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

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M. and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

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.

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon questions of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The principles of our government as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for, in the language of Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground.'"

Z TAYLOR

See next page for Telegraphic News.

The Extension of Slavery.

This is, at present, the most exciting and important question before the country. It is discussed in both Houses of Congress, and in every political circle, and threatens to overturn all party lines, and, by its magnitude, for the time being to swallow every other political interest.

In the House on the first instant, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, made a very brilliant speech, on the political questions before the country, in which the slave extension question was a prominent item.—He admitted that, as far as slavery was concerned, the precedent was in favor of the ordinance of 1787, and that Mr. Jefferson had sanctioned it. He then remarked

"There was a common ground upon which the Whig party could stand—if this new territory is to distract our harmony or to disturb the Union, *let us throw away the worthless gift.* He would keep it out a hundred years, until it had demonstrated ability to be co-equal with the people of this country, *and fit for free government.* High men on both sides of the line would stand up and go for the country, and preserve our glorious republic from the dangers of disunion."

The 'gift'—or rather the extravagantly dear *purchase*—is, indeed, truly worthless, in comparison with the integrity of the Union; and one of the greatest sins the present administration has to answer for, is the bringing of this territory into the Union, to be a bone of contention between the North and the South. The North, especially the Whig portion of it, did not want this country. The bringing of it in has always been deprecated by every true friend of the Union; and its dangers have been clearly and eloquently pointed out.—And whatever mischief may result from its possession, will lie at the door of Mr. Polk, and the party which elected and has sustained him.

If this question of slavery extension must be met—and we see no way of avoiding it, as the territory is now acquired, and must be governed, whether for weal or woe,—the North will, in the very nature of things, oppose the extension. The South cannot, with any justice, complain of this. They must know that the voice of the civilized world is against slavery, and that its existence in the States which are cursed with it, is viewed with extreme disfavor. For the sake of our loved Union, for love of country, for the memory of our revolutionary struggles, from respect to the agreement of our fathers who adopted the constitution, from the great difficulties which beset every plan for the immediate emancipation of the slaves—the North is ready to sustain all the compromises of the Constitution—to leave the whole question to the sovereign States, where it belongs, without let or hindrance, to be cured or endured, as best suits those concerned. But when the free States are asked to sanction its extension over a vast territory acquired by conquest, and by so doing, using the common blood and treasure of the nation for the propagation of a hated evil, both physical and moral in its nature, is it any wonder, that the people of the free states should resist? Slavery asks too much, when she asks this; and in all kindness we warn our Southern brethren, that by this course they endanger all. Who can stop the broad current of disaffection to the South, and of opposition to slavery, when it is once started on its headlong course, through the mad schemes of those ultra slavery propagandists, who seem determined to precipitate the avalanche upon their own heads.

For our part, we deprecate, as friends to the Union, parties founded alone on sectional issues, and we know that a vast majority of the people of the North deprecate them, but such parties will, nevertheless, arise, and grow with mighty power, if the South is determined to press the question of the extension of slavery into territory now free, upon the country. May love of country, a decent regard for the liberal spirit of the age, the dictates of humanity, and the glorious memory of our patriot fathers, lead to a wiser decision.

However this troublesome and dangerous question is settled, but one sentiment will soon animate the breast of every patriot, that of deep, thorough contempt and detestation, for the administration which, through its party madness and unhallowed ambition, brought this difficulty upon the country.

ROBBERY AND ARREST IN MERCER COUNTY.—We learn from the Whig, of Mercer, that the store of Mr. James C. Shaw, of Pine Grove, in that county, was broken open on Monday night, of last week and robbed of a large amount of valuable goods, to the amount of $700 or $800. No trace could be found of the goods, or of the manner in which they were carried away, as no wagon tracks were found near the store, and this led to the belief that a number of persons had been engaged in the robbery.

On Wednesday evening following, a man with a horse and buggy, containing two trunks, was observed, under suspicious circumstances, which led to his arrest, and a part of the stolen goods were found in one of the trunks, and on making search near where the horse and buggy were seen standing on the road, the greater part of the remainder of the stolen goods were found, concealed in a thicket. No doubt is entertained but he had accomplices, but nothing has yet been discovered that will lead to their detection. The robber was committed to jail.

BOSTON.—On Friday evening last, there was a meeting of the opponents of the regular nominees for the Presidency, at Boston, to hear Mr. Giddings. That gentleman spoke for two hours, against both of the candidates, and declared it as his opinion, says the Boston Traveller, that he felt sure that Gen. Cass could not get the vote of a single free State, and that the South would go *en masse* for Taylor.

Major WM. TELL POUSSIN, the newly appointed Representative of French Republic at Washington, was formerly in the Engineer service of the United States.

Foreign News by the Cambria.

For our copy of the details of the Foreign News by the Cambria, we are indebted chiefly to the Herald, and the Commercial Advertiser, of New York.

The steamer Cambria, Captain Harrison, which left Liverpool on the 17th, arrived at Boston at 8 o'clock, on Friday morning, having made the passage in twelve days and a half. She brings sixty-one passengers from Liverpool and seven from Halifax.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst., after a passage of thirteen days and a half.

There is but very little activity in commercial affairs in England.

The cotton market was dull, sales confined to the trade. There had been a slight decline in American descriptions.

There had been no change in the grain markets. The weather in Great Britain had been excellent for the crops.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts remains without change.

The London money market was pretty firm, notwithstanding the "wars and rumors of wars," throughout Europe. Consols on the 16th of June were 83¼ for the account, but were last quoted at 83¼.

The position and prospects of the West India sugar planters had given rise to several public meetings in England on the subject.

The "Chartist movement" of the 12th ult. failed.

The renowned Tom Steel, Head Pacificator for Ireland, under Mr. O'Connell's Repeal Association, died on the 15th ult.

There is not any very important news from Ireland. The repeal agitation has at present come to a stand still. The fraternization of the Old and Young Irelanders, is not yet completed. The consummation of an event so earnestly desired by all Irishmen, has been postponed for a fortnight by the leaders at Conciliation Hall, in order to give the country an opportunity of expressing an opinion thereupon. The sittings of the Repeal Association are postponed for a fortnight.

The accounts from the continent, and more especially from France, will be found very unsatisfactory (if we believe the English papers.) In fact no one can speculate on the continuance of peace for any length of time, as every hour brings forth new features.

M. William Tell Poussin had been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France to the Republic of the United States.

There was a great excitement and reaction in Paris in favor of Louis Napoleon. He is to be admitted to the National Assembly.

The excitement continued to the latest date, and measures were taken to keep it vigorous. Pamphlets in praise of Prince Louis Napoleon are strewn about the crowded assemblies, and newspapers in his interest are distributed gratis.

The walls were, on the 10th ult., stuck over with a placard bearing no signature, but recommending in strong terms the Assembly to dismiss the Government and the Ministry, and to confer a dictatorship on M. Caussidere.

Notwithstanding their defeat, the Executive Commission still kept their ground. On the 13th ult., the Assembly was discussing a proposition for declaring Algiers an integral part of France.

The Executive Commission having given an answer to a letter of Emile Thomas, late a director of the ateliers nationaux, demanding an inquiry, that person has addressed a petition to the National Assembly, demanding redress for the outrage committed on him by arbitrary arrest and deportation on the part of the Executive Commission, whom he charges with reviving the system of *lettres de cachet.* "I have been," says he, "dismissed and arrested, and yet they refuse to try me. The cause of the violence done me is buried in mystery, there is no precedent for my treatment since the reign of despotism."

In consequence of the attacks made upon him, M. Clement Thomas tendered, on the 8th ult., his resignation of the command of the National Guard, but the government declined accepting it. It was rumored next day, that in consequence of the term "gewgaw," which he had applied in the Assembly to the cross of the legion of honor, he was to fight a duel with M. Napoleon Bertrand, son of the late General Bertrand, but the affair was ultimately arranged without a resort to duelling.

The directors of the theatres of Paris waited on the Minister of the Interior on the 6th inst., to apprise him that, if the government did not afford them assistance, they should close all the theatres under their management.

The commander of St. Pierre and Miquelon has informed the government, under the date of the 7th of April, that the republic has been proclaimed in those Islands.

The excitement caused among the ultra-republicans by the return of M. Thiers for Paris, has produced a manifestation against him of a serious character. About nine o'clock on the night of the 8th ult., a large mob proceeded from the Boulevard to the Place St. George, in which his mansion is situated, crossed the iron palisading by which it is surrounded, and would have forced their way into the house, and committed possibly further outrages, but for the arrival of a body of National Guards, by whom they were expelled, and driven to some distance. It was eleven o'clock, however, before the crowd finally dispersed. A strong body of the Garde Mobile, who had arrived to the support of the National Guards, bivouacked on the Place St. George.

The *Voix Republique* says that the revolution is only beginning. This is the paper of Barbes, Pierre, Leroux, George Sands, Louis Blanc, &c.

We have little authentic intelligence from Naples, the whole of Calabria seems still in revolt.

In Hanover, the enlightened liberal minister Struve, seems much in the same predicament, and he will probably be compelled to resign, in consequence of the harrassing demands of the ultra-democratic party.

Since the battle of Goito, and the fall of Peschiera, no movement of a further decisive character has taken place in Lombardy. The Piedmontese were preparing to occupy Isola della Scala, to cut off the communications of the Austrians between Verona and Mantua. The Austrians seem confined to the neighborhood of Mantua, and are ravaging the country wherever they appear.

We learn that the Emperor of Austria meditates a visit to Prague, with a view of attaching to his person the Bohemian provinces. The French English, Swedish, and Belgian ambassadors have reached Innspruck, and it is supposed that the affairs of Italy will there be discussed. The hopes of the people of Austria seems centered in the Archduke John, who, as the counsellor of the Emperor, will be the medium of communication between him and his subjects.

It is positively asserted that the Russians have crossed the Pruth, on the frontier of Bessarabia, and that the Austrian minister, Sturmer, at Constantinople, has in vain protested against this movement. It has been also reported on the London Exchange, that a large Russian force had entered Memel. This is not improbable, at the same time the rumor requires some authentic confirmation.

The Diet of Frankfort seems to be occupied with the adjustment of the Sclavonian affairs, and the formation of a Directory to manage the affairs of Germany, until the definite establishment of a supreme central government in Germany, when its sovereign functions will cease.

In Prussia affairs have come to a dead lock. In the Berlin Parliament, a declaratory vote, of an abstract nature, whether the events of the 19th and 19th of March had dethroned the King, and originated a new constitutional system, being negatived by a small majority of 19, the people of Berlin have again been thrown into a state of tumult which appears like to have serious consequences. The democrats of that capital are at direct issue with the court party, and unless the mob can be brought to compromise, a conflict will certainly be made to the army, and a frightful civil war will be the result. M. Arago, the new French Minister, the Lyons Commissary, seems to fraternise with the people, and in the general excitement that prevails, this sort of propagandism can only add to the mischief.

The Danes have assumed the offensive, and at present no probability exists of a speedy termination of hostilities. A strong Russian squadron is hovering about the Prussian coasts in the Baltic; and unless wiser counsels prevail in Germany, we fear that the present partial contest in Schleswig will only be the forerunner of greater and more serious warefare.

There are reports from Spain that Narvaez is about to retire from power, and that Gen. O'Donnell and M. Mon will form a new ministry. It is said the Queen is *enceinte.*

The Spanish Minister has been dismissed from London, in return for the ejectment of the British Minister from Madrid.

Portugal is quiet. Costa Cabral and his party have the Chambers entirely under their control.

The following condensed statement of French affairs, which is of much interest, we take from the London Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FRANCE.

The Bonaparte movement in Paris is just one of those shifts by which the French people constantly remind us of their instability and of the utter hopelessness of regarding them as rational beings.—Ten days back, whatever may have been the contentions between the various political factions, by which France was torn, "fidelity to the Republic" was the professed cry of every individual Frenchman, from the Prince de Joinville in his exile, down to M. Carbes, in his dungeon at Vincennes. Not a representative, not a capitalist, not a soldier not a merchant, not a shop keeper, not a student, not a *gamin*, but had accepted it as an irrevocable fact. Reaction was the one unpardonable wish which all men disavowed, the one motive that would at once been mentioned as the explanation of whatever crime might have been committed.—And now the streets of Paris resound to constant shouts of *vive l' Empereur*, and the National Assembly, which has scarcely completed the first month of its existence, quails before its manifestation. Despite the energetic protests of Lamartine, and its own recent denunciations of the Prince as a pretender, it has removed the ban which prohibited him from entering the country, and has recognized his right to take his place as a representative of the people.

The details of the present movement, as far as it has yet gone, may easily be described, for the whole business seems to have been merely impulsive. The return of Prince Louis, mentioned by the last steamer, among the eleven new representatives for Paris, took every one by surprise, and probably the Prince himself, no less than other parties. The announcement of his success was immediately received with tremendous shouts by the masses. Lamartine then appealed to the National Assembly, in the name of the Government, to crush what he assumed to be the projects of the Bonapartists by at once pronouncing the exclusion of the Prince and proclaim to the world that the admission of three of his family which had alrea dy taken place, was not to be construed in his favor, since while these members of the family were free from the reproach of intrigues, the Prince had twice, by the silly affairs some years back at Strasbourg and Boulogne, shown himself a reckless and incorrigible pretender. This appeal at the moment was apparently received by the Assembly with almost unanimous approval, and no one would have entertained a thought but that a vote of exclusion would be immediate. Out of doors, however, the indications of the popular will became hourly more unmistakable. *Vive Napoleon* was heard everywhere and *Vive l' Empereur* with significant frequency.

The troops of the National Guards were employed in all quarters in scattering the mobs—and arrests were multitudinous—but still the common cry became louder and louder—the National Guard were likely in some degree soon to sympathize with it—a regiment of the *Garde Mobile* had already pronounced it, and the offence had been 'overlooked,' and under all these signs the National Assembly, in its meeting the next day, threw back the Government proposition and decided by a large majority that the Prince should be admitted.

The Government, already in the last stage of confusion and imbecility, have therefore received a defeat such as would at once, under any established system of administrative power, have driven them from office—and the circumstance is the more humiliating, in as much as the vote in favor of Prince Louis was chiefly urged by M. Jules Favre, who had a few days back been defeated by the Government on the question of the prosecution of Louis Blanc; but although rumors were instantly circulated of resignations, it appears that none have yet taken place. It is said that the draft of the new constitution is nearly ready. Arago is considered likely to be the first President, but there is a strong party in favor of Caussidiere, while others again of course talk of Louis Napoleon.—All considerations regarding contingencies of this description are, however, wholly vain. One man might be certain of success to day and to morrow a new shake of the kaleidoscope might shatter all our calculations. Mean while it is remarkable that neither Lamartine nor Ledru Rollin is a candidate for the dignity.

In the midst of all this miserable state of uncertainty, M. Duclerc, the finance minister, has brought forward his statement of the probable resources of the Republic during the next two years. Among the means of relief an advance of $30,000,000 by the Bank of France (to be made of course of a new issue of paper to that amount,) to be secured by the Rentes of the Sinking Fund, and mortgages of State Property, is the most conspicuous item. A creation of $20,000,000 five per cent. stock, sales of timber from the state forests, the alienation of crown lands, and confiscation of railways and insurance offices, &c., &c., also figure as means of supply. The whole statement, however, is so loose as to be unworthy of criticism, and as no one attaches any importance to any proposition of the Government which is dependent upon its members holding together for a week or two, the various details have excited neither attention, nor approval, nor alarm. According to the Presse, the general course of the present administration is 'leading to the complete annihilation of labor, the extinction of credit, the ruin of commerce, misery, bankruptcy, civil war, pillage, massacre, and despotism.'

One of the few definite acts of the Assembly during the past week has been a grant of $20,000 a month to the Executive Committee, one fourth being for administrative expenses and three fourths for the disbursements necessary in the maintenance of public security. Another has been the nomination of Major William Tell Poussin, (a name unknown, except as it reminds us of Switzerland and the fine arts,) as Minister to the U. States.

For Foreign Markets, state of trade, &c., see under Commercial head.

The Worcester Convention, held last week, by the dissatisfied Whigs and Democrats, and Abolitionists, was, according to its friends, a very respectable affair, whilst opposite accounts speak of it as a failure. Addresses were delivered by Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, C. T. Adams, and Chas. Turner of Boston, E. R. Hoar, of Concord, Lovejoy, of Cambridge, Joshua Leavitt, and others. The following gentlemen—being two each from the Whig Democratic and Liberty parties—were chosen delegates at large to the Buffalo Convention—Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, E. A. Raymond, of Boston, M. M. Fisher, of Medway, William Jackson, of Newton, Freeman Walker, of Brookfield, John M. Brewster, of Pittsfield.

The number of persons present, says the Boston Traveller, was about 5000. Other accounts say that the Mass Meeting did not number over 2000. It was composed of the Liberty party, and of the dissatisfied Whigs and Democrats.

A letter in the Boston Courier says.

"This is the smallest Convention I ever attended, and half the persons present do not appear to be interested, except as spectators."

The same writer says that the Convention was in Worcester considered as a "good joke." The correspondent of the Boston Atlas says, "it was the most perfect failure in the shape of Mass Convention, Worcester has ever seen, and I add this

"Taylor stock is on the rise in the heart of the old Commonwealth, and all sensible men feel certain, to quote the words of one of her ablest sons and truest Whigs, that "there is the best reason to believe that the doings of the Philadelphia Convention will be ratified by a majority of the voters in the United States." And this despite the despicable efforts of a few disappointed politicians, varied in their creeds as were the contents of the witches cauldron, with their

—Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble."

Case and Extra Pay.

The developments made since the nominations of the great amount of Extra Pay received by Gen. Cass, has attracted great attention. A resolution was brought up in the House calling upon the President to report the true facts in the case, but it was so loaded with amendments that it had to be laid aside, as under the rules it could not be considered, except by general consent. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus notices the matter

"Those shocking "extra allowances," although they brought a vast sum of the people's money into his pockets, still be the death of General Cass. It is charged that, adding those "extra allowances," in the shape of *per diem mileage* and *rations*, to his regular salaries, the showing is, that General Cass has obtained of the people's money upwards of *twenty-one dollars a day, Sabbath and all*, for more than thirty years. And now he asks for one hundred thousand dollars more for his Presidential services for four years. One hundred thousand dollars more, did I write? If he had the *conscience* to do it, *thirty four salaries* would be over. Governer of Michigan Territory and *Ex-Officio* Superintendent of Indian Matters, how much would his *conscience* allow him to charge, if he were to be elected President and *Ex-Officio* Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy? Would he not charge a salary of $25,000 a year as President, $9,000 as Commander of the Army, and $9,000 as Commander of the Navy with any quantity of "rations?" He was always great on "rations, even when he made a trip to Washington city."

THE VOLUNTEERS COMING HOME.—A letter before us from Vera Cruz, dated June 18, states that twelve vessels were to leave that day, for New Orleans, carrying 2,500 soldiers, including the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The city was healthy. The following notice, to which we call special attention, announces that a part of the first regiment has already arrived at New Orleans. The Committee of Reception would do well to expediate their arrangements, as we may look for their arrival here in a few days:

I am instructed to request the gentlemen appointed for the purpose by the Reception meeting, to take every collection and forfeiture as speedily as possible, in order that the Committee of arrangements may be informed of the extent of the means at their disposal.

We learn by letters received from Col. Black, that 6 companies of the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult., and would undoubtedly after the arrival of the other 4 companies—then hourly expected—start for Pittsburgh.

We have not yet heard of the arrival of the 2d Regiment at New Orleans, but it is probable that it would arrive there before the 1st Regiment left.

The collectors above referred to will make their report to the undersigned. J. R. GUTHRIE,
Chairman of Finance Committee.

"HAIL, WEDDED LOVE"

The following announcement of a "marriage extraordinary," appears in a number of eastern papers—*Pittsburgh Post.*

MARRIED—At Philadelphia, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Calhoun, assisted by John Tyler and Daniel Webster, Zachary Taylor, Esq., an extensive slave holder, of the South, to Miss Milly Fillmore, New York, the accomplished abolitionist of the last named State. It is thought their progeny will be of an amalgamated or mongrel order.

The happy couple have started upon a wedding tour, throughout the Union, which will end on the 4th of March next, at the White House, in Washington, where the 'infair' will be held with extraordinary rejoicings, attended by all Whigs, and patriotic Democrats, who prefer country to party, and where they will also take up their residence for the succeeding four years, to the great benefit and gratification of the people.

WE regret to hear that the recovery of Governor SHUNK, from his present illness, is considered hopeless. His disease, it is said, is too deeply seated to afford any hope that he may long survive.

In the event of his death before the 10th inst., which is hardly probable we presume, there will have to be an election this fall for Governor. If he should survive longer, and then be taken off, the Speaker of the Senate will fill the office of Governor, until the election in October, 1849. The present Speaker of the Senate is WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq., from the Chester and Delaware District. His politics are *Whig.*

HOME JOURNAL.—This excellent weekly under the Editorial Supervision of our friends Morris and Mills, comes to us greatly improved. It is unquestionably one of the most agreeable Parlor Papers now published.

Local Affairs.

The Irish Meeting.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting held in this city, on Monday evening, to sympathize with Mitchell, and the Irish patriots, in its struggles for freedom:

Whereas, The policy of Great Britain with regard to Ireland has recently developed itself, first in creating an offence before unknown in the criminal code; and secondly, in procuring the conviction, sentence and punishment of John Mitchell, for the offence so created, by the means of perjury and the willing compliance of minions of power. And

Whereas, The only offence of which John Mitchell was guilty, and which the late act of Parliament is intended to stifle and suppress in Ireland, was the free use of liberty of speech and of the press, not for any selfish purpose, but to denounce the wrongs inflicted upon his country and call down vengeance against her oppressors. And

Whereas, Great Britain has manifested in this transaction, that she has not yet forgotten the sullen spirit which produced the universally execrated penal laws against Ireland; and that if she cannot have submission, she will compel silence.—And

Whereas, The course pursued at the trial, conviction and sentence of John Mitchell, plainly shows that Great Britain has yet seated judges and officers who consider themselves sworn tools and hirelings of the crown, and who are so dead to decency, as to follow *complacently in the footsteps of Lord Norbury.*

Therefore, Be it, by the friends of liberty and justice, in the city of Pittsburgh,

Resolved, That as American freemen, we take this method of expressing our deep abhorrence of the course recently pursued by the British Government, in procuring by means of venal instruments of power, the condemnation and sentence of John Mitchell, and can find no parallel for such proceedings, save in the uniformly iniquitous course pursued by that Government towards Ireland.

Resolved, That the conduct of the British Government throughout the entire transaction, from the passage of the law which was intended to destroy the liberty of speech and of the press in Ireland, to the transportation of John Mitchell as a felon, is peculiarly iniquitous in defiance of the liberal spirit of the age, and subjects her to the contempt of the civilized world, when they contrast her course with her hypocritical expressions of philanthropy.

Resolved, That holding the republican doctrine that Governments were instituted for the benefit of the governed, and that when they cease to discharge their legitimate functions, and more especially when they crown a long career of crime with an act revolting to civilization, obedience ceases to be the duty of the governed, and therefore the Irish people would be justified at any time, in asserting their independence and trampling under foot the usurped authority of Great Britain.

Resolved, That by the manly firmness and courageous patriotism, with which he offered himself for his country upon the altar of British injustice, John Mitchell has proved himself to immortality;—and that while we hold him as worthy of admiration, we despise the cringing subserviency of the minions of power, the perjured Sheriff, the corrupt Bench, the packed Jury, and the venal Attorney General who have proved faithless alike to their country and their God.

Resolved, That Ireland has a peculiar claim on the sympathies of the American People, that many of the brightest names in our Senate and Navy were Irishmen, and that there is not a field from Bunker Hill to the gates of Mexico, in which Irish valor has not emblazoned the stripes and stars of our glorious banner.

Resolved, That should Ireland ever need the sympathy and assistance of the American people, so far as can be done without violating treaty stipulations, or compromising our own beloved country, we will sustain her in the hour of her need, and see that her dearest rights shall not be invaded and trampled on by the overwhelming force of an already over grown power which has shed more blood perpetrated more iniquity and caused more tears to flow in her selfish career of aggrandizement, than ever did imperial Rome in her bloodiest era of power.

Resolved, That by this able and fearless defence of his client, and his withering rebuke of the British Government, in one of the strongest holds of Judicial iniquity, Mr. Holmes, the counsel of John Mitchell, has earned for himself the thanks and approbation of all friends of Liberty and Justice.

A Row.—The greatest row we have heard of occurring on the Fourth, was the one that happened at the Right of Way House, in the Fifth Ward. Dougherty the proprietor of the house, got into a fight with one of his boarders, which soon attracted a crowd around the door. He attempted to disperse it by force, but was driven back into the house again. He returned with a sword in his hand, which he commenced flourishing before the crowd, threatening vengeance on them if they did not forthwith scatter off, but they were not to be frightened, and commenced throwing stones at him in rapid succession—some of them large paving stones, which would have killed him instantly had they struck him, but fortunately he escaped with his life. As soon as he was out of their sight, they began stoning the house, which they would, in all probability, have demolished, if it had been in the night time; but the day light was a terror to them, and through the efforts of some of the peaceable citizens and the neighbors, the mob was finally dispersed.

Our Book Table.

HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE for July is before us, we have heretofore called attention to this valuable monthly, as being the cheapest as well as one of the most able Magazines in the country. It is afforded at the low price of one dollar and contains from eight to twenty engravings in each number, together with a vast amount of original and selected matter.

ATLANTIC AND OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—By Telegraphic Despatches we learn that at a meeting of the Stockholders of this company, held in Philadelphia yesterday, General J. K. Moorhead of this city, was re-elected President, and Charles Avery and Thomas Bakewell, were elected members of the Board of Directors. We infer from this, that the Bureau of the Company will be located in Pittsburgh.

GREENWOOD PARK.—This fine little steamer was crowded at every trip she made on the fourth. At one time, one of her main posts from the great pressure of the crowd gave away, which produced for a moment a little panic among the passengers on board, but there was no material damage done to anything.

FIRE.—The upper story of the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Park, situate on the North Common, Allegheny, was consumed by fire, on the night of the 3d inst. The servant girl had gone up into the garret to feed some canary birds, and left the candle burning, which communicated the fire to a lot of old papers. There was no insurance on the building.

THE FACTORIES.—All the Cotton Factories in Allegheny have stopped, and will doubtless remain so for two or three months or longer. Thus some two thousand operatives have been thrown out of employment. The proprietors allege their inability to meet the requirements of the "Ten Hour Law," which went into effect on the fourth instant.

THERE were fourteen persons in the Tombs on the night of the Fourth. They had been led into the excesses of the day, and were disturbing the peace by their disorderly conduct. His Honor, the Mayor, fined six or seven of them, who paid their fines, and the rest were committed to prison.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.—Our readers are referred to the card of Bentham Fabian, in our advertising columns. The Agency he has established must prove of great utility to the thousands of emigrants from the British Isles, who have unfinished business in their native country.

MANY of our citizens are escaping from the confined, bustling, and smoky atmosphere of the city, to enjoy for a period, the invigorating air and waters, of Bedford, Saratoga, Cape May and Newport.

COOL.—A few days ago the thinest and lightest clothing only was endurable, but for the last two days, thick heavy garments were quite comfortable.

HURT.—A little boy was badly cut on the head, by being pushed off the Greenwood Packet just as she was landing, on the Fourth.

THE Troupe of Mr. Andrews, at Apollo Hall we understand, are attracting large audiences—They are said to be very superior

MR. C. DIBDIN PITT, a gentleman of distinguished dramatic fame, commences an engagement at our Theatre to night.

TAYLOR'S PORTRAIT.—T. A. Hillier has been appointed agent for the splendid portrait of Gen Taylor, published by Doty & Sartain. See advertisement.

ROBBED.—Mr. Weaver, the proprietor of the Merchants Hotel, was robbed of a gold watch and other articles, on last Sunday evening. The thief has not yet been caught.

The weather yesterday was exceedingly cold for the season. The Thermometer in our office, being at 68 degrees below Fahrenheit.

A SON OF Sir Robert Peel, now on a tour through the United States, is expected in our city in a few days.

TYPE.—A font of second hand nonpareil and brevier type for sale at this office, suitable for a country paper, and in good condition

Allegheny County Temperance Leagues.

Pursuant to notice given in the different churches, and in some of the newspapers, a very respectable audience, in regard to number and intelligence, was convened at 2 o'clock, on the 4th of July, in Rev. Dr. Herron's Church.

In the absence of the President, the Chair was occupied by one of the Vice Presidents, Dr. R. Wray. The exercises of the occasion were commenced by an appropriate and fervent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers. The Declaration of Independence was then read by R. H. Davis, after which the choir of Dr. Herron's Church beautifully chanted the 24th Psalm in prose.

Rev. N. West was then called on by the Chairman, to deliver his address in accordance with the arrangement, as announced. The address was very interesting, and by a vote of the meeting, a copy was requested for publication, and a collection taken up to defray the expense of printing.

After a few remarks from Dr. Riddle, Dr. Wray and Rev. Mr. West, the meeting was adjourned with prayer and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Herron.

ROBT. WRAY, Chm'n.
R. H. Davis, Sec'y.

Principles of Candidate Cass—Questions and Answers.

Q. Are you in favor of Protection?
A. That depends upon "circumstances"
Q. What is your opinion concerning the Public Lands?
A. I shall write no more political letters
Q. Are you for or against the Wilmot Proviso?
A. See my letters on both sides!
Q. Are harbor and river improvements constitutional.
A. The "noise and confusion" prevents my answer from being heard.—*Philadelphia North American.*

ANOTHER ANTI RENT OUTRAGE was perpetrated recently in Wales, New York. A Mr. Holbrook, of Buffalo, purchased a farm in Wales, twenty miles from Buffalo, and went with the sheriff and another man, and took possession, ejecting legally the occupants of two houses on the farm, named Tanner and Tiffany. In the evening, after the furniture of the latter was removed, both the houses were attacked by a party of twenty five or more persons, disguised as Indians, and armed with guns and pistols. The attack was made with stones, and the new occupants were finally driven off, and compelled to leave the premises. Several guns were discharged, and Mr. Holbrook's horse was shot and killed.

A NEW MOVE.—The old Hunkers of New York, are contemplating the propriety of taking down their Cass electoral ticket, and forming a new one, and the question is asked, for what purpose? Some say, that they are not too honest to desert Cass altogether, and adopt the electoral ticket of the Barnburners, for the purpose of defeating Taylor, by throwing the state for Van Buren. Even this ruse would fail of its object, from the disgust it would create in their own ranks. Truly we are fallen upon strange times.

The Cumberland, Md. Mountaineer says that the fare has been reduced on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the trip between Cumberland, Washington and Baltimore, to five dollars. Ten days being allowed to go and return from Washington.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 26th of June says—We learn that General Taylor has not yet received official information of his nomination.

☞ The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as Publishers of the Pittsburgh Gazette, under the firm of Erastus Brooks & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be closed by Saml Haight

ERASTUS BROOKS
SAML HAIGHT

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1848

☞ 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 AYER'S EXPECTORANT, or and be cured. Sir 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 subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or 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, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this rare last 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 learned it is excellent and safe, and we prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers affected 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 Pekin Tea Store, No 70 Fourth street

THEY ACTED LIKE A CHARM—The original, only true and genuine Liver Pills, prepared by R E Sellers

PATNTTOWN, Va., June 7th, 1848

MR R E SELLERS—Some years since I was much benefited by using your Liver Pills, and as I am a great sufferer now, I enclose you one dollar, and wish you to send me the worth of it in Liver Pills, by mail. In particular to send the same kind—they acted like a charm when I took them before. Yours, &c.

A. C. CHAMBLIN

Prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st Sold by Dr Cassel, 5th ward, D M Curry, Allegheny; W J Smith, Temperanceville, and F Bravo, Lawrenceville.

CAUTION—All other pills called Liver Pills are counterfeits or imitations. jed1

☞ Worms, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucus or slime in the stomach, in which, also, they involve themselves, and it is said they feed upon it, and it is proved of it they do. The celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa., is admirably adapted in its operation, first to remove the proteeting mucus, and secondly, to expel the worms rendered helpless and tender by the noxious thing thus denuded. It is a remedy in which every confidence can be placed, and that it has answered the purpose is manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor. jel5

☞ Men never attempt to counterfeit a worthless article—here valuable medicines are frequently imitated. The knaves who counterfeits a medicine consider it as great a crime as 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. ap22

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a twenty shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c—sold at 86 Liberty st. nov16d&wly

"That whiter skin of hers, than snow,
And pure as monumental alabaster"
All females have skin like the above, who use Jones' Spanish Lily White. It makes pure snowy, yet tasteful white. Sold at 88 Chatham street marl