully solicited.

LEE & BREWSTER, 44 Cedar st
je26dtstr

PRINT WAREHOUSE,
New York, June, 1848.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of William M'Knight, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make known the same without delay, to Robert M'Knight, at his office on Grant street; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE M'KNIGHT,
ROBERT M'KNIGHT, } Adm'rs.
je26:d1w3t.

Cast and Wrought Iron Railing.

THE subscribers are prepared to execute orders upon favorable terms for every description of Iron Railing, for Balconies, Cemeteries, Churches, &c. &c.

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WRAPPING PAPER—150 bdls Mammoth Straw Paper; 100 do Double Medium do do; 100 do Double Crown do do; 1000 do Medium do do; 1200 do L C do do; in store and for sale by

je26 REYNOLDS & SHEE

FLAT BOATS FOR SALE—12 large substantial Flat Boats for sale. Enquire of

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je26 corner of Penn and Ir