THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 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.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.
Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ 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 Lists of Commercial Intelligence, Dry Goods, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested the hand in their favors before 5 p. m., and as early in to day as practicable.

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair
REGISTER,
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS FARMAN, of Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

We take pleasure in informing forwarders, produce dealers, travelers, and the country generally, that the navigation of the Pennsylvania Canal, which has been interrupted, between this city and Freeport, for the last month, by the burning of the Aqueduct across the Allegheny River at that place, is now open and uninterrupted between this city and Philadelphia. The aqueduct has been rebuilt in an exceedingly short space of time, and the water let in, and our enterprising transporters are ready to transport merchandise and produce west and east, with their accustomed promptness, and at low prices. Will our eastern and western exchanges notice this?

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1848.

Mr. Dix's Speech.

As the friend of Mr. Van Buren, and the chief of the Barnburners at the Capitol, there was an earnest desire manifested in the Senate yesterday to hear Mr. Dix. I give you a brief abstract of his speech, which, notwithstanding the intense heat, kept a large audience in attendance.

Mr. Dix first discussed the power of Congress over the territory of the United States, and embodied names high in authority, and decisions high in law. The legislative and legal precedents were overwhelming, and not to be gainsayed.

Following the question of Power came the question of Expediency. There was no proposition to introduce Slavery into territory where it existed, but the attempt was to plant Slavery in a country where it did not now exist. The question before the Senate was a practical one, as to the fact whether Slavery should be extended. The tendency of the human race was to increase in a compound ratio. Even in Missouri, which was north of the parallel of 36 deg., the slaves increased largely.

Mr. Berrien—By immigration.

Mr. Dix—Independent of immigration.

Mr. Dix went on to state in glowing terms the destiny of the country. The Roman Empire had made a slow advance, compared with the American Government, which was destined to people nearly the whole of the North American Continent. During the last quarter of a century, a million of people had been brought to this country from G. Britain alone. At the close of the present century there would be a million more. It was a great question of what race these people should be.—We owed what we had accomplished to the spirit of the same Caucasian race which had made Europe what she was.

Mr. Dix made a not very philosophical, nor very philanthropic argument as to the destiny of races. It was stated that the free blacks were a doomed race, and could not increase. They had fallen off in four of the New England States, and were not as many now as four years ago. This would have been the case in all of those States but for the large number of manumitted persons who had gone North. He believed Providence had decreed the extirpation of this class of persons, and that they were a positive injury to the people among whom they existed. New York had fifty thousand of them, and if they were no more, their places would be filled up by an independent population, enjoying the privileges of franchise, which it was known was denied to the blacks. New York then, it was very cavalierly said had an interest in keeping clear of such a population.

In regard to Oregon, the question was whether we should refuse to ratify the act of the people of that territory prohibiting slavery. For himself, he was for giving sanction to that act, and he preferred to do this, as in the case of Wisconsin and Iowa, by applying the principles of the Ordinance of '87.

In conclusion, the argument was condensed under the following three heads:

First. Slavery existed in the States by authority of the Constitution, and could not be removed without violating its compromises.

2d. That territory ought to come into the Union as it was *formed*, slavery and freedom to continue as before.

3d. That the people of the States could alone act upon the institution of slavery, when slavery existed among them.

Mr. Calhoun will be heard to-day, and of course in ultra defence of the rights of the South to purchase the institution of Slavery wherever it wills.

The *Post* says, that one of the "*last* reasons" it has heard for the support of Gen. Taylor, is—"*because he has been instrumental [by his ram paigns] in giving a fatal blow to the Roman Catholic Church.*" A cause must be bad indeed, when such means are resorted to to help it. Will the editor of the Post inform us where and when he heard or saw this "last reason" urged. Can he point to a single respectable Whig paper in the land which has ever urged such a reason? Did he ever hear a respectable Whig speaker urge such a reason? If he has any authority, let us have it. Such vague assertions won't do. "One of the last reasons we have heard"—any slander in the world could be originated and circulated in this way. We strongly suspect that this "*last*," and most lame "reason," is a fiction of the excited imagination of some anti-Taylor man.

The Man against whom nothing can be said.—Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, of the ultra Locofoco school, made a speech in the Lower House of Congress, on last Thursday, in which he discussed Slavery, and matters and things in general. Among other things, the Presidency, and General Taylor came on the carpet, as follows:

"Against General Taylor I say nothing. (That's right.) *I would do it if there was any thing to be said against him.* [Laughter.] I have nothing to say against his private character, nor against his military fame, nor against him as a slaveholder."

Pennsylvania Barnburners.—An intelligent gentleman of this city, belonging to the Democratic party, informs us that there is quite a wide-spread disaffection in this county, among the Locofocos, to the Baltimore nomications, and that there is a call for a meeting of Democrats favorable to Mr. Van Buren's nomination, circulating in Elizabeth township and neighborhood, and that it already has many respectable signatures. The same gentleman gives up Pennsylvania as sure for Gen. Taylor.

Rev. William Speer—Missionary in China—son of our respected townsman, Dr. J. R. Speer, states that there are now *sixty seven* missionaries in China, of whom *forty three* are from America.—The seed sown by these men must, in the end, produce abundant fruit. The United States of America are destined to exercise a most powerful influence upon the whole world, both religious and political.

The Mercer Whig, after some delay and hesitancy, has run up the Taylor and Fillmore flag, "in accordance with the wishes of the Whigs of that county." Mercer will give a good account of herself in November.

The Utica Convention.

The first day of this famous Convention was taken up in the organization, and in the reading of Mr. Van Buren's letter. The following are the proceedings of the second day, up to the time of making the nomination. Our readers will see that Pittsburgh figured quite largely, and that a letter of some of our citizens threw the Convention into ecstacies of joy. We copy from the report of the New York Herald:

SECOND DAY.

UTICA, June 23, 1848.

The heavens are again propitious to the barnburners; another sunny day has dawned over their heads. This semi-National Convention is much more imposing in its appearance than I had believed it would be. The people seem to feel a deep interest in its proceedings. My last note gave a running account of the operations on the first day, down to the hour of adjournment. The Convention met in the Methodist Church, this morning, at 8 o'clock. Even at that early hour, the building was filled, from the dome downwards, with sovereigns.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. Samuel Young, at precisely 8 o'clock.

The President said three important telegraphic despatches had just been received, and they would now be read before the Convention. The first, from Pittsburgh, Pa., announced that a letter from the democrats of that city, addressed to the Utica Convention, was now lying in the post office at Utica.

The second despatch was from Chicago, Illinois, and it announced that the democrats of Northern Illinois were ready to fraternize with the free democracy of New York. (Vociferous cheering.)—It spoke in favor of free territory, and suggested a National Mass Convention. It was signed by the Mayor of Chicago, and one hundred others.

The third dispatch was from Lafayette, Indiana, which says:—"Our eyes are on you. Indiana will throw a large vote in favor of free territory.—Whigs and democrats have spoken in loud terms at the Tippecanoe mass meeting."

At this point, the letter from Pittsburgh, mentioned by the telegraphic dispatch, was procured from the post office, and read to the Convention, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, June 19, 1848.

SIR—The opponents of the extension of the area of slavery, in this section of country, look with anxiety at the meeting of the body over which you preside. They feel that a very pregnant crisis in the history of our country, and the cause of humanity, has arrived, and that the results of that crisis, whether good or evil, must depend greatly upon the course of action of the body over which you are the presiding officer.

They believed that a firm preservance in the resistance which you have commenced against the shameful truckling to the slaveholding power, even if continued to your own State, will exercise a powerful and beneficial influence throughout the Free States; but they also believe that, you may, by wise and judicious action, greatly extend the scope of that influence. There is great and general dissatisfaction at the present position of the old political parties; and it is only necessary to afford a rallying point for this general discontent, to secure to it a power which must put down those truckling demagogues who have bowed before the dark spirit of slavery. The time for decision is now short; the day of election is rapidly approaching; corruption is daily exercising its seducing arts, and those arts will of course be more potent while the elements of opposition are destitute of form, union and definite purpose; while the free and honest spirits of the land are daily and hourly driven to exclaim, Where shall we go." The arts and arguments of the serviles must of course be most potent and seductive. We therefore take the liberty of suggesting to your Convention the policy and propriety of calling a convention of all those opposed to the extension of slavery, at Cleveland, Ohio, sometime in July. We believe that such a convention would be largely attended; and surely from no place could a protest against the slave influence come with more propriety than from that great State—the first and healthiest offspring of the glorious ordinance of 1787. Let it be known that such a convention is to assemble, and the opposition to the slave rule will no longer be at sea without chart or compass, liable to be misled by every baneful influence. We are fearful that our letter may be too late in reaching you, and therefore hasten to a conclusion. Yours respectfully,

WM. LARIMER, JR., JOHN DICKSON, M. D.,
THOS. MCCONNELL, MICHAEL DAN MCGINNIS.

Exultations, congratulations, and congratulations followed the reading of this letter; the barnburners were electrified, and John Van Buren was heard to make a noise somewhat similar to the crowing of an English cock. Here was proof of sympathy in Pittsburgh; here was a city, the democrats of which had the confidence of the barnburners, and they even made some cheering observations to each other in a conversational way. This was the happy moment—the golden age—and Preston King took advantage of it, he rose, and moved that the Convention now go into a nomination for President.

Hon. Benj. Bailey moved to amend by adding "and Vice President."

The amendment was accepted, and the motion was adopted by acclamation. The enthusiasm of the delegates was really unparalleled.

Mr. Jewett—I move that Martin Van Buren be nominated by acclamation. (Nine cheers.)

President—Gentlemen, the motion is to nominate.

Hon. B. Bailey—Mr. President—

President—Martin Van Buren—

Mr. Bailey—Mr. President—

President—Be acclamation—

Mr. Bailey—Mr. President—

President—That acclamation we have heard in confirmation of the motion.

Mr. Bailey—Mr. President.

President—The gentleman from Putnam.

Mr. Bailey—Yesterday I was in favor of nominating a candidate who lives out of the State of New York. I now rise to second the motion of Mr. Jewett.

President—Gentlemen, the motion is to nominate Martin Van Buren for President by acclamation. As many as agree to the motion will please to acclaim.

Every person in the Convention rose to his feet, and, for several minutes, there was a confusion and thundering cheer, accompanied with stamping, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and hysterical screeches of laughter; in fact, the delegates were perfectly wild with excitement, and if the person of Martin Van Buren had suddenly obtruded himself into the Convention, it would have been kissed, hugged, squeezed, and caressed in a terrible manner.

One of the sovereigns in the gallery continued to bellow vociferously several times after quiet was restored below, the sovereign was rewarded with a tremendous cheer from the delegates.

President—Those who are opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren by acclamation, will say no.

The monitary silence which succeeded, was followed by another torrent of laughter more astonishing even that which preceded it.

President—This Convention has nominated Martin Van Buren for President of the United States, by acclamation.

A Voice—I move that Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, be nominated for Vice President by acclamation.

Mr. Taylor—I second the motion.

The President again begged gentlemen who were in favor of the motion, to acclaim—the response was very similar to that which followed the motion to nominate Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Dodge was declared to have been nominated by acclamation.

The remainder of the day was taken up in rapturous speeches and congratulations, and in the passage of resolutions, nearly all of which are on the subject of Slavery, and express the most unflinching determination to resist the extension of the evil; after which the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Massachusetts true as steel.—Mr. Wilson, the delegate from Massachusetts, who broke out so in the Philadelphia Convention, after General Taylor's nomination, lately summoned a meeting in Chelsea. At the close of his address, he invited all opposed to the election of Taylor and Cass to the Presidency, to remain after the meeting had adjourned, and take measures to send a delegate to the Worcester Convention. About twenty-five individuals remained, many of whom were abolitionists, who had invariably voted the Liberty ticket.

The people of Mr. Wilson's district, also assembled, at Roxbury, to express their opinion at which meeting the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the course pursued by our delegate, the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Natick, in adhering to the great Statesman of the North while there was a hope of procuring his nomination, merits our warm approbation; but that his subsequent conduct, in denouncing the Whig candidate for President, in seceding from the Convention, and since his return, in doing what he can to divide and paralyze the Whigs of Massachusetts: we most unqualifiedly disapprove and condemn.

Resolved, That Zachary Taylor's confession of his political faith is a platform broad enough for the whole Whig party of the Union to stand upon; and that all men of all parties, who are opposed to an unbounded and tyrannical use of the veto power, to aggressive war, to conquest and annexation, and the consequent extension of slavery; are bound to rally round the Whig standard which is now unfurled to the breeze, and to use their utmost exertions to place it in triumph on the capitol of the Union.

Facts Mexico.—As soon as Gen. Herrera was notified of his election as President of the Republic of Mexico, he transmitted to the Chamber of Deputies a formal renunciation of the office. His letter of declination was warmly discussed, and the Deputies by a large majority refused to accept it, and appointed the 1st of June as the day for his inauguration. Gen. Herrera, after repeated solicitations, agreed to accept the trust reposed in him and at his request the inauguration was postponed until the third, that he might have time to prepare a fitting discourse on the occasion.

It is thought that Senors Cuevas, Otero, Garcia, Conde, and Echeveria will be members of Herrera's Cabinet. The Ministry of Pena y Pena has resigned in a body.

The Mercer Whig, after some delay and hesitancy, has run up the Taylor and Fillmore flag, "in accordance with the wishes of the Whigs of that county." Mercer will give a good account of herself in November.

Ultra abolition.—The country would be soon in a blaze, and our free institutions be scattered to the winds, if the impracticables at the North and the South, could have things their own way. It is well for the country, that an overwhelming majority of the people, both North and South, are ardently attached to the Union, and are resolved to stand by all the compromises of the Constitution.—The mad extremes of ultra slaveholders for the Cotton school, are aptly imitated by their allies in disorganization, the ultra abolitionists of the North, as will appear from the following statement of the principles and doctrines of the Convention at Buffalo, which chiefly nominated Gerrit Smith for the Presidency, which we take from the "North Star."

At the commencement, Gerrit Smith read a series of well drawn resolutions, and two able addresses. The resolutions were of a strong and radical character, commencing by a comparison of the proceedings of the National Liberty Party Convention, which nominated James G. Birney for the Presidency, with that held last fall, and which nominated John P. Hale for that office, and denounced the latter as a *spurious convention* and holding none of the principles in common with the Liberty party. They affirmed that the nomination of Mr. Hale was the result of a settled determination on the part of certain influential members who had been secretly manoeuvreing for some time to disband the Liberty Party. The course in Ohio on the part of Stanley Matthews, Salmon P. Chase, and others, in fraternizing with a mere Wilmot Proviso movement was declared to be a measure to break down and ruin the Liberty party.

The right of the plundered bondman to escape from his chains, and the *duty of all men to help him along*, was boldly asserted. The unsuccessful attempt of Drayton, Sayres, and English, to deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the spoiler, was strongly commended, and G. Bailey, of the National Era, for his treatment of these noble men, and his general course since connected with that paper, was *proclaimed an apostate traitor to all the great interests of the Liberty party.* A resolution was also adopted, almost in the same words, and expressing the same sentiments as that adopted by the American Anti Slavery Society, at its recent anniversary at New York, affirming that *slaveholders, as such, can have no rights, that they were never created by God, and that they are of monstrous and diabolical origin*, was read and adopted by this convention.

The address to the members of the Liberty Party, was a successful exposure of the apostacy of the Liberty Party in nominating John P. Hale for the Presidency, and the general decline of Anti-Slavery fidelity in the party East and West. It urged its own claim to be regarded as the true Liberty Party platform, claiming the Hale men as deserters, with mere Wilmot Proviso men—and in no sense to be called Anti-Slavery men. The address also set forth the views or supposed views of the convention on various political questions, "free trade," "Tariffs," "Land Monopoly," "Inalienable Homesteads," "Freedom of the public lands to actual settlers," "Woman's political rights," *her right to vote was asserted*, "The ten hour system of labor," was favored. The effort to organise labor in France, was complacently alluded to, and the Anti-Slavery character of the Constitution of the United States was affirmed—and the rights and duty of the general government to abolish slavery throughout the United States, was declared under the Constitution. Such are but the heads of the address; it was read by Mr. Smith with great skill and made a deep impression on the audience.

From Henry Clay.—The New York Express has the following article in relation to Mr. Clay—No sane man could ever have doubted that Mr. Clay would cordially support Gen. Taylor. While he cannot doubt the admiration and affection of the Whig party for himself, he will yield to no Whig in the country, in ardent attachment to the glorious Whig cause.

"We have every reason to believe, that a voice from Ashland has come out at last, hushing the stormy elements, that were at work in the Whig Party. Mr. Clay, we are assured, does not hesitate in saying *that he will support Gen. Taylor, and that Gen. Taylor will be elected by an overwhelming majority.* He and Gen. Taylor have ever been on the best of terms, and the only fault found with him by Mr. Clay, is the manner in which he took off the body before the Allison letter that he did not occupy a sufficiently decided whig position. Under the doubt attending that position, it is probable, that Mr. Clay expresses some surprise that he was nominated by a purely Whig Convention, but that, as he nominated, all good Whigs will support him. Thus they who are using Mr. Clay's name for factious purposes, are rebuked by himself."

The stormy elements that were at work in the Whig party in New York city, appear to be very much quieted, from some cause, as the discontented Clay men have become so few, that we see they cannot drum up a meeting to carry on the work of disorganization. They will all be found fighting cheerfully and zealously under the Taylor and Fillmore banner, before six weeks pass round.

Local Affairs.

Lectures on Astronomy.—Our readers will be pleased to learn, from the following correspondence, and from our advertising columns, that they are soon to be favored with an opportunity of attending a course of Lectures on the highly interesting subject of Astronomy, by a gentleman very competent for the task, and who brings to his aid, in illustrating the subject, a very excellent apparatus:

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. William Hincks, F. L. S.

Dear Sir—We shall be much gratified—if your other engagements will permit—by your delivering a course of Popular Lectures on Astronomy, accompanied by the illustrations of the principal facts in that interesting science, which your excellent apparatus is calculated to exhibit, and are confident that many of our citizens will be happy to embrace so favorable an opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with this important subject.

We take great pleasure in stating that the Trustees of the University have kindly authorized your occupation of the Hall of that Institution for this purpose.

We are yours,
Very respectfully,
THOS. BAKEWELL.
T. J. BIGHAM.
H. DYER,
Committee on Lectures of the Scientific Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1848.

Merchants' Hotel, Pittsburgh,
June 26, 1848.

Gentlemen—

In compliance with the invitation with which you have honored me, I propose to deliver a course of five Lectures, on the leading truths and principles of Astronomy. I am most indebted to you and to the Trustees of the University for the encouragement and assistance afforded to me; and I hope that from my experience in teaching the subject, and the beautiful and valuable illustrative apparatus I possess, I shall be able to contribute something to the gratification of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

I am, gentlemen,
Your's, very truly
WILLIAM HINCKS,
Fellow of the Linnean Society of London, late Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in Manchester College, York, England.

Freeport Aqueduct.—The water was let into the new aqueduct, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, and the canal boats will resume their regular trips to day. The remarkable rapidity with which this structure has gone up, has elicited the wonder and admiration of almost every person. It has been finished in just twenty seven days. This is unprecedented; and the excellent and energetic Canal Commissioners deserve lasting praise in bringing the work to such a speedy completion.

The new aqueduct is a handsome structure, and substantially built of the best materials. It is eight hundred and forty feet long, and seventeen feet in width. It has six spans, and is suspended thirty seven feet above the level of the river. There has been about five hundred feet of new cut stone work done, and a good deal of rebuilding of old stone work. Some twenty five tons of iron have been consumed for bolts, spikes, &c., in its erection. The cost of its construction is estimated at $30,000; which, considering the haste the work was done in, is quite low.

Accident in Allegheny.—Mr. James Graham's little daughter met with a sad accident on Tuesday evening last, from which her recovery is very doubtful. The brother of the little girl was playing with a ball, which got lodged on the roof of the porch, which was about sixteen feet from the ground. The girl climed out of the window, on the roof, to get the ball for her brother, and when on the roof, her feet happened to slip, and she fell with her head foremost on the ground, fracturing her skull, and otherwise injuring her.

Appointed—James C. Herron has been appointed by Gov. Shunk, Sealer of Weights and measures for this city. This is a responsible office, and one that must be filled with great fidelity, or else the people generally would suffer from unjust weights and measures. It requires a vigilant and laborious person to fully discharge its duties. We have been assured, that the selection of Mr. Herron for this post, is a very judicious one, and our citizens may expect from him an honest performance of the duties of his office.

The Basin.—We have learnt with pleasure that Councils, at their last meeting, appropriated three hundred dollars towards cleaning out the Canal Basin, from the aqueduct to the Tunnel.—This will be a matter of congratulation with those of our citizens who have suffered so long and so much from the filthy condition of the Basin. The Street Commissioner, we are assured, will do his part in pushing forward the work of cleaning, so that it will be finished in the shortest possible time.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Wednesday, June 28.

The case of Andrew Simms, arraigned on four indictments for arson, occupied principally the attention of the Court yesterday. He was tried on the charge of setting fire to Michael M'Carthy's stable—the first indictment. There were quite a number of witnesses examined, and a good deal of interest manifested in the case. Messrs. Magraw and J. T. Kerr appeared as counsel for the Commonwealth;—Messrs. M'Clure, Metcalf, and Palmer for the defence. After a full hearing in the case, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.—The trial on the other indictments comes up to day.

Map of Pittsburgh.—Would it not be judicious and profitable move for some person qualified for the task, to get up a new map of this city—one that would fully portray its extent, and comport with its character as a large manufacturing and commercial place? Such a map is greatly needed at the present time, and we have no doubt but it would meet with a rapid sale.

There has not been any published since the one by Messrs. Johnston & Stockton, in the year 1835—thirteen years ago, which was a very handsome and accurate map of the city and its environs—This place, however, has vastly changed since that time. The population, then, of the city proper, did not exceed thirteen thousand inhabitants; and its boundaries were confined within the lines of the four old wards. Its limits now embrace more than two thirds more of the extent of ground it did ten years back. Five new wards have been taken within the corporate area, during that time. A map of Pittsburgh, as it now is, would make a very interesting work to our citizens; and we are confident, one properly got up, would meet with a generous patronage.

Small Pox at Wheeling.—Considerable alarm was felt by those who are required to attend the Annual Conference to be held in Wheeling, next week, on account of a report that the Small Pox was prevailing there to some extent. Dr. Cook, in a letter published in the Christian Advocate of yesterday, states that the rumor is without scarcely any foundation, and that the health of the city is remarkably good.

Robbery.—Two persons were brought before the Mayor yesterday evening, charged with robbing some German emigrants, whilst on board one of the Canal boats, on their way to Indiana. They found a good deal of the money on them. One of the offenders, who calls himself John Kibber, appears to have been enticed into the theft by an old offender, named Laug M'Vail, who is just from the Richmond Penitentiary.

Horse Thief—A man was arrested yesterday in this city for stealing a horse and wagon some time ago, from a person residing in Uniontown.—He had brought them both to this city, when he sold them. He confesses the theft, and alleges in extenuation of the offence, that the owner of the horse and wagon owed him twice as much as what he sold them for.

Arrested.—A man named Peter Barnhart, was arrested on last Tuesday, by officer Fox, for stealing several articles of clothing from Cooley & Laird, in whose employ he has been for some time. He was taken before Alderman Steel and examined. The evidences of the fellow's guilt were palpable and conclusive. He was finally committed for trial.

Another man, named Hiatt, was arrested on the same day, for stealing a watch from Mr. Westermann, in the Diamond. Hiatt was attending Court in behalf of his brother, and thought he would improve his leisure moments by stealing. He was arrested at the Court House, and committed.

Found.—The bodies of the two men drowned on Monday, were found a short distance from the place where they were in bathing. The coroner held an inquest over them, and verdict rendered accordingly.

Interesting to Travellers.—Passengers going East will preceive by reference to advertisement, that one of the Packet Boats belonging to Mr. Leech's famous line, will leave this evening from the Basin fc. Philadelphia.

Thrown from a horse.—A man named Peter K. Owens, of Butler county, was thrown from his horse, on Ohio street Allegheny, yesterday, and badly cut on the head and face.

The corner stone of the Washington Monument, in Washington City, is to be laid on the 4th of July next, with imposing ceremonies. Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House, is to deliver the Oration.

Some sixty or seventy men, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, were busily engaged in the *desirable* work of cleansing out the Canal basin, yesterday. They seem determined to push forward the work vigorously, if we may judge from the active manner of their operations.

Fire.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, in Allegheny, was caused by a small house, in the upper part of the Fourth Ward, catching fire. It was put out in time to prevent any loss.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Song for the Campaign.

Air.—*Seats who hair.*

Whigs who fought for Harrison;
Whigs who then the battle won:
Hasten now the race to run,
Bent on victory.
Now we hear the cry, to arms!
Now the yeomen leave their farms,
And the war drums beat alarms,
For the battle day.

Whigs who fought for Henry Clay:
Though you then did lose the day,
Hope again displays a ray,
In the Warrior's name.
See the *Locos* candidate,
How he longs for chair of state,
Judge from what your see, your fate,
If you lose the game.

Rough and Ready hends your clan:
Rough and Ready leads the van;
Could you choose a better man,
For the *Battle field?*
He who if your was blast sound—
Always on the battle ground,
Foremost in the ranks is found,
With your battle shield.

Fillmore next—old *Empire's* son—
Joins the race we have to run,
Never can the heavenly sun,
Shine on nobler hearts.
With old *Empire* on our side,
Who fear to meet the tide,
Of vindictive slang, which pride
From their party darts:

From the East, West, South and North,
Let the battle cry go forth,
Tell our *Statesmen*—men of worth—
Buckle armour on.
To the breeze your banners wave;
Be the cry—your country save,
From its pending fate, the grave
Runvery has won.

Rough and Ready's in the field;
Fillmore's buckled on his shield,
Like your leaders never yield,
Till the Tyrant foe:
With your chieftains stand ye fast,
Till the *Locos* look aghast,
And their *History's* with the *past*,
And for home they go.

Versailes, Tp., Alle. Co., Pa. June 26, 1848.

Anagram.

With such a glorious name,
As that of Zachary Taylor,
Would he a burning shame
For Whigs to suffer failure.
Why should we now, at this late day,
His Whiggery bring in doubt,
Of whom 'tis only truth to say
That every letter of his name
Join'd in the universal shout
Of "Za to Harry Clay."

Then let us all
Our country's call
With one accord obey;
And while we still,
With right good will,
Shout "Za to Harry Clay,"
The self-same letters shall proclaim,
In spite of foe or railer,
Inscribed on rolls of endless fame,
The name of Zachary Taylor.

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

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

CAMPAIGN PAPER.
WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Every thing at present indicates that the coming Presidential campaign will be the most exciting that ever fought. Upon all sides we see preparations making by the administration press to sustain the executive by the cheap circulation of the usual statements with which they gull the public ear on the eve of election.

To spread the antidote wherever they may leave their poison, we shall issue a campaign paper at a price so moderate as to place it in the hands of every good Whig in this region, as well as in the hands of all those who love their country with an enlarged heart, and who desire to see our glorious constitution, for which our Fathers fought and died, preserved from the danger of being torn into a thousand fragments by an unprincipled and misguided faction, whose entire and devoted object is to obtain power and the spoils incidental thereto, and for the sake of which they are ready and willing to sacrifice every principle of right and justice as well as of Law and order.

The "Gazette" has never yet been found wanting, in its duty and devotion to the great interests of Western Pennsylvania, [with which it has been identified for nearly three quarters of a century and we trust to be found in the foremost ranks, during the coming campaign. When the National Convention composed of the chosen patriots of the republic shall decide upon the man who is to bear our Presidential banner, we shall enter into his support with all the energy and industry we possess, and throwing away the scabbard fight for the good old cause, so long as the enemy keeps the field

We shall put upon our banner, as one of the cardinal principles for which we contend, A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, one that shall secure to those living on American soil, the labor requisite to produce our own iron, our own cotton, our own glass, our own salt and in short all that is requisite for our comfort or convenience that can be made at home. We shall go for the good farmers policy of buying nothing that we can produce ourselves.

We shall demand of from the next administration appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and shall insist that a part of the revenue we contribute in raising, shall be expended for our benefit and not all be given to support useless wars, and greedy, lazy, worthless officeholders, and contractors of the government.

We shall go for those who will give us a government administered upon the most economical scale consistent with honor to the position we occupy among the nations of the earth.

We shall go for non-interference in all European politics either by direct action or the most remote implication, believing that our true destiny is to mind our own business, within our own boundaries, and recommend the virtues and advantages of our form of government by our example and not by arms or diplomacy.

We shall oppose the acquisition of any more territory, and shall insist that, no means shall be spared to restore us to an honorable peace with our sister republic.

To those who approve the declarations we have made, we now appeal and ask them to aid us in the dissemination of the creed we lay down.

The Weekly Gazette of the 10th of June will contain the National Nominations, and we propose to commence on that day and send the Gazette until the the result of the Presidential election is known upon the following terms:

To one address,

Ten copies	$5,00
Fifteen copies	7,00
Twenty	9,00
Fifty	20,00
One hundred copies	35,00

No package will be made up consisting less than five copies, for which $2,50 cts. will be charged and so in proportion, for additional copies.

We would solicit the attention of the present patrons of the Gazette to this matter and ask their aid. The extremely low price at which we offer the campaign paper leaves but a small margin over the actual expense of publication to us, and all orders must be attended by cash. The money can be sent to us through the mail at our risk.

ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

☞ The Cholera is strangely destructive to the human race, for within the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke colors yellow, and closer examination, then it is required that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be freed from impurities—thus the ancient Roman Fullers plers cured all diseases—they computed that more died of heat and unhealthy exudes left through the pores of the skin, than any other cause of the body It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dissipated and purified, and health, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, they have seen at cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Scurfed Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and sallow—it will destroy—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, sold in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the Big Boot, 89 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. novtf

☞ Balm of Columbia—Hair Tonic.—To the Bald and Grey—If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for 20 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state or condition appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means those locks (whose hair was grey as the Asiatic Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few application only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled; it holds three times as much as other miscellaneous hair restoratives and is more delicious. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co. 121 Courtland street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny &Son; in Brownsville, by Bennet & Crocker; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Wood; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. novtfdawly

☞ Citizens are honorably assured that the *following* are the actual qualities of a 3d bottle of Jones' Liquid Hair Restorative. If they doubt our word, they cannot these highly respectable citizens, who have tried it:

Mr. Geo. Beckett, 41 Elm st. New York.
Mrs. Matilda Reeves, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.
Mr. Wm. Tompkins, 92 King st. New York.
Mr. Thomas Jackson, 89 Liberty st. Pittsburgh.
J. R. Cullen, late barber steamer Ben Franklin.

And more than a hundred others state, though the usual suffice, that it will force the hair to grow on the head or face, stop it falling off, strengthen the roots, remove any scurf and dandruff from the roots, and making light, red or gray hair assume a fine dark look, and keeping dry, harsh or wiry hair moist, soft, clean and beautiful, a very, very long time. Sold at WM. JACKSON'S 89 Liberty st. ma 8

☞ Use the Proper Means.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking; you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use Jayne's Expectorant and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subducted, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 70 Fifth street near Wood. jan17

☞ Men never attempt to counterfeit a worthless article, hence valuable medicines are frequently imitated. The knaves who counterfeit your medicine are as great a crime as if it were a bank note or the coin of the United States. B A Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which is the only safe and certain cure for worms, has been counterfeited in many sections of the country, and persons should be on their guard when purchasing to get the genuine article, prepared at Pittsburgh, Pa. april

☞ The soil, Angelic expression of some females is grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy yellow faces of others, excites disgust—the same with males. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be enraptured with the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

Particular Notice.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, ask for Jones' Soap. For sale at WM. JACKSON'S, 89 Liberty street. marfi

☞ You foolish, silly old fellow, read this, and be no longer bald, whiskerless and hairless. Mr. W. Jackson, of 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa, certifies on the 3d of February, 1847, that Mr. Thos. Jackson's hand, on the top, was entirely bald for years, and that by using two de bottles of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative, the hair is growing fast and thick.

Sold in Newark by S. OLDS & SON, 373 Broad st, R VAN BUSKIRK, corner of Broad and Nantucket st. mar20

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath,
Spangy gums like rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting.
All could have teeth as white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hale gums—man or girl.
Why delay!—say, quickly hasten
And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste.