THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 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.

☞ 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.

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

Democratic Whig Nominations;

FOR PRESIDENT.
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.

RECORDER.
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair

REGISTER.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.

CLERK OF THE COURTS
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.

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 the gross and 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 the subjects 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 the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand in foreign ground.'" Z. TAYLOR.

See next page for Telegraphic News.
See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

The "Vexed Question."

The reports made of the practicability of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to terminate at Wheeling, are very contradictory. Mr. Jonathan Knight made a survey some time ago, and gave a very favorable report, but the second report, by a gentleman of superior ability, by the name of Latrobe, puts a new feature on the whole project. He is of the opinion that no such road can ever reach Wheeling—that the route is entirely impracticable. In a distance of *thirty* miles, there will have to be *upwards of fourteen miles of tunnel made*. There is now the third engineer taking recognisance on the route, and as far as he has progressed, he endorses the report of Mr. Latrobe—this will be bad news for Wheeling, which, in her perseverance in the enterprise, though perhaps but ill advised deserves credit for her disposition to do that which cannot be accomplished, on minute examination.—*Steubenville Herald, July 7.*

This corroborates a remark we made a day or two ago, that the Wheeling route, in the language of Mr. M'Lane, is "impracticable." It will probably soon be announced, that the Baltimore Road cannot reach Wheeling, and another effort will be made to obtain the right of way to Parkersburgh, unless wiser counsels shall prevail in Baltimore in which case, the route offered by the Connellsville Charter will be eagerly embraced, and the road be at once prosecuted in the direction of Pittsburgh—a direction indicated by nature, cheap, easy and direct, and which will, in every respect answer the object of Baltimore as well as a lower terminus.

But leaving the decision of this question to Baltimore, which it concerns more than Pittsburgh, we ask the candid and earnest attention of the citizens of Ohio, who are now making efforts to build a road from Columbus to Wheeling, to the impracticable character of the route from Cumberland to Wheeling, and to the folly of their expectations of reaching the Atlantic seaboard by that route.—Even if the Baltimore Company shall undertake to make their road over such an impracticable country, it will be years in building, and when finished, from its enormous expense, they will be compelled to charge extravagant tolls. In every aspect of the case, then, the prospect of reaching the Atlantic by Wheeling and Cumberland is exceedingly gloomy.

Now turn to Pittsburgh. Here all is certainty and cheerfulness. A powerful company, with abundant means, has commenced, and is prosecuting with unparalleled speed, a rail road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The whole route has been surveyed, and the eastern division put under contract; and it is now rapidly progressing to completion. On the western division two feasible and good routes have been surveyed, and a third is under examination at this time. A choice will be made, and the western division will be put under contract the coming autumn, and in two years we expect to breakfast in Pittsburgh and take supper in Philadelphia.

Besides this road, we have the Pennsylvania canal,—and there is more likelihood that the Baltimore road will terminate at Pittsburgh than at any other point.

In view of all these facts, does not common sense and common prudence, point to Pittsburgh instead of Wheeling, as the proper terminus for any rail road in the State of Ohio, having for its object a direct communication with the Atlantic cities? An affirmative answer must be given to this question by every candid inquirer after truth.

We incline to the opinion, also, that the route from Columbus to Philadelphia, by way of Pittsburgh, is the nearest, and we are fully satisfied that a survey will show it to be decidedly the best and cheapest. Say, from Columbus, by way of Newark, to Coshocton—or by way of Newark and Zanesville to Coshocton,—and then follow the Tuscarawas to the mouth of Sandy, or to Massillon, where it would meet with the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, would be a far better route, than to attempt to surmount the hilly region between Zanesville and the Ohio river at Wheeling.

We would also beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Columbus, Newark, Zanesville, and Coshocton, to the important *fact*, that a company has been chartered by the joint legislation of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to construct a road from Pittsburgh to Massillon, and to such further point on the western border of the State of Ohio, as the company shall choose. This company is now organized, a board of directors has been chosen, and an eminent Engineer has been selected, who will enter upon the necessary surveys in a few days. This company is no humbug. The men engaged in it are of the right kind,—thorough business men, and they are determined to build the road without delay. All then that the citizens of Columbus, Newark, &c., have to do, to secure speedy rail road intercourse with Philadelphia, and of consequence all the other eastern cities, is to construct a road on the route we have indicated, or on any other and better one, if it can be found, to intersect the Pennsylvania and Ohio road, at Massillon, or at any point either east or west of that place.

We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the citizens of Ohio, in the neighborhood of Columbus and Zanesville, who are now contemplating a road to Wheeling. We think they are deserving of attention, and if they can show any fallacy in the reasoning, we shall be pleased to see it.

MR. WEBSTER AND GEN. TAYLOR.—One of the speakers at the late Worcester Convention stated that Mr. Webster "sympathized" in its movements, and would not aid in the election of Taylor. The correspondent of the New York Tribune says in reference thereto:

"The orator I doubt not, spoke not only without authority, but *against* authority. Mr. Webster declared here emphatically that he *should* support the election of Taylor; he has made a like declaration within a week at Boston, and it will not be a long time before he places his intention and position beyond the possibility of misinterpretation.

The Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pa., is spoken of as Vice President on Mr. Van Buren's ticket, in place of Gov. Dodge, who has declined.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Washington Monument.

This interesting event took place at Washington on the 4th instant. The report of the proceedings in the Baltimore American, which we condense, says the city was filled to overflowing with strangers from every section of the Union, many having left their homes hundreds of miles off, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonies of the day. The adjoining counties of Fairfax, in Virginia, and Prince George's, in Maryland, poured forth almost their entire population. Baltimore was represented by thousands. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia had also their delegations, and many other cities and towns sent on their representatives to help to swell the living mass that had assembled in Washington to do honor to the occasion. Persons who have lived in Washington a life time decare that the crowd of Tuesday was greater than on any previous occasion, and that the procession was the most imposing one that had ever taken place there.

At a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the various bodies composing the great pageant being announced to the Chief Marshal to be in readiness, the procession began to move amidst the booming of cannon and waving of handkerchiefs in the hands of thousands of ladies who filled the windows of every house in the handsome square in which the City Hall is situated, and from which point the military portion of it commenced its line of march.

The procession marched from the foot of Capitol Hill up Pennsylvania Avenue to Fourteenth street, thence to the bridge across the Canal, and thence to the site selected for the erection of the Monument. The rear of the line reached the ground at half past one o'clock. The entire space intended for the foundation had been excavated, and around two sides of it were erected large covered pavilions, capable of seating from eight to ten thousand persons, and they were mostly occupied by the beauty and fashion of the District and surrounding neighborhood. Seats on one side were reserved for the President of the United States and other distinguished persons; adjoining these reserved seats was the stand for the Orator of the day, and immediately opposite a stand erected for speakers of the Masonic Fraternity. In front of the President's seat was a large triumphal arch, through which the Masons entered the excavation. All things being ready, the Rev. Mr. McJilton, of the Episcopal Church, made an eloquent and impressive prayer. After it was concluded, a hymn, written for the occasion, was sung, by the assembled multitude, to the tune of 'Old Hundred.'

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusettes, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Orator of the Day, advanced to the front of the stand, and commenced his address. For the space of two hours he enchained the breathless attention of the mighty mass around him, and at the conclusion all seemed to regret that he had no more to say, for notwithstanding the heat of the mid day sun, all present appeared desirous to hear more from the eloquent lips of the gifted speaker. From a few hasty notes, taken in a very disadvantageous position in the crowd, the reporter makes up the following summary of his remarks. It is to be hoped that, as Mr. W. spoke without any notes, some one of the able Washington reporters may have taken full notes, and that the country may be favored with the publication in full of this masterly production.

THE ORATION OF MR. WINTHROP.

Mr. W. commenced by referring to the many previous testimonials of the people of the United States to the memory of Washington, and said one tribute more was left, the erection of a Monument—not sectional, but a National Monument, to be erected by contributions from citizens of each and every State in this happy Union. On this day, said he, on this spot, in this presence, in this precise juncture of the history of our country—the day, the time, the thousands of happy faces present, were all felicitous—on this Fourth of July, on this seventy second anniversary of the Independence of our country, we have assembled on this spot to commence the payment of a debt of national gratitude to the first prime mover in that Independence—for although Washington had nothing to do with the birth of that glorious instrument, yet he youthful, modest, and unassuming as he was, had previously done what led to it. At the evacuation of Boston, Independence, and not redress of grievances, was what the people of the Colonies wanted, and what they were determined to have—Lee, said Mr. W., to the Patriots, and what a thrill of patriotism it sends through our veins, on one side of its placid waters we see his grave, and on the other the site of the seat of the greatest Government on earth, which Washington himself had selected for the purpose, and beneath whose dome were indubitable evidences of the pureness, the meekness, the perfect disinterestedness of the mighty dead. I know, continued the Orator, that the President of the United States, now present, has no higher aspirations than the associations of his illustrious predecessor, for all the pomp and circumstance of simply being President of the United States sink into nothingness beside the single one idea, that of filling the office once held by Washington. Ministers from Foreign Courts were present, all willing to attest the pureness of one whose matchless fame had filled the remotest corners of the earth with admiration: Heads of Departments, Senators, the Representatives of the People, gallant soldiers from the bloody fields of their fame in Mexico, with laurels of valor and honor on their brows, were present, and all come for the purpose of bearing witness to the greatness of the departed patriot; and the people themselves are present and coming here in no official capacity, but for the sole purpose of bearing their heartfelt testimony to the greatest man the world had ever produced. they gave him assurance that the noble work this day commenced would be speedily finished—the people of the United States had the matter in hand, and when they commenced an undertaking of the kind their patriotism would never suffer it to go tardily on.

On looking round on the assembled multitude, I see, continued Mr. W., men of all sorts and conditions, of all parties, of all creeds, and all coming up on this interesting occasion to fraternize on this happy day, and to do honor to him who was, is, and ever will be, "first in the hearts of his countrymen." Pardon me, said Mr. W., for not sooner mentioning the small band of the early friends and soldiers of Washington, who, although all absent, and nearly all departed from this earth, are still represented here to-day by those nearest and dearest of all they held on earth. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, Morris, Marrion, Sumpter, Lafayette, Kosciusko, and a host of others, no less distinguished—all have gone. This day above all others, is hallowed by the lives and deaths of Adams and Jefferson. On the Fourth of July, they assisted in giving birth to our independence, and on the same day of the same month, death put an end to their earthly career.

* * * *

The able orator then went into a rapid sketch of the life and character of Washington from his youthful adventures as the Virginia surveyor, up to the time of his death, many anecdotes of the great man were given, and a full detail given of his adventurous march of 500 miles through the wilderness, which occupied 41 days, happy allusion was also made to his reply to the French authorities on the frontier when sent to demand satisfaction of them by Gov. Dinwiddie, and finally the orator came to speak of the mother of Washington, to whom all honor was due, to whom all reverence should be paid by the nation—for to her alone belonged the honor and glory of first instilling sound and correct principles into the youthful mind of him who, without an effort of his own, rose to such eminence.

He, if our duty, said he, to prolong the anthem of gratitude to that wonderfully pious woman.—the dead could not feel these demonstrations of respect, yet that did not deter the living from showing them. Whilst the battle raged on Bunker Hill, and all agree that there was no holiday work going on then, Congress in session in Philadelphia, appointed George Washington commander-in-chief of the American forces—and thus we may say that the day that took from us a Warren gave us a Washington. From that eventful day to his retirement to private life, the annals of our country cannot show a single instance in which anything of moment was done in which Washington did not play his part. With no degree to command, he exercised a majestic authority over his countrymen—he was not possessed of the power of learning, nor of social wit, neither had he the power of personal affability—his august presence might have inspired awe rather than love—he sought no bubble reputation; at the cannon's mouth—and yet by some all powerful method he succeeded in every thing he undertook. His modesty was proverbial. When the distinguished Patrick Henry returned from Congress to Virginia he was asked whom he considered the greatest man in that body; he replied "Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, is decidedly the greatest speaker, but for modesty, firmness and decision, Col. Washington is the greatest man in the country." When about to be presented with a testimonial by the Legislature of Virginia, Washington rose to decline accepting it, but the Governor beckoning him to take his seat, said, "Sir your modesty in private life surpasses your valor in the field." Modesty was the great element of his character—his reliance on his God exceeded these with his strict justice in all things and his sound judgment made up the man for whose equal the whole world may be challenged. Speaking of the Justice of Washington, Mr. W. said that so great was the confidence in the man all over the world, that it was an disputable fact that a barrel of flour shipped to the West Indies, needed no inspector's brand, if it was branded on the head with the name of "George Washington."

Mr. Winthrop said he had in his own possession a sacred relic which nothing could purchase—a letter from Gen. Washington to Gov. Goodwin, in which he expressed the only fear he had in taking the office of President was that by doing so he could not help refusing some who might apply for office, but he said, the most honest and deserving should always have preference. This firmness of character needs no voucher; the offer of a crown did not draw him from the cause of liberty—his grand scheme was to establish liberty throughout his own country, and throughout the world. And may we not this day hold up the example of this glorious individual to the people of convulsed Europe—may we not fervently hope that his counterpart may arise in that distracted quarter of the globe—may we not indulge the hope that Lamartine may become the second Washington. Although the latest news from France was unfavorable to the cause of that great Republic—although, continued Mr. W. with much emotion, the lightning lines may even now be bearing to us with the speed of electricity, the news of his downfall, still let us hope the best for him and for his cause—still let us hope that the true friends of France will not desert him.

Without intending, said Mr. W., to make the least allusion to political matters, allow me to remind you of the two great leading principles of the government of Washington—the Union of the States, and perfect neutrality with all other nations, but above all the Union of the States. The Union of the States was the motto of Washington, let it be ours—let this Monument which we this day commence be a perpetual token of our Union—let every stone be rivetted with good will and friendship to entwine us to Union—and may the Union become stronger with the setting of every sun, until that sun shall rise to set no more, then let it be found the Union still. Here, on this spot, consecrated to the memory of Washington, let us renew our bonds of Union, and confidence in the principles of our government. Our country has grown rapidly, many new States have recently been added, and let us all fervently hope that our glorious constellation of stars and stripes may last forever. In conclusion, Mr. W., remarked with much emotion, that this blessed Union, by some direful mischance, might become shattered that that glorious Capitol which we all look upon, with honest pride and admiration may decay and crumble to the, dust, the stars and planets may fall and no longer remain visible to us, yet still while there remains a lover of liberty in the remotest corner of the earth, the name of Washington will never be forgotten.

The Orator was frequently interupted by loud peals of applause, and when he concluded a shout went up that fairly rent the air.

The solemn ceremony of laying the corner stone was then gone through with according to the established usages of the Masonic Fraternity. A list of the articles deposited in it covered nearly six pages of foolscap, and embraced all kinds of political and statistical documents running through the entire period from the formation of the Government to the present time, portraits of Washington, magazines, papers, a history of all matters connected with the Monument Association up to the time of laying the corner stone, besides a variety of other documents, &c.

The ceremonies were then concluded by a benediction, when the entire body returned to the City without the occurrence of the slightest accident to mar the ceremonies of the day.

The Worcester Convention.

Before the meeting of this Convention, and even after it had met, relying upon the statements of its friends, we attached to it no little importance, as indicating a very considerable defection in the Whig ranks in Massachusetts. Leaver, however, have convinced us that it was, as far as secession from the Whig party is concerned, a failure, and that instead of being a cause of alarm, it has only exhibited the firmness of the Whigs of that State in their support of the Philadelphia nominees. From many and contradictory statements, we have selected the following, from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, as probably the fairest and most reliable The *Advertiser*, though decidedly Whig, is not a violent partisan paper, and has for years been distinguished for temperance and candor. Its statements, we have no doubt, are strictly true, and from them our readers can judge how much importance should be attached to the Worcester Convention.

There is no longer any reason to look upon it as an organ of expression of the Whig party. It was a gathering in which, it is true, were some able men who have formerly acted with the Whigs, but it was nothing but *an abolition meeting*, drawing to itself malcontents of all classes. The address and the resolutions, the whole tone of the speeches, gave full and undeniable evidence that this was not a re-formation of the Whig party, but the formation of a new one, in which a few, and but few, Whigs joined.

Every speech, and every speaker was full of condemnation both of the present and past conduct and course of both the leading parties. Their honesty, purposes, measures, sense, were denied and asserted by turns. All those parties were not composed of the whole, sound, free, intelligent population of the country, they were abused as if they never had had an intention but for rapine, or done an act but for evil. With those who have claimed to be Whigs, the Whig party was most the theme of abuse, and nothing was farther from their desire, as indicated in their appeals to the audience, than to be called by the name of Whig again.

Now, if this secession from the Whig party was a general or numerous one, there might yet be reason to consider the movement one likely to affect the coming election. But of the whole audience—whether it was of two or three thousand, as estimated by our correspondent, or of five or six thousand, as stated by others—a very small portion were those who have been Whigs—certainly within the last year or two. The list of the speakers and of the committee, will show how small a part of Whigs hold among the leading men of the Convention. The Liberty party proper seemed to be most pleased by the movement. It well might be so.—The doctrine of independent political action on the one, single ground of opposition to slavery, which they have maintained for years, was the one single ground of action of this convention.

We shall perhaps—if it prove necessary—give farther evidences of this fact—that this movement *is only an accession to the Liberty party*, and by no means a reconstruction or disruption of the Whig party. We have explained it sufficiently now to justify our position that the proceedings which seemed formidable in advance, is comparatively trivial in its results, and that the issue of the conflict has by no means come up to the "sounding phrase of the manifesto."

We think that this attempt by the gentlemen calling themselves Whigs to bring out an expression of public sentiment, which the result proved that they could not control: this effort of certain would-be leaders to assume the management of a party, eventuating only in *their secession from it* is a most fortunate event at this time. If they had not been so rash as to marshal their forces; if they had continued to deal in their guerrilla warfare, and alarm the public by announcement of secessions of a whole Whig town here, or the adhesion of a Whig representative there—their force would have been much overrated and their influence much more important. Now that they have paraded their army, and we see the meagre proportion of the staff rank and file, this gathering influence sinks into comparative insignificance.

Gen. Taylor and no extension of Slavery.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune.

In the course of some remarks upon the principle of no extension of Slavery to territory now free, in your paper of this morning, you say

"Gen. Taylor has advanced some good Whig doctrines vis the Veto Power, to the effect that it should be exercised only in case 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?"

Mr. Calhoun is a pro-slavery fanatic, and his opinions on this subject I believe are not shared by any considerable portion of Southern slaveholders, certainly by none of the moderate and sensible men of that or any other section of the country.—I do not think, therefore, that they are likely to be the opinions of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Cass is a demagogue and would adopt *any* opinion which would promise to give him votes. He has already been on *two* sides of this question, and if he can find another side he will doubtless be on that. Now I believe Taylor to be an honest man, and therefore not likely to follow in the wake of Cass.

Gen. Taylor has given us a clue to his opinions on this question,—or at least to what would be his action upon it, more direct in my judgment than you conceded. He tells us 1st, that he will veto not not "palpably unconstitutional",—and 2d, that "the objections of the Executive ought not to be interposed *where questions of Constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government,"and acquiesced in by the people.*"

Now no fact is better established than that the principle embodied in the ordinance of '87 has been settled by the Government and acquiesced in by the people. This you show clearly in the very article from which the above extract is taken. The South itself has repeatedly conceded it. Congress has embodied it in enactments, and the people have acquiesced. Does not this, therefore, constitute precisely such a decision of the constitutional power in the premises, as Gen. Taylor says he will respect and carry out?

I am heartily and earnestly in favor of the principle for which you contend. By electing Gen. Taylor I think we shall secure it. I am anxious, therefore, that all who maintain it should give him their support,—and especially one capable of exerting so much influence in his behalf, professionally, as the Editor of *The Tribune*. Yours &c.

A TAYLOR WHIG.

REASONS FOR VOTING FOR TAYLOR.—Hon. WM. L. PERKINS, of Painsville Ohio, has addressed a long letter to the Rough and Ready Club of Cleveland, giving his reasons for voting for Taylor, which he sums up at the close, as follows:

Gentlemen, I will relieve you, by closing with two reasons why General TAYLOR should be elected.

First, Because we *can* elect him, and by that means defeat and avoid the destructive evils which must inevitably follow the elevation of Gen. CASS: and because with a hearty support of Gen. TAYLOR we can carry our State election and save the State from the destruction which we know by experience otherwise awaits it.

Second, Because with General TAYLOR we can elect a Free Soil House of Representatives. With him the Government will be administered with courage, patriotism and purity. It will be what the Constitution intended it should be, a government of the People, and the one man power which has so long tyrannized over the people, like a frightened ghost before the coming morning, will steal away from the White House, at the approach of the Hero of Buena Vista.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect your fellow citizen. WM. L. PERKINS.

"THE COMMONWEALTH," is the title of a new Whig paper, just started in Washington, Pa., by Seth T. Hurd and Joseph Cooke. It supports Taylor and Fillmore. The Whigs of Washington county have now two first rate Whig papers.

Anecdote of General Taylor.

Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune

Washington, Sunday, July 2.

While Gen. (then Col.) Taylor was serving in Florida, he captured many negroes in his conflicts with the Indians. Many of these negroes were claimed by persons in Georgia and Alabama, from whose service or from the service of whose fathers it was contended they had escaped. Agents on behalf of the claimants were dispatched to Col. Taylor, seeking to recover them. Proof of identity of the persons claimed as slaves was proffered, and the right of property insisted upon. Col. Taylor refused to allow the claim, or even to examine it. He had come to Florida to serve in the army against the Indians, not to act as a negro-catcher. His commission, he said, gave him no judicial powers, and he could not assume to determine matters beyond his province.

The disappointed and enraged applicants, after having tried in vain other means to operate upon Col. Taylor favorably, carried their complaints to the Secretary of War. He entertained their view of the case. In consequence, an order issued from the Department was addressed to Maj. Gen. Jesup, then commanding in Florida, directing the surrender of the captured negroes to the agents of the claimants. A similar order was issued to Colonel Taylor. The following is his reply, as copied from the record in the War Department

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH.
Tampa, Florida, June 2, 1838.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 10th of May, 1838, accompanied by one of the 9th, from the Commissioner of Indian affairs, addressed to Capt. Cooper, acting Secretary of War, on the subject of turning over certain negroes captured by the Creek warriors in Florida, to a Mr. Cohen their agent, in compliance with an engagement of Gen. Jesup.

I know nothing of the negroes in question, nor of the subject, farther than what is contained in the communication above referred to; but I must state distinctly, for the information of all concerned, that while I shall hold myself ever ready to do the utmost in my power to get the Indians and their negroes out of Florida, as well as to remove them to their new homes west of the Mississippi, I cannot for a moment consent to meddle in this transaction, or to be concerned for the benefit of Mr. Cohen, the Creek Indians, or any one else, or to interfere in any way between the Indians and their negroes, which may have a tendency to deprive the former of their property, *and reduce the latter from a comparative state of freedom to that of slavery*, at the same time, I shall take every means to obtain and restore to his lawful owner, any slave among the Indians who has absconded or been captured by them.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be,
General, your most obedient servant.
Z. TAYLOR.

Brevet Brig. U. S. A. Commanding.
Gen. R. Jones, Adj. Gen. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Here Gen. Taylor showed himself as firm in resisting what he considered an illegal and disgraceful order of the Department, as he had been previously to the importunities or threats of the slave traders. The commission was in the power of the President to revoke at any time; his honor was above the reach of the President, it was dearer to him than all commissions.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. Buchanan, assistant engineer, in the corps engaged upon the iron bridge, gives us the following items in regard to that structure, which may be of interest to our readers

Number of cables for bridge 16; No. of strands in each cable 660, ultimate tension, 6,500 tons, capacity of the bridge, 500 tons; No. of strands in the ferry cable, 37, diameter of the cable, of an inch; height of stone tower, 65 feet 1 inch, height of wood tower for ferry, 50 feet, base of the tower, 20 square feet, size at the top, 11 square feet, span of the bridge, 800 feet, whole weight of the bridge 650 tons, hgihth from the water, 230 feet, depth of water under the bridge, 250 feet.

The cables for the foot bridge will be taken across on Monday next, and it is intended to be ready for crossing on the Fourth of July.—*Buffalo Dem.*

FEVER AND AGUE CURED by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—The following letter from a highly respectable gentleman of West Union, Parker county, Ia., is triumphant testimony in favor of this nearly great medicine. Those who are suffering under this afflicting disease can find immediate relief and a speedy cure by the use of Dr M'Lane's Liver Pills.

"WEST UNION, PARKER CO., IA.
Nov 19th, 1847.

"Messrs Judd & Co.—About one year ago I received of your agent a lot of Dr M'Lane's Liver Pills, which I sold immediately, and wish another supply as soon as possible. When I received these Pills I was myself suffering from an attack of the Ague and Fever, but by the use of these pills alone, I have been completely restored to health. I believe them to be the best remedy for bilious complaints I have ever taken.

JONATHAN HOUGHAM."

For sale at the Drug Store of J KIDD & Co., 60 wood street. jy7

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

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 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 remember your advertisement, and wish you to send me the worth of one dollar, and wish you particular to send the same kind—they acted like a charm when I took them before. Yours, &c.

A G CHAMBLIN

Prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st. Sold by Dr Cadwalader, D M Curry, Allegheny; Wm Smith, Temperanceville, and F Dravo, Lawrenceville.

CAUTION.—Ah other pills called Liver pills, by such certificats of imitations. je21

☞ 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 is deprived of it they die. Jayne's Vermifuge prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa., is admirably adapted in its operation, first to expel the destroying insects, and secondly, to expel the worms rendered helpless and tender by the long pain occasioned. It is a remedy in which every confidence can be placed, and that it has answered the purposes manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor. je5

☞ 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. nov19d&wly

"That whiter skin of hers than snow,
And pure as pearl adorns her mantled cheek"

All females have skin like the above, who use Jones' Spanish Lady Wash. It maketh pure snowy, get natural. Sold at 82 Chatham street. 3marly

☞ 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.

DIED,

On Sunday evening, at 9 o'clock, Mr. J. K MAXWELL, in the 21st year of his age

The funeral will take place this day at 5 o'clock from the residence of Mr. J. K. Henderson, Laurock street, Allegheny city

ATLANTIC AND OHIO TELEGRAPH.—ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 4th, 1848.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph, being the First Section of the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Range of Telegraph," established by Henry O'Reilly—which meeting was held, pursuant to notice, at the American Hotel in Philadelphia, on the third and fourth of June, 1848—the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers and directors, under the new organization of the Company:—

OFFICERS.

J. K MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh, President.
WILLIAM M KEE, Phil'a, Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES D REED, Philadelphia, Superintendent

DIRECTORS.

Wm M Kee, Wm. Sperring, and M. S. Wickersham of Philadelphia. Henry O'Reilly of New York. J. K. Moorhead, Thomas Bakewell, and Charles Avery of Pittsburgh; Alva Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.; and George Dawson, of Albany, N. Y.

A communication was read from Mr. F. O. J. Smith, claiming to be the exclusive controller of Morse's Telegraph on the Western Line; in which communication, he asked for double the amount of stock required by the contract, which Professor Morse and himself had made with Henry O'Reilly.—Whereupon, after full consideration, it was,

On motion of M. S. Wickersham, of Philadelphia, unanimously

RESOLVED, That the communication of Mr. F. O. J Smith be referred to the Board of Directors, with power to act on said communication—Provided, nevertheless, that no interest in the line be granted to persons except upon the terms and conditions of the O'Reilly Contract.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, a dividend of 8 (eight) per cent was declared out of the profits of the Company, for the last six months, payable by the Treasurer at No. 89 South front st, Philadelphia, on or after the 15th day of July.

By order, CHAS B. MOSS,
jy10 d2t&twtf Secretary pro tem

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, July 24th, A. D. 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All those three certain lots or pieces of ground situate in Sidneyville, in St. Clair township, and numbered 32, 33 and 36, and a piece of ground adjoining lot No 29 in said Sidneyville, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot No 29, and running south 61 degrees, west 30 perches and 64.100 to a post on the public road; thence south 41 degree, east along said road 17 perches and 58.100 to a post in the corner of Crosby's street and said road; thence along said street north half a degree, west 27 perches and 50.100 to a post at the southwest corner of said lot No 29; thence north 29½ degrees, west 19 perches to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres and 29 perches, more or less—reserving and excepting thereout and therefrom a certain portion of said described premises, marked No 1 and 2, and 6 feet in front of No 1, being in all 44 feet in front on Centre and Franklin sts, and extending through of equal width, from street to street, according to the plan of lots and of said tract of land made and laid out by the said John Brown and taken in execution as the property of John Brown, at the suit of Christian Anshutz, and to be sold by JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 8, 1848. jy10:w3tT

NEW BOOKS.—History of Congress—Biographical and Political, comprising Memoirs of Members of the Congress of the United States, drawn from authentic sources, embracing the prominent events of their lives, and their connection with the political history of the times, by Henry G. Wheeler. Illustrated by numerous steel portraits and fac-simile autographs

Kings and Queens, or, Life in the Palace—consisting of Historical Sketches of Josephine and Maria Louisa, Louis Philippe, Ferdinand of Austria, Nicholas, Isabella II, Leopold, and Victoria; by John S C Abbott.

Barnes Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude—Notes, explanatory and practical, on the general epistles of James, Peter, John and Jude; by Albert Barnes.

Mary Grover; or, the Trusting Wife—a Domestic Temperance Tale; by Charles Burdett, author of the Convict's Child, &c.

Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings; by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. Complete in two parts.

Part V. Harper's Illustrated Edition of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

The above works received this day, and for sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.
Booksellers, cor Market and 3d sts

WILLIAM SMITH, Manufacturer of Cotton and colored Linen, Fringes for Dresses, &c.; Sewing Silk and colored Cotton Fringes for silk and gingham Parasols. Gimp, Mohair, and Silk Button Fringes, made to order on the shortest notice.

Store, corner of Maiden Lane and William, entrance No 85 William street, third floor, over Abner & Elys' store, No 65 Maiden Lane, New York. jy10

MULL AND NANSOOK MUSLINS—A general assortment of Mull and Nansook Muslins for ladies dresses, just received at No 75 market street, northwest corner of the diamond.

jy10 ALEXANDER & DAY

BROWN LINENS—A lot of good quality 4-4 brown Cotton Linens, just opened and for sale low.

jy10 ALEXANDER & DAY

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls Linseed Oil, rec'd and for sale by jy10 J KIDD & Co

CREAM TARTAR—300 lbs just rec'd and for sale by jy10 J KIDD & Co

SICILY LIQUORICE—200 lbs on hand and for sale jy10 J KIDD & Co

POW'D JALAP—150 lbs rec'd on hand and for sale by jy10 J KIDD & Co

POW'D RHEUBARB—300 lbs just rec'd and for sale by jy10 J KIDD & Co

VANILLA BEANS—61 lbs fresh Vanilla Beans, of a very superior quality, and in prime order, just received direct from Mexico. Confectioners, ice cream makers, and others can be supplied very low by the quantity, by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co,
jy8 corner 1st and wood sts

SOAP—150 boxes brown Chilleothe Soap;
14 do No 1 do do
30 do Yellow do do
16 do do No 1 do do
9 do Rosin No 1 do do
Just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON

BERAGES AND TISSUES—A A Mason & Co. 60 Market st, have further reduced in price their assortment of Berages and Tissues; also, Grenadines, Grantiez, Mohair stripes, Poil de Chevre, &c jy7

PRINTED LAWNS AND MUSLINS—A A Mason & Co. will sell their extensive assortment of printed Lawns and Muslins, at greatly reduced prices. jy7

SALT—250 bbls No 1 Salt, now landing and for sale by jy7 MILLER & RICKETSON

N. O. SUGAR—43 hhds N O Sugar in store and for sale by jy8 WESTON BOWEN, 90 front st

MOLASSES—28 bbls 'Plantation' molasses for sale by jy8 WESTON BOWEN

COTTON—50 bales Tennessee for sale by jy8 WESTON BOWEN

SUMMER STUFFS—A A Mason & Co. will offer the remainder of their Summer Stuffs at wholesale prices. jy7

COTTON YARNS, &c—40,000 lbs, assorted Nos. C Yarn, Carpet Chain, Candle Wick, and Cotton Twine; 200 bales Batting, for sale at manufacturers lowest prices, by FRIEND, RHEY & Co.
jy7 agents for manufacturers

BURCKHARDT'S LARD OIL—A large supply on hand and for sale at the drug warehouse of
je26 J KIDD & Co