THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ 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.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G Clarkson.
2. John P Weiderrill,
3. James M. Davis.
4. Thos W. Dudfield.
5. Daniel O Hiltner.
6. Joshua Dungan.
7. John D Steele.
8. John Landis.
9. Joseph Schmucker.
10. Charles Snyder.
11. William G. Hurley.
12. Francis Tyler.
13. Henry Johnson.
14. William Colder.
15. William M'Ilvaine.
16. Charles W. Fisher.
17. Andrew G. Curtin.
18. Thos R. Davidson.
19. Joseph Markle.
20. Daniel Agnew.
21. Andrew Loomis.
22. Richard Irvin.
23. Thomas S. Sill.
24. Sam'l A. Purviance

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

"The previous 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, or, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground.'" Z. TAYLOR.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

Welcome to the Volunteers

Yesterday, about 12 M., the firing of cannon and ringing of bells announced that the Pennsylvania Volunteers from Mexico were approaching. Nearly our whole population at once poured upon the Monongahela wharf, where the scene was most inspiring. The immense crowd of men, women, and children, the ringing of steam boat bells, the firing of cannon, the military music, the shouts of the assembled thousands, altogether formed a most animating scene. Only a portion of the Pennsylvania volunteers came up by this fleet, consisting of the John Hancock, Taglioni, and the Pennsylvania steamers. The volunteers were drawn up in such positions on the boats as to make the best display of their numbers and condition, and they presented a very respectable appearance. We were struck with the order and quietness exhibited, so different from the almost wild enthusiasm and the disorder displayed on their departure.—The change may be attributed partly to discipline, and a good deal to the subdued feeling engendered by the hardships the poor fellows have undergone. A Mexican campaign is well calculated to quench the warlike enthusiasm of the most ambitious for military glory.

As soon as the proper arrangements could be made, they were landed, and marched through the streets, where the most eager curiosity was manifested to see them by the immense crowds who lined the side walks. They looked as if they had seen great hardships, most of them presenting a very haggard aspect, which their embrowned complexions and bushy beards could not disguise.—We could not but think, that the money spent in display and parade, would be much better laid out in providing them with comfortable quarters, fresh clothing, and the many necessaries they appear to need. Probably this will also be attended to.

We heartily welcome them home, and we trust they will find in *home* sufficient delights, to compensate in some measure for their past sufferings. May the country never again have occasion to make so heavy a draft upon their patriotism.

But many—very many are not here. The large companies, in vigorous health, which left this city and state, return sadly reduced in numbers and physical vigor. Disease, and hardship, and the field of battle—all the concomitants of war—have claimed their share of victims from this commonwealth. Peace be to the ashes of the dead—long life and every earthly happiness to the living—Nevertheless, those who unnecessarily caused these sacrifices must be held to a strict account.

A Governor's Election.

A telegraphic despatch, in another column, announces the resignation of Gov. SHUNK. All hope of recovery having fled, he has yielded the helm of state to the hands of his constitutional successor, WM. F. JOHNSON, Esq., who holds the office until January next. An election for Governor, to fill Gov. SHUNK's unexpired term, of two years, from January, 1849, will take place on the second Tuesday of next October, in three months from this day.

The Whigs of this State by this event, which we sincerely regret on account of the cause which has produced it, have an unexpected and additional duty to perform—that of redeeming our beloved state, from the hands of the party which has so long controlled its destinies, and in many things so mismanaged its affairs.

Can we elect a Whig Governor? We can *try*—and if we go at it in earnest, we believe we *can*.—The Locofoco majority in this state, once so formidable, has been growing less for a number of years. A vigorous exertion and victory will crown our efforts.

Who shall be our candidate? Personally, we have no preferences. We have plenty of good men; but we ought to have one who is able and willing to take the stump, and work like a Trojan during the whole campaign.—WALTER FORWARD, of our own county would do admirably, and would poll a heavy vote in the west. JAMES COOPER, of Adams county, would be highly acceptable, to the whole State, and would make a strong candidate. Mr. M'KENNAN or Gen. MARKLE would rally the whole force of the party. We have plenty of material, only let us go to work harmoniously.—Let there be no personal feeling or ill will engendered. The stake is too great to risk any thing on that score. If we come up to the work in a spirit of self-sacrifice, resolving to do all we can, honestly, vigorously, perseveringly, harmoniously, to secure success, we shall have cause of the most heartfelt rejoicing, after the result of the October election is known

LETTER FROM GEN'L TAYLOR TO ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—The following was published as a communication in the Northampton Courier

Mr. Editor—I perceive that you call for the "evidence" which Mr. Abbott Lawrence possessed, concerning Gen. Taylor's political views. I happen to *know* some little of the matter, and will state what I know, for the benefit of the public.—The "evidence" is contained in a letter from Gen. Taylor to Mr. Lawrence, and though this letter is, I believe, private, still it certainly ought to be published.

In one place he says in effect, and I think in so many words, that he "is a Whig, always a Whig, but never an ultra Whig," while in another place are these very words: "*If elected to the Presidency, I shall select my Cabinet from the* PURREST AND ABLEST WHIGS IN THE UNION." These words I *know* to be contained in this letter, and if I mistake not there is more to the same effect. I hope you will give public ity to this statement and oblige A WHIG.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

ANNOUNCING TO CONGRESS THE END OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of a treaty of peace, friendship, limits and settlement between the United States and the Mexican Republic, the ratifications of which were duly exchanged at the City of Queretaro, in Mexico, on the 30th of May, 1848.

The war in which our country was reluctantly involved in the, necessary vindication of the national rights and honor, has been thus terminated, and I congratulate Congress and our common constituents, upon the restoration of an honorable peace.

The extensive and valuable territories ceded by Mexico to the United States constitute indemnity for the past, and the brilliant achievements and signal successes of our arms will be a guaranty of security for the future, by convincing all nations that our rights must be respected. The results of the war with Mexico have given to the U. States a national character abroad which our country never before enjoyed. Our power and our resources have become known and are respected throughout the world; and we shall probably be saved from the necessity of engaging in another foreign war for a long series of years.

It is a subject of congratulation that we have passed through a war of more than two years' duration with the business of the country uninterrupted, with our resources unexhausted, and the public credit unimpaired.

I communicate for the information of Congress the accompanying documents and correspondence relating to the negotiation and ratification of the treaty.

Before the treaty can be fully executed on the part of the United States legislation will be required.

It will be proper to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of the twelve millions of dollars stipulated by the twelfth article to be paid to Mexico, in four equal annual instalments.—Three millions of dollars are appropriated by the act of March 3, 1847, and that sum was paid to the Mexican Government after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

The fifth article of the treaty provides that "in order to designate the boundary line with due precision upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a commissioner and surveyor, who, before the expiration of three months from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte.'

It will be necessary that provision should be made by law for the appointment of a commissioner and a surveyor on the part of the United States, to act in connection with a commissioner and a surveyor appointed by Mexico in executing the stipulations of this article.

It will be proper also to provide by law for the appointment of a "board of commissioners" to adjudicate and decide upon all claims of our citizens against the Mexican Government, which by the treaty have been assumed by the U. States.

New Mexico and Upper California have been ceded by Mexico to the United States, and now constitute a part of our country. Embracing nearly ten degrees of latitude, lying adjacent to the Oregon Territory, and extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, a mean distance of nearly a thousand miles, it would be difficult to estimate the value of these possessions to the United States. They constitute of themselves a country large enough for a great empire, and their acquisition is second only in importance to that of Louisiana in 1803. Rich in mineral and agricultural resources, with a climate of great salubrity, they embrace the most important ports on the west of the Pacific coast of the continent of North America. The possession of the ports of San Diego, Monterey, and the Bay of San Francisco will enable the United States to command the already valuable and rapidly increasing Commerce of the Pacific. The number of our whale ships employed in that sea exceeds seven hundred, requiring more than twenty thousand seamen to navigate them, while the capital invested in this particular branch of commerce is estimated at not less than forty millions of dollars. The excellent harbors of Upper California will under our flag afford security and repose to our commercial marine, and our hardy American mechanics will soon furnish ready means of ship building and repair, which are now so much wanted in that distant sea.

By the acquisition of these possessions, we are brought into immediate proximity with the west coast of America, from Cape Horn to the Russian possessions north of Oregon, with all islands in the Pacific Ocean; and, by a direct voyage in steamers, we will be in less than thirty days of Canton and other ports of China.

In this vast region, whose rich resources are soon to be developed by American energy and enterprise, great must be the augmentation of our commerce, and with it new and profitable demands for mechanical labor in all its branches, and new and valuable markets for our manufacturers and agricultural products.

While the war has been conducted with great humanity and forbearance, and with complete success on our part, the peace has been concluded on terms the most liberal and magnanimous to Mexico. In her hands the territories ceded had remained, and it is believed would have continued to remain, almost unoccupied, and of little value to her or to any other nation, whilst as a part of our Union they will be productive of vast benefits to the United States, to the commercial world and to the general interests of peace.

The immediate establishment of territorial governments, and the extension of our laws over these valuable possessions are deemed to be not only important, but indispensable to preserve order and the due administration of justice within their limits, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to facilitate the development of the vast resources and wealth which their acquisition has added to our country.

The war with Mexico having terminated, the power of the Executive to establish or to continue temporary civil governments over those territories, which existed under the laws of nations whilst they were regarded as conquered provinces in our military occupation, has ceased. By their cession to the United States, Mexico has no longer any power over them, and until Congress shall act, the inhabitants will be without any organized government. Should they be left in this condition, confusion and anarchy will be likely to prevail.

Foreign commerce to a considerable amount is now carried on in the ports of Upper California, which will require to be regulated by our laws.—As soon as our system shall be extended over this commerce, a revenue of considerable amount will be at once collected, and it is not doubted that it will be annually increased. For these and other obvious reasons, I deem it to be my duty earnestly to recommend the action of Congress on the subject at the present session.

In organizing governments over these territories fraught with such vast advantages to every portion of our Union, I invoke that spirit of concession, conciliation, and compromise in favor of liberty and law in which the constitution was framed; in which it should be administered, and which is so indispensable to preserve and perpetuate the harmony and union of the States. We should never forget that this union of confederated States was established and cemented by sacrifices of blood and by the common toils, sufferings, dangers, and triumphs of all its parts, and has been the ever augmenting source of our national greatness and of all our blessings.

There has perhaps been no period, since the warning so impressively given to his countrymen by Washington to guard against geographical divisions and sectional parties, which appeals with greater force than the present to the patriotic, sober minded, and reflecting of all parties and of all sections of our country. Who can calculate the value of our glorious Union? It is a model and example of free government, to all the world, and is the star of hope and the haven of rest to the oppressed of every clime. By its preservation we have been rapidly advanced as a nation to a height of strength, power and happiness without a parallel in the history of the world. As we extend its blessings over new regions shall we be so unwise as to endangerits existence by geographical divisions and dissensions.

With a view to encourage the early settlement of these distant possessions, I recommend that liberal grants of the public lands be secured to all our citizens who have settled, or may in a limited period settle, within our limits.

In execution of the provisions of the treaty, orders have been issued to our military and naval forces to evacuate without delay, the Mexican provinces, cities, towns and fortified places in our military occupation, and which are not embraced in the territories ceded to the United States. The army is already on its way to the United States—That portion of it, as well regulars as volunteers, who engaged to serve during the war with Mexico, will be discharged as soon as they can be transported or marched to convenient points in the vicinity of their homes. A part of the regular army will be employed in New Mexico or California, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to guard our interests in these territories.

The old army, as it existed before the commencement of the war with Mexico, especially if authority be given to fill up the rank and file of the several corps to the maximum number authorized during the war, it is believed will be a sufficient force to be retained in service during a period of peace. A few additional officers in the line and staff of the army have been authorized, and these, it is believed, will be necessary in the peace establishment, and should be retained in the service. The number of the general officers may be reduced, as vacancies occur by the casualties of the service, to what it was before the war.

While the people of other countries, who live under forms of government less free than our own, have been for ages oppressed by taxation to support large standing armies in periods of peace, our experience has shown that such establishments are unnecessary in a republic. Our standing army is to be found in the bosom of society. It is composed of free citizens, who are ever ready to take up arms in the service of their country when an emergency requires it. Our experience in the war just closed fully confirms the opinion that such an army may be raised upon a few weeks' notice, and that our citizen soldiers are equal to any troops in the world. No reason, therefore, is perceived why we should enlarge our land forces, and thereby subject the Treasury to an annual increased charge. Sound policy requires that we should avoid the creation of a large standing army in a period of peace. No public exigency requires it. Such armies are not only expensive and unnecessary, but may become dangerous to liberty.

Besides making the necessary legislative provisions for the execution of the treaty, and the establishment of territorial governments in the ceded country, we have, upon the restoration of peace, other important duties to perform. Among these I regard none as more important than the adoption of proper measures for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt. It is against sound policy and the genius of our institutions, that a public debt should be permitted to exist a day longer than the means of the Treasury will enable the government to pay it off. We should adhere to the wise policy laid down by President Washington, of "avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear."

At the commencement of the present Administration the public debt amounted to seventeen millions seven hundred and eighty eight thousand seven hundred and ninety nine dollars and sixty two cents. In consequence of the war with Mexico, it has been necessarily increased, and now amounts to sixty five millions seven hundred and seventy eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and forty one cents, including the stock and Treasury notes, which may yet be issued under the act of January 28, 1847, and the sixteen million loan recently negotiated under the act of March 31, 1848.

In addition to the amount of the debt, the treaty stipulates that twelve millions of dollars shall be paid to Mexico, in four equal annual instalments of three millions each, the first of which will fall due on the 30th day of May, 1849. The treaty also stipulates that the United States shall "assume and pay" to our own citizens "the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, and "all claims not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government" "to an amount not exceeding three and one quarter millions of dollars." The "liquidated" claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, as decided by the joint board of Commissioners under the Convention between the United States and Mexico of the 11th of April, 1839, amounted to two millions and twenty six thousand and one hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty eight cents. This sum was payable in twenty equal annual instalments. Three of them have been paid to the Mexican Government, and two by the United States, leaving to be paid of the principal of the "liquidated" amount assumed by the United States, the sum of one million five hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and four dollars and seventy-six cents, together with the interest thereon. These several amounts of "liquidated" and unliquidated claims assumed by the United States, it is believed, may be paid as they fall due, out of the accruing revenue, without the issue of stock or the creation of any additional public debt.

I cannot recommend too strongly to Congress the importance of husbanding all our national resources, of limiting the public expenditures to necessary objects, and of applying all the surplus at any time in the Treasury to the redemption of the debt. I recommend that authority be vested in the Executive, by law, to anticipate the period of reimbursement of such portion of the debt as may not be now redeemable, and to purchase it at par or at the premium which it may command in the market, in all cases in which that authority has not already been granted. A premium has been obtained by the Government on much the larger portion of the loans, and if, when the Government becomes a purchaser of its own stock, it shall command a premium in the market, it will be sound policy to pay it, rather than to pay the semi-annual interest upon it. The interest upon the debt, if the outstanding Treasury notes shall be funded, from the end of the last fiscal year until it shall fall due and be redeemable, will be very nearly equal to the principal, which must itself be ultimately paid.

Without changing or modifying the present tariff of duties, so great has been the increase of our commerce and the consequent augmentation of our revenue derived from that source, and from the sales of the public lands, will, it is confidently believed, enable the Government to discharge annually several millions of the debt, and at the same time possess the means of meeting necessary appropriations for all other proper objects. Until so Congress shall authorize the necessary increase of expenditures for objects not of absolute necessity the whole public debt existing before the Mexican war, and that created during its continuance, may be paid off without any increase of taxation on the people long before it will fall due.

Upon the restoration of peace we shall again fall into a policy suited to a state of peace. In doing it the earliest practicable payment of the public debt should be a cardinal principle of action

Profiting by the experience of the past we should avoid the errors into which the country was betrayed, shortly after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815. In a few years after that period a broad and latitudinous construction of the powers of the Federal Government unfortunately received but too much countenance. Though the country was burdened with a heavy public debt, large, and in some instances unnecessary and extravagant, expenditures were authorized by Congress. The consequence was, that the payment of the debt was postponed for more than twenty years and even then it was only accomplished by the stern will and unbending policy of President Jackson, who made its payment a leading measure of his, Administration. He resisted the attempts which were made to divert the public money from that great object, and apply it in wasteful and extravagant expenditures for other objects, some of them of more than doubtful constitutional authority and expediency.

If the Government of the United States shall preserve a proper economy in its expenditures, and be confined in its action to the conduct of our foreign relations, and to the few general objects of its care enumerated in the constitution, leaving all municipal and local legislation to the States, our greatness as a nation, in moral and physical power, and in wealth and resources, cannot be calculated.

By pursuing this policy, oppressive measures operating unequally and unjustly upon sections and classes, will be avoided, and the people, having no cause of complaint, will pursue their own interests under the blessings of equal laws and the protection of a just and paternal Government. By abstaining from the exercise of all powers not clearly conferred, the cement of our glorious Union, now numbering thirty States, will be strengthened as we grow in age and extend in population, and our future destiny will be without a parallel or example in the history of nations.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1848.

THE RATIFIED TREATY.—The proclamation of the ratification of the treaty was signed by the President on the 4th. As we published a copy of the treaty shortly after its ratification by the United States Senate, it is not necessary we should insert it in full again. The following is the article defining the boundary line

The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea, from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the Southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination, thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila, or if it should not intersect any branch of that river then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and then in a direct line to the same,) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado, thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled, "Map of the United Mexican States as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition Published at New York in 1847, by I Disturnell

The twelfth article states the "consideration which the United States will pay for this extension of territory. The money to be paid is fifteen millions of dollars; three millions of which was to be paid to Mexico on her ratifying the treaty, and the remaining twelve millions to be paid in four annual instalments of three millions each, with interest at six per cent. The United States moreover agrees to assume all the claims, of every kind, against Mexico by our citizens, on the day of the signing of the treaty.

A great Whig Festival was held at Philadelphia on the 4th inst. at which letters were read from many distinguished citizens. Among others we observe the following from the present speaker of the Senate of this state

From the Hon. W. F. Johnston.

KITTANNING, June 28, 1848

Edward Ingl, Esq.—Dear Sir —My long absence from home during the last winter and spring, and the consequent derangement of my private business, will prevent my attendance at your celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national existence, to which you have so kindly invited me. I would rejoice to be present at any *demonstration* of the friends of "Taylor and Fillmore and the country," that I might add my *mite* to the good cause. All things in this region are bright and cheering. I remain, truly, your friend,

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

"Taylor and Fillmore"—The standard bearers of the Whig party—American honor, American industry, American enterprise and American institutions, can find no abler and better defenders and supporters.

By the Committee—*The Hon. Wm. F. Johnston* —An eloquent orator, a superior debater, and a patriotic legislator.

VIRGINIA FOR TAYLOR.—The *Southerner*, published at Richmond, Va., by Jas. M. Crane, Esq., a paper which takes a rather independent stand in politics, and favors the abolition of slavery which it says is an evil to that great state. The last issue, has the following paragraph

"Our mind is now made up, that we have no alternative left us but to urge, with all the energy we can command, the election of Taylor and Fillmore."

* * * * *

We have been to some five or six County Courts, and the way the straight-outs from the democrats to Taylor are showing themselves, is a caution hereafter to evildoers. We have heard over one hundred democrats say, that they were going to vote for Taylor. *We state now, at the threshold of the campaign, that Virginia goes triumphantly for Taylor.* Did ever any one know Crane to make a statement that did not come true? The fountains of the great deep of democracy in Virginia are to be broken up. She will appear both beautiful and grand on the morning of the 8th of November. Brace up, men, for the work goes marvely on.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 8th, 1848.

I am sojourning for a few days at this delightful watering place, being somewhat of an invalid, and anxious to test the efficacy of the waters which are so highly extolled by our medical men, for their wonderful curative properties. Although these springs have become famous in our own and adjoining States, they are comparatively but little known beyond. Their difficulty of access has probably operated against them. They are, however becoming every day better known, and ere long, we are satisfied, they will become a formidable rival to Saratoga. The scenery surrounding Bedford far surpasses that of Saratoga, or in fact any of the Watering Spas of Germany, most of which I have visited. It is hardly necessary for me to enter into a minute description of the varied attractions which Bedford presents, either to the Invalid seeking health, or to those who merely resort to these places for the purpose of recreation and amusement, both, however, cannot fail of finding all that they desire here. The company, as yet, is somewhat limited, owing to the extraordinary bad weather we have experienced for the last few days. A very large number of rooms have been for some time engaged, and a very brilliant season is anticipated. Col. Anderson, the amiable and popular Proprietor has, during the last Spring, embellished a great many important improvements to the Hotel and grounds, which add very much to the comfort and attractions of the place. A large party of the fashion and beauty of your city arrived last evening, much to the gratification of the Colonel, whose kindness for Pittsburghers is somewhat proverbial. We found the roads from Pittsburgh here in most excellent condition, and both the stages and horses equally so. Those who are going East will be amply compensated for any fatigue they may suffer, by the unsurpassed variety and beauty of the scenery upon this route. It cannot be exceeded. Among the guests here seeking health is Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, the neighbor and friend of General Taylor, and who, as you doubtless recollect, gave those satisfactory explanations at the Convention in Philadelphia, as to the views and principles of General Taylor, which doubtless caused his nomination. The Judge says that no Whig will ever have occasion, in case Gen. Taylor is elected, to regret that he voted for him. I understand that the feeling for the Old Hero is rapidly diffusing itself through the interior of the Key Stone State, and there is hardly a shadow of a doubt as to the electoral vote of the State being cast for him in November next. In haste, yours, H.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The National Intelligencer, in publishing the President's Message which will be found in another part of this paper, remarks—

The reader's attention will be strongly arrested by the Message which the President sent to Congress yesterday, touching our Mexican relations. It is plain, brief, and we presume, who will not be amused at the claim to credit set up by his Excellency on account of the war into which he so unnecessarily and unrighteously plunged the country, and which, after costing us some thousands of valuable lives and some hundred or two millions of money, we are extricated from by agreeing to pay our Mexican foes ourselves (which we went to war to make Mexico pay) and giving two or three millions more to make peace, for it cannot be seriously urged that the distant deserts which Mexico grants us are any equivalent for the money she receives. Indeed, we might well afford to give her five times as much to take them back again. It is not our purpose now to enter into an examination of the merits of the Message at this moment. The importance of its topics, its fallacies, and its false assumptions merit a more searching and formal exposition than we can give to them to-day

In the Washington Correspondence of the New York Express we extract the following paragraph

I met on Pittsburgh a few days since, one of the Taylor Electors for Louisiana, an intelligent and influential gentleman—one every inch a man, and without any of the prejudices or strong partizan animosities. He knew General Taylor intimately, and assured me that while the old General would adhere to the Constitutional rights of the South with unflinching tenacity and abiding faith, *he is no way averse to the extension of Northern Territory.* General Taylor has his opinions of the Mexican war, and so has a man of his intellectual strength, sagacity, and wisdom, and justice. He does not think it right to have slavery upon a repugnant people. He does not think slavery a desirable institution, even where it exists of right, and fears the necessity of the case. He holds, too, that it would be equally wrong, unjustice, and impractical to sow the seeds of Slavery upon any of the provinces of Mexico or in any of the territory of late acquisition. E. B.

THE BATTLE.—is the title of a spirited campaign paper, supporting Taylor and Fillmore, published in Washington City, by George S. Gideon. Terms—Single subscription, 50 cents twelve copies $5, twenty-five copies, $10.

OUR obligations are due to Mr. Hampton for valuable public documents.

Local Affairs.

Our Book Table.

"Homes of France and Normandy, from the earliest times to the revolution in 1848. By B. C. Taylor, L. L. D. Philadelphia, Thomas Cogerthwait & Co."

This condensed and excellent history of France, is intended principally for the use of Schools, though thousands of our young ladies and gentlemen would be much better engaged in examining its instructive and entertaining pages, than in reading the last novel. Questions for examination are appended at the end of each section, and the work is illustrated with numerous engravings. It is the first American, from the third English edition.

"*The Instructive Reader*, or course of reading in Natural History Science and Literature. Designed for the use of schools. By Wm. D Swan. Philadelphia, Thomas Cogerthwait & Co

If the work is worthy of its fine appearance, it must indeed be an excellent reading book. The publishers have certainly done themselves credit, in the execution both of this and the above noticed work.

Sold by J. H. Melhor Wood st.

ARREST OF VOLUNTEERS.—There were twelve companies of volunteers arrived here yesterday, on the steamboats Taglioni and John Hancock, which comprises in part the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. J. W. Geary, and the Baltimore battalion. The following is a list of the officers, so far as we have been able to learn their names.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Emory, Col. G. W. Hughes, Col. J. W. Geary, T. W. Muller, Surg. U. S. A. T. C. Bunting, Surg. with detachment. Robt. Johns, Adjt. of the Regt. J. G. Gwin, Regt. Commissary Capts. James Miller, John Humphreys, L. W. Smith, C. H. Hueyer, E. Barry, G. W. Brown, Loyd Tilghman, Major John R. Kenney, Lieuts W. Ross, H. Wyatt, H. A. Hambright, B. R. Davis, D. J. Jager, R. Irwin, J. W. H. Solensky, E. L. Aker, J. W. Thornton, G. Klopher, W. Fairfield, J. Kaor, R. W. West, R. Henry, J. Flute and R. H. Bell, David Ingl, Sergt. Major. J. P. Shellcrost, Qr. Master Sergt. Jno. Hoover, fife major.

DR. WHITE, of Birmingham, was arrested on last Sunday morning by Clemens, of the Buffalo police. He had been indicted in Erie county, N. Y., in 1845, for digging up the bodies of the dead for the purpose of selling them to physicians His real name is Dibbs W. Hovey, but it appears he had changed it to D. H. White

THE action against Joseph and W. F. Jordan on a charge made by Messrs M. Allen & Co. of the former having fraudulently concealed property of sundry kinds from their creditors resulted, after a full hearing of the case before Judge Hepburn, in the discharge of the defendants

WE are requested to state that the Fourth ward public schools, will be opened, for the children of the ward, in a few weeks, or as soon as the directors can make the necessary arrangements, and will be continued until the new school house, on Penn street, is finished.

The letters of the first and second Pennsylvania Regiments, which were detained at New Orleans, have been brought to this city by Lieutenant Lewis, and deposited in the Post Office for distribution.

A CHANGE.—The Pittsburgh Annual Conference now in Session, has appointed Rev. Robert Hopkins, Book Agent for this city, in the place of Rev. J. L. Read

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

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray"
If so then you can make it soft, silky and fine.
Dark and beauby, and beautiful as this hair of mine
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have but hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it, it needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19dawly

"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 maketh pure snow), yea many rai Sold at 82 CHATHAM street myrl

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones Amber Tooth Paste It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19dawly

☞ 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 Samil Haight.

ERASTUS BROOKS
SAMIL HAIGHT

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1848.

DIED,

Yesterday afternoon, CHARLES HENRY, infant son of William and Mary Ann Frazer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the father's residence Middle alley below Sampson street, Allegheny city

DIVIDEND.

PITTSBURGH GAS WORKS, July 10, 1848

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, have this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock paid in, out of the profits of the last six months—which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of the Works, on or after the 12th inst JAMES M CHRISTY
jy11:13t Treasurer

RICHARD T. LEECH, JR.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Saddlers' Ironmongery, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Moss, Deer Hair Varnish, &c. &c.

jy11 No 139 Wood St. Pittsburgh

GRAND ILLUMINATION.—Candlesticks for this occasion can be furnished, in large or small quantities, for 12½ cts per doz., by
jy11:3t* JAS S MORRHEAD, 5th st

SUNDRIES—73 sacks Feathers, 21 do Linseed, 4 do Beeswax, 7 do Dry Peaches, 2 do do Apples, 9 do Flaxseed, 2 do Wool, 1 do White Beans, 2 bbls Grease Lard, Lion Peacock Fly Brushes to arrive on steamer Cumberland—for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & Co. front st

MINERAL WATER CORKS—7 bales of a superior quality, received and for sale by
jy11 BRAUN & REITER

VIAL CORKS—1 bale of a small size, for sale by
jy11 BRAUN & REITER

VIAL CORKS—3 bales of a large size, for sale by
jy11 BRAUN & REITER

TARTARIC ACID—1 lbs. of a superior quality, received and for sale by
jy11 BRAUN & REITER

CREAM TARTAR—2 bbls for sale by
jy11 BRAUN & REITER

CORN—172 bus Shelled Corn, just rec'd and for sale by
jy11 BROWN & CULBERTSON

MANILLA HEMP—10 bales just rec'd and for sale by
jy11 BROWN & CULBERTSON

WINDOW GLASS—1000 bxs 7x10, 150 do 10x12, 125 do 10x14, 90 do 7x9, 40 do 12x15, 20 do 11x15, 10 do 24x26, for sale by
jy11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

BROOMS—25 doz extra large 6 h. Brooms, 20 do Rochester do, 25 do Corn do; for sale by
jy11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

SHEET IRON—10 tons Nos 24 and 26, Jumnia, for sale by
jy11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

BEEF—2 bbls pickled, 1800 lbs dried, for sale by
jy11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

MACKEREL—No 2 and 3, in half and qr bbls, for sale by
jy11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

BACON—1000 bbls Sides, 500 do Shoulders, for sale by
jy11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

PALM SOAP—15 bxs for sale by
jy11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

Whig Executive Committee.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting, I hereby announce the names of the gentlemen composing the Executive Committee of the Rough and Ready Club, for the county of Allegheny.

P. A. MADEIRA, Pres't.

R. R. R. Dumars, A. Washington, W. O. Leslie, Henry Woods, Wm. Boyd, Samuel Palmer, } Recd'g Sec'ys.

Pittsburgh—T. J. Bigham.
do David Ritchey.
do George Singer.
do John M. Crossan.
do Robert McKnight
do John Allen
do N. Buckminster
do Dr. J. P. Rea.
South do John Beck.
Lower St. Clair—E. Jones.
Manchester—John E. Parke.
Birmingham—Thos. McKee.
City of Allegheny—James McAuley.
do do Wm. M. Bell.
do do Simpson Walker.

} Corresponding Sec'ys

☞ THE CLIMATE is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, coarse complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be freed from impurity—hence thus the ancient Roman Phineos-phers cured all diseases—they computed that more diseases and unhealthy vapors lent through the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin from the pores, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for JONES Soap—to be had in no other. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19dawly

"That white skin of hers, than snow
And pure as monumental alabaster
All females have skin like the above who use Jones Spanish Lily White. It maketh pure snow), yea many rai Sold at 82 CHATHAM street myrl

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have use a twio shilling bottle of Jones Amber Tooth Paste That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth &c—sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19dawly

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

PHILADELPHIA,