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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.
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 SHIVELY, 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.

PITTSBURGH VOLUNTEERS.
From a list published in the Post, we condense the following statement of the names of the officers and men who left this city in the *Grays* and *Blues*, for Mexico, with the time of discharge, death, desertion, or return of each:

DUQUESNE GREYS.

RETURNED IN GOOD HEALTH.—Capt. John Herron, D S M'Clintock, J K Gardner, H Alward, Wm Burns, H Bennett, D Clammer, James Calhoun, Ralph Frost, F B Furnham, G S Glenn, Charles Huffman, J S Hamilton, E F Kerr, Pliny Kelley, John Longstaff, Aaron Lovitt, B G Leeper, W F. Mann, (elected Lieut. in Mexico,) A E Marshall, Norton McGiffin, J L Negley, John Poland, H C Patrick, W H Potter, O H Rippey, E J Thomas, Wm Winebiddle—28.

RETURNED IN BAD HEALTH.—J S Ebbert—1.

KILLED, *at Puebla*—John Gilchrist, J H Herrod, E H Jones, F B Johns, H Krutzelman, James Phillips, W Phillips, Sr, S D Sewell, Wm Schmetz, S Trayer, D S Vernoy, F Vandyke, Jr, J Wilson—13.

DISCHARGED, *at Vera Cruz.*—W Trovillo, R, Cunningham, J Baker, B D Collins, Thos Davis, John Dalzell, Joseph Keenan, V Knapp, H J Munday, Jas Gray, W Phillips, jr. *At Puebla.*—J, D M'Elroy, C W Blakeman, Johnson Elliott, J W Parke, Thos Thorneburgh, S Sloop. *At Mexico.*—J W Hague, R F Miller. *At Lobos Island,*—L Robinson, since dead. *At Perote,*—G Reamps. *At New Orleans,*—J W Kinkead—22.

DIED, *at New Orleans,*—Seth Loomis. *At Puebla,*—H B Alward, Jonathan Downs, James McDowell. *At Perote,*—H Bates, A Musgrave, D A Mitchell, J M'Minn, James Noble, T R Owens.—*At Jalapa,*—T C M Keeley, J Spencer,—12.

DESERTED, *at New Orleans,*—S A Glenn, Charles Smith, S C Smith. *At Jalapa,*—B F Woods,—4.

Miscellaneous.—W J Ankrum, ordered on recruiting service from Perote. ♣Robt Anderson, elected Lieutenant in Mexico, and returned. G C M'Leland, joined regular army at Vera Cruz. C W Hambright, ordered on recruiting service from Perote. J H Cummins, transferred to Second Regiment. Isaac Seymour, left at Vera Cruz, fate unknown. R C Drum, joined the regular army at Vera Cruz. Robert Scott drowned at Natchez, on his return.

RECAPITULATION.

Returned in good health	28
Returned in bad "	1
Killed	13
Discharged	22
Died	12
Deserted	4
Miscellaneous	1
	91

JACKSON BLUES.

RETURNED, *in good health*—W. A. Charlton,—elected Captain in Mexico—A. Ferguson, (elected 1st Lieutenant in Mexico,) A P. Stuart, Wm. Byerly, Thos. Alexander, Chas. Brison, S. D. Brown, W. Blakely, (elected 2d Lieut. in Mexico,) F. H. Cooley, J. Dolan, A. M'Donald, E. Edwards—wounded in' left hand—Elias Faust, F. Faunemiller, John Gibner, J. C. Hall, J. H. Hoover, W Kennedy, J. Krine, W. Layburn, H. Lynck, T. M'Intyre, B. M'Noley, Wm. M'Dermott, J. Parker, J. Regan, Jas. T. Shannon, J. Savage, R. Wilson, J. Walker, W. H. Worthington, C. F. Yost, Jas. Harman, Chas. M'Dermott, Jas. F. Morton—35.

RETURNED, IN BAD HEALTH.—Miles Brown, M. Mason, wounded—2.

DISCHARGED, at Vera Cruz—Capt. A. Hay, T. A. Rowley, J. Chalfant, R. B. Young, J. Armstrong—died on way home—D. Guyer, Wm. Graham, D. Hawkins, D. Hager, T. B. Ogden, C. Ribald, H. H. Skiles, J. Sproat, Otis Young, Eli Young, S. Young, Isaac Wright. At Mexico—Lieut. J. O'H. Denny, John Condo. At Jalapa—W. H. Barker, F. Hointen, At Puebla—A. G. Bebee, J. Bowden. Geo. Fengle, (died since his return,) J. M'Cutcheon, C. B. Mowry, G. Richeberger. At Perote—D. M'Mountie—29.

DIED, *At* PEROTE—H. Bateman, F. Bowman, G. Wilhelm, Bernard Hose. At Puebla—R. M'Keen, Eliphalet Barker, C. E. Bruton, Samuel Black, T. Kaine, J. Lynhart, J. M'Caffrey, J. B. Wright, Wm Sullivan. At Mexico—H. J. Kennedy. At Jalapa—Jas. Armstrong, H. M. Shaw, J. Spitzley. At Vera Cruz—C. Ribald—18.

DESERTED, AT N. ORLEANS—Geo. Miller. At city of Mexico—John Griffith. John M. Needs deserted before embarking—3.

MISCELLANEOUS—S. Hamilton left the City of Mexico; fate unknown: was either killed or taken prisoner. John Hinds, taken from the company at Vera Cruz, as a deserter from the Regular Army. John Shaffer, transferred to 2d Dragoons. Robert Woods, elected 2d Lieutenant in Perote—4.

RECAPITULATION.

Returned in good health	35
Returned in bad "	2
Discharged	29
Died	15
Deserted	3
Miscellaneous	4
	91

The threat of the Barnburners to agitate for the repeal of any law which the present Congress may pass permitting to the extension of Slavery over California and New Mexico seems to excite the sternest indignation of our cotemporary of the Post. As a specimen of his wrath, we subjoin the following:

"There are many others who know, (if this worse than *dough* face does not,) that this '*cry of repeal*' has gone up before this day. The spirit which dictated it was manifest long before the birth of the writer of the article in which we find this language. We have an account of this spirit in the first origin of *Hell*; and a later one when Cain slew his brother Abel."

Now it strikes us that this passion, whether real or affected, is quite overdone. The determination to repeal a law permitting the extension of slavery over immense regions now free, is surely not quite so atrocious a purpose as our neighbor would have us believe. At any rate, it is a question upon which the Post, if he would exercise but a very little charity, might readily suppose an honest difference of opinion might exist. No doubt our neighbor thinks that in advocating the law which permits the extension of slavery, he occupies a much higher and grander platform than those blind, not to say wicked, mortals who are opposed to its extension. But he should make allowance for the weakness of poor human nature. All are not endowed with his acuteness and high moral perceptions. Neither is every one gifted with the remarkable power of language which the paragraph we have quoted evinces. In administering the lash, our cotemporary should be merciful, and not administer more punishment than the patient is able to bear. This last infliction is too excruciating, and we hope, for the sake of humanity—to say nothing of common decency—it will not be repeated.

By the way, what does the Post mean by applying the Missouri Compromise to all territory lying west of 36 30, so far as the Pacific Ocean?

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Westmoreland County Rail Roads.

NEW SALEM X ROADS, July 17, 1848.

MESSRS. EDITORS—

Your Editorial remarks, under the head of Pennsylvania Railroad, in the last number of the Weekly Gazette are, with few exceptions, quite appropriate. Your subscribers *here* think that you manifest rather more concern for your 'Greensburgh Friends' than either your interest or duty as editors require you to evince. We in the North have exerted ourselves in the rail road enterprise with an energy fully proportioned to our circumstances. Our list of free releases along the line is without a precedent in the annals of public improvements, whether by canals or rail roads. Our stock subscriptions are brought out of the *'bone and marrow* of the *residents along the line*—from young men and middle aged men—many of whom subsequently releasing the right of way have manifested their interest in internal improvements, by subscribing from two to twelve shares in the road, conditional as to its coming this route.

The brief space allowed for a communication of this kind will not permit me to notice the superior advantages of the Turtle Creek route, compared with the other. Our fathers, in the olden times, were the borderers, and kept between our 'more wealthy Southern neighbors' in the South and the remnant of wandering hostile Indians in the north. The Germans and their descendants along the south of the county highly appreciated a security from the depredations of the roving bands of Indians—hence, they would on no conditions agree to settle lands in the north, which, for a long lapse of time, were unsettled and uncleared. At last, the bold and fearless sons of Erin, and a few families of Scotch, making what we may call 'Scotch Irish,' induced by the superiority of 'choice tracts' and low prices, 'settled in,' and held the country, *screening* their 'southern neighbors' from the merciless savages of the north, and securing for themselves a pleasant heritage to leave to their posterity. 'They held their ground,' and the Indians became discouraged. Messrs. Editors, this is a great county—our geographical boundaries are 'far and wide.' We talk of north and south in this county as if it might constitute two great and separate powers. Our exports of grain, flour, pork, wool, horses, cattle, sheep, &c., are vast, and I have no doubt but the continually increasing energy of our population will make this county quite attractive to the man of business as a retreat from the turmoil and bustle of a city. When the rail road is in operation, this will soon be an agreeable distance for business men to have their pleasant country residences.

In this region—the 'North of the County'—we are a people who *travel and move about*—hence we *need*, and *require*, and *must and will have a rail road*. It would be no easy task about these 'diggens' to find a man of sixty, or seventy, or eighty years of age, who has never been to Pittsburgh.—But this tenacity in leaving home, house, and barn, is 'strongly marked' in other portions of this glorious old county.

Our Scotch Irish population are a real go a head kind of boys. We think we have some claim on our fellow citizens in the city and county of Allegheny for their *impartiality*—at least during the canvass for the choice of routes.

It may not be inopportune to state, that my father was one of the early settlers of Pittsburgh, which is my native place. He became subscriber to the Gazette in 1786, and it has been taken, and *read* by us ever since. I think that my friend and neighbor, Samuel Jack, Esq., has been a subscriber to the Gazette for 25 or 30 years: and his father, Capt. Matthew Jack, was a valiant old Irishman, in driving and helping to expel the Indians from this settlement. With our sincere regard for you personally, and desiring to see your excellent paper have an extended circulation,

I remain yours, &c.
LINDSEY.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Question—Letter from C. M. Clay.

WHITE HALL, P. O. Ky., June 28, 1848.

DEAR GREELY,—As you have had some time to cool as well as myself, and seem yet hesitating whether or not to go for the regular Whig nomination, you will allow me to suggest a few thoughts for your consideration. We are both Whigs from youth, up to the present time. We certainly, then, should think proper at any time to change our party alliances, cannot be reproached with deserting our first love for any other motive than because the Whigs cease to be worthy of farther alliances.—That you should hesitate what to do in the present emergency, when the subject of Slavery Extension comes up for immediate action, is to me a source of pleasure and hope, rather than of pain or censure. Let us, then, see.

In the first place, *fairness* requires Northern Whigs to go for the nomination. The friends of Taylor wished to run him as an independent candidate; but no, said you and I, if a Whig, but not an ultra Whig, let him come into the Convention and stand or fall with the Whigs. It can hardly be possible that you wished to bring us into counsel to *destroy us!* Personal honor, then, requires you to support Taylor, unless the Republic manifestly would receive great detriment by your fidelity to pledges. Let us see. Can we beat Taylor? Cass with a free soil candidate? If we can, I think the great question of the age requires us to insure a certainty, and not trust an uncertainty.—*Whigs* should elect the man who will *Veto All Slave Extension*. I think you will believe, with me, that *"the time has not yet come."* Any defection, then on our part will enure to the benefit of Lewis Cass and to the injury of Z. Taylor. Now however, much denounced, I am for the *"lesser evil."* I know no morality based upon any other *principle*, than to look around you and *make the best* of all the circumstances which occur. Any other principle puts the good in the power of the bad—the scrupulous in the power of the unscrupulous—the just in the power of the unjust.—First, then, as to men. Taylor is a slaveholder by *birth and habit*—Cass a slaveholder *politically by calculation*. Which is the better man? I say Taylor. How do they stand committed? Taylor says nothing upon the subject of Slavery, but claims Washington as his model, and declares in favor of the *supremacy of Congress*. Cass holds that Congress cannot legislate against the admission of Slavery into new territories, and of course must *veto any bill prohibiting its introduction*. As men, then Taylor is spreferable to Cass. Now as to parties. Who will be most apt to stand for Liberty, the Whigs or their opponents? Let Texas speak! Let those who openly avow in Convention *"all of Mexico and Cuba."* Again suppose Lewis Cass President, and such a bill comes up for the admission of New Mexico into the Union—or its constitution into a territorial Government—and a majority of Congress put in the Wilmot Proviso, will they stand out against the Executive Veto and claim *"free soil or no soil."*

Let the vote on Texas answer! Suppose Taylor President, and such a bill up, will not the whole Whig party of the North, and some large portion of the South, say *"Free Soil or No Soil!"* Let the past answer also. From Gen. Taylor's pledges I believe that he could not interfere by the Veto; for unless the law be unconstitutional, he could not interfere. But with all the acts of Congress, in pursuance of Slavery Restriction, as ably set forth in the Utica Address, with the lead of Washington and Jefferson, I think there is a moral certainty that he could not veto such a bill. But suppose he did, would not the triumph of the Whig party, with its *Free Soil Pretenses* be more likely to summon true men enough to *feel* the sacredness of pro-slavery action, than the same result would be likely to occur *the party who claim Texas claim as an "Extension of the area of Freedom"*—Such, indeed, are my conclusions, honestly and maturely arrived at. On *"the question"* of Slavery, which to me is the most vital of all, however much I may be denounced for inconsistency, Taylor the slaveholder, is infinitely preferable to Cass. Simply as a member of a Republic, I another respects desire that the Constitution should be restored—the faith of the nation vindicated—its magnanimity and honor re-established—its lead in the van of nations regained. In our domestic policy, I desire to see economy brought back into the Government of taxes—fidelity to public trust rewarded—partizan feeling moderated—industry and improvement revived—in a word, I long for a *paternal* instead of a *destructive* ruler. That Zachary Taylor is the man for the times, I honestly believe. I trust you and the people will finally also so conclude.

Respectfully your old, serv't, C. M. CLAY.

P. S. The pledges made never again to vote for a slaveholder, I consider short sighted. Why trammel ourselves that the enemy may conquer us?—The only *pledge*, if, indeed pledges are at all useful in any cause, should be *faithfully* and *honorably to carry out its ends.* C. M. C.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Mexican Abhorrence of the Extension of Slavery.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1848.

Public attention has not been sufficiently called to the fact that in the negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners, the strongest repugnance was manifested by the Mexican Commissioners to the cession of Territory with a *prospect of the introduction of Slavery therein.*—The following is an extract from Mr. Trist's letter to Mr. Buchanan, dated September 4, 1847:

"Among the points which came under discussion was the exclusion of Slavery from all Territory which should pass from Mexico. In the course of their remarks on the subject, I was told that if it were proposed to the people of the United States to part with a portion of their territory in order that the INQUISITION should be therein established, the proposal could not excite stronger feeling of ABHORRENCE than those awakened in Mexico by the prospect of the introduction of Slavery in any Territory parted with by her. Our conversation on this topic was perfectly frank. * * *

"I concluded by assuring them that the BARE MENTION of the subject in any Treaty to which the United States was a party, was an absolute impossibility; that no President of the United States would dare to present any such Treaty to the Senate; and that if it were in their power to offer me the whole Territory described in our project, increased ten fold in value, and, in addition to that, *covered a foot thick all over with pure gold, upon the single condition that Slavery should be excluded therefrom*, I could not *entertain the offer a moment*, nor think even of communicating it to Washington."

How will the American people stand in the estimation of the whole civilized world, if they shall extend the curse of Slavery over Territory thus acquired, and inflict its evils upon the Mexican population, who have been transferred not only without their assent, but against their earnest remonstrances! B.

REV. J. N. MAFFITT.—This gentlemen is now in Batesville, Arkansas, where he has been preaching with effects so astonishing as to be a matter of wonder even to those well read in regard to the vast impressions made on popular assemblies by such men as Whitefield, Wesley, Fenelon and others.—*Phil. Bul.*

France—the Cause of the Fight.

The following selections from the correspondence of some of the eastern papers, give painful hints of one cause of the termble riots and blood shed in Paris, in June—*starvation—the want of food:*

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

* * * * I have no space to speculate on the future—But it is still humiliating and dreadful. The slaughter even of five or ten thousand men will not feed millions nor restore deranged finances; and as long as the human brain is so constructed *that the portion which is excited under the sense of hunger is next to that which develops the impulse to kill*, so long will it be impossible, by mere acts of hasty violence or arbitrary power, for the people of France, either on one side or the other, to comfort themselves with the hope of obtaining order and stability. In England, *the great point of safety is the poor-law.* Our workshops (poor-law unions) all over the country, at least render it impossible for a man to starve. The proverbial illspeaking between the full man and the fasting is therefore never brought to that point of danger which can precipitate those manacal outbursts we are destined so often to behold among our neighbors.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

* * * * The Guard Mobile have suffered prodigiously, and have covered themselves with military glory. These troops were first organized immediately after the Revolution, and number some twenty-five or thirty thousand men, or rather boys, for the majority of them are less than 20 years of age, and many of them not more than 14 or 15. *They pay a thirty sous a day while that of the regular is only ten.* They were taken from the very dregs of society, and the greatest fears have been entertained by many that, in case of a movement of this character, their former associations would lead them to fraternize with the anarchists. But they have nobly proved their fidelity to duty. They everywhere rushed into the thickest of the conflict with the most devoted zeal, and in scaling the barricades, would sling the muskets behind their backs, and, sword in hand, fight their way among their enemies with all the intrepidity of veterans. Several of their battallions lost more than half their number. At one barricade, which resisted twenty different assaults, every soldier of a company of 156 was killed, save one, and he was severely wounded. * * * * * * * *

In any event, confidence in the tranquility of the city is very much weakened. The few strangers that were left are looking for an occasion to leave, and those who had been doubting will hardly venture at present. Trade, which was at a standstill will of course not be improved by any such social demonstrations; and the workmen who could be fore find no employ, will hardly find their circumstances bettered. The darkness that hung over France is not, and never can be dissipated by any such wrathful gleams of incendiary movement—even the powerful illuminations of a sweet or calm sun is but an *ignis fatuus* that will encourage only to betray.

* * * The insurrection and its failure have taught that the army, under good generalship, could avail against the mob and barricades; it has also taught that a majority of the population are desirous at any cost, of tranquility and order. Still all the causes that led to the outbreak exist now in as great a degree as before; indeed, it will be very strange if those causes, so far as they sprang from the distress of the working classes, do not gain strength with fearful rapidity. By and by the same may be renewed.

* * * * The endless work of Constitution making now comes up anew, and all the strifes of Republicans Democratic and Republicans Social.

Caussidiere, in a profane speech yesterday, almost ventured a defence of the action of the insurgents—lamented the unequal distribution of property, and moved no thanking cry to be the same with that of the insurrection.

When such representatives are listened to, and esteemed, where lies the hope of Paris!

* * * What will be done with the *Ateliers Nationaux*, and what with the unemployed workmen of Paris, is perplexing the Government, and occasioning disquietude to society.—Meantime,—the Socialists and Communists are busy as ever in the circulation of their doctrines:—the Clubs are seeking to effect their organization, and the ignorant *owers*, the victims of both, are waiting, hungry and desperate, to be fed.

Yours, &c. R. MARVEL.

Correspondence of the Herald

* * * The streets of Paris have witnessed more deeds of heroism within the three days of June, than my pen can describe. It is one of the bloodiest, and yet most memorable pages of French history—that an awful responsibility weighs upon some persons, if, as is asserted, secret intrigues were in play, but, I am inclined to think that it was but the bursting of what had been preparing *—the workmen had been deceived, many were starving. Du pain ou la mort* ("Bread or Death") was the cry. Brave men, worthy of a better grave, fell in better cause than that of a civil war. One nation, at least, I am sure, will mingle its tears with your sufferings, and uncover itself respectfully before the tomb of the misguided victims of the massacre of June 1848.

"A HEALTHY CHECK TO MANUFACTURES."—The table below will show the iron manufacturers and laborers the cause of the "healthy check," produced, as free traders say, by the new tariff of 1846. The figures show the imports at New York, for the year of 1846, 47 and '48, under two tariffs

IMPORTS OF IRON FROM JAN. 12 TO JUNE 30.

	1848. Ritality	1847	1846 Ritality
Bar tons,	13,690 30 per ct	11,259	6,606 67.17 pr ct.
Pig "	23,983 "	19,019	7,716 56.29 "
Sheet, hoop, &c bdls.	75,522 "	67,006	30,428 72.8552 "

Causes and effect are seen plain enough here, and may be classed as follows:

CAUSES—Reduced duty on bar iron, 37.07 pr ct
do do pig do 56.29 "
do do sheet, hoop, &c. 47.01 "

The "EFFECT" is seen in an increased import — Bar iron, equal to ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN PER CENT
Pig iron, " ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE PER CENT.
Sheet, hoop, &c. do TWO HUNDRED FORTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The effect has also been to stop the rolling mills and railroad iron manufactories, (except such as have old contracts,) and to make the mechanics of the mills stop work at night, which was not the case in 1846 and 1847, before the new law was fully in operation. Another effect has been to fill our warehouses with foreign iron, which we must consume before our iron can come into use—thus taking from the laborer at home his means of subsistence, and forcing him back to agricultural labor, which, at present prices for grain, does not pay largely—This increased import must be paid for in money for the European iron makers cannot take pay in our farm produce, because the crops of their own country are now equal to their wants. Thus the present administration, by its uncalled for alteration in our commercial policy, has inflicted the most serious evils upon the labor of the country. The iron tables we have given, are not a bad standard by which to estimate the increase of manufactures generally that fill our warehouses and drive from our workshops other manufacturing laborers. The evil of excessive importations, induced by an ill arranged and diminished tariff, still goes on, and must continue for some time to come; but the sooner the remedy isapplied, the better for the country.

Instead of having the workshops of the United States abroad, we must return to the policy which builds them up in every State, and put the workmen in reach of every farmer's produce. We must find in manufactories employment for the surplus labor that now seeks the farm to increase the production of articles for which profitable consumers are now wanted. We must look at home for our market for produce, and adopt the good farmer's plan of buying nothing that we can well make at home.—*N. Y. Express.*

GEN. TAYLOR'S ACCEPTANCE.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has a letter from Washington, which states that Gen. TAYLOR's letter of acceptance was actually received there, and that he maintained his independent position, etc.

In answer to this, we state upon authority derived from Gen. TAYLOR's own lips, that up to yesterday, he had not received any official notification of his nomination, and that of course, he had not forwarded any reply.

That Gov. MOREHEAD, as President of the Convention, has written to him ere this, we presume there can be no doubt, where the letter will probably only be answered by some one of CASS' Johnson's Postmasters or contractors—certain it is, that it has not come to hand.

We will only further add, that Gen. TAYLOR's friends throughout the Union, need have no fears as to the nature of his reply, or of his cordial acceptance of the nomination, any reports to the contrary notwithstanding, which may be originated and industriously circulated by his enemies.—*New Orleans Bulletin, July 7.*

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATION.—Considerable excitement was caused in New York on Thursday, the *Tribune* says, by a rumor, which was extensively circulated, that a young man of high standing in society, and having a great deal of trust placed in his hands, had disapeared, leaving a defalcation in the Savings Bank to the amount of $40,000. The Bank officers are engaged in investigating the matter, and in a few days the whole particulars will transpire.

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK CITY.—Baptist, 33; Congregational, 9; Dutch Reformed, 16; Friends, 4; Jewish Synagogues, 10; Lutheran, 5; Methodist Episcopal, 31; Methodist Protestant, 4; Protestant Episcopal, 42; New Jerusalem, 2; Presbyterian, 34; Associate Presbyterian, 4; Associate Reformed, 2; Reformed Presbyterian, 4; Primitive Christians, 3, Roman Catholic, 18; Unitarian 2; Universalist, 4, Wesleyan Methodist, 2; Manners, 1; Second Advent, 1, True Dutch Reformed, 1; United Brethren 1; Independent, 1;—in all 238.

A PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.—The contract for the rails for the Chicago and Galena Railroad has been concluded, and a portion of the rails are already on their way to their destination. It is expected that some 15 or 20 miles of the road westward from Chicago, will be in active use during the present season. This road opens the trade of the whole Northwestern district—the lead region—to the Lakes, and hence it is regarded as an improvement of great interest.

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a two shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 89 Liberty st, jy18:3t&wly

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1848.

SENATE—The Vice President laid before the Senate a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the imports of Coal and Iron ordered to be printed.

The Committee of Conference with the House reported a bill repealing the act reducing the number of officers to the former standard.

An amendment was adopted granting half pay to the widows and orphans of soldiers

The Naval Appropriation Bill was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. Borland addressed the Senate against the proposed amendment for striking out the appropriations for Marine Hospitals. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Badger moved to take up the report of the Committee of Conference, which was agreed to, and the bill reported by the Committee adopted.

The Senate then spent some time in Executive Session; and, after its close, Mr. Clayton introduced a bill from the Select Committee to whom was referred the subject, establishing territorial government in Oregon, California, and New Mexico.—Read twice, and made the order of the day for Friday.

The Bill is silent on the subject of Slavery It was adopted in the committee with great unanimity—only two dissenting.

HOUSE—The report of the Committee of Conference was agreed to.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Patents, declaring the charges against him to be false, referred to the Committee on Patents.

The Civil and Diplomatic appropriation Bill was then taken up, and the House went into committee of the Whole.

After some time spent therein the Committee rose, reported progress and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Philadelphia, July 18, 1848

The Stockton Artillerists have arrived in the city. No local news of importance.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET

Philadelphia, July 18, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market to day was dull with moderate sales of Western at $5 75@5 00 per bbl.

Corn Meal—Sales at 2 50 per bbl.

Rye Flour is without change with sales at $4 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of 1000 bu of Southern red at $1. 11c per bu. Corn—Sales of prime yellow at 52c per bu, to the extent of 2500 bu. The market is becoming bare of corn. Oats—Sales of 3000 bu at 38c.

Cotton—Sales of 200 bales of Upland at 7 7-16c per pound.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article quotations are steady.

Groceries—The sales making in the articles by retail.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls at 21c.

Beef Cattle—Sales on the hoof at 5@5½c.

Hogs—Sales at 7 25@7 50.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 18, 6 P. M.

Flour—There is no marked change from yesterday, but the market is if anything duller.

Grain—There is no sales worthy of report in wheat, but corn is firm, and in good request.

Cotton—The market is firm, but little doing

Provisions—The market is very firm

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, July 18, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Howard street at 5 25 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales Prime white at $1 30@1 35c. Sales of prime red at 1 12@1 15c for new crop.

Corn—Sales of prime white at 1 15c. Sales of yellow at 48@50.

Provisions—There is a better feeling and prices are well sustained.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls at 21c per gal.

Beef Cattle—Sales on the hoof at 5 @5½c. There is no change in other articles to enable a special report of the markets.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati July 18, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market will moderate sales in favor of the buyer. Sales were made to day at $4 4.06, 4 12@4 18 per bbl.

Oats—Sales at 30@32c.

Whiskey declined. Sales were made to day at 15@16c per gall.

Bacon—Sales of hams at 5c nett.

Sales—of 2000 pieces hams packed at —

NEW YORK FALL TRADE.

1848.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS

THERE can be no doubt but that the city of New York is the most advantageous market in the United States for the purchase of country supplies.

It is connected by water communication and rail roads with all the States in the Union; it receives the largest importations from abroad, contains the largest stocks of goods, and is the great depot of American Manufactures, and prices are less and credits more liberal

Persons disposed to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on the following houses.

Segars, Tobacco, and Snuff.

JOHN ANDERSON takes this method to inform his customers abroad that he has removed his Segar, Tobacco and Snuff business from his old store in Wall street to the new and commodious store, lately erected by him, at 100 Broadway, (corner of Pine street,) where, by his long experience and increased facilities, his intimate knowledge of the various details, and by personal attention at his new store, he is enabled to offer the most favorable inducements to purchasers; and by a liberal policy towards his customers, he hopes for an increased patronage, and to retain the high character long since obtained for his establishment, viz. That of being decidedly the first in the Trade.

Steam Refined Candy, Loaf Sugar, &c.

R. L. & A. STUART, 285 Greenwich, corner of Chambers street, New York, offer for sale a large assortment of Steam Refined Candy, Sugar Plums, &c., of a superior quality, also double, refined Loaf Crushed and Ground Sugar, in quantities of five packages and upwards at as low cash prices as any other establishment. Sugar House Molasses, in hhds and tierces.

Manufacturers of Silver Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, &c. &c.

J & I COX, 15 Maiden Lane, New York, continue to keep a large assortment of English and American Gas Fixtures of every variety, Gas Work from the celebrated house of Cornelius & Co.—Importers and dealers in Lamps, Girandoles, Mantel Clocks, Candelabras, Lanterns, Table Cutlery and Plated Wares,—also Forks, Spoons, &c. Plated on best German Silver Polished steel Fire Irons, Britannia Tea Sets, &c. &c.

British Plate Glass Warehouse.

NO. 6 SPRUCE STREET, New York. Polished Plate Glass of superior quality, for Stores and House Windows, Show Cases, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates of all sizes, and of great brilliancy and beauty, constantly on hand and for sale by

ISAAC L. PLATT.

Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.

The subscriber has a large assortment of Gas Fixtures of the most recent and elegant patterns, manufactured by Thos. Messenger & Sons, comprising Chandeliers, Mantel Ornaments, Brackets, Lanterns, and Pendants, for sale

EDWD LLOYD, 79 John street.

Music Warerooms.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, (formerly Firth, Hall & Pond,) continue the Music business in all its branches. They manufacture Piano Fortes with vibrating over Bridge—also, Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Drums, etc.

Publishers and importers of Sheet Music in every variety. The largest assortment of Foreign Music that can be found in the United States. WILLIAM HALL & SON, 239 Broadway, corner of Park Place.

Piano Fortes, Music, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

NOTICE.—The copartnership existing under the name of Firth & Hall, No. 1, Franklin Square, and Firth, Hall & Pond, 239 Broadway, New York, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned announce to their friends and the public that they will continue the Music business in all its branches, under the name of FIRTH, POND & CO., at the old and well established Musical Depot, 1 Franklin Square, corner of Pearl and Cherry streets, lately occupied by Firth & Hall.

Having had a long experience in the business, and an intimate acquaintance with all its various details, and possessing the most ample means and facilities for the carrying on of the same, they are enabled to offer the most favorable inducements to purchasers. To their catalogue of Sheet Music, which is by far the largest in the country, will be constantly added works from the best resident and foreign composers, and arrangements have been made to receive proof copies of new and foreign issues which will be immediately published by the undersigned.

Music imported to order, and all new Music received as soon as published.

The manufacture of Piano Fortes, with the Patent Vibrating over bridge, (and with new improvements about to be introduced,) together with the manufacture of Guitars, Flutes, Flageolets, Clarionets, and all Orchestral Instruments, etc. etc., will be continued

Dealers, Seminaries, Military Bands, &c., supplied at the lowest rates.

Copies of the catalogues of Sheet Music forwarded free of charge to any part of the country, by addressing post-paid. Firth, Pond & Co., No 1 Franklin Square, N. Y.

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T. P. & CO. are the General Agents for the Genuine Morrison's Vegetable Pills, from the British College of Health, London, and they are prepared to receive applications for Agencies

This medicine has been twenty-five years before the public, and the numerous cures it has effected in all kinds of diseases have given it an extended sale all over the world. The genuine can be obtained only of the undersigned, or of the authorized agents

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J C LANPHIER (late Johnson, Lanphier & Hasey) Draper and Tailor, 203 Broadway, 3d door above the Franklin House, where may be found a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, Gentlemen's Furnishing articles, of the latest importations

Piano Forte Manufactory and Ware Room, No. 137 Third Avenue.

H WORCESTER offers for sale a large assortment to choice Piano Fortes, from six to seven octaves, in elegant Mahogany and Rosewood cases, all of which are manufactured under his own supervision, and for sale on reasonable terms.

By devoting his personal attention to the touch and tone of his instruments which have heretofore been considered superior, he will endeavor to maintain their previous reputation, and respectfully solicits an examination from professors, amateurs, and the public

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