THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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NEW YORK EXPRESS. We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

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☞ ADVERTISEMENTS 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.

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 Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiltner,	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 G. Hurley,	23. Thomas S. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml'l A. Purviance.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NEB MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.

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

RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair

REGISTER.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.

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

AUDITOR.
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

Cass and the Volunteers.

Our readers will recollect the charge made against Gen. Cass, of defrauding the Volunteers of a portion of their hard earnings, by his clothing bill. We were among the first to notice the matter, and to condemn the act. But on reading a statement of Mr. Senator CAMERON, going to show that the law was a benefit to the volunteers, we hastened to correct any erroneous impression we had made, by inserting the following paragraph

"A CORRECTION.—Mr. Senator Cameron, in a letter to the Democratic Union, corrects a mistake into which Sergeant Greeff, and the volunteers in Mexico fell, in relation to the bill introduced by Mr. Cass into the Senate, in regard to the clothing of volunteers. Instead of the bill giving them clothing in kind, worth $2.50, in place of $3.50 in money, it continued the $3.50 but allowed them to buy from the government stores, a suit of clothes for $2.50, leaving them a saving of one dollar.—We are happy to make this correction, for Mr. Cass has quite enough political sins to account for, without his good being evil spoken of."

Yesterday, however, a very intelligent and respectable member of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of volunteers, called upon us, and requested us to publish the following statement:

"The Volunteer objects not to the reduction of clothing. The objection is, that he got previously to the passage of the Cass bill $3.50 in cash per month for clothing; he buys *one* or *two* suits per year, consequently by the passage of the Cass bill he is deprived of one dollar per month which he formerly got, which feels comfortable at the end of his two month's service. By the old bill, his clothing and pay came to $21 per month, by the Cass bill $19. Hence the Volunteer can not vote for Gen. Cass; not that he (the volunteer) is not a democrat, but an Anti Cass man.

This volunteer stated to us, that the practical working of Mr. Cass's bill, Mr. Cameron to the contrary notwithstanding, was to deprive the volunteer of a portion of his wages, and a portion, too, which he had been in the habit of spending for some little necessaries, almost indispensible to his comfort, and not provided in his rations. He also informed us that Mr. Cass was hung and burnt in effigy in his presence in Mexico, on account of the practical workings of this bill.

The same intelligent volunteer informed us, that he was a Democrat, that he had frequently sat in Democratic Conventions, and that he always expected to remain a Democrat, and that a large majority of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment belonged to that party; but that neither he nor they could or would vote for Gen. Cass. "Old Rough and Ready" is the man.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ACCEPTANCE.—Some anxiety has been expressed, principally by the Locofocos, in regard to the acceptance by Gen. Taylor, of the Whig nomination. The letter of acceptance will no doubt be forthcoming whenever the official notice of his nomination reaches him. Gen. Taylor arrived in New Orleans on Friday, the 30th of June, where he expected to remain a few days, to meet some of his old friends returning from Mexico. The Picayune of July 1 says:

We learn that Gen. Taylor has not yet received from Gov. Morehead, President of the National Whig Convention, an official notification of his nomination to the Presidency by that body. This accounts for the non appearance of his acceptance of the nomination.

The General is in excellent health, and looks as though the din of preparation for the approaching canvass did not cause him to lose an hour's rest.

The St. Louis Republican, noticing the delay of a letter of acceptance, says:

We have conversed, within a few days past, with a gentleman direct from New Orleans, and who is on terms of private friendship with Gen. Taylor, and recently conversed with him on the subject.—The nomination of the Philadelphia Convention was transmitted by the President, Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, and the letter of acceptance has been forwarded, through New Orleans, to him, and the contents will only be known when it is published by Gov. M. In the meantime, we have every assurance it will be all that every true Whig can desire.

The present acting Governor of the State, Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON, is at present in town, at the St. Charles Hotel. We learned from himself, that he intends, in due time, to issue a writ for the election of Governor in October, as he considers that the Constitution in this case is imperative.

Mr. Johnston is a hearty, hale looking man, in the prime of life, with popular address, and courteous manners, and we find there is a strong current setting in, in favor of his nomination by the Whig State Convention. He would no doubt be acceptable to the people and party, and if nominated, we shall support him with pleasure.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer, in noticing the resignation, thus speaks of Mr. Johnston:

'The Hon. W. F. Johnston, the President of the State Senate, and a well known Whig, will officiate as Governor until a new election shall take place. The responsible duty could not have devolved upon a more capable person. Mr. Johnston is one of the ablest men in Pennsylvania—has been long in public life, and will make a most efficient Chief Magistrate. He has experience, tact, talent, and ability.'

GEN. TAYLOR ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.—On the 21st February, 1847, when the countless army of Santa Anna had taken up their position at Buena Vista, to vanquish the Spartan band of citizen soldiers under the command of Gen. Taylor, this pure and brave man thus wrote in a private letter to a friend:

"This may be the last communication you will receive from me; I have been stripped by the government of regular troops, and reduced in volunteers, and thus stripped, and at the mercy of the foe, have been expected to retreat or resign; *but I shall do neither.* I care not for myself, but feel deeply for the noble soldiers who are about to be sacrificed for their country—we shall stand still and give them battle, relying on a just Providence for a right result."

OHIO POLITICS.—The Editor of the Cincinnati Signal, (Barnburner) who has been stumping in Ohio, says among other things:

"Brinkerhoff, of Richland is out, openly and powerfully for Van Buren, and from all quarters the same cheering intelligence reaches us.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Harrisburgh Telegraph, states that the Whig State Central Committee will immediately assemble to fix a day for a free will Convention; and the Whigs of the different counties are requested to take measures to appoint Delegates.

Gen. Cushing has resigned his command in the Army.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolutionists.

GUANAJUATO IN THE HANDS OF THE INSURGENTS.

From the Picayune of July 2d, we learn that the United States steamer Portland, Capt. Place arrived at N. O. July 1st, from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 26th. She brings letters from the capital to the 22d June, and papers to the 20th.—The news would be deemed very interesting if the people of the United States gave much thought at present to the affairs of the sister Republic. We take the following extracts from the Picayune.

Parades has at last committed overt acts against the government. On the 12th of June he entered the city Guanajusto at the head of about 400 men and made himself master of the military stores in the city. The garrison after a show of resistance, joined him. Bustamente and Minon, who were sent against Paredes, are believed to be acting in concert with him. The State Congress of Guanajuato was immediately dissolved, the lawful Governor displaced, and the country is evidently alarmed at the prospect of the success of the revolutionists, though the press at the capital puts the best face possible upon the subject, and affects to treat the revolution as little formidable.

The designs of Paredes are believed to be shadowed forth in the following plan, although his name is not attached to it. Jarauta promulgated it upon entering Lagos, and he is considered the "right hand man" of the ex-President. We translate from *El Monitor*

PLAN OF GEN. PAREDES.

Mexicans!—The work which iniquity and treason commenced in 1845 has just been consummated. More than half of the territory of the Republic has been sold to the enemy for a sum beneath contempt. The remainder of our territory is occupied by the same North American soldiers, converted into a body guard for the traitor Pena, to support a crime more atrocious than ages have revealed. The annals of the past recal to us Count Julian, betraying his country from a personal resentment; but that horrid deed is not comparable with the crime of Pena. That great criminal blinded by passion, introduced the Moors into Spain at his personal hazard; but *this one* to roll in luxury and enjoy power amidst the blandishments of the capital, has sold his country without the least personal risk, after having disarmed the nation and extinguished its public spirit, and he even seeks to persuade it that its dishonor is a public good, its disgrace renown, and the state of humiliation in which it lies prostrate at the feet of its enemies, is a brilliant position with a flattering future.

And it is possible, Mexicans, that you will endure peacefully and unmoved this disgrace! Will you see in cold blood, your brothers of the Californias, New Mexico and Chihuahua actually sold!—brave men who have fought constantly as your advance guard in support of the religion, the customs and the nationality of Mexico! No, no, a thousand times no!

We who subscribe this—though few in numbers, yet resolved to persist in maintaining interests so dear—we invites you in pursuance of our example to take up arms against this traitorous Government and fling forth the banner of insurrection.—Spain, Mexico and other nations appealed to it to sustain their independence, and they succeeded. We now do the same, proclaiming the following articles

1—The present Government is disowned, having committed treason to the nation.

2—The States in consequence will reassume their sovereignty.

3—They will take measures to replace the Government.

4—The Governors of the States will designate the person or persons to command the forces within each State.

5—The forces of the permanent army which adhere to this plan, shall obey conformably to rule, the senior chief or general who seconds it.

Signed by JARAUTA, ORTIZ, NEGRETE and others.

LAGOS, June 1, 1848.

It will be recollected that Minon attempted to surprise Jarautta at Lagos, but fell back, his numbers being insufficient. A correspondent, an intelligent foreigner, writes us from the city of Mexico, on the 20th, that 100 of Minon's troops went over to the insurgents, with their arms and baggage and that the rest fled with the purpose of incorporating themselves with the insurgent Indians of Sierra Gordo, whose advance is within 7 leagues of Queretaro.

Paredes is boldly accused of fomenting the war of castes between the Indians and the whites, in order to give difficulty to the Government, and documentary proof is adduced to sustain the accusation.

The Government is pursuing a very energetic course against the opposition press in the city of Mexico. On the 20th, four editors had been arrested and warrants were out against several others who had secreted themselves.

It was reported in Mexico on the 20th that the insurgents had entered the city of Queretaro and pillaged the faubourgs of that town.

We translate from a letter addressed to us, dated—

MEXICO, June 17, 1848.

Mexico now presents the most mournful aspect one can possibly imagine. By the absence of the American troops and especially of their money, the inhabitants are left in a state of frightful misery, having no other means of subsistence than robbery and assassination. The existing government has the most serious grounds of disquietude on account of the movements of Paredes and Jarauta. The troops which it has sent against them are revolting and swelling the ranks of the insurgents. The fall of Herrera is imminent, and the war will inevitably break out afresh upon the frontiers.

We omit a letter from the same source, dated the 20th, and come to the one of the latest date, which we translate

MEXICO, June 22, 1848.

The revolution fomented by the Puro party makes rapid progress. The Departments of the North have taken the initiative in it. The present Government is in terrible anxiety. The two or three thousand men whom it can command are insufficient to put down the colossus. The revolution is inevitable. A new law is anticipated daily against the liberty of the press. Arrests follow more rapidly than ever, although we are not yet sure what may be the purposes of Paredes, since he has not developed any plan of his own, but only followed that proclaimed by Jarauta. All the factions will unite upon him to attain these ends, namely—To drive Herrera from the Presidency, to refuse to execute the treaty of peace; and to renew the war upon the frontier.

Paredes is called German of Arriaga, a priest who has great influence over the clergy, and who used Paredes in 1845 in an emergency like to the present one. He is besides a Jesuit, and the most formidable one in the society.

The views of Almonte are known to be favorable to a continuance of the war, but this far he has shown no signs of life. Notwithstanding that the Government journals are lavish in their praises of Gen. Minon, Lombardina, and others, for their good conduct and fidelity, we expect every day to hear that they and the troops under their command, have passed over to the *pronunciados.*

Yours, u. p.

We have the most deplorable accounts of robberies upon the highways in all parts of Mexico.—American deserters join the professional *ladrones* of Mexico, and even in Vera Cruz, acts of violence are constantly committed almost without impunity.

We annex a letter from a correspondent now at Jalapa:

JALAPA, June 23, 1848.

Gen. Worth took up his quarters in town yesterday, his division being encamped near Gen. Kearney's, about four miles back. Gen. Worth was fully impressed, from information he had received at Perote, that the majority of the troops had already embarked, and that sufficient transportation was in waiting at Vera Cruz for the whole army. He now expects to lay here some five or six weeks, as news was received yesterday that about two thousand of Gen. Patterson's division were at San Juan, waiting the arrival of transports. Gen. Marshall's division are scattered along the road between El Encero and the National Bridge—and the new Ten Regiments are encamped at El Encero. The troops generally enjoy good health, though some apprehension is felt about their passage through Vera Cruz, many thinking that the last division will not get off before the *vomito* sets in with all its fury.

A band of American robbers, who have been infesting the road between this and the city of Mexico for some time back, were attacked some days ago by a large party of Mexican troops, and after a short but sharp conflict eleven of the robbers were killed and sixteen taken prisoners the latter were immediately shot by the Mexicans. Of those who escaped at the time, ten were arrested by our troops near Perote, and after being tried by a military commission, were sentenced to be flogged, branded and taken out of the country in irons. The two first portions of their sentences were carried into effect, and they are now in prison in this place. The gang was principally composed of teamsters and discharged soldiers, who left the city of Mexico before the treaty was ratified.—They were fully identified by one or two of our officers as being part of a gang who had robbed them near Rio Frio some time ago.

A report was circulating about the town yesterday that Jarauta had pronounced against the Government, and with some two hundred followers had thrown himself into a place called Lagos, about fifty leagues from Queretaro, in the State of Jalisco, where he was besieged by six hundred Government troops. It was also stated that Bustamente, at the head of eight hundred men, had marched to the assistance of the beseigers. With this exception, the arrivals from above, report every thing quiet in the city and country.

Yours, truly, c. c.

We break off here from the subject of Mexican affairs, though we have ample materials on hand for columns. The situation of Mexico is lamentable in the extreme, and though our people are somewhat indifferent to it, there is reason to fear that we may again become entangled with that country. We shall watch with interest the course of the threatening revolution there.

The citizens of Mobile intend giving a public dinner to Col. Bragg, of the Artillery. They have already had a sword made, which is shortly to be presented to him in token of their respect for his gallantry and courage.

Railroad Matters.

We learn from the Beaver Argus, that on Monday last, the Engineer selected by the Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, S. W. ROBERTS, Esq., arrived at that place, and entered upon the duties of his appointment. A commencement was made, on Tuesday, upon the Brady's Run route—and all the others will be examined in order—the best of course will be selected for the interest of the stockholders and the public.

Mr. Roberts, having started his assistants upon the work, has returned to a prior engagement upon a railroad through the Schuylkill coal region which he expects to complete in about a month. Then he will give all his attention to the western road.

Every effort is now making in Ohio, to prosecute with energy the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroads, which will be intersected by our Pennsylvania and Ohio road, some where in Wayne county—probably at Wooster. From a statement in the Cleveland Democrat, we learn that to grade and bridge the road way and prepare it for the iron, from Cleveland to Columbus, inclusive of the labor of placing the iron rails, it is supposed will cost from $1,200,000 to $1,250,000. The amount of stock subscribed and authorized by cities and counties to be subscribed, with what has already been subscribed by individuals and which is confidently expected to be obtained in Cleveland, Columbus and the intermediate country, is, altogether, about $800,000. The construction of the entire road, exclusive of furnishing the iron, can be advantageously let to responsible contractors, who will take in part payment $300,000 of the capital stock, and will also furnish an entire outfit of engines and cars, and take in payment the bonds of the company, convertible into stock at their option. All that is now wanting to carry out the project, is a subscription of $150,000 of stock, by Cleveland. This done, the road will go on at once, as the directors have no doubt of being able to raise the money from the subscription of eastern capitalists, or otherwise, to purchase the iron, and to complete in a short time, say in two years, the entire road. We hope Cleveland will not falter now.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Hospital.

I was surprised to hear it whispered of late that some of the Directors of the Hospital Association had it in contemplation to build *at once* an Insane Asylum, and were even so extreme in their designs, as to alledge the uselessness of another Hospital, since the foundation of the one known as the "Mercy Hospital," under the auspices of our Catholic friends.

For myself, I can only say that I subscribed for a *Hospital* for the sick and wounded, and for the temporary reception only, of insane patients, and if the Board persist in perverting the subscription to other objects, I shall consider myself absolved from the payment of mine. And there are others who think with me.

It will be remembered that the appeals made from the different pulpits, and the collections made in consequence of those appeals, were expressly for the purpose of founding a *Hospital*.

It is also well known that a State Insane Asylum is in progress of erection at Harrisburgh, which, with the one in Philadelphia, will be amply sufficient for the use of the State. The only want, then, in this community, would be suitable wards or apartments for the reception of insane persons until they could be removed to the State Asylum.

Further, it is well known to the community, and ought to be known to these members of the Board, that the close proximity of insane persons, would produce the most unfortunate results on such as are stretched on beds of pain or disease, who require quiet and repose to secure convalescence.

Knowing that it was the declared intention of the prominent friends of the measure to establish at once a Hospital for the sick and disabled in the immediate vicinity of the city, so as to be easily accessible, and then, at a future day, if the accumulating funds of the association were sufficient, of building an Insane Asylum, at a distance of five or six miles from the city, I have been surprised and grieved to see the attacks made in some of the papers on the donors of the lots for the Hospital site. I, for one, consider the location of an Insane Asylum on that site entirely out of the question, all experience having shown that these departments should be kept separate and distinct, and that, for the recovery of insane patients, nothing is more conducive and essential, than perfect quiet, a cheerful prospect, and pleasant associations. What, then, would be the effect of locating the Asylum on the present Hospital site in the Ninth Ward, with puffing locomotives, and rumbering burthen cars close by the grounds, and rattling omnibuses with clouds of dust on the turnpike in front.

While the din of machinery and the hum of busy life in the neighborhood, furnish a still greater objection. Such scenes and tumult would exert the worst influence over the returning senses of the insane, and, materially retard their recovery. Decidedly, the location should be where the limits of the city, with its bustle and turmoil could never reach.

Nor do I think it at all surprising or exceptionable that the donors of the land for the Hospital site should object to its use for an Insane Asylum, as it can hardly be expected that, in addition to their liberal gift of twenty acres for a charitable purpose, they would consent to destroy fifty acres more.—Who would purchase or occupy a lot close to an insane asylum, to be disturbed night and day by the ravings and howlings of maniacs? Thus would the spread and increase of the city in that direction be at once arrested and prevented.

Besides, the building for insane patients should be constructed on a different plan, and at much greater cost, than a hospital, and the funds will not justify the increased expense.

To sum up—the location of an insane asylum within, or close to, the city limits, would be bad for the insane, bad for the hospital patients, bad for the neighborhood, and ruinous to the growth of the city in its vicinity.

Let it rather be on a secluded spot, far in the country, where fresh air, pleasant prospects, perfect repose, and almost entire insulation from the busy haunts of life, can be enjoyed by the unfortunate inmates, or in the style of the verdict in the Morning Post, where they may enjoy their "idium cum insanitate," until they are restored to the possession of the "mens sana, et corpore sano, which he so much covets.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Governor Shunk's Resignation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It has pleased Divine Providence to deprive me of the strength necessary for further discharge of the duties of your Chief Magistrate, and to lay me on a bed of sickness from which I am admonished by my physicians and my own increasing debility, I may, in all human probability, never rise. I have resolved, upon mature reflection, under a conviction of duty, on this day, to restore to you the trust with which you conferred me, and do so, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provision of the constitution to choose a successor at the next general election.

I therefore hereby resign the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and direct this my resignation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In taking leave of you under circumstances so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me. My prayer is, that peace, virtue, intelligence, and religion may pervade your borders, that the free institutions you have inherited from your ancestors may remain unimpaired till the latest posterity, that the same kind Providence which has already blessed you, may conduct you to a still higher state of individual and social happiness, and, when the world shall close upon you, as I feel it is soon about to close upon me, that you may enjoy the consolations of the Christian faith, and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the great Shepherd above.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

The undersigned were present at the execution of the above instrument of writing.

H. BUEHLER,
W. R. DEWITT.

Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

At the request of Governor Shunk I have this day handed this paper to the Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN K. FINDLAY.

Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

I hereby direct Henry Petriken, Esq., Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, to file this paper in accordance with the direction contained in it, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JESSE MILLER, S. C.

Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

JESSE MILLER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

In obedience to your direction, I have filed this instrument of writing, this 9th day of July, 1848, at 20 minutes before six o'clock, P. M.

H. PETRIKEN,
Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth.
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Late from France—More Bloodshed.

The Courier and Enquirer publishes the following telegraphic dispatch from London, containing later and startling intelligence from Paris:

LONDON, Saturday, June 24—12 o'clock, M.

The following important intelligence from France is from the second edition of the Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, Friday, June 23.

The struggle has commenced in Paris. The troops of the line and the National Guards are fighting with the people. There has already been an awful sacrifice of life. Everything is in great confusion.

LATER STILL.

PARIS, Friday, June 23—5 o'clock, P. M.

It is just reported that *the Executive Government have resigned*, and that Gen. Cavaignac has been placed at the head of the armed forces and has declared Paris *in a state of siege.*

At this, the last moment, we can only say that the usual expresses from Paris for the London journals have not arrived; and all we can obtain from the best sources, is a repetition of the statement that all communication is intercepted as in February last.

There is no doubt that a conflict of a severe nature is actually going on.

Local Affairs.

Reception of the Volunteers.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal—John Birmingham.

AIDS.

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

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

John Aiken, Wm. B. Mowry.
R. P. Tanner.

White's Brass Band.

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

1st Pennsylvania Regiment.
2d Pennsylvania Regiment.

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

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

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

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

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

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

MARSHALS.

H. S. McGraw, John Rippey,
W. Simms.

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

MARSHALS.

John Morrison, J. B. Mitchell.
John Smith.

Faculty and Students of Duquesne College.
President and Members of the Philological Institute.
President and Members of the William Wirt Institute.
President and Members of the Franklin Institute.
President and Members of the Baldwin Institute.
Music.

MARSHALS.

M. Swartzweldier, R. B. Butler,
Ephm. Jones, Jr., Thos. Donnelly,
Mayor, Aldermen and Councils of the city of Pittsburgh.
Mayor, Aldermen and Councils of the city of Allegheny.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Birmingham.
Lawrenceville.
Manchester.
South Pittsburgh.
Sharpsburgh.
Unreported Associations.

Citizens generally are invited to join the procession at this point

ROUTE OF PROCESSION

The various bodies named above, are requested to meet on Saturday, the 15th inst, at 10 o'clock, A M. on the Monongahela wharf, the Front st. The column will move at the order of the Chief Marshal, and take its position on the Wharf, where the Reception Oration will be delivered. The Procession will move through the following streets—Up Water to Smithfield, along Smithfield to Fifth, down Fifth to Liberty, down Liberty to Marbury, along Marbury to Penn, up Penn to St Clair, along St. Clair to the Bridge, across Bridge to Allegheny City, up Federal to Ohio, along Ohio to Anderson, down Anderson to Hand Street Bridge, across the Bridge to Hand Street, up to Penn, up Penn to camp ground, where the procession will be dismissed.

Citizens of the two cities and neighboring boroughs are requested to illuminate their houses, factories and workshops, on the evening of the arrival of the Volunteers.

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

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

The flags of all vessels in port, and all in private custody will be flung to the breeze.

Drivers of carriages, drays, &c., are requested to keep the route of Procession clear.

JOHN BIRMINGHAM,
Chief Marshal

NOTICE.—The steam boat Lake Erie leaves to day, with the Committee of Reception, at 2 o'clock for Wheeling, to meet the Volunteers, and greet them on their return home. Those of our citizens who desire to go along, can obtain a passage on this boat, at a trifling expense.

Our Book Table.

Our book table has just been enriched with a most splendid reprint of a most celebrated work entitled—

"*Gen. Cass Letter to the River and Harbor Convention.* Chicago Journal Print. 1845

This celebrated work of a distinguished author, is beautifully and appropriately got up by the enterprising publishers, in a volume of eight pages, nine-tenths of an inch by eight-tenths, with fly-leaf, title page, erratum, and a *fac-simile* of the letter as written by Cass. It is also secured by copy-right. On the fly leaf, is written—"Presented to Pittsburgh Gazette, by an old subscriber, Chicago, 4th July, 1848." We thank an "old subscriber" for his attention, and the publishers for their enterprise in publishing this valuable work in a size and style commensurate with its merits, and we promise, carefully to preserve our copy for the inspection of all river men, which the author will expect under the "circumstances."

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.—The adjourned meeting, held on Wednesday evening last, was very large. G. W. Jackson, Esq., was in the Chair.—The Directors submitted a lengthy and well drawn up report, giving a very lucid explanation of every thing connected with their late proceedings. The report was read to the meeting by Judge Shaler, and a motion was made for its acceptance, which passed. It was then moved that the course of the Directors be approved by the meeting. This the friends of the Directors say was carried, but the Chairman decided otherwise.

The Directors, we understand, are busy pushing forward the new project, and are confident that it meets with the approbation of a large majority of the tax payers of the Ward.

REMARKABLE PRESENCE OF MIND.—By a very striking display of female courage and presence of mind, a lady from East Liberty, saved her own life and that of her infant, on last Wednesday evening. She was left for a few minutes in a buggy, on Wylie Street, when the horses became frightened and ran off. Not being able to stop the horses, she very deliberately seated herself in the back part of the buggy, rolled up the child in its clothes, leaned down and dropped it upon the road, and then let herself down from the buggy, without being injured in the least. The child also escaped unharmed. This is an act of coolness worthy of imitation in like instances of danger.

BARNBURNER MEETING AT ELIZABETHTOWN, PA. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Martin Van Buren was held in the borough of Elizabeth, on Tuesday evening last. Ansil Gear, Esq. was Chairman, and J. Akin and B. Stewart acted as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed eloquently by several gentlemen of the town, and resolutions were passed, strongly in favor of the great features of the Barnburner movement, and pledging themselves to poll a larger vote, at the ensuing Presidential election, for Van Buren than there would be for General Cass, in that place.

THE SAND BAR.—Mr. Jacob F. Brant, of Uniontown, who appears to lay claim to the sand and gravel in the middle of the Monongahela river from the Point to Dam No. 1, under an act of the Legislature, making the beds of navigable streams open for warrant and survey for certain purposes has instituted a suit, before Alderman Morrow, against Patrick McKoy and Alexander McKeever, to recover damages against them for trespass, in removing sand from the bar in front of the city.—Mr. Morrow decided the suit against the plaintiff, who has appealed it, when it will now have to be settled by a higher tribunal.

LARGE GOOSEBERRIES.—At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Horticultural Society, Mr. Martin, exhibited half a dozen varieties of Gooseberries averaging 4¼ inches in circumference. Mr. M., is one of the most skilful cultivators in the state, and his place is well worth visiting by all who are desirous of improving their knowledge of horticulture.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.—An institution with the above title has been established at Honesdale, Wayne county, in this State, under a recent act of our Legislature. Efforts are making to commence operations, and a writer in the Journal of Commerce calls on Philadelphians, and New Yorkers to extend to it their countenance and support.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—*The Sabbath a Day of Rest.*—The case of Specht vs. the Commonwealth, has at length been decided by the Supreme Court of this State, now in session at Harrisburgh. The following are the facts of the case. The man Specht, who is one of the sect of Seventh Day Baptists, was indicted in Franklin county for working on the Sabbath, and fined by the Court. He appealed from the decision in order to test the constitutionality of the law under which he was fined.—Judge Bell delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court affirming the proceedings of the Court below, and establishing the constitutionality of the law.

FOR GOVERNOR—WALTER FORWARD.—The resignation of Governor Shunk makes it necessary at once to look round for a suitable candidate for the vacated station. We make known our preference above—a man who is known to every one in the Commonwealth as pre-eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office—whose sterling integrity, and patriotism, and intellectual and moral qualities, mark him as the man for the people. He justly ranks with the first minds in the Commonwealth, one who understands all our governmental and State policy, an able and eloquent orator, who has a strong hold upon the public confidence. Let him be adopted as the Whig candidate, and depend upon it, the West will tell a story in October that will agreeably surprise our friends, and overwhelm our enemies.—*Beaver Argus.*

NEW PAPER.—The first number of a new religious paper, entitled the "Methodist Expositor," was issued on Saturday, in Cincinnati. It is published by a committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; edited by Dr. Latta, of that city, assisted by Revs. R. J. Ralston and J. Boyle, as corresponding editors. We doubt not it will be an able advocate of the doctrines and policy of the church under whose patronage it is published.

Gen. Twiggs arrived at New Orleans, on the 30th ult, from Washington. There are in that city several distinguished officers, of high rank in the service. Gaines, Taylor, Butler, Patterson, Twiggs, Brooke and Churchill, and several others are shortly expected.

THE commission of Adjutant General Bowman will expire on the 15th, so that Governor Johnston will be called upon to appoint a successor.

THADDEUS STEVENS, is said to have declared for General Taylor, at Lancaster, on the Fourth of July.

☞ 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 left 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 by the use of 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, and 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. nov19d&wly

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means to do it. 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 only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain, to be effected. Have you the prominent symptoms of Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

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

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No 72 Fourth street. may26

IT IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED—Say all who ever used M'Lane's Vermifuge! Read the following letter from an agent "NATCHEZ, CHEMUNG CO. N. Y. Feb 28th, 1848

J. Kidd & Co—When your agent was here I had just opened, and he left but a few dozen of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and I find it is going off very fast, and thus far it has given good satisfaction, and has proved to be just what the public wants, and we have got it agoing, and I do not wish to get out. I have but one dozen left. When your agent was here I think he left you some place to send if I should want more, but if he did, I have forgotten. Will you have the goodness to order for me six dozen more on the receipt of this.

PETER FRYER.

For sale at the Drug Store of J KIDD & Co, 60 wood street. jy11

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 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. 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 my self 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 known.

JONATHAN HOUGHAM."

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

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
If 'tis thus, you can make it soft, silky and flue,
Dark and healthy, and beauteous as the h