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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. SHEDDEN, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS

1 Joseph G Clarkson	13 Henry Johnson.
2 John P Wetherill.	14 William Calder.
3 James M Davis	15 William M Irvaine.
4 Thos W. Duffield	16 Charles W Fisher.
5 Daniel O. Hunter.	17 Andrew G Curtin.
6 Joshua Dungan	18 Thos R Davidson
7 John D Steele.	19 Joseph Markle.
8 John Landis.	20 Daniel Agnew,
9 Joseph Schmucker	21 Andrew Loomis.
10 Charles Snyder.	22 Richard Irvin.
11 William L. Hurley	23 Thomas S. Sill,
12 Phineas Tyler	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 MCCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.

AUDITOR,
JOHN K FOSTER, of Baldwin.

The Governor's Election.

From present appearances, there is likely to be some difficulty in holding a Governor's election in October. The Constitution makes the following provision for the death or resignation of the Governor

SEC. XIV. In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or his removal from office, the *Speaker of the Senate* shall exercise the office of Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified, but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next annual election of Representatives, unless such death, resignation, or removal shall occur within three calender months immediately preceding such next annual election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding annual election of Representatives."

In the first session of the Legislature, held under the new Constitution, a General Election law was passed, which contains the following provision

SEC. XXXIV. In case any vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor of this Commonwealth more than three calender months next preceding the second Tuesday in October, in any year, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his writs to the sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to give the usual notice that an election to supply such vacancy will take place on the second Tuesday in October next, thereafter, and when such vacancy occurs within three calender months before the second Tuesday in October, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his writs as aforesaid, requiring notice of such election on the second Tuesday in October next, after the issuing of said writ, *and in each case said writ shall issue at least three calender months before the election*."

Here it is seen that the Acting Governor must issue his writ *three calender months before the election* to conform to the law. Governor SHUNK resigned, according to our Telegraphic Despatch, at 5 o'clock on Sunday, the 9th inst., just in time to render an election necessary, according to the Constitution. But did the Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Wm. F. Johnson, issue his writ for an election of Governor on that day—that the election cannot be legally held next October. The law speaks of the "Speaker of the Senate, or *whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor*." But the Constitution makes no provision for any one exercising that office but the Speaker of the Senate. If the Secretary of the Commonwealth has authority to exercise the office in the interval between the death or resignation of the Governor and the legal notification of the new incumbent, then the writ for a new election may have been issued in time. But, if it necessarily falls upon the Speaker, it is now too late, as we understand Mr. Johnson had not left Kittanning for Harrisburgh, on the day the resignation took place.

Since the above was written, we learn that an express was despatched to Kittanning, on Monday announcing to Mr. Johnson the resignation of Governor Shunk, and requesting him to issue the writ for a new election on that day. But the legality of this procedure may be questioned in several ways. It may be said, that Monday, the 10th instant, is too late to come within the letter of the law, as the election is on the 10th of October, and the law requires the writ to be issued three calendar months *before* the day of election. Again, it may be argued that Mr. Johnson has not received an *official* notification of Mr. Shunk's resignation, as the intelligence arrived here by telegraph. It also may be necessary, in order to give official sanction to the writ, to have it dated from Harrisburgh, with the great seal of the State attached. These are some of the difficulties which may arise. We think it is much to be regretted, that, if it was thought best by Governor Shunk's friends that he should resign, that it was not done before, so that all the necessary formalities could have been legally attended to for a new election. The constitution and laws are sacred matters, and should not be trifled with; and although we would in such a case as the present, agree to the most liberal construction in favor of an election next October, yet we cannot but condemn the carelessness, or recklessness, on the part of the affected Governor's advisers, which has produced these difficulties.

Whig Candidate for Governor.

Allegheny county will doubtless present her esteemed and eminent citizen, Hon. WALTER FORWARD, to the Whig State Convention, as a suitable and highly acceptable candidate for Governor, and we mention his name for the purpose of asking the co-operation of the Whigs of Western Pennsylvania in pressing the nomination, and also with the object of directing the attention of the Whigs throughout the state generally to the claims of our excellent candidate. Mr. Forward is favorably known, as an able and distinguished man throughout the State and the Union, but in Western Pennsylvania where he is better known, and where he has frequently addressed the people at their mass meetings, he is very popular with all classes and parties. He is one of the very best and most eloquent stump speakers in the country, and would carry the hearts of the people with him, wherever he should appear to address them. He would administer the affairs of the state with dignity and discretion, and throw the charms of intellect, learning, eloquence, and plain republican simplicity around the Governor's Chair. He is as proverbial for his sterling honesty, his kindness of heart, and simplicity of character, as he is for a brilliant intellect and thrilling eloquence. We present him as a man for the place and the occasion, and ask for him on behalf of Allegheny county, the nomination by the State Convention.

GENERAL TAYLOR IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Mercury, of the 30th ult., says—"General Taylor arrived this morning, and is stopping at the St. Charles. He looks as strong as an 'old war horse.'"

The Picayune says that orders have been received from Washington, by which the command of the Western Division of the Army is assigned to Maj. Gen. Taylor, and that of the First Department of the Division to Bv't Brig. Gen. Brooke. General Taylor will make his head quarters at Baton Rouge, or such other point as he may select, while Gen. Brooke's head quarters will continue, as at present, in New Orleans.

☞ On Wednesday last Hon. Wm. H. Seward and Horace Greeley, Esq., passed through Rochester on their way westward.—*N. Y. Express.*

PRESIDENCY, No. 2.

The Two Presidential Candidates.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass are the candidates before the country for the Presidency. One of them will be the President. The question comes up now in all its importance for serious consideration, as a guide for the people, which of those distinguished men would most likely administer the Government in accordance with the true interest, prosperity, safety, and peace of the country, and in obedience to the Constitution. One is a man of high military renown, whose judgment and valor have led him to victory in every battle field where he has commanded, and whose success has given unperishable glory to his country in three wars.—He is known to be as humane in peace as he is amiable in war. His sympathies are always enlisted in behalf of his fellow man.—calm in his judgment, firm in his purposes, and pure in his patriotism. He truckles to no unworthy influences; he works for no ignoble ends, he marches to the performance of every duty with a directness that asks no favor, and shrinks from no responsibility. His mind has been disciplined to thought, for his life has been eventful, full of peril and responsibility, where sound discretion alone could lead to safe results. He has never courted the breath of popular applause, or shaped his course to reach more popular ends. His duty, his pursuits and his principles alike forbid such objects. None of the luxurious ease of civil life in high official stations has he enjoyed—none of the pageantry and pomp of foreign Courts have marked his history—none of that thrift that follows fawning has been his reward. The soldier's peril, the soldier's suffering, and the soldier's sacrifices, for forty years, in all their variety and exhausting hardships, have been his lot. How valiantly he has met them, how patiently he has borne them, how nobly he has given them all to his country, let history tell—He is now for the first time in the field connected with politics, without the impetus, the taint and the tactics of the politician, or the schemes, the duplicity or the ambition of the demagogue. He stands before his country as a mighty patriot, with no object beyond the good and glory of our common land, with a mind strong in its resources and direct in its action, with a fairness that falters with no difficulties, and yields to no unworthy influences, with high moral attributes that have given him a character without a stain, and a commanding influence high among all ranks and conditions of men. These commanding attributes of character have made him a candidate before the people, not by his seeking, or by his wish, but by the call of his countrymen, and in obedience to duty. Such is, in part, the character of Zachary Taylor.

The other candidate is an older, but not a better soldier. He unsheathed his maiden sword in the war of 1812, and in passion and defeat broke it, as tradition tells, and thus his military glory ended—After closing this brief and inglorious military career, with the interests of a politician and a field for their display, he embarked his all for the enterprise, and with a most simple trumpery and machination adroitness, he won his way to early success, and has for more than forty years lived *upon* his country, if he has not lived *for* it. The toiling millions have fed him with a prodigality and luxuriousness that has fallen to the lot of but few, and with a generosity that seemed to ask or expect no *quid pro quo*. He has fraternized with each of the two great political parties of the country, and *his patriotism* led him to remain with that which *paid most*.

He has carried ever with him, in peace and in war, at home and abroad, in the cabinet and on the prairies of the west, the calculations of ambition, the principles of a courtier and the schemes of a demagogue. There has been no field where fruit was to be gathered to reward ambition or enlarging a fortune, that he has not essayed to obtain it, and he has succeeded in all the almost to repletion.

Yet ambition is not satiefied, and the craving spirit to reach its highest summit has for years employed his time, stimulated his exertions, taxed his ingenuity and encouraged his desperation. The Senate of the United States has been the Theatre where he has played his game, with the most unscrupulous daring. With the spirit of Sempronius he placed himself upon 54 40, and dared England in the language of a bragart to meet the issue at the cannon's mouth. He appealed to the prejudices of ignorance and the passions that rust in war, and would have involved his country in all the calamities of a bloody conflict with one of the greatest powers of the world upon a more than doubtful question of boundary, without one solitary consideration to give it value or importance. He dared in this by wiser heads and juster counsels turned upon Mexico with his alarm of war, hot to "conquer a peace," then to "have indemnity for the past and security for the future, and lastly, to subjugate all Mexico to the extinction of her nationality and the adoption of her whole territory. Not content with this dangerous and high handed outrage, he proclaimed the principles of conquest to a hitherto unheard of extent, and tried to lure popular feeling with sordid and impure gain, and with the glare of a mighty extent of empire.

After peace was virtually obtained, he urged for new armies to be raised, scrutinizing to thirty thousand men, with all the consequent cost of life and treasure to the country, that we might stretch on an unbroken military line of occupation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. He made to the war energy which Taylor and Scott had given to our Army in battle, by the war spirit of the country, and thinking that he saw the direction of popular feeling at home, he threw himself upon the tempest to become the master spirit of the storm. Great as was his error in the true feeling of the people, he succeeded with his party, and has become their champion.

In all this dark and active transit for war and war, through carnage and suffering, has this champion revealed one thought that was creditable to the Statesman, honorable to the patriot or glorious to the christian? Has he shown meiter to the vanquished, magnanimity to the feeble, sympathy for his bleeding and diseased countrymen, regard for the burdens of a national debt, but unwieldy war has piled up for the people to pay—or respect for the great arbitrament of the world?

One concealed, selfish ambitious object has guided all his conduct, moved all his patriotism and warmed all his eloquence. To be made the candidate of his party for President was his restless sleepless aim, and to accomplish it, he sunk the dignity of the statesman and desecrated the place of the Senator to pander to the worst appetite of the populace, by the low clap trap of the hustings. He discarded those high moral impulses and that lofty bearing that enter into the elements of a chief magistrate's appropriate character, and forfeited by the trickery of an electioneerer, every claim that a great country holds as a reward for great services and great virtues. This is Lewis Cass.

A just, reflecting, confiding and magnanimous people have been wronged and detranded by the false professions and gross hypocrisy of the man now at the head of the Government, and forewarned, they will be forearmed. Much that is dear to them is at stake in the approaching election, and they will decide between the merits and qualifications of the two candidates by those safe rules of human action, which look to means to accomplish ends and thus point unerringly to Zachary Taylor, as the man of the people

O. P.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Mr. Hampton's Anti Slavery Votes in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1848.

The following are copied from the Journal of proceedings, to show where Mr. Hampton has been found in the great battle between the Free and Slave States

December 21, 1847.—Mr. Giddings presented a petition from citizens of the District of Columbia praying that all laws authorizing or sanctioning the slave trade in the said District may be repealed, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions.

Mr. G. W. Jones moved that the said petition be laid upon the table, and the yeas and nays being called, the result was—yeas, 92; nays, 97. The Speaker voted in the negative, and the motion to lay on the table was disagreed to. *Mr. Hampton voted in the negative.* House Journal—page 111.

January 17, 1848—Mr. Giddings offered a Preamble and Resolutions in relation to armed persons entering a boarding house in this city, and violently seizing a colored man, a waiter in the house, for the purpose of sending him to the slave market at New Orleans, &c., &c., and moved that a select committee of five members be appointed to examine into the facts.

Mr. Gayle moved that the resolutions, &c., be laid upon the table, the yeas and nays being called the result was—yeas 85; nays 87. Mr Hampton voted in the negative. H. Journal, page 250.

January 31, '48—Mr. Giddings offered a resolution, that a select committee of five members be appointed to inquire and report whether the slave trade is carried on in the District—by what authority, &c., &c.

Mr. J. E. Holmes moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and the yeas and nays being called, the result was—yeas 87, nays 91. Mr. Hampton voted in the negative. H. Jour., 325.

February 28—Mr. Putnam, of N. Y., offered a resolution declaring that slavery or involuntary servitude, &c., &c., ought not exist (except for crime,) in any Territory to be acquired by the U. States.

Mr. Brodhead moved that the said resolution be laid upon the table; the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 105—nays 93. Mr. Hampton voted against laying on the table. H. Jour., page 453.

April 25—Mr. Palfrey offered certain resolutions in relation to a lawless mob assembling within the District of Columbia, setting at defiance the laws, menacing the members of the House, &c., &c., and moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire and report the facts.

Mr. A. G. Brown moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. The yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 130; nays 42. Mr. Hampton voted against laying on the table. H. Jour., page 720.

The above record must convince all readers that the position of Mr. Hampton in Congress has been true to his constituents, true to the principles of freedom, and true to the rights of the slave. One of the resolutions, it will be seen, meets the question of free territory, and more than sustains the ordinance of 1787 and the Wilmot Proviso, which was borrowed from this ordinance.

E. E.

EARSTUS BROOKS.—Our Washington correspondent, "E. B.," and for many years the associate Editor of this paper, has dissolved his connection with the Pittsburgh Gazette, and will soon return to the New York Express, again to become part proprietor. We shall welcome him back with a hearty good will.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Oregon Massacre.

The *Missionary Herald* for July, contains a particular account of the late horrible massacre of missionaries and others in Oregon, a brief summary of which we published some time since. The following details are communicated by Rev. Mr. Spalding, one of the surviving missionaries of the American Board in that Territory We extract a few additional items of interest

The massacre took place, November 28. Mr. Smith and family were at the saw mill, 20 miles distant; also Mr. Young, his wife and three sons—Next day Mr. Young came down to the station for provisions, and was killed. The others were sent for nine days after the horrible deed, and their lives were preserved that they might take charge of the flour mill. But the women and children, to the number of forty-eight, including the oldest daughter of Mr. Spaulding, who was at the station at the time, were made slaves by the murderers, and treated in the most cruel and brutal manner.

Eight days after the first massacre, Messrs. Sails and Buler, young men who were sick, were dragged from their beds, butchered and cut to pieces in the most horrible manner, in the presence of the women and children, and their dead bodies lay near the door for 48 hours in mud and blood, and the captives, and among them a sister of Buler, were compelled to pass over them for their wood and water. No one was allowed to wash and bury them till Nez Perces arrived.

Dr Whitman had just returned from burying an Indian child, and was engaged in reading. An Indian to divert his attention, was in the act of soliciting medicine, while another came behind him, and with a tomahawk struck him on the back of his head. A second blow on the the top of the head laid him lifeless on the floor. Then Tilaukait, a principal chief, who had received unnumbered favors from the Doctor, and who was about to be baptized into the church, fell upon the dead body and mangled it horribly, cutting the face and head, taking out the heart, &c., &c., and scattering them in the nostrils of death. Upon this, Mr. Rogers fled to the attic of the house, where she received a wound in the breast, through the window—Mr. Rogers joined her, but they were persuaded to come down, the Indians promising not to kill them. They were immediately taken to the door and shot. Mrs. Whitman died immediately. Mr Rogers lingered a long time.

Dr. Whitman was born in Rushville, in N. York, September 4, 1802.

I was at the Dalles, 20 miles west of Wallatpu, at the time of the massacre, and remained there visiting the sick and preaching to the Indians, till Wednesday morning, at which time I left for the residence of Dr. Whitman. When I was within about three miles of the station, I met a Roman Catholic priest, his interpreter and 8 Kanakas.

After some conversation, the Indian wheeled about and with great speed proceeded towards the house of Dr. Whitman, when the priest informed me of what had taken place. He informed me that he had arrived there the night before, that he had that morning buried the children of the murderers, after which he had assisted the friendly Indians in burying the slain. He said that ten men and Mrs. Whitman had been killed, that a French man in the employ of the Doctor had been spared, as also the women and children, that no Frenchman or Hudson Bay Company's man would be harmed, but only Americans. This he received from the chief. Having requested him to take charge of my pack horse, I took some provisions which he had prepared for the night, and gave myself into the hands of God, and turned my horse to the plains.

In the mean time the Indian had returned toward Dr. Whitman to reload his pistol, and waited for me to come along. He had started with the intention of killing me, but stopping to smoke, he had accidentally discharged his pistol in lighting his pipe, and had neglected to reload After waiting a while, he wheeled again on his track and followed the priest, who had providentially made great speed, and had gone some ten miles before the Indian overtook him Not finding me there, nor learning from the interpreter what direction I had taken, he returned again to the point of meeting and took my track, but darkness soon coming on, he was stopped for the night

Suffice it to say, the Lord delivered me from my pursuer I travelled nights and lay concealed in the day time. The second night my horse left me I had now 90 miles to walk without food I must leave every thing, even my boots as they were too small But praised be the name of God, the fourth night, I reached home without very great suffering

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—In the House on the 5th instant, the report of the Committee on Commerce on rivers and harbors, came up for consideration. The resolutions are as follows

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to appropriate money to open and improve harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, in all cases where such improvements are necessary to the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or the commerce among the States

2. *Resolved*, That the interests of our national commerce, the commerce of the Great Lakes and the Ohio, and the United States require a judicious exercise of the foregoing powers

3. *Resolved*, That the reasons assigned by the President in his veto message of December 15, 1847, for his refusal to approve and sign the bill passed March 3, 1847, making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers are deemed insufficient and unsatisfactory

4. *Resolved*, That it would be inexpedient to give the general consent of Congress in advance of legislation by the States, to the imposition of tonnage duties by the several States as a means of improving the ports and harbors at which such duties may be levied

5. *Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Commerce on the memorial of the Chicago Convention, respecting harbor and river improvements, the President's message of December 15 1847, on the same subject and the bill referred to and committed in pursuance thereof, be printed and that the Committee on Printing be directed to inquire into the expediency of printing extra copies of said report.

After a hard fight in which the enemies of internal improvements used every means in their power to defeat the resolutions or put off action upon them, the first resolution passed by the following vote

YEA—Messrs Aldrich, Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Barrow, Belcher, Bingham Birdseye, Blanchard Botts, Bowlin, Boyden, Brady, Buckner, Butler Canby, Chapman, Clingman, Cocke, Collamer, Collins, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Crozier Darling Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Daniel, Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Flournoy, Freedley, Fulton, Gaines, Gayle, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin Gott, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henry, Elias B Holmes John W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Charles J Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Robert W Johnson, John W. Jones, Kellogg, Thomas B. King, D F. King Lahm, Wm. T Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Leider, Lincoln, Lyndе, Maclay, McClelland Mellvaine, Job Mann, H Mann, Marvin, Morehead Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Outlaw, Palfrey, Peck, Pendleton, Petrie, Peyton, Pollock Preston, Putnam Reynolds, J. Richardson, Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Roman, Root, Rumsey St. John, Schenck, Shepperd, Shirrell, Silvester, Slingerland, Caleb B. Smith, Robert Smith, Truman Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Stephens, Chas E. Stuart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thibodaux, James Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Thurston, Turner, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, and Wilson—128.

NAYS—Messrs Atkinson, Bayly, Benle, Bedinger, Bowdon, Boyd, Brodhead, Will G. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Chase, Franklin Clark, Beverly Clay, Joseph Cable, Wm. H. W Cobb, Cummins, Dickinson, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Fries, Green, Harris, Hall, Hammons, Harralson, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, George S. Houston, Iverson, Jameson, A. Johnson, James H Johnson, George W. Jones, Kennon, Lord, Lumkin, McClernand, McDowell McKay, Miller, Peaslee, Phelps, Pillsbury, Rhett, Richey, Sawyer, Simpson, Sims, Smart, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Venable, Wallace, Wick, Wiley, Williams, and Woodward—59.

The subject was then laid aside for the present. The *House* has thus vetoed one principle of Cass's platform.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—If we are to have an election for Governor, it will be necessary to take immediate and active measures to hold a State Convention to nominate a candidate To this end, there should be early notice issued for the assembling of the people in primary meetings, to appoint delegates to a county convention, to select the Harrisburgh Delegates. We beg leave to call the attention of the Chairman of the county Committee of correspondence, ROBERT CAROTHERS, Esq., of Plum Township, to this matter, and also to suggest that the old convention, which it becomes necessary to re-assemble to select a candidate for Commissioner, should meet on the same day, as it is probable many individuals will belong to both Conventions.

The National Intelligencer says—"We understand that the President has within a day or two, sent to the Senate the nominations of General Pillow and General Cushing, who have been acting hitherto by Executive appointment alone." A letter to the Sun, says General Cushing on Thursday resigned his commission to the President

CAPITAL TRIAL.—In the trial of Augustus Dutee for the murder Ellen Oakes, the case was given to the jury last evening, and after being out all night, they came into Court this morning stating their inability to agree upon a verdict and asking further instructions upon some particular points in the case. After receiving such instructions they returned to their room, and after a further deliberation of about an hour, came in and rendered a verdict of GUILTY. The prisoner was then reminded to jail to await the pronouncing of the sentence of death.—*Boston Journal 7th.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1848.

SENATE—Agreeably to notice, Mr. Hale asked leave to bring in a bill to prevent speculations in public lands, and providing that any male citizen, who is landless, may enter upon and settle a farm in the public domain. Read twice by unanimous consent, and referred to the appropriate committee

Mr. Benton earnestly opposed the bill, which provides that, after five years residence a patent shall be granted to the settler for a farm of 160 acres.

A petition was presented for the purchase of Mount Vernon, to establish a National Botanical Garden. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Niles, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill giving the franking privilege to M. de Vattemare.

Mr. Atherton reported a bill for the payment of the claims against Mexico

Mr. Hannegan gave notice that he would move an amendment, providing that all States south of the Missouri Compromise line should have privilege to come in with or without slaves, according to the will of the inhabitants. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution for defining the boundaries of New Mexico and California. He then addressed the House in an animated and exciting manner, accusing the President of duplicity and inconsistency in claiming the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, in his message of 1846, while in Slidell's instructions he declared that Texas had not established that as her boundary.

Mr. McLean denied the charge of inconsistency against the President.

Mr. Stephens replied that no honorable man would make such a declaration.

Farther biting remarks passed between them, when the resolution passed, and the House adjourned.

A FIGHT—Two *respectable* fellows in Allegheny, night before last, got a quarreling about the character of some one of the candidates now before the people, which resulted in a "scratching fight. Neither of the parties was injured—nor the character of the individual for whom one of them was contending.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
Cincinnati, July 11, 1848.

The first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonels Wynkoop and S. Black, left for Pittsburgh, this morning, at 8 o'clock, on the steam boats Brooklyn and Schuylkill. The other companies have not yet arrived.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
LOUISVILLE, July 11, 10 a. m.

The steamer Chalmetto has just arrived, with Major Bowman's command of Pennsylvania Volunteers, on their way to Pittsburgh.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
CINCINNATI MARKET.
Cincinnati, July 11, 6, p. M.

Flour—There is a better feeling in the market—caused by light supplies. Sales to-day were made at $4.12½@4.25.

Grain—The market is without change

Whiskey—Sales at 19c ⅌ gal.

Groceries—There is no alteration in quotations

Coffee—The market is dull

Lard is held at 8c in kegs without buyers Sales of 500 bbls at 6;

Hams—Sales at 11½c

Sides—Sales at 7¼c.

Shoulders—Sales at 5¾c.

Butter—Sales at 7½c.

Cheese—Sales at 5¼@6.

Local Affairs.

RECEPTION OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Committee of Arrangements has received certain information that the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment will arrive here on Friday, the 14th instant.

A steam boat will be designated this day to carry all who may desire to join the escort to Wheeling and back

The boat will positively leave at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning next

J. B. MCGILLAD

NEARLY MURDERED.—At a *Democratic* festival, the other evening, two of the company got very much intoxicated, and one gave the other an insult, which instantly knocked him down, took a knife and drew it thirsty across his throat making considerable of a gash. It happened to be a common case knife the fellow got hold of, or he would have murdered the other on the spot.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT—Counterfeit two dollar bills of the last issue of Allegheny city scrip, have made their appearance They are very badly executed and can be detected at a glance They are dated September 1848—some two months ahead.

MORE MEN.—We notice that proposals have been issued by the Chairman of the Committee on Engines, for furnishing fifteen hundred feet of new hose for the different fire companies in Allegheny This with what they have now will allow each company about a thousand feet

STABBED.—A barber named Young was stabbed night before last, by one of a gang of rowdies, who are in the habit of assembling at night on the corner of 2d and Wood sts. He is said to be dangerously wounded

Mr. SEYBER arrived early yesterday morning, on the Highland Mary and immediately took passage for the East, in the Brownsville packet

ARRIVED.—The Greensburgh volunteers, under Johnson, come up on board the Germantown yesterday They expect to be detained in this city for several days

MATCHED AT BERMUDA.—The Boston Traveller of Friday evening has an account of the arrival out of Matched He has been consigned to the convict ship St. George

A correspondent of the St. John Morning News furnishes the following data relative to the island of Bermuda

"About 1000 soldiers are garrisoned at three or four points on the island. There are usually about 1100 convicts in four hulks—three at the Dock Yard, and the other, the Thames, on board which Mitchel has been placed, at St. Georges. There are, about one half transported from five to seven years for the CRIME of poaching on LORDLY domains, are subject to the most degrading and laborious employments, their usual occupation being building forts, drawing loads of stone like cart horses, under an intensely burning sun, with no vestige of tree or shrub for protection, and other convicts are employed at work for dearer hours in the water cleaning out channels, in diving bells, which soon puts a period to their miserable existence."

ALL RIGHT NOW.—The opposition to Taylor and Fillmore that existed among the Whigs of the city, in consequence of their disappointment about Mr Clay, is now all hushed. The explosion of the effervescence went off in the Park, and at the Broadway House. We knew that the sound heads of the young Whigs here would soon get the command of their warm hearts. All right now.

We have thought it necessary to say this much, because the *Locofoco* press all over the country is trying to make the most of the little *emeutes* we have had here. We shall be disappointed if New York city does not give Taylor and Fillmore 5000 majority—and Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and other suburbs in proportion.—*New York Express.*

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes

"The House will not adopt the Slavery Compromise without much debate and opposition, but I think it certainly will pass both Houses before the adjournment, and thus the great Congress of agitators which is to assemble on the 9th of August, will have nothing to go upon.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE WHIG PRESS OF NEW JERSEY.—The Rahway Advocate, an earnest advocate for the nomination of Mr. Clay, raises the Whig banner, inscribed with the names of Taylor and Fillmore. The Jersey Whig press is unanimous.

The National Intelligencer confirms the report, that Gen. Pillow had been acquitted by the Court of Inquiry, and that General Scott was to be brought before the Court on charges. The Intelligencer says the charges are most frivolous—"Of course."

☞ Citizens are honorably assured that the following are the actual qualities of a 25c bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative If they doubt our word, they cannot these highly respectable citizens, who have tried it:

Mr Geo. Beckett, 41 Elm st, New York
Mrs. Matilda Reeves, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn
Mr Wm Tompkins, 92 King st, New York
Mr Thomas Jackson, 89 Liberty st, Pittsburgh
H. E. Cullen, late barber steamboat S America

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

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 89 Liberty st.

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. Dimars, A Washington, W O Leshe, Henry Woods, Wm. Boyd, Samuel Palmer, } Recd'g Sec'ys.
Pittsburgh—T. J. Bigham, David Ritchey, George Singer, John M. Cessan, Robert McKnight, John Allen, N. Buckmaster, Dr. J. P. Rea, John Beck, } Corresponding Sec'ys
South do do
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.

☞ 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—twas thus the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—they computed that more diseases and unhealthy vapors rise 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 Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the Big Boot, 89 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nov19dkwly

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 really great medicine Those who are suffering under this alleging 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 Kidd & 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 heard.

JONATHAN HORTHAM."

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

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

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 74 4th street near Wood. jan17

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

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No 70 fourth street may25

THEY ACTED LIKE A CHARM—The original and true and genuine Lover Pill prepared by R Sellers, Parkersburgh, Va., June 5th, 1848

MR R E SELLERS—Some years since I was much benefited by using your Lover Pills, and as I am now suffering now, I enclose you one dollar, and wish you to send me the worth of it in Lover Pills, by mail. In 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, and by druggists generally in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. 12

☞ Does your hair fall out, does your hair turn gray or harsh, is it dry, or dull, or fading? If so then, you can make it soft, silky and fine. Dark and healthy, and beautiful as this lovely maiden And to have this, you have but three shillings to give For a bottle of Jones Hair Restorative Reader if you have had hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it, a month's trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19dkwly

☞ Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Old Sores, Erysipelas Barber's Itch, Chaps, Sore Heads, Sore Hands, Piles

Jones' Soap is used by many physicians in the city in curing the above, and we would not conscientiously sell unless we knew it to be all we state

As a cosmetic the true Jones' Soap is perhaps the only article extant, which removes redness, impurities and cleared and beautified the skin, making it soft, clear smooth and white