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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.

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. M'KENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, 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. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos B Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. Samuel Schmucker,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William C. Hurley,	23. Thomas S. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HER 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.
S. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.

RECORDER.
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.

TRUSTEE.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.

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

JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

"General Taylor and Nativeism."

Under this head, the Post has a long article, the object of which is to prove that General Taylor is opposed to the adopted citizens, and the only argument worth a straw it uses, is the declaration of the honest old soldier, that he has "neither the power nor desire to *dictate* to the American People the manner in which they shall proceed to nominate" him to the Presidency—and that he could not object to the designations of the Conventions which made the nominations, 'as Whigs, Democrats, or Natives.' From this statement the Post proceeds to argue that General Taylor is favorable to all the doctrines of Nativeism, and it quotes quite largely from Native addresses and resolutions, as indicative of General Taylor's sentiments. The dishonesty of such a mode of argument will be evident to the veriest tyro in political morals, and would be aptly illustrated were we to copy a string of resolutions and extracts from addresses of Locofoco meetings and conventions, favorable to General Taylor, and argue therefrom that he was a Locofoco Destructive, because he has said he would not object to a convention calling itself *Democratic*, which chose to give him a nomination. General Taylor no more intended, in the extract quoted by the Post, to endorse Nativism, than he did *Democracy*. He placed both on a par. His statement simply was, that he was in the hands of the American people, and if they chose to nominate him, it did not become him to dictate the *manner*, or the *name* of the conventions; and at the same time he stated that he would not be dictated to in regard to principles or policy. This is the simple state of the question, and it ill becomes the editor of the *Post* thus to misrepresent the opinions and principles of one who has conferred lasting glory upon the arms of the country, and who, from his sterling qualities, of head and heart, fills a large place in the affections of his countrymen.

"We deeply fear that this slavery question, which has been brought upon us by the wrenching of territory with bloody hands from Mexico, is destined to break up our Union. Men who believe in the justice of an overruling Providence have often expressed a deep apprehension that our unrighteous war with Mexico, notwithstanding the brilliant victories of our army, would finally bring upon us some great and terrible national calamity. If, as is now too probable, the result of our conquests shall be the shivering of our glorious confederacy, how fearfully the anticipation will be realized."

We trust the apprehensions of the editor of the Louisville Journal, from which paper the above is copied, are more highly excited than the danger warrants, albeit there is danger, and that of no trifling character, and deserving of the watchful anxiety of every true friend of our beloved Union.—We are not those who laugh to scorn the difficulties which beset the path of our onward march in union and prosperity; neither would we magnify these difficulties beyond their due importance.—The subject of slavery has always been a troublesome and dangerous one, and we question if there is another people on earth which could have managed its difficulties thus long without conflict—and this subject has of late grown vastly more alarming, from the insane conduct of our National Administration, and the sectional parties which have grown out of it. Still, we have firm confidence in the prudence, patriotism, and wisdom of our people. We cannot believe that the South will, for the mere purpose of extending what they must, and many of them do, admit to be a great social evil, over extensive countries which are now free from its blighting influence, undertake to destroy the fair fabrick of our glorious union—the wonder of the world, and the glory of this Western Hemisphere. And the people of the North, however much they may feel outraged in their feelings, by the acts of our present reckless National Administration, in involving the country in an unnecessary contest, and in the attempt, through the territory acquired by that contest, to make them participants in what they believe to be a great crime—morally, civilly, and socially, will pause long and reflectingly, ere they take any steps to sever the bonds which now unite us as one great people.

Slavery Extension Question.

Our Telegraphic despatches, of yesterday, show that the Select Committee on the Slavery compromise question, through Mr. Clayton the chairman, reported on Tuesday. The despatch states that the bill reported is for establishing territorial governments in Oregon, California and New Mexico, that it is silent on Slavery, and that it was adopted with great unanimity, only two dissenting. The two dissentients are, we presume, Messrs. Clarke and Phelps.

We incline to think there is some mistake in the despatch, as regards slavery, although it is barely possible that the compromise agreed upon is, to leave the whole question to the Territorial Legislatures. A day or two will bring us the facts. Whatever the compromise is, it must be satisfactory to the Slavepower, if it has received the vote of Mr. Calhoun.

Col. Black leaves to-day for Philadelphia, with the eastern companies. They are to be discharged in Philadelphia, after enjoying the reception ceremonies.

The above is from the *Post*, of yesterday. We have not been able to learn yet whether the gallant Colonel is for 'Old Zack,' or the 'Eulogist of Louis Phillippe.' We believe the Post has not denied the assertion of the New Orleans Bulletin, that Col. Black will support Taylor, and we see the statement is going the rounds of the press. The brave Colonel himself, we make no doubt, will fairly state his opinions when asked, but some of his friends here will willingly steal some of "Old Zack's" thunder to help their candidate in the October election. Can the Post vouch for the Colonel's fidelity to the Baltimore nominations? Let he hear.

CASS AND STARVING IRELAND.—The editor of the *Post*, instead of taxing his ingenuity to misrepresent the opinions of Gen. Taylor, in regard to Nativeism, would be better engaged in explaining the conduct of Gen. Cass towards starving Ireland, the editor's own native land. That Gen. Cass *killed* the bill before Congress, by his trifling, stuffing, two faced course, is directly charged upon him, by adopted citizens from the Emerald Isle, who closely watched his course, and who were sensitively alive to every thing relative to their suffering kinsmen

Old Times in New England.

The National Era is publishing a series of papers entitled, "Stray Leaves from MARGARET SMITH'S DIARY, in the Colony of Massachusetts." As we have only seen one or two numbers of the Stray Leaves, we are unable to tell what year or years Margaret writes in, but such of her Diary as we have had the pleasure of perusing, has afforded us no ordinary satisfaction, as giving us a direct and intimate acquaintance with the manners, customs, thoughts, religious feelings and superstitions, the virtues and foibles of the early descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. We copy a few extracts for the instruction and amusement of our readers, selected at a time when Margaret is on a visit to friends at Agamenticus:

AGAMENTICUS, Sept. 10.—I doe find myself truly comfortable at this place. My two cousins, Polly and Thankful, are both young, unmarried women, verie kind and pleasant, and, since my Newberry friends left, I have been learning of them manie things pertaining to housekeeping, albeit I am still a poor scholar. Uncle is Marshall of the Province, which takes him much from home, and aunt, who is a sickly woman, keeps much in her chamber, soe that the affairs of the household and of the plantation doe mainlie rest upon the young women.—If ever I get back to Hilton Grange again, I shall have tales to tell of my baking and brewing, of my pumpkin pies, and bread made of the flour of the Indian corn, yea, more, of gathering of the wild fruit in the woods, and cranberries in the meadows, milking the cowes, and looking after the pigs, and barn yard fowles. Then, too, we have had manie pleasant little journies, by water and on horseback, young Mr. Jordan, of Spurwink, who hath asked Polly in marriage, going with us. A right comelie youth he is, but a great churchman, as might be expected, his father being the minister of the Black Point People, and verie bitter towards the Massachusetts, and its Clergy and Government. My Uncle, who meddles little with church matters, thinks him a hopeful young man, and not an ill suitor for his daughter. He hath been in England for his learning, and is accounted a scholar, but although intended for the church service, he inclineth more to the life of a planter, and taketh the charge of his father's plantation at Spurwink. Polly is not beautiful and graceful like Rebecca Rawson, but she hath freshness of youth and health, and a certain good heartedness of look and voice, and a sweetness of temper, which doe commend her in the eyes of all. Thankful is older by some years, and, if not as cheerful and merrie as her sister, it needs not to be marvelled at, since one whom she loved was killed in the Narragansett country two years ago. Oh these Indian Wars! There be few in these Eastern Provinces who have not been called to mourn the loss of some neare and deare friend, soe that of a truth *the land mourns.*

Sept. ye 18.—Meeting much disturbed yesterday, a ranting Quaker coming in and sitting with his hat on in sermon time, humming and groaning, and rocking his bodie to and fro like one possessed.—After a time he got up, and pronounced a great woe upon the priests, calling them manie hard names, and declaring that the whole land stank with their hypocrisie. Uncle spake sharplie to him, and bid him hold his peace, but he onlie cried out the louder. Some young men then took hold of him, and carried him out. The 'Friend' brought him along close to my seat, he hanging like a bag of meal, with his eyes shut, as ill-favored a bodie as I ever beheld. The magistrates had him smartly whipped this morning, and sent out of the jurisdiction. I was told he was no true Quaker, for, although a noisie, brawling banger-on at their meetings, he is not in fellowship with the more sober and discreet of that people.

Rebecca writes me that the witchcraft in William Noyes his house is much talked of, and that Caleb Powell has been complained of as the wizard. Mr. Jordan the elder says he does in no wise marvel at the devil's power in the Massachusetts, since at his inauguration the rulers and ministers of the Colonie have set themselves against the free and Gospel order of the Church, and doe slander and persecute all who will not worshippe at their conventicles.

A Mr. Van Valken, a young gentleman of Dutch descent, and the agent of Sir Edmund Andross, of the Duke of York's territory, is now in this place, being entertained by Mr. Godfrey, the late Deputy Governor. He brought a letter for me from Mr. Rawson, whom he met in Boston. He is a learned, serious man, hath travelled a good deal, and hath an aire of high breeding. The minister here thinks him a Papist, and a Jesuite, especialie as he hath not called upon him nor been to the meeting. He goes soon to Pemaquid, to take charge of that fort and trading station, which have greatlie suffered by the Warre.

Sept. ye 30th.—Yesterday, Cousin Polly and myself, with young Mr. Jordan, went up to the top of the Mountain, which is some miles from the harbor. It is not hard to climb in respect to steepness, but it is soe tangled with bushes and vines that one can scarce break through them. The open places were yellow with Golden Rods, and the pale asters were plenty in the shade and by the side of the brooks, that with pleasing noise did leap down the hill. When we got upon the top which is bare and rocky, we had a faire view of the coast, with its many windings and its islands, from the Cape Anne, near Boston, to the Cape Elizabeth, near Casco, the Piscataqua and Agamenticus rivers, and awie in the Northwest we could see the peaks of mountains, looking like summer clouds, or banks of grey fogg. These mountains lie manie leagues off in the wilderness, and are said to be exceeding loftie.

But I must needs speak of the color of the woods which doth greatlie amaze me, as unlike anything I had ever seen in old England. As far as mine eyes could look, the mightie wilderness under a bright westering Sun, and stirred by a gentle wind, did seem like a garden in its season of flowering; green dark and light, orange and pale yellow; and crimson leaves mingling and interweaving their various hues, in a manner truly wonderful to behold. It is owing, I am told to the sudden frosts which in this climate does smite the vegetation in its full life and greeness, soe that, in the space of a few days, the colors of the leaves are marvellously changed and brightened. The tints did remind me of the stains in the windows of old churches, and of rich tapestries. The maples were all a-flame with crimson, the white oaks were orange, the hemlocks and cedars were wellnigh black, while the slender birches, with their pale yellow leaves, seem painted upon them as pictures are lain upon the dark ground. I gazed until mine eyes grew weare, and a sense of the wonderful beautie of the visible creation, and of God's great goodness to the children of men therein did rest upon me, and I said in mine heart, with one of old: "*Oh Lord how manifold are thy works: in wisdom hast thou made them all, and the earth is full of thy riches.*"

Oct. ye 5th.—Mr. Van Valkin, the Dutchman, bade before Mr. Rishworth, one of the Commissioners of the Province, charged with being a Papist and a Jesuit. He bore himself, I am told, haughtilie enough, denying the right to call him in question, and threatening the interference of his friend and ruler, Sir Edmund, on account of the wrong done him. My Uncle and others did testify, that he was a civil and courteous gentleman, not intermeddling with matters of a religious nature; and that they did regard it as a foul shame to the town that he should be molested in this wise. But the minister put them to silence, by testifying that he (Van Valkin) had given awaie sundry Papist Books; and, one of them being handed to the Court, it proved to be a Latin treatise, by one Thomas a Kempis, entitled "The Imitation of Christ." Hereupon, Mr. Godfrey asked if there was aught evil in the book. The minister said it was written by a Monk, and was full of heresie, favoring both the Quakers and the Papists; but Mr. Godfrey told him it had been rendered into the English tongue, and printed some years before in the Massachusetts Colony, and asked him if he did accuse such men as Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Wilson, and the goodlie ministers of their day, of heresie. "Nay," quoth the minister, "they did see the hegesie of the book, and, on their condemning it, the General Court did forbid its sale." Mr. Rishworth hereupon said he did judge the book to be pernicious, and bade the constable burn it in the street, which he did. Mr. Van Valken, after being gravely admonished, was set free; and he now saith he is no Papist, but that he would not have said so much to the Court to save his life, inasmuch as he did deny its right of arraigning him. Mr. Godfrey says the treatment whereof he complains is but a sample of what the people hereaway are to expect from the Massachusetts jurisdiction. Mr. Jordan the younger says his father hath a copy of the condemned book, of the Boston printing; and I being curious to see it, he offers to get it for me.

Like unto Newbury, this is an old towne for so new a countrie. It was made a cite in 1642, and took the name of *Georgianna*, after that of the Lord Proprietor, Sir Ferdinando Gorges. The Government buildings are spacious, but now falling into decay somewhat. There be a few stone houses, but the major part are framed, or laid up with squared logs. The look of the land a little out of the town is rude and forbidding, being much covered with stones and stumps; yet the soil is said to be strong, and the pear and apple flourish well here; also, they raise rye, oats, and barlie, and the Indian corn, and abundance of turnips, as well as pumpkins, squashes, and melons. The Warre with the Indians, and the troubles and changes of Government, have pressed heavilie upon this and other towns of the Maine, soe that I am told that there be now fewer wealthie planters here than twenty years ago, and little increase of sheep or horned cattle. The people doe seem to be less sober and grave, in their carriage and conversation, than they of Massachusetts—hunting, fishing, and fowling more, and working less. Nor doe they keep the Lord's day soe strict, manie of the young people going abroad, both riding and walking, visiting each other, and diverting themselves, especiallie after the meetings are over.

NAVAL.—The U. S. schooner Tampico, Lt Com R. E. Johnson; Acting Master, E D Denny, and Capts Clark, Chas E Lucas, from Tuxpan via Vera Cruz and Pensacola, 13 days from the latter, arrived at this port yesterday. Sailed from Tuxpan, June 11, at which time the town was delivered up to the Mexicans, and the Indians were threatening an attack. The schooner Mahones sailed from Pensacola, 26th June for this port; U S ship Germantown 29th for Vera Cruz. The steamer Vixen would leave Pensacola in a few days for Yucatan, with orders for the return of the squadron from that place. Left at Pensacola flag ship Cumberland, schooners Reaper and Petrel, to sail for New York in a day or two; the Petrel probably would come to this port. Spoke off Key Biscayne barque Mallory, 16 days from New Orleans bound to New York.—*Norfolk Her.*

The Acting Master, E. D. DENNY, mentioned above is a native of Pittsburgh, son of our respected townsman, Dr. DENNY, of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank. He is, we believe the the youngest Master in the Navy, thus reflecting high honor upon himself and his native city.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The steam ship Palmetto, Captain J. Smith, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 3d instant. By her the Picayune has advices from the city of Mexico to the 27th ultimo—three days later than had before reached us, from which we extract the following letter:

MEXICO, June 27, 1848.

The revolution which was to have broken forth in the city of Mexico the night of the 25th, has been deferred in consequence of the arrest of five of the leaders of it, and of a discovery made by the police of 250 muskets which had been secreted by several members of the Puro party, from the time of the occupation of the city by the American troops. These muskets, as well as some sabres, ammunition, and clothing, were all of American manufacture. They were found in a house that had been occupied by the jocky club founded in Mexico by Major Polk, Grayson, and other distinguished officers.

Paredes, against whom the Government declares itself most violently, as well in written documents as by its acts, is far from abandoning his position. He has had fortifications erected in Guanajuato, to prevent the danger of a surprise by the Government troops, and to enable him to swell the ranks of his little army. At present he has 19 pieces of artillery, 1,500 soldiers, 4,000 muskets, and proportionate munitions of war.

On the other hand, General Minon and Bustamente do not much concern themselves about approaching Queretaro. They allege, as their excuse, that their advance guard is continually deserting, and that in truth they are at the mercy of the officers serving under them, who have hitherto five or six times engaged in insurrection, for which they have been liberally rewarded instead of being punished, as they deserved. The Government must be beaten indeed to place any reliance upon troops of this character, especially after the experience which it has had.

The St. Patrick company has emancipated itself When the Government received the news of the *pronunciamento* of Paredes, this company was escorting a *conducta* of a million of specie from Queretaro to this city. When they reached Tula, they received orders to rejoin the Government troops stationed near Queretaro. Whether they were influenced by the desire of making their fortune off hand by stealing the money in the *conducta*—of which they are very capable—or whether through insubordination which had not before manifested itself in their ranks—the truth is that as soon as they received the order to countermarch they broke out and insulted their Mexican commandant, named Schiafino, and were about to assassinate him, when a company of cavalry present interposed, and they all returned to their duty again—at least for the moment.

Even should the Government triumph and Paredes be compelled by force of arms to retire, the revolution will be far from being put down. Another, a moral revolution, has commenced, of which I have before made mention.

Yours, &c.

Gen. Taylor and Slavery Extension.

Evidence is daily accumulating that Gen. Taylor can be trusted by the North, on the Free Soil question. In addition to the direct promise he has made, and which no one doubts he will faithfully keep, of not interfering with the constitutional legislation of Congress, by the use of the veto, we have several direct statements from persons who have conversed with him on the subject, that he is opposed to the extension of slavery—The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, adds to this evidence as follows:

We have every reason to believe, therefore, that General Taylor will carry out the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress, and that he will approve of a bill prohibiting the introduction of slavery into new territory if such an one should be presented to him.—We had written thus far, when a gentleman entered our office who has recently had a long and interesting conversation with Gen. Taylor at Baton Rouge. He informs us that the old hero expressed himself freely and fully in *opposition to the admission of slavery into territory now free.* Our informant is a Northern man and was formerly a resident of this city. Will the advocates of free soil sustain a man whose expressions give assurance that his views correspond with their own, or will they, merely because he hails from the South, refuse him their support and engage in an opposition, which if it accomplishes anything, will end in the election of General Cass, who is pledged to *veto the Wilmot Proviso*, and whose past life has shown that he would in all probability embroil us in a war with England or some other country.

WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—Mr. Kinney, of the Wisconsin State Senate, reported the following bill; which has passed that body without amendment:

The Counties of Milwaukie, Waukesha, Walworth and Racine, shall constitute the 1st Congressional District, and shall elect one Representative.

The Counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portland, Chippewa, La Pointe and St. Croix, shall constitute the 2d Congressional District, and shall elect one Representative.

The counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Montowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calamet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson and Columbia, shall constitute the 3d Congressional District, and shall elect one Representative.

This seems a fair division of the population. By the canvass of 1847, the 1st district contains a population of 73,339, the 2d district had 68,296, the 3d district had 65,914.

This is a remarkably fair apportionment. The census of 1850 we expect to be entitled to at least six members of Congress.—*Racine Advocate.*

Wisconsin will, therefore, be equally represented with Michigan, her elder sister, in the next Congress, although Michigan, by the last State Census, is entitled to a larger representation than her present apportionment allows.

"If we extend slavery to territories now free," argues Gen. Cass in the Nicholson letter, "the same numbers will be spread over greater territory, and so far as compression with the visible operation of the necessaries of life is an evil, ☞ *so far will that evil be mitigated by* TRANSPLANTING SLAVES TO A NEW COUNTRY, and giving them a larger space to occupy."

Why, then, does not the General urge the introduction of slavery into the States now free? If diffusion is a blessing, we can't have too much of it. Is it because they have embraced this doctrine that so many who profess themselves opposed to all slavery are laboring so zealously for the election of Cass?

MICHIGAN IN DANGER.—A prominent "Democrat," and strong partizan of Cass, in a letter written, under [date] of July 5th, from Grand Rapids in Michigan to a merchant in New York City, says:

"As to politics, we hardly know where we are. We have Cass men and Taylor men and Van Buren men. I *hope* the most [Cass men, *but it is not improbable we may lose the State.*"

In giving this, the New York Evening Post well says, this expression of apprehension is full of significance.

"When even Michigan, in the opinion of Mr. Cass' most judicious friends, is likely to abandon him, there can be but little expectation of his success in other Western States."

MR. COOPER'S POSITION.—The evident disposition generally manifested throughout the State to know the wishes of our townsman, Hon. James Cooper, relative to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, induces us to make known his position. Mr. Cooper has no wishes on the subject. He is in the hands of his friends: in whatever way they dispose of him he will be satisfied. If they nominate him, he will not refuse to act as their standard-bearer, and will do his best to secure victory for the party. If they should nominate another, he will be equally well satisfied, and will labor as hard for him as he would have done for himself. The success of the Whig cause is always the first object with Mr. Cooper, and it rests entirely with his Whig friends to determine what disposition shall be made of his name and services in the present campaign.—*Gettysburg Star.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Law Journal for July contains an eloquent opinion by Judge Lewis, delivered at the June term of Common Pleas Court at Lancaster, on a case where a certain man devised to his widow all his property, "*provided* she remain a widow during her life; but in case she should marry again, my will is she shall leave the premises," &c. The widow having married again, suit was brought by other heirs of the husband to recover the property. Judge Lewis decided that "the condition in restraint it void, and the second marriage of the widow does not divest her estate: the principles of morality—the policy of the nation—the doctrines of the common law—the law of nature and law of God, unite in condemning it as void, the condition attempted to be imposed by this testator upon his widow."—*Miner's Journal.*

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.—Many of the Eastern Manufacturers have suspended business for the present—their ware rooms being filled with goods, and the markets glutted. Nearly every cotton establishment in Delaware County has suspended.—Several at Manayunk have suspended. The cotton factory at Pennixville has suspended, and the extensive nail works of the Phœnix Company, at that place, lately destroyed by fire, will not be rebuilt.

Thus, says the Miners' Journal, the Tariff of '46 begins to show its true colors every day. Every one begins now to COMPLAIN of hard times. This was not so two years ago.—*Phila. News.*

The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th instant, says:—"We learn from Dr. Mosely, of the Navy, Bearer of Despatches from the Pacific Squadron to the Government, that Mr. Stephens, of New York, the distinguished traveller and author, has been surveying, or rather examining the route across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama, and that he reports most favorably upon it.

THE POTATO ROT has made its appearance with much virulence in various quarters of the country since the late rains. It is mentioned in the Newburyport Herald as being in that vicinity, also on Long Island, and in Montgomery and Bucks, in this State.

From the Steubenville Daily Herald

The Railroad Project.

MR. ALLISON:—In your Daily of Thursday morning is an article in relation to Railroads, taken from the "Zanesville Courier," accompanied by some very favorable editorial remarks. This I was pleased to see. In one particular however, I may differ from those remarks. You express an opinion "that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, if ever completed to the Ohio river, will terminate at Parkersburg." In this I honestly differ with you. *My opinion* is that it will terminate, no I do not exactly mean that, it will come to Pittsburgh, and thence West. It is not probable that the State of Virginia will give that company permission to take the B. & O. R. R. through the dominions so low down the river as Parkersburg. Pittsburgh is the point. And if I am not mistaken, but if I am I wish you or some editor in Pittsburgh or Wheeling to correct me, it is as near a route from Baltimore to Wheeling to come *by Pittsburgh*, as it would be to come the reported impracticable route *via* Fish Creek. I have received the impression some place that the route by Pittsburgh, even to come to Wheeling, by coming from Pittsburgh to Steubenville and thence to Wheeling, is a few miles the nearest. This I think is important to be known. I hope some Pittsburgh editor will notice this fact, if it is a fact. Is it not, therefore, decidedly the interest of our Zanesville friends at once and unhesitatingly to turn their undivided attention and energies to this pleasant and growing city? We have now an active, competent, and accomplished Engineer at work. Dr. Whipple, of New Castle, Pa., aided by energetic and worthy assistants, making an accurate survey of a route to the centre of our State. And if Zanesville could possibly reach Wheeling she could more easily reach Steubenville. And so is Pittsburgh more, far more interested in this route, than any one North of us. If they will only look over any correct map of the State and Western part of Pennsylvania they may be satisfied of this.

Friends of this improvement are gaining strength in Steubenville, and we hope soon all will unite as one energetic man and push forward the noble work now commenced

D.

THE TEN HOUR LAW.—A portion of the manufacturing establishments in this county, are now standing, the proprietors averring that they are unable to prosecute their business without serious loss to themselves. Another portion have reduced the wages of the operatives one-sixth, and are running ten hours, and another portion, the largest, we believe, are going on as usual, having entered into special contract, with the men in their employ, to work the time required of them previous to the passage of the ten hour law.—*Chester (Pa.) Republican.*

REV. J. N. MAFFITT.—This gentleman is now in Batesville, Arkadsas, where he has been preaching with effects so astonishing as to be a matter of wonder. The papers in that region say that the whole population, white and black, slaves and free, have joined the church under his preachings, and that the millenium has actually come in that section of Arkansas. What is there deemed *his persecution* by the northern Methodists has made him very popular at the south.—*Pitt. Sun.*

GENERAL SCOTT.—The charges presented by General Pillow, against this world renowned general and hero, have been withdrawn by the War Department. We presume that on examination they proved as baseless as Pillow's claim to having killed a Mexican, or of being any thing but a soft-pulted protege of Mr. Polk, who has both degraded himself and the administration. General Scott stands a man among such cattle.

☞ GIVE IT UP.—Gen. Taylor has written a letter to Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts in which he says, he is "A Whig always a Whig, but never an *ultra* Whig."

We quote from the letter as follows

"If elected to the Presidency, I shall select my Cabinet from the *purest and ablest Whigs in the Union.*"

NORTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Petersburgh Intelligencer publishes a letter from Marion county, which says—"I am gratified to have it in my power to say, that his (Gen. Taylor's) vote will be overwhelming in north west Virginia, if the same feeling pervades other portions of the State that does this. Gen. Taylor will carry the State by an immense majority.

Local Affairs.

FIREMENS SUPPER.—We had not the pleasure of attending the complimentary supper given by the members of the President Engine company, at Quincy Hall, to the gallant Blues, but we are informed by those who enjoyed the treat, that it was well worthy the object for which it was got up.

In the course of the evening, the following toast was drunk

5. *The Flag of Our Country.* When defended on the plains of Mexico by our worthy guests. Messrs. BLACK, CHARLTON, BLAKELY, MYERS and FERGUSON, no hireling slave could lower its ample folds. "Welcome, turice welcome, the brave of all the brave."

The sentiment was responded to in his usual happy style, by Col Black, which was received with nine rounds of deafening cheers.

During his remarks, the Col. acquitted himself manfully in vindication of the slandered character of some of our brave volunteers who were fighting for their country's rights in Mexico, particularly that of Capt. Hay of the Blues, who was compelled by disease, to leave his gallant company and return to his far distant home After wiping away all the stains which were attached to the brave volunteer, by the mean, the base and the cowardly, Col Black concluded by saying

"Let me say to you but five words more—OUR REGIMENT DID HER DUTY—officers, privates, and all, and the men, in behalf of whom you give this entertainment, were faithful in the discharge of their duty, and with their gallant companions, were always at their post when duty called and danger threatened. I plead for them—I plead for the character of such men as SEWELL, BATMAN and others, who shed lustre upon the flag of their country, and offered up their lives in defence of her honor."

In justice to Capt Hay and others, we will publish the whole of Col. Black's speech in to-morrow's paper.

THE SUPPER given to Capt Naylor's company of Philadelphia rangers, by Mr. George Weyman of this city, was a brilliant affair. Our duties deny us the pleasure of attending the entertainments so worthily bestowed upon the volunteers worn out as they all are by the fatigue and hardships of the camp, but we like to see it, for it is all just as it should be, and we hope that the end is not yet, and that the' above is but a prelude to the pleasures and honors in waiting for the boys when they return to their homes in the east.

ROBERT L. SCOTT.—At a meeting of the friends of private Robert L. Scott, of Company K, 1st Pa. Regiment, who was accidentally drowned near Natchez on his way home from Mexico, a series of resolutions were adopted reflecting deserved credit upon the character of this worthy young man. Cut off as he was in the very meridian of life, and at a time when, having escaped all the dangers of a war with a distant and treacherous foe, he was in happy anticipation of soon receiving the kind embraces of his friends at home he should be held in fond remembrance by all who knew him. How true the text, that "The ways of Providence are inscrutable," and that "Even in life we are in the midst of death."

We should have copied the resolutions, but for the lateness of the hour at which we received them.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL ROOM—It will be seen, by reference to an advertisement in another column, that sealed proposals are to be received by the Directors of the Fourth Ward Public schools for the immediate construction of a school house, in place of the one recently destroyed by fire. We congratulate the citizens of that ward upon the prospect thus held out, because we know that the matter is in hands of men who will drive it forward with all possible speed, and that ere long, the children of that ward who have been so long deprived of the advantage derived from this valuable institution, will have the opportunity opened to them by the reconstruction of a commodious and handsome edifice.

THE EAGLE SALOON—We were reminded by our friend, L. Y. Clark, yesterday, that he had become the proprietor of the Eagle Ice Cream Saloon, on Wood street, and that he is now actually engaged in serving up creams at that noted place, in a style calculated to please the most delicate taste. As the weather is now growing warmer, and good ice creams are enhancing in value, all we can wish is, that he may be kept busy.

MEETING.—A meeting was held in Allegheny city on Tuesday evening, by the Cotton Operatives, and those in favor of the ten hour law. It was generally believed by those in attendance, that Capt. Small would address the assemblage, but he was not present, when Judge Shaler was called, and made some remarks on the subject of the ten hour law. The operatives appear determined to hold out for the law.

CAPT. DEZOS and Lieut. Bollman, with a detachment of 47 men of the Baltimore Battalion, arrived yesterday morning on the Zachary Taylor.

☞ THE WEATHER—The weather yesterday was warmer than it has been for several days, the thermometer ranging in the shade, from 80 to 84 deg. Farenheit.

DAN RICE.—No little curiosity is manifested about town to witness the subject of this paragraph in his new phase of circus proprietor. His starring tour in the South and West, during the past winter, is said to have been brilliant in the extreme; and his success, in a pecuniary point of view, may be inferred from the fact, that he is now at the head of one of the most splendid circus establishments in the country.

In connection with Dr. Spaulding, he has brought out from the East an entire new troupe of performers, caused a complete set of costly and extensive properties to be constructed, and has purchased the steam boat Allegheny Mail for their conveyance, according to the Western papers, where this new company commenced operations, to avail themselves of the light water then in the Upper Mississippi, this new establishment has so far had a triumphal career, and been blessed with unbounded patronage.

The company have been undoubtedly detained by the fog, as they did not reach here as expected yesterday. Before our readers will have perused this paragraph however, we trust their pavilion will be upon the ground, and the bills out, announcing their arrival and opening to night.—We are pleased to know that the internal policy of the House, is in the same hands as when Spaulding's orderly establishment exhibited here last summer.

Our Book Table.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August, is already on our table, beautifully and brilliantly illustrated, with four steel engravings,—one containing portraits of Harriet Newell, Fanny Forrester, Mrs. Stewart, Ann H. Judson, and Mrs. E. B. Dwight, worth the subscription price of the work for a year. To be had at our periodical offices.

D.

☞ 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 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. Have you Bronchitis, Inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. For Coughs, 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 also, in Pittsburgh at the Perkin 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 several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of the kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers of 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 Perkin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my15

THE ORIGINAL only true and genuine Liver Pill, prepared by R E Sellers.

ABERDEEN, O., July 5th, 1844.

MR R E Sellers—Being nearly out of your celebrated Liver Pills, which are fast gaining precedence over all others, you will please send 12 dozen boxes. You may depend on them as soon as possible, as many valuable lives might be lost should we not have them when called for, for so high do they stand in the estimation of the people here, that many persons cast aside the prescriptions of physicians and use the pills in their stead. Yours, respectfully A Secret Agent for Sent

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st. and sold by druggists generally, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. jy12

☞ 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 59 Liberty st. jy16dawly

DOUGLAS GRATS.—A meeting of the old members of the Duquesne Grays, will be held at the office of Chas. B Scott, (Burke's Building) on Friday evening, 21st inst. at o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Monument Committee, for the erection of a monument to their departed friends who fell at Palo Alto.

Jonas R M'Clintock,	F G Kay,
James H Marrey,	Wm B Mowry,
John H Robinson,	E Robinson,
A G Reinhart,	Chas H Paulson,
Samuel Snowden,	P W Keller,
Alexander Richardson,	John S Kennedy,
Wm Hays, Jr	Jas Reid Campbell,
S W Cassey,	R B Butler,
Jas M Donald,	Z Wainwright,
D A Snipser.	W W Wallace.

jy20

DIED,

At Conshohocken, on Tuesday, 18th inst., Mrs ELIZABETH A., wife of Mr. Dwight Bell, Esq., (formerly of this city,) and daughter of the late Samuel Richards, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Dissolution