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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 F. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Weiherill,	14. William Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Dudfield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dangan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John B. 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. Sills
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Sam'l A. Purviance

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SHIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Millin.
SECOND TERM.
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair
REGISTER.
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS
DANIEL MCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough
AUDITOR.
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

The Territorial Bill.

On Monday, the proceedings in the Senate, on the territorial bill were very interesting. Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island, lead off in the debate. He declined to support the measure, unless he could obtain some important amendments. He took exception to a clause in relation to Oregon, which provides that if the territorial legislature in Oregon shall not reaffirm the law of the provisional government prohibiting slavery in the territory within three months after the assembling of the first territorial legislature, that law shall be null and void.

This provision is not contained in the copy of the bill first printed, and which we published. Mr. Clayton having referred to its accidental omission, it has been inserted as originally designed by the Committee. Mr. Clarke said it was the understanding of a majority of the Committee that the territory of Oregon was to be unequivocally and positively a free territory. And it was supposed by him that the bill would make unequivocal provision to that effect. He therefore proposed an amendment to carry out the original intention, which he thought would make the bill more satisfactory to all.

Further the members of the committee from the North conceived that by the laws of the Republic of Mexico slavery is abolished in New Mexico and California, and that its introduction into these territories could not take place without the sanction of Congress.

Lest any doubt should exist on the subject, he had proposed an amendment to the 26th section of the bill, (eleventh line), after the word slavery, that it being understood and declared that at the time of the cession of California and New Mexico to the United States, slavery and involuntary servitude had been prohibited and did not exist therein, the laws in existence there, when so ceded, shall remain in force until changed by the Congress of the United States. He sent also to the Secretary's table the decree, in 1829, by President Guerraro, abolishing slavery in the republic of Mexico; also an act, passed by the Congress of Mexico in 1831, declaring that slavery is, and shall forever remain abolished in the Republic, &c. Of the fact that these laws were in existence and in force at the time of the cession, he had satisfied himself beyond doubt.

In regard to the question of personal liberty, where slaves were carried into California or New Mexico, as doubt existed as to whether the constitutional power of the United States ever rides the laws in force at the time of the cession, he proposed, to add, at the end of the 28th line in sec. 24th, an amendment providing that in all cases involving the personal liberty of any person going to or residing therein, an appeal shall be allowed directly by the individual to the Supreme Court of the U. States.

In the language of the day, "he should shrink from no responsibility," and with the lights before him, he would not, if the objectionable features were retained, give it his support. He had reserved to himself the right of dissenting here to any provisions of the bill which did not meet his approbation.

Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, next addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, followed in defence of the bill. He regretted to perceive opposition to the bill from the North.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Michigan, Mr. Cass's successor, spoke next. He said he would vote for this bill, if he could feel an assurance that it would settle the question, though to many of its provisions he was opposed, he would vote for it, even though it should be his political annihilation. But he believed it would not—that an excitement was existing in the free States, which would be increased, he feared, to a whirlwind, and which this bill would not be calculated to allay.

Mr. Corwin did not think, after the very lucid argument of the Senator from Vermont (Mr Phelps) it was necessary to protract the debate. But he felt, nevertheless, bound to state very forcibly the reason which would influence him in voting against the bill. He did not believe the passage of this law, however, was calculated to create excitement, or produce a disruption of the Union. If he could suppose such a disruption, from such causes, possible, he should consider himself scarcely worthy of a seat on that floor.

The Wilmot proviso he did not consider the "Raw Head and Bloody Bones" it had been described to be. The man who drafted the Declaration of Independence—Thomas Jefferson—drafted also the ordinance of 1787, which had been changed to the nomenclature of "The Wilmot Proviso." He denied to the gentleman whose name it bears the copyright to the honor which belongs to the author of the Declaration of Independence. He then proceeded to reply to some of the remarks of Mr. Phelps in regard to the opposition of the press to the bill.

Mr. Corwin spoke until six o'clock. When he concluded the Senate adjourned. Mr. Corwin's speech is considered a very great effort, and during the whole time of its delivery the galleries were crowded.

A very material objection has been found to the bill. No appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court unless the matter in dispute exceeds $2000, exclusive of costs. As no slave is of the value of $2000, so no slave case could come before the Court upon Appeal, as the law now stands, and as the bill has been reported. It is proposed to amend by declaring that the Supreme Court shall hear and decide upon the right of any man claiming his freedom, upon his petition to be set free. This would remove the objection, which is a material one.

Mr. Corwin's Speech.

Letters and papers from Washington, unite in saying that Mr. Corwin's speech on Monday, against the Territorial Bill, was the effort of a master mind. It has nearly crazed Father Ritchie, of the "Union," who appears to see in this effort, great danger to the perpetuity of the national Union. He is compelled, however, to acknowledge the superior excellence of the speech, which he does as follows:

"We should be doing injustice to our own feelings—we should probably dissent from the opinion of every man who heard Mr. Corwin—we should violate the injunctions of truth, if we did not frankly admit the power with which he yesterday addressed the Senate against the compromise bill. His remarkable speech was long and plausible, and elaborate, and, in some respects a brilliant effort; but we have never heard a speech more extravagant in its statements—more offensive to the feelings of half the States of this Union—more exasperating to the whole South—more pointedly adapted to feed the flame of abolitionism and fanaticism."

In another place he says,—"the Union could scarcely withstand for a long time, the violent shocks of the alienating passions to which the orator appealed for nearly two hours,"—"his madness would shake the very pillars of the union itself!" "From such maddened counsellors may Heaven save the republic!"

From all this heat we infer that Mr. Corwin has made a speech worthy of his great fame and worthy of his country. He has dealt such ponderous blows upon the slave monster, that Father Ritchie fairly reels and raves under the infliction.

Letter from James Johnston.

A VOICE FROM WESTMORELAND.—The following letter has been forwarded to us for publication.—The author, JAMES JOHNSTON, Esq., is a brother of W. F. Johnston, the present Governor, and son of the venerable Alexander Johnston, of Kingston, Westmoreland County, and in 1842 and 1844, was editor of the Pennsylvania Argus, and has always been known as one of the most devoted Democrats in the State, both as a politician and an editor. He supported Polk and Dallas, in 1844, and it is only within a year that he has ceased to be a warm supporter of the Polk Administration. He filled the office of Quarter Master Sergeant, in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in Mexico.

YOUNGSTOWN POST OFFICE,
July 26th, 1848.

MR. SAMUEL B. LAUFFER—

Dear Sir—I received yours of the 21th inst., and take pleasure in replying to it as soon as possible. You inquire whether it is true that I intend to vote for General Taylor. I certainly will give him my suffrage, though this is not a recent determination. Some time last winter, General Taylor was nominated for the Presidency, by an Independent Party of Democrats, composed of such men as Cameron, Ellis Lewis, Col. Wright, Hon. N. B. Eldred, Judge Bucher, Israel Painter, young Muhlenberg, and others. I think that 'Monsier Tonson has come again'—that Col. Salisbury was among them. They, in their address, avowed their intention of supporting him principally on account of his brilliant military services, but, at the same time, they made a declaration of what they alleged were his principles. I read, and was convinced that he deserved the highest honors of the Republic. The laurel wreaths of the veteran are still verdant as the eternal hills—his principles, announced in his letters are the same as those in the address of the Taylor Democrats. When the warrior and the statesman are unchanged, shall the fact that a very large, and highly respectable portion of his fellow citizens (who are known as the Whig Party) intend to vote for him, induce me to alter my resolution? If others, like some of the western volunteers at Buena Vista, choose to desert General Taylor in the contest, I can not so ingloriously abandon him. I regret that I can not command more than my own vote. Had I a thousand, instead of one, they should be given to him as freely as ever he offered his life for his country.

On the military services of General Taylor, it is superfluous to expatiate. His defence of Fort Harrison, and other exploits during the late war—his conduct in the Black Hawk War—at the battle of Bad Axe—his victory over the fierce and martial Seminole Indians at Okeechobee in the swamps of Florida, are part of the history of our country—Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista are familiar as household words.—On these battles, eulogy from Whigs and Democrats has been exhausted. General Jesup, one of the best military authorities in America, has said that so extraordinary were the Mexican campaigns that to posterity their history would appear fabulous. The highest military authority in Europe—the Iron Duke himself—has pronounced the fact, that the battle of Buena Vista was fought with consummate skill, as well as undaunted valor. On that bloody field, in the first Mexican campaign, Taylor first broke the power of the Mexican Nation. With far inferior forces, some 4000 to 20,000, he defeated their finest army, and put to flight their general. After that battle, success was comparatively easy, for their best disciplined army had been scattered, and the *prestige* of victory surrounded the American arms.

A comparison between the military services of General Taylor and those of Lewis Cass would indeed be an 'odious' one. It would be like a parallel instituted between New Orleans and Hatchenburg. The friends of Cass should spare him this insult.

General Taylor is said to have *no principles*.—The people ought to be tired of this cant about principles. A fine writer in the Lights and Shadows of American life, makes the observation, when discussing the character of politicians "A close examination of the history of the world, in every age, will go far to convince us that a vast portion of the crimes, miseries, and oppressions of mankind has originated in a difference, not in morals, but in abstract ideas, not in *fundamental principles*, but in *refined abstractions*, incomprehensible to the great mass, and having not the remotest connexion with our moral and social duties. Whatever is essentially necessary to the conduct of our lives, the performance of our duties to our families, neighbors, and country, is easy of comprehension." Gen. Taylor has declared his one will be guided by the administrations of the early Presidents.

By this implication, his fundamental principles are sound. Equal and exact justice to all men, religious toleration, no political proscription, freedom of speech, and of the press, the rights of personal liberty, security and property are the great principles, in the establishment and preservation of which we will follow the examples of the fathers of the republic. The veto power will be used only when the constitution is clearly violated. On the Tariff, Internal Improvements, and minor subjects of legislation, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, will be respected and carried out by the Executive. For a liberal and proper doctrine. No *indemnatory attractions* shutting every day and every hour—changing from National Bank to State Bank, from State Bank to Treasury system, from gold and silver to treasury notes, from revenue to protect, to from protection again to revenue—should keep the people from voting for a man of *tradenal principles*, who is sound and right on *fundamental principles*. Military men, so far, have made our best and safest rulers. This is proven by the universal popularity of Washington's Administration, and by the great popularity of that of Jackson—These administrations should teach us to repose in "generous confidence" in the soldier, who, on the bloody battle fields of four wars, has demonstrated his patriotism.

Gen. Taylor is said to be unqualified for the office of President. For 40 years, General Taylor has been an officer in the United States Army, toiling for a great part of the time, a high rank—Now, with all due deference to "the trio of graces, Law, Physic, Divinity," there are not in any profession, (nothing allowed for disparity of numbers,) more highly educated, accomplished men, than can be found among the United States Army officers. Gen. Taylor's despatches are written in the choicest style of military composition. Terse, concise and vigorous. They have been admired in both America and Europe. It is alleged Taylor never wrote them, that they were written by his Aid, a young man. Who wrote the despatch dated 19th Sept., 1812, when he describes his defence of Fort Harrison? It is marked by the same modesty, simplicity and perspicuity that characterize his celebrated despatches. In it one can trace his later writings as easily as one can trace a clear steam to its proper fountain. With their usual impudence, little politicians denounce him *incompetent*, because they are *ignorant*. Here is an extract from an address issued by the Democrats, to whom I before alluded:

"Gen. Taylor is not merely a warrior, a military chieftain, but the acts of his life, the records of the War Department, and his late model despatches, show him to be a *ripe scholar* and *accomplished writer!*

Taylor has been charged with slaveholding—Northern men—not Abolitionists—who oppose the South, are hostile to her peculiar policy, but they do not extend that hostility to men who are not its avowed advocates. On Improvements and Tariffs, Taylor will be governed by the majority in Congress. The sugar planters of Louisiana, where Taylor lives, are as much in favor of protection as the iron men of Pennsylvania. But this charge of slave holding comes with an ill grace from men who voted for Polk, and who have just placed the gallant Gen. Butler—a *Kentucky slaveholder*—on their ticket in as inferior and subordinate position, and make him the unusual on whose back the demagogue Cass hopes to ride to the White House.

Some of my acquaintances, I can see, will be displeased at my conduct, and will draw on the depositories of their hearts for any quantity of dirty motives, and assign them to me. But let them remember the motto of the order of the Garter is also a law of Nature—"*Evil to him who evil thinks.*"

Respectfully your friend, JAMES JOHNSTON.

Gen. Taylor safe for Free Soil.

So says the Washington Union, the official organ of the Polk & Cass party, the certainty of which, the editor hastens to communicate to the world, in a "*Postscript*," in his paper of Tuesday morning, as follows:

"Postscript."

"We have another remarkable evidence of Gen. Taylor's northern phasis. Mr. Corwin, one of the senators of the United States from Ohio, declared yesterday in his most remarkable speech, as his deliberate opinion, that Gen. Taylor would not get the vote of a single Whig in "the free States," if it was believed that he would veto any law extending the principle of the ordinance of '87 to the new territories; that he certainly would not get his (Mr. C.'s) vote; and that they relied on his published letters as full security that he (Gen. T.) would not veto such a law.

And now let the southern Whigs, who go for Gen. Taylor and against the compromise bill, answer to their country for their conduct. We fearlessly and frankly tell the freemen of the south, that unless they bestir themselves, they will have a man foisted upon them as President of the U. S. who according to the convictions and declarations of all the Northern Whigs, dare not interpose his veto to save the country from the Wilmot Proviso."

The Whigs of the North believe Gen. Taylor *will* not—(not "*dare*" not, as the Union has it—old "Buena Vista" will *dare* anything he believes right)—but Gen. Taylor will not veto any bill to prevent the Extension of Slavery, over soil now free; and Mr. Corwin is correct in saying, that the Whigs of the North would not support Gen. Taylor unless they so understood his position.

FREE SOIL IN MARYLAND.—A respectable meeting was held in Baltimore, on Monday evening, to support the Free Soil movement. It adopted the following platform:

1. No interference by Congress with slavery within the existing States of the Confederacy.
2. No slavery to be permitted in any territory now free, or that may hereafter be annexed to the Union by the National Government.
3. No slave Territories to be organized.

The Vermont Gazette, at Bennington, has hauled down the flag of Cass and Butler, and raised the Van Buren standard.

From the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Fillmore's Acceptance.

GREENSBORO, (N. C.) July 17, 1848.

On the next day after the adjournment of the Whig National Convention, I addressed communications to Gen. TAYLOR and Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, apprizing them of the nominations made by the Convention.

Having received no reply from either of the gentlemen on the last of June, I addressed them again, and enclosed to each a copy of my communication of the 10th of June, forwarded from Philadelphia.

On the 3d inst. I received Mr. Fillmore's answer of 17th of June; and, as I have been daily expecting a reply from Gen. Taylor, I have withheld the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter until this time, with the hope that I might be able to lay the answers of both these gentlemen before the public at the same time.

I see, from a New Orleans paper, that up to the 1st inst. Gen. Taylor had received no communication from me, and having received none from him up to this time, I do not feel myself at liberty longer to withhold the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter. I therefore enclose copies of our correspondence, with the request that you publish them in your paper.

I have the honor to be, with very high regard, your obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

P. S. I this day addressed three other communications to Gen. Taylor, containing copies of my letter of the 10th of June, from Philadelphia—one directed to himself and the other two through friends. Hoping that some one may reach him, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay before the public any communication I may receive from him.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1848.

DEAR SIR: At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, assembled in this city on the 7th inst., and continued by adjournment until the 9th, Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and you were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant, J. M. MOREHEAD.

President of the Whig National Convention.

Hon. Millard Fillmore.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) June 17, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, by which I am notified that at the late Whig Convention, held at Philadelphia, General Zachary Taylor was nominated for President and myself for Vice President, and requesting my acceptance of the nomination.

The honor of being thus presented by the distinguished representatives of the Whig party of the Union for the second office in the gift of the people—an honor as unexpected as it was unsolicited—would be full to abundance in a grateful heart emotions which, while they cannot be suppressed, find no appropriate language for utterance.

Fully persuaded that the cause in which we are enlisted is the cause of our country, that our chief object is to secure its peace, preserve its honor, and advance its prosperity, and feeling, moreover, a confident assurance that, in Gen. Taylor, (whose name is presented for the first office,) I shall always find a firm and consistent Whig, a safe guide, and an honest man, I cannot hesitate to assume any position which my friends assign me.

Distrusting, as I well may, my ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of that high office, but feeling that, in case of my election, I may with safety repose upon the friendly aid of my fellow Whigs, and that efforts guided by honest intentions will always be charitably judged, I accept the nomination so generously tendered, and I do this the more cheerfully, as I am willing, for such a cause and with such a man, to take my chances of success or defeat as the electors, the final arbiters of our fate, shall, in their wisdom, judge best for the interests of our common country.

Please accept the assurance of my high regard and esteem, and permit me to subscribe myself your friend and fellow-citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD.

THE FIRE IN NEW CASTLE.—A slip from the New Castle Gazette gives the following particulars of the late fire in that place. This is a severe blow upon the enterprising proprietors, and that thriving town. We hope the works will be speedily rebuilt

On Sunday morning last, between two and three o'clock, the extensive iron works of Messrs. McCormick, Peebles, Brown & Company, bordering our borough, was discovered to be on fire. Before the citizens could be aroused, or any efforts made to stop the progress of the fire the whole main building, which includes the rolling mill, nail factory and a storage room, containing a large amount of iron, nails, etc., was enveloped in a vast sheet of burnt flame, and in a little time, the whole was reduced to a few charred logs and smouldering ashes, leaving nothing remaining of that recent scene of active business, but the tall bare stacks and naked machinery. These cannot at present be any thing like correct estimate made of the loss sustained, although variously estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000, it may even exceed this sum, when the damage done the extensive machinery is fully investigated. In this disaster, the proprietors alone are not the sufferers, the whole community will feel its effects, and a large number of persons will be thrown out of employment.

During the early part of the night considerable rain had fallen: to this and the stillness of the atmosphere at the time, we may attribute the preservation of the surrounding buildings. We can gain no satisfactory intelligence of the manner in which the fire originated. The works, before the fire, were in full and active operation, and the whole comparatively new, and valued at from $70,000 to $80,000. We understand there is an insurance, but to what extent we are uninformed.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Wheeling Times of Monday last quotes an article from your paper of the 20th inst., stating that the cotton and woollen manufacturers of your city have appointed a committee to seek a location somewhere on the Ohio river, in Western Virginia, in consequence of the frequent turn-outs fomented by a crowded population, and calling their attention to some of the extensive sites in this region.

Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to say to them that if such is their intention, to weigh the matter well before they make the move, for certainly a more unwise location (in a pecuniary point of view,) could not be selected. All the accustomed excitements in society as to railroads, board of navigation and other magnificent enterprises, have entirely subsided, and our city fathers, (the Council) in their wisdom, for the two past months, have been legislating on the subject of turning our streets and alleys into grave yards.—They appear to have abandoned all worldly considerations, and have turned their attention to the great business of life—to learn to die—not forgetting to provide themselves with a final resting place, when they shall have passed from the lean uncertainties of all that is terrene. A CITIZEN.

Wheeling, July 25th, 1848.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.—There appears in the Cincinnati Atlas, the following letter from General Taylor, heretofore unpublished, in reply to inquiries by B. M. McConkey, the principal of which was whether he would as President, veto an act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the new territories:

BATON ROUGE, (LA.) Feb. 15, 1848.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d inst.

In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have laid it down as a principle, not to give my opinions upon, or prejudice in any way the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country, nor to promise what I would or would not do, were I elected to the Presidency of the United States; and that in the cases presented in your letter, I regret to add, I see no reason for departing from this principle.

With my profound acknowledgments for the friendly sentiments towards me which you have been pleased to express,

I remain, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. B. M. McCONKEY, Cincinnati.

Mr. HILLIARD, of Alabama, in a speech in the House of Representatives, on Monday, took decided ground against the new compromise bill in the Senate, stating that it was not a settlement of the alarming question touching slavery, but a postponement of it, leaving room in the mean while for the wildest agitation.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN.—Young America states that the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Congress has written to Mr. Van Buren requesting his opinion on the important question of the FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. Mr. Van Buren's reply has been received. It is long and decidedly favorable to the views of the Land Reformers.

GEN. TAYLOR'S NOMINATION.—The New Orleans Bee, of the 17th instant, says.

"We learn by letter from Baton Rouge, that on Friday last, the long expected official letter of Governor Morehead, announcing to General Taylor his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention, was received by the old General at his head quarters."

MADAME ARAMOWICH.—We see it stated in the Louisville papers, that this distinguished vocalist is expected in that city shortly, on a tour to some of the Northern cities. We hope she may take Pittsburgh in her route, and that our citizens may once more be enraptured by the bewithing strains of this highly gifted ballad singer.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Monument to the Dead of the Pittsburgh Volunteers.

To the Editors of the Gazette.

A correspondent of the Gazette, in speaking of the purpose of the "Duquesne Monumental Association" indulges in remarks calculated to excite feelings in our community prejudicial to the object of its organization, and unwarranted by any action had since the election of its officers. Had the writer attended the meeting on Tuesday evening last, he would have found perfect agreement as to extending the "Honor" of the intended offering, to cover not only the killed at Pueblo, but all who died in the service of the country.

A spirit of generous patriotism prevailed, and it was cordially assented to, that "Pennels" should be appropriated to the dead of the other Pittsburgh Companies.

The writer may have been misled by the wording of the original call. Had he, however, acted as vigorously as he writes and feels, he would not have unnecessarily reflected on others.

J. R. M'CLINTOCK.
President of D. M. Association.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.—We are happy to find that the suggestion of our correspondent, as well as the more extended one of our own, had previously been adopted by the Association. All parties and feelings will thus be harmonized, and we trust the contemplated Monument will be worthy of the dead and of the city.

DR. GAZZAM.—Through forgetfulness, for which we owe an apology to Dr. Gazzam, we neglected to copy, at his request, the following notice into our yesterday's paper, correcting a misapprehension of the talented editress of the Saturday Visiter, in relation to that gentleman

PITTSBURGH, July 25, 1848.

Mr. Editor—Your paper of yesterday contains a statement to the effect that I am to act as editor of the Saturday Visiter, during the absence of Mrs. Swisshelm. This is an entire mistake. Mrs. Swisshelm must have misapprehended my declarations, which were, that I would *not* act as editor of any paper—that position being wholly incompatible with other demands on my time. When strongly urged by *Van Buren* men, to write in favor of the cause identified with the nomination of that distinguished and noble Democrat, I did say that if the Visiter or any other paper in the county, run up the Democratic Van Buren flag, I might occasionally write *communications* for its columns. Will you do me the justice to insert this correction, and oblige

Your obedient servant. E. D. GAZZAM.

THE Virginia Serenaders give their fourth entertainment this evening, at the Apollo Hall. They have large audiences and attract the attention of the lovers of such music.

IMPORTANT HINTS.—Keep your room well ventilated. Close rooms generate disease. Many a constitution is undermined from such confinement.

Throw off your leather beds and lie upon straw, or even the floor, if you have nothing better. The cheap cotton mattrasses make a good bed and a healthy one. Feathers are bad to lie upon at any time, and more particularly in the summer season.

Use cold water freely. Wash yourself thoroughly with it every morning. A little salt put in the water, just enough to give it a briny taste, will keep the pores healthy, and strengthen and invigorate the system.

Eat lightly, especially if your habits are of a sedentary character. Do not eat in a hurry, but masticate your food well before it is deposited in the stomach. This bolting down provisions, anaconda-like, is most destructive to the digestive organs. Avoid too great an indulgence in "high-living," as it is called. Plain food is the best.

Let every man, woman and child keep a little pulverized charcoal in their bed rooms, and on retiring at night, let them put as much of it as can be laid on a sixpence in their mouths, and work it about among the teeth with the tongue; and it will not be long before there will be no decayed teeth for the dentist to fill with amalgam or pure gold either. Rise early in the morning, take exercise enough to make your breakfast relish well, and you will feel fresh and vigorous for the day's labor. Upon rising in the morning, extend your arms out and force them back gently. This exercise will expand the chest, strengthen the lungs, and operate as a guard against pulmonary diseases.

Observe these maxims, (and it will cost you but little to do it,) and you may look the ship fever, or almost any other disease, in the face with composure, and you will find your doctor's bill, at the end of the year, "tapered off to the end of nothing.

THE GREAT BURMAN BELL.—Next to the great bell of Moscow, which weighs 141,000 lbs., is the bell of Meengoon, mentioned by Mr. Malcom, who describes the Burmese as very famous for casting bells. Their bells are, however, disproportionally thick, but of delightful tone. The raised inscription and figures are as beautiful as any bells in the world. They do not flare open at the mouth like a trumpet, but are precisely the shape of old globular wine glasses, or semi-spheroidical. There are several in the empire, of enormous size. That at Meengoon, near Ava, weighs, as the prime minister informed me, eighty thousand viss—more than 333,000 lbs. It seems almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true. The bell, by actual measurement, is twenty inches thick, twenty feet high, including the ear, and 13 feet 6 inches in diameter. A friend, distinguished as a civil engineer, computed the weight, from this measurement, to exceed 500,000 lbs., supposing the bell metal to consist of three parts copper and one part tin. The weight was ascertained by the Burmese before casting, and its bulk in cubic inches proves them to be correct. It is suspended a few inches from the ground, and like other great bells, is without a tongue. That at Rangoon is not much smaller. It will be recollected that the largest bell in the United States does not much exceed five thousand pounds.

LONDON, in length, is eight miles; in breadth three, and in circumference twenty-six. It contains 8000 streets, lanes, alleys and courts, and sixty-five squares. It has 246 churches and chapels, 307 meeting houses for dissenters, forty-three chapels for foreigners, and six synagogues for Jews—making 502 places of public worship. The number of inhabitants is at present estimated at about 2,000,000. In this vast city there are 4,000 seminaries for education, 10 institutions for promoting the arts and sciences, 122 asylums for the indigent, 17 for the sick and lame, 13 dispensaries, 704 charitable institutions, 58 courts of justice, 1,040 professional men connected with the law.—There are 13,300 vessels trading on the river Thames in the year, and 40,000 wagons going and returning to the metropolis in the same period. The exports and imports, to and from the Thames, are estimated at £66,811,222 annually, and the property floating in the vast city every year is £170,000,000 sterling.

ADULTERATED MEDICINES.—A bill passed both Houses of Congress providing that a competent Chemist shall be appointed for each important port, at a salary of $1,600 per annum, whose duty it shall be to examine all medicine imported, and condemn all that is impure. The facts, as fully set forth by the committee which reported the bill, show that a very large portion of the medicine imported into the United States, is impure, and that the West has been, more than any other part of the Union, cursed with this worse than worthless trash, which has probably been the death of thousands. The evil is a most crying one, but we fear the remedy will not reach the disease. Examiners to inspect medicine are to be appointed only at the important ports, while the unimportant ports are free for the importation of adulterations called medicines. In addition to this, men base enough to vend adulterated medicine, are base enough to adulterate it themselves.—*Cin. Com.*

A NOBLE CHURCH.—The Brainerd Presbyterian Church, New York, of which Rev. Asa D. Smith is pastor, was first organized on the 9th February, 1834. The body of the house was first opened for public worship on Jan. 17, 1836. *Harlan Page* was one of its originators and first members. Since its organization it has received 679 members; 312 of these on professson of faith. Nine have been ordained to the gospel ministry, eight of whom are settled pastors; one is about to sail as a missionary to the heathen; and several of its young men are now fitting for the ministry. More than 21,000 dollars have been contributed to the various benevolent objects. The average amount contributed yearly has been a little more than 7,000 dollars. The number of Sunday School scholars is about 600.

SIZE OF WISCONSIN.—Wisconsin makes the thirtieth State of the Confederacy. It contains some 90,000 square miles of territory—two-thirds larger than all New England, and full as large as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined.

THE CLIMATE OF MEXICO.—The climate of Mexico is peculiar, beautiful, calm and serene; but the atmosphere has so much less oxygen in it than ours that the whole economy of life is changed. The pulsation is increased almost double in frequency, and there is a want of that vigor and robust feeling which our climate affords a healthy man; and once reduced by disease there, it is almost impossible to regain health and strength. The mornings are cool, too cool for a man in a relaxed state of health to exercise without danger of taking cold, which is almost as bad as any disease there; and the days are so hot that the rays of the sun cannot be borne without producing fever. The natives wrap up in cloaks in the morning, and retire at noon.

BURKE DEFEATED AND PUT TO FLIGHT.—Burke rose in the House with some papers in his hand, upon which he intended to make a motion; when a rough-hewn member started up and exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, I hope the Honorable member does not intend to read that large bundle of papers and to bore us with a long speech into the bargain." Mr. Burke was so suffocated with rage as to lose all utterance, and absolutely ran out of the house; upon which George Selwyn remarked, it was the only time that he had seen the fable realized—"A lion put to death by the braying of an ass."

BAPTISMS IN AFRICA.—Large additions to the Baptist churches in Africa have been made during the last five months. Fifty-one have been baptized by Rev. F. S. James, sixty-one by Rev. M. Teage, eight by Rev. John Day, and two by Rev. A. P. Davis.—Of these, forty-seven have been added to the church in Monrovia, thirty-seven to the church in New Georgia, eight to the church in Lotisiana, twenty-one to the church in Virginia, two to the church at Bassa Cove, and eight to the church in Bexly: making a total of one hundred and twenty-three.

A GOVERNOR PRESENTED.—Governor Edwards of Missouri has been presented by the Grand Jury of St. Louis county, for the abuse of the pardoning power. Accompanying the presentment, a copy of which we find in the St. Louis Republican, is a list of pardoned convicts, amounting to fifty, many of whom were imprisoned for murder. It is said that the Governor has pardoned many others whose names are not on the list.

☞ 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 Jayne's expectorant is the only effectual means to cure you. Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and be cured is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

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

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 ourselves seen many instances of its efficacy, in addition to our knowledge of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers affected with bronchitis affections would find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious remedy in the disease for which it is recommended.—Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pelican Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. may25

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some female countenances is viewed with the repulsive, coarse muddy complexions, and pimples, blotches, and other unsightly marks. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the fine Indian Chemical Soap, they would be astonished with the result. They would find a clear, pearl white skin, white every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this soap, and have had no good produced, must try this, the original. Mind ask for Jones's Soap. For sale at WM. JAYNE'S 89 Liberty street. may24

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA AND BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.—Although unknown as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hay Fever, derange the system, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, M Lane's Liver Pills were not prepared for the immediate gratifying evidence of its capacity and curative powers in cases of Asthma and Liver and Bilious complaints.

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 29, 1847.

Messrs. Kidd & Co.—About one year I was laboring under a very severe attack of the Ague and Fever, but the use of M Lane's Liver Pills I was soon cured and in perfect health. I believe them to be the best medicine for Bilious complaints that has ever been offered for sale in this section of the country.

JAMES SHARPE.

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

THEY ACTED LIKE A CHARM!—The original, only true and genuine Liver Pill, prepared by R E Sellers

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15th, 1847.

MR R E SELLERS—Some years since I was much troubled in using your Liver Pills, and as I am a great sufferer now, I enclose you one dollar, and wish you to send me the worth of it in Liver Pills, by mail. Be particular to send the same kind—they acted like a charm when I took them before. Yours, &c.,

AG CHAMBLIN

Prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st Sold by Dr Cassel, 5th ward; D. M. Curry, Allegheny; N. J. Smith, Temperanceville, and P Dewey, Lowrenceville.

CAUTION.—All other pills called Liver Pills are counterfeits or imitations. jy21

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
If this thus you can make it soft, silky and fine.
Dark and beautiful, and luxurious be thine hair of mine
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have not been as you would really be set touched at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of J