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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.*

☞ 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.

AUDITOR,

JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin

See next page for Telegraphic News.

Gen. Taylor and Slavery Extension.

From an editorial article, in the New York Tribune, of last Monday, we take the following extracts

☞ Gen. Taylor has advanced some Whig doctrine with regard to the Veto Power, to the effect that it should be exercised only in cases of manifest error, through inconsiderate haste, or of palpable excess of Constitutional power by Congress.—Now who will assure us that he does not consider an act essentially similar to the Ordinance of '87 but applying to the New Territory palpably unconstitutional? Mr. Calhoun so proclaims it, so in effect does Gen. Cass. Who can say that Gen. Taylor does not? The glaring absurdity of the proposition, we have seen, has not prevented its affirmation by men as eminent as he is. It is too much to ask that Gen. Taylor should let us clearly understand him.

"All we ask of Gen. Taylor, *is some assurance of perfect impartiality—that he will in very truth leave the whole subject of Slavery Extension to the unbiased action of Congress.* But of the Whig party throughout the Free States, and especially in our own State, we demand that they stand fairly and fully, in the election of Congressmen, on the ground uniformly maintained by their fathers, consequently asserted at the time of the Missouri convulsion, reaffirmed with entire unanimity in the votes on the Wilmot Proviso, in repeated resolves of our own and nearly all the Free State Legislatures, in the resolutions of our last Whig State Convention, &c., &c.

"The 'assurance' asked for by Mr. GREELEY, of GEN. TAYLOR's impartiality on the Slavery extension question, we think he has already given, and we ask the calm and unprejudiced attention of every hesitating Whig, to the evidence on which our belief is founded.

In April, 1847, James W. Taylor, Esq., editor of the Cincinnati Signal, forwarded to General Taylor, then at the Camp near Monterey, an *editorial article* which had appeared in the Signal, laying down a sort of Presidential Platform, and asking him for his opinion of the doctrines therein broached. From the editorial in question we take the following extract.

"The only path of safety for those who may here after fill the Presidential office, is to *rest in the discharge of the Executive functions* and let the Legislative will of the people and tolerance and amendment. The American people are about to assume the responsibility of framing the institutions of the Pacific States. We have no fears for the issue, if the arena of this high debate is the assemblies of the people and their Representative Halls. *The extension over the Continent beyond the Rio Grande of the Ordinance of 1787, is an object too high and permanent to be baffled by Presidential vetoes.*"

In this extract the doctrine is clearly affirmed, that the whole subject of 'Slavery Extension' is to be left 'to the unbiased action of Congress'—and that the extension of the Ordinance of 1787 over new territory, is an object of too high importance to be baffled by Presidential vetoes. The whole ground taken by Free Soil Men is here fully covered; and an approval of such sentiments must, in our humble opinion, bring any man within the pale of consistent Northern support, as far as this question is concerned. Well, has General Taylor given the above sentiments his approval? We answer, *he has* The letter of the Signal editor was answered by General Taylor on the 18th of May, 1847. It commences by acknowledging the 'receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the Signal of the 13th of April'—and then proceeds to say, that his duties will not permit him to answer the letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy—that he did not seek the Presidency, and hoped when the war was over to find in the society of his family and particular friends, and in occupations more congenial to his wishes, a more tranquil and satisfactory life than high honor and responsibility could confer.—Then comes in the following important paragraph

"With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, *which I do with a* HIGH OPINION *and* APPROVAL *of the* SENTIMENTS *and* VIEWS *embraced in your editorial.*"

Now, we ask, is there not here 'some assurance of perfect impartiality' on the subject in question? Does not Gen. Taylor here *approve* of leaving the settlement of the question to the Representatives of the People? What assurance more does the Tribune wish? Ought not the 'assurance' here given, coupled with the assurance in the Allison letter, satisfy every good Whig and free soil Democrat of the eminent consistency and propriety of sustaining and supporting Gen. Taylor, when the only alternative is, the election of Gen. Cass?

VERMONT—ALL RIGHT.—The Montpelier, (Vt.) *Watchman and State Journal* is the leading Whig paper of Vermont. Previous to the late Convention a Philadelphia it was warmly in favor of Mr. CLAY, or some Northern man as the Whig candidate for President. The nomination of General TAYLOR it hesitated to support, but by its issue of Thursday last, we are glad to see that it hesitates no longer. In his paper of that date the editor discusses at great length, and in a spirit of patriotic frankness, the rule of duty as Whigs, the positions of Gen. Cass and Gen. TAYLOR, the contrast between them, and the certainty of defeat with a new party organization. The conclusion is thus summed up

Our judgment is that the wisest course is to concur in the support of Gen. Taylor. Ours is the last Whig press in Vermont to accept the nomination. We have waited for no factious purpose—not from willfulness—but to satisfy our best judgment.—The course is clear we enter upon it cheerfully.

The *Post* of Thursday publishes a list of Whig papers in Ohio, which have not put up the Whig ticket. If our neighbor wishes to do justice he will publish a corrected list as several of those named have wheeled into line, and run up the Taylor and Fillmore Flag. We would also invite the Post to give his readers the benefit of the following paragraph, which we take from the New York Tribune, of Monday

THE BACK TRACK.—The *Democratic Union* Watertown, Jefferson Co. the *Fulton County Democrat*, Johnstown, the *Palmyra Courier*, Wayne Co and we believe the *Eastern State Journal*, White Plains, Westchester Co. in this State—all Loco Foco journals which had run up the Cass flag, have hauled it down again and declared for Van Buren and Free Soil.

The *Norfolk County Democrat*, Dedham, Mass., has gone likewise. The *Bristol County Democrat*, Taunton, has taken down its Cass flag, published Van Buren's letter, with commendations, and will probably raise the Free Soil ticket next week.

MR. CORWIN.—The "Republican and Whig," published in Chardon, Geauga county, the very heart of the Western Reserve, gives Taylor and Fillmore a hearty support. In the number of July 6, we find the following announcement.

As our statement the other evening to the effect that Senator Corwin sustains the nomination of Gen. Taylor, appeared to be questioned, it may be well enough for us to say that we are now in receipt of a letter from Mr. Corwin assuring us of the fact. He enjoins upon his friends prudence and discretion, requesting them all to *reflect* well, *weigh* well and then act as judgment dictates.

THE communication on the Presidency, over the signature of "O. P." is from the pen of a gentleman who long filled an important post in the United States government, with credit and ability.

The Presidency—No. 1.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The approaching Presidential election is invested with an importance in the effect that it will have upon the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, and in their relations to the great interests of the country, that has never been equaled.

This peculiar importance, is derived from the novel and extraordinary policy that has marked the present Administration, the consequences that have followed it and others to which it leads. The spirit of aggression and war, conquest and acquisition of territory, large armies, large national debt, immense executive patronage, extended sphere of government action, and a dangerous disregard of the sacred injunctions of the Constitution. These are new in the history of our Government, and if they are to become the settled policy for the future, our institutions must inevitably undergo a thorough change, that will endanger every thing that was achieved by our independence, and every blessing that has been vouched safe to us by the wisdom of the past.

Are we prepared to abandon that policy which has made us all that we are, and promise all that we could hope for, to follow the schemes of ambition, the perils of dismemberment and the syren song of "inevitable destiny."

This is the new issue before us, which divides the two great parties of the country, and is presented in the choice of the two candidates for the Presidency, now before the people. The result of this election will decide this grave question. I admonish my countrymen to ponder on this and view it in all its length, its breadth and consequences. It is no offspring of morbid feelings, it is no partizan appeal to influence unworthy ends, it is based upon facts, all of which are before the country. Look at the annexation of Texas, an independent and sovereign government, struck from the list of sovereignties, and merged in our eager embrace—look to the war upon Mexico, and the dismemberment of her states,—one third of her territory lost to her dominion, and added to our boundless domain,—look to the cost of this acquisition —a national debt of one hundred and fifty millions, (to be paid by our people)—the loss of twenty thousand of our countrymen, slain in battle and by the pestilence of climate. Look at the magnitude of our army, and army preparations—look at the effect of this war spirit upon the morals of society—look at its restless desire to grasp Cuba, Canada and the islands of the Atlantic,—look at it, stretching over from Ocean to Ocean, and contemplating dominion over this entire continent, in the fulfilment of "inevitable destiny." Who are the advocates and authors of all this? To the political party, now in possession of our Government belongs this weighty responsibility, and their *Champion*, is their candidate for the Presidency'—Who are those that have resisted this, and who are struggling to avert the mighty calamity, that hangs over the future? They are the Whigs, and they hope, through their candidate for the Presidency, to arrest the downward and fatal tendency of the Government. But, unless the people shall awake to their danger, and throw themselves on the side of their *country* against the designs of a *party* in the campaign now going on, they will find themselves the victim of demagogues, and their rights 'lost in the schemes of liventious ambition.

If the Loco Foco party should succeed in the approaching election, their policy is significantly marked out. It is to extend 'the area of liberty' by war and conquest, and their crusade may not be confined to points nearest to our own border, nor will they be restrained by the Constitution, as to the war making power. The Executive has shown, in the origin of the war with Mexico, that Executive usurpation can do what the Constitution makes the peculiar and exclusive prerogative of Congress. Our Navy is in every sea, and a portion of our Army is many thousand miles from home. The Executive has but to say to the commanders of our national vessels 'wherever you find liberty struggling against oppression, give your aid to the oppressed; that we may extend the area of liberty; and if it leads us into war with foreign powers, be it so;' we are the model republic, 'and our cause is glorious' Let the Executive say the same to our distant army, and where will this wild spirit of quixotism lead us? To entangling alliances, to wars, to debt, to ruin. These mighty evils we are to encounter, to enlarge the area of liberty'

The object is branded with folly—the declaration is false and hypocritical. What a commentary have we given upon the maxim of democratic faith, that every people have a right to choose their own form of government, when we waved upon our sister republic Mexico, and found the voice of democracy crying out 'subjugate and annex all Mexico!' and that, in the face of a resisting people fighting for their government and national existence Such cant and hypocrisy—such a conflict between professions and practice—are an insult to the sacred cause of liberty, and rests upon no higher motive than fraud, and no better end than party

There are other elements at work, in the convulsions that are now shaking all Europe, to magnify the danger and encourage the mad and wayward schemes of the Loco Foco Party to enlarge the area of liberty. They begin with a declaration of sympathy, and move on in detachments with the profier of aid. They give an indulgent range to their sympathy, and the cause of all Europe struggling for incomprehensible liberty, becomes our cause as special guardians of this glorious boon. Our ministers and representatives abroad become teachers and propagandists, and our army becomes their arm in the conflict. The history of countries shows how easy it is for nations to become embroiled in war, even from slight indiscretions—and when there is a blind recklessness, stimulated by imprudent zeal, it is very easy to be betrayed beyond the limits of a wise neutrality.—This is our condition at the moment, in relation to the astounding events of the age.

This is the time and occasion, when the people should save their country from the dangers which threaten it at the hands of the party in power.—They should treat them as unpalisded stewards, and give to patriots and prudent men the task of bringing back our government to the paths of peace and happiness. O. P.

Letter from Hon. J. R. Underwood.

Our readers will be pleased to learn from the following letter, that they will probably have the pleasure, shortly, of hearing another of Kentucky's eloquent statesmen—Hon. J. R. Underwood

WASHINGTON, 26th June, 1848.

Gentlemen—

Your letter inviting me to address the people of Allegheny County, at such time as my public duties will permit, is before me.

It will afford me much satisfaction to comply with your wishes. Should it in my power so to arrange my affairs as to visit Pittsburgh, on my way home, I shall report myself, for that purpose, to one or more of you.

The Presidential Election to occur in November next is pregnant with vast consequences, whether we regard the present position of the country and parties, or contemplate its probable effect in the future upon both. Upon a subject of so much importance, I should like to be heard by an audience at the head of the Ohio valley. I should like to see the South and the North, the West and the East commune and consult together—not in the spirit of anger and vituperation, but with fraternal sentiments, in the hope of harmonizing and promoting the permanent welfare of the whole people of all the States.

If I should find it practicable to pass through Pittsburgh, I will address you a note, stating when you may expect me.

Assure the Whigs whom you represent, that I consider it a high honor to have received their invitation through you, as their committee, and accept for yourselves, individually, my sincere respect. J. R. UNDERWOOD.

Messrs. Henry Woods, Jonah King, John Small, &c. } Committee.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.—A monster mass meeting was held in New Orleans on the 24th ult., of the friends of the election of Taylor and Fillmore. The Delta says it was one of the largest meetings ever held in the Crescent city.

Wm De Buys, Esq., presided, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were delivered by the President, Hon. P. W. Farran, Baile Peyton, W. F. Johnson, of Pa., Mr Reynolds, of N. Y., Randall Hunt, Esq. A series of resolutions were passed, and the meeting broke up, shortly after 10 o'clock, with nine hearty cheers for Taylor and Fillmore. From the description in the New Orleans papers, it must have been a most splendid affair.

"THIS LOOKS REBELLIOU"—The New Orleans Delta publishes a call for a meeting of Democrats who are favorable to the election of Gen. Taylor.—The call is signed by a number of the leading Democrats of the city of New Orleans, who, in the call, express their gratification at the nomination of General Taylor, by the Philadelphia Convention —their regret that the Baltimore Convention did not nominate him also—and avow their determination to support him, no matter by whom nominated'

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—J. B. Stevenson, Esq., lately of the Cincinnati Atlas, has taken charge of the Chronicle of that city, and E. D. Mansfield, Esq., of the Chronicle, has become principal editor of the Atlas. Both are worthy of respect and support.

THE Memphis Enquirer notices the fact of a citizen of that place, anticipating the deposition of Victoria, bought 150 acres of land in Arkansas a few weeks since, and immediately deeded the same to England's Queen and to her heirs forever'

A CLERICAL MESMERISER.—At the Troy Conference of the M. E. Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Sprague, of Amsterdam, New York, was expelled from the ministry for being a mesmeriser.

If 'those who trade on borrowed capital must break,' what will become of Candidate CASS for trading on capital borrowed from Col. MCARTHUR, who broke his sword in mortification at Hull's surrender'

Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, June 26th, 1848.

JAMES BURNS, Esq.,

President of the Board of Canal Commissioners

Dear SIR—The undersigned, in common with our citizens generally, felt the unexpected and sudden destruction of the Freeport Aqueduct by fire on the 12th of May last, to be a disaster, the magnitude of which could not be calculated at the time, affecting as it did, not alone the interests of this Commonwealth and its citizens, but also a large class of the community besides, by cutting off the communication to the Ohio river on the main line of the Pennsylvania Improvements, thereby destroying in a great measure, the facilities of transportation on our great artery of commerce, and increasing its difficulty and expense so as to deter merchants from shipping on a route obstructed by the total annihilation of a structure composed of six arches, so extensive as to span the Allegheny river itself; and being aware the construction originally was two years in progress of completion, the re-erection was naturally expected to consume the greater part, if not the whole of the present season.

However questionable it may be considered to recognize the claims of public officers, to any particular thanks, for the due performance of their duties, still when by constant personal attention, extra exertion and untiring energy, they succeeded in the unprecedented short time of five weeks to restore our great thoroughfare to its original usefulness, thereby inspiring confidence in our public works, improving the credit of our State, and reviving trade, we deem it incumbent on us to express our acknowledgements, as a tribute justly due them for their praiseworthy energy and successful perseverance.

To you sir, and your colleague, Mr. Power, these thanks are eminently due; and now respectfully tendered, not alone by many of us who have witnessed your prompt, official, and laborious exertions, but by others, who, not having such an opportunity, are now surprised and grained at the prospect of the water passing through the new aqueduct within the present week.

Feeling confident that to your personal energetic attention, aided, by the efficient co-operation of Mr Power, we are mainly indebted for this early restoration of our Canal Navigation, and anxious to evince our high appreciation of such official conduct, as well as a mark of our respect, you have so well merited, we respectfully invite you both to partake of a public dinner with us, at your earliest convenience, your consent to which will much oblige,

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

Henry Graff,	T. Meyers,
Thos S. Clarke,	A. Hunter,
Wm. Thaw,	Wm. Bagaley,
Samuel M. Kier,	Robert Dalzell,
A. M. Wallingford,	J. Painter,
John M'Faden & Co.	W. Hampton,
D. Leech & Co.,	E. Ewalt,
Luke Tuite,	James Lippincott,
William Bingham,	J. B. Busbfield,
Wm. P. Baum,	James D. Magill,
Bollman & Garrison,	Walter C. Roe,
S. W. Harbaugh,	Robinson & Co.,
M'Curdy & Loomis,	J. A. S. Leech,
Chas. H. Paulson,	Hussing Loomis,
English & Bennett,	J. Chaffee,
H. Harrold,	Carson & M'Knight,
D. R. Miller,	Murphy, Willson & Co.
Allen Kramer,	Whatmore & Wolf,
Smith & Sinclair,	R. E. Sellers,
Wm. Bell & Son,	J. & R. Floyd,
Geo. E. Arnold,	Alexander King
M'Cord & Co.,	J. & J. M'Devit,
H. Childs & Co.,	S. George & Co
Wm. M'Cully & Co.,	Knox & Duncan,
Charles Shaler,	R. H. King,
Lambert & Shipton,	Miller & Ricketson,
Rees C. Townsend,	Brown & Culbertson
Johnston & Stockton,	Michael Jones,
Geo. W. Layng,	Jas. A. Hutchinson & Co
Murphy & Lee,	James M. Cooper,
Robinson & Mims	Poindexter & Co
Geo. P. Smith,	James May,
O'Connor & Co.,	Jame Dalzell,
H. E. Jones,	John Irwin & Sons
J. K. Moorhead	J. R. Guthrie
Robert Galaway,	J. K. Tanner,
Sellers & Nagle,	G. A. Weaver,
C. G. Hussey,	Spang & Co.,
John Grier,	Forsyth & Co
R. Baughman,	C. Arbuthnot,
R. Watson,	George Rhey.

LEWISTOWN, July 4, 1848

GENTLEMEN—As I was leaving Freeport, for this place, I received your letter of the 24th ultimo, inviting myself and colleague, Mr. Power, to partake of a public dinner, in testimony of your regard for our services and attention in the prosecution of the work of rebuilding the Freeport Aqueduct.

I do not feel that our exertions, in the prosecution of this work, was more than a duty required of us as public officers. To know, however, that in the performance of this duty we have met the approbation of the public is certainly gratifying, and particularly so when it is noticed by an intelligent and enterprising portion of our fellow citizens immediately connected with and interested in the business done in the public works, and who are aware of the loss to the Commonwealth and the loss and great inconvenience to the business and travelling community that would follow a protract ed interruption to the transportation and travel at this season of the year.

However much pleasure it would give me to meet you all at a public dinner, I question, as you do, the propriety of such an expression of thanks to public officers for the performance of an official duty, and had I no such scruples, other duties requiring my attention obliges me to forego the pleasure of the meeting proffered by your letter. But thank you for the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to notice our efforts in prosecuting the work to completion.

In a short interview, before parting with my colleague, Mr. Power after receiving your letter, he concurred with me in the sentiments here expressed and desired I should communicate them to you. Very respectfully, Yours, &c.

JAMES BURNS

To Messrs. Tuite & O'Connor, B. F. Jones, J. K. Moorhead, Robt. Galloway, Henry Graff, Thos. S. Clarke, W. Thaw, Samuel M. Kier and others.

Local Affairs.

AN ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.—A fellow from Morgantown, Va., named Georgd Neigh, made an attempt on the fourth inst., forcibly to remove a negro man, living in Allegheny, named Lee, into a Slave State. He was aided by two accomplices, who had stationed themselves at different points on the road, and were overtaken by Neigh's carriage, into which he had persuaded the negro, for the purpose as he feigned, of taking a ride and seeing the city, and surrounding country. They had not gone far, before they seized Lee, bound him hand and foot, and choked him almost to death, to prevent him from making a noise, and drove off at full speed toward the Manchester ferry, where they arrived, just after the boat had left the shore. They were then about transferring their prize to a skiff, but the crowd interfered, and demanded their authority. One of the kidnappers showed a bill of sale, in which the negro was disposed of for $150, in Morgantown, and they also stated, that they had got the privilege from the Mayor to seize Lee wherever found, but one of the bystanders stepped boldly forward, and cut the cords that bound the negro, and set him free. The kidnappers immediately made their escape, which is to be regretted, as they merited condign punishment.

This man Lee, about four years ago, was a slave in Morgantown, Va., but at his master's death, received his freedom. He was induced to settle in a free State, from the attempts which were made to break his master's will, and to remove him farther South, and sell him again as a slave. He removed to Allegheny, where he has since resided. He married shortly after coming there, and his whereabouts happened to be made known to this fellow Neigh, by some girls lately from Morgantown, for whom Lee's wife was washing.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—We saw, yesterday, persons busy in running gas pipe across the Aqueduct, and in a short time, we presume, that structure will be lighted up beautifully with gas. Heretofore, it has been seemingly dangerous for persons to cross, in a dark night; and we have known individuals to come down and cross on the lower bridge, rather than run the risk of going over the Aqueduct. The gas light will also be particularly beneficial to boatmen, who are crossing at all hours of the night.

They are also engaged in repainting the Aqueduct, which will add considerably to the beauty of this noble work.

ACCIDENT.—As some gentlemen, in a two horse carriage, were driving down Fough street, past the Oregon House, yesterday evening, the horses took fright at a mattrass which a boy had on a wheelbarrow, and ran off down the street at full speed. They came in contact with a baggage wagon, near the Mayor's Office, with such force as to kill one of the horses on the spot, and badly injure the other. The two men escaped unhurt, but a boy who was in the carriage with them, was seriously injured.

THE Weather still continues on the cool order. Yesterday was rather too much so for comfort, to those especially clad in summer garments. A few days ago the thermometer, in our counting room, was as high as 90 deg. yesterday it was down to 67 and 68 deg. The great abundance of rain which has fallen lately has induced this change in the temperature.

SENT HOME.—The woman who was rescued from the Allegheny river, a few weeks ago, into which she had thrown herself with the intention of destroying her life, has been sent home, to Baltimore, by a few humane persons that were so kind as to take an interest in her behalf.

UPSET.—The Erie stage was upset, on Tuesday last, about three miles from this city. Mr. Henderson, of this place, one of the passengers, had his shoulder dislocated.

Reception of the Volunteers.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal—John Bringham.

AIDS.

Hon. S Jones,	Dr. George S. Hays,
J. Cust Blair,	Joseph C. McKibbin,
Dr. William Gore,	C. T. Thomsen

White's Brass Band.

Major Gen. Robt. Patterson,
Lt. Col. J. J. Abercrombie, &c.,
Aids to Gen. Patterson.

MARSHALS.

John Eakin,	W. B. Mowry
J. B. Mitchell,	Charles Kent

1st Pennsylvania Regiment
2d Pennsylvania Regiment

Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War, now resident in this county.
Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812.
Sick and disabled Soldiers, in carriages.
Committee of Arrangement.
Orator of the day—Hon. W. Wilkins.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Col. Elijah Trovillo—Commandant Military Encampment
Col Joseph E. McCabe—Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry.
Capt. Verner's Infantry Corps
Capt. Ross do do
Capt. McMaster's do do
Capt. Eakin's Forks Cavalry, to take position with Col. McCabe's Regiment.
Military Companies unreported
Sligo Brass Band.
Marshal—W. M. Edgar.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

W. D. Graham,	M. Knox,
J. L. Shee,	Joseph Oliver.

Firemen of Pittsburgh.
Firemen of Allegheny.
Firemen of Birmingham
Firemen of Lawrenceville.
Firemen of South Pittsburgh
Judges of the several Courts.
Members of the various professions
Music.
German Band

MARSHALS.

H. S. McGraw	John Epper
W. Simms	

Masonic Fraternity
Temperance Society
Odd Fellows Association
Trade Association
Sons of Temperance
President, Trustees, Faculty and Students of the Western University of Pennsylvania.

MARSHALS.

John Morrison,	R. P. Tanner
John Smith	

Faculty and Students of Duquesne College
President and Members of the Philologean Institute
President and Members of the William Wirt Institute.
President and Members of the Franklin Institute
President and Members of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Musical Institute.
Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh
Mayor, Aldermen and Common of the City of Allegheny.

MARSHALS.

M. Swartzwelder	R. R. Butler
Ephm. Jones Jr.	Thos. Donnelly

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Birmingham.
Lawrenceville
Manchester.
South Pittsburgh
Sharpsburgh
Unorganized Associations.

CITIZENS generally are invited to join the procession at this point

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The various bodies named above are requested to meet on Saturday morning, July 8th, at sunrise, on Liberty street, the right resting on Marbury. The column will move at the order of the Chief Marshal, and take its position on the West shore of the Ohio, in the following manner. The Fire Department will move up Liberty to Wood, up Wood to Liberty, up Liberty to Fourth, along Fourth to Liberty, down Liberty to Marbury. After the Procession, it will be dispersed.

The citizens of the various cities and surrounding boroughs are requested to illuminate their houses, factories and works, on the evening of the arrival of the Volunteers.

The Chief Marshal, and his aids will wear blue scarfs, and carry a baton.

The Assistant Marshals will wear a white scarf and carry a baton.

The flags of the various corps will be in private custody, will be hung to the breeze.

Drivers of carriages will be provided, to keep the route free from obstruction.

JOHN B. BIRMINGHAM
Chief Marshal

At a meeting of the committee of arrangement, members of the Fire Department, held on Thursday evening, the 29th inst., Mr. Richard Biddle in the chair, Capt. A. H. Wilson and Lieut. Hunter, and Charles Clemens, Jr. Secretary

On motion Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of 5—the chair appointed the following Committee, to present to Messrs. Bingham's Committee of Reception for Volunteers returning from Mexico, the thanks of the Firemen, returned volunteers, and citizens generally, for the manner in which they were received and entertained, on their return home, Messrs. Richard Biddle, Jas. A. Lynch, Jas. Lynch, Jr. Chas. Clemens, Jr. Jas. Lynch, Jr. Chas. Clemens, Jr. Jas. Lynch, Jr. Chas. Clemens, Jr.