THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:
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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. Weiherill,	14. William Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson.
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Hurley,	23. Thomas S. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

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

See next page for Telegraphic News.

County Convention.

The Antimasonic and Whig voters of Allegheny county are requested to assemble in primary meetings, at the usual places, in the several election Districts, on Saturday, the 19th of August, 1848, to elect Delegates to a County Convention, to assemble at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 23d of the same month, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to appoint Delegates to a Whig State Convention at Harrisburgh, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and also to nominate a candidate for Commissioner, in place of Thos. Fairman, deceased.

The primary meetings, in the Wards and Boroughs, will assemble at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—and those of the Towships, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT CAROTHERS,
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.
JOHN E. PARKE, Secretary.

The Governor's Election.

We publish, to day, the call for a County Convention to nominate Delegates to the State Convention, to meet on the 31st of August. Our friends throughout the county, who appreciate the importance of the success of Whig principles, will see that no district is unrepresented.

We would suggest to our Whig friends, in every district in which such action has not already been taken, the propriety of making use of this occasion to perfect a complete organization, in view of the great elections to be held this fall. There should be an active Executive Committee in each district, composed of men willing and able to work, and who feel the importance of having the work well performed. Such an organization, in this county, might secure us a Whig Governor.

We are happy to see indications in every part of the State, of a self sacrificing and determined spirit,—hopeful of success, and willing to work for it. All personal preferences, as to candidates, are tacitly abandoned. The universal sentiment is, give us a good man whom we can elect, and we do not care who he is, or what county he comes from. It is the success of our principles we desire, and not of some personal friend.

The general Whig sentiment, as far as we can gather it, by reading papers from every section of the State, is settling down upon the present Governor, WM. F. JOHNSTON, Esq., as the most suitable candidate, under all the circumstances of the case, and the probability now is, that he will be nominated by the Whig Convention. Although Allegheny county would like to have her *Forward* for the Whig standard bearer in the contest, yet Mr. Johnston's nomination will receive the cordial assent of the Whig party in this county, and he will be supported with a unanimity and zeal worthy of the cause and the occasion.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL.—Our readers have learned by our telegraphic despatches, that this bill has passed the Senate by a considerable majority. Of the present character of the bill we are yet ignorant. There may have been amendments removing the objectionable features, but we fear not. Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, in his speech made a very powerful and lucid argument to show that under such a law as proposed in this bill, there could be no appeal to the Supreme Court in a slave case, from a decision of any sort of a tribunal in California or New Mexico. He showed that it was even impossible to bring up this question from the State of South Carolina. He instanced the case of Mr. Hoar, in which the Legislature and the whole State had united to expel him because he only attempted to get a legal decision of the question whether free negroes, citizens of another State, could be arbitrarily imprisoned there.

As this is a vital point, unless some amendment was made by which such appeal becomes certain and easy, the whole Compromise, as such, becomes a farce, and more objectionable to the North than the Missouri Compromise.

Of the probabilities of the passage of the Bill through the House, there are various opinions. It is stated by letter writers from Washington, that the Whig members have held a caucus, and resolved to defer the question until the next session and the fact that the House, on Monday last, passed a resolution, by a vote of 126 to 49, to adjourn on the 7th of August, is indicative of a determination not to meddle with the subject at present.—On the other hand, it is confidently stated by its friends, that the Bill will pass, and that there is strength enough to force it hastily through the House. Unless it is so amended as to remove its objectionable features, this would be an event much to be lamented.

The Steubenville Herald complains that injustice is done to that thriving place by the manner of publishing imports in our daily papers. The injustice complained of is unavoidable on the part of the press, as the copy of a manifest is the only guide. A boat from Wheeling, for instance, may take in a portion of her load at Steubenville, and another portion at Wellsville. Her manifest shows what she brings to this port on a trip from Wheeling, which is all our merchants wish to know, and is all which the press can afford to publish, even if the means of telling from what port each article was shipped, were within reach. We fear our Steubenville friends will have to submit to the evil.

GEN. TAYLOR IN TEXAS.—Taylor meetings have been held at Galveston and Houston, which were numerously attended. The one in Galveston, was addressed with great effect, by Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia. A Taylor State Convention was to be held at Houston, on the third Monday of July, for the formation of an Electoral ticket.

The Ovid F. Johnson, mentioned above, is the same gentleman who addressed the ratification meeting in New Orleans, and not Wm. F. Johnston, as was incorrectly stated. O. F. Johnson, Esq., who is now so warm an advocate for Gen. Taylor's election, has been always known in this state as a leading Democrat, and was a member of Governor Porter's cabinet, if we mistake not.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Western R. Gales, Esq., editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Register and brother of the distinguished Jos. R. Gales, of the National Intelligencer, died at Petersburg, Va., on Sunday morning last. He was on his return home from Old Point Comfort at the time, and was extremely ill.

ALBANY, July 25, 1848.

About one hundred men are committing outrages upon the inhabitants of New Hamburgh.—Requisition has been sent to the Governor, requesting him to call out troops. The Poukeepsie Guards have refused to act without an order from the Governor.

THE PRESIDENCY—No. 5.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

There is a prominent and momentous consideration presented at the threshhold of the present Presidential campaign, which appeals to the interest of every man who regards the manner and principles upon which this Government should be administered.

General Cass, by his own declaration and pledges, and by the iteration of his friends, is pledged to the policy that has marked the administration of Mr. Polk. What is that policy? Is it sound, safe, conducive to the great interests of this country and subservient to the harmony of our institutions?

When Mr. Polk came into the administration of the government, though it had been much abused by his immediate predecessor, yet there was peace smiling upon all our land, and it was blessing and enriching all the channels and pursuits of life.—There was no national debt. There was a surplus of ten millions of dollars in the Treasury, and nothing that threatened a reflux of the tide. There was a tariff, that protected *home industry* against the competition of *foreign pauper labor*, and gave to our manufactories a healthful activity,—to labor, a liberal reward, and to the producer a steady demand for the raw material—capital was large and increasing—money was seeking investment at the legal rate of interest—enterprise was stimulated to the steady developement of the vast resources of the country, and government was working harmoniously. Such was the auspicious state of things when Mr. Polk took the helm of state. What has followed? In rather more than a year from the period of his entrance upon his official duties, he brought the country into alarming conflict with Great Britain, by an unwarrantable demand for a portion of territory beyond our rightful limits; and but for the firmness of the Whig Party in Congress, we should have been precipitated into a war, as disastrous as ever scourged a country. Rebuked as he was in this instance, it did not subdue his desire for war. He turned his attention to poor distracted, miserable Mexico, and in direct violation of the Constitution and his oath of office—*he* made war upon this Republic, and all that has followed that guilty and infatuated movement, is before the country, and upon the country, within the knowledge of all. How is it now with the Treasury? Mr. Polk has not only exhausted the ten millions that he found in the Treasury, but he has had to borrow between sixty and seventy millions of dollars, and when the demands upon the Government, consequent upon the war, shall be represented, the country will have a national debt of one hundred and fifty millions!!

The burden of this immense debt, we do not yet feel, for, up to this time, it has been nothing but *borrowing*—but when we shall be called upon to *pay*, then the people will feel what a load has been placed upon them. Every man will have to put his hand in his pocket to meet the demands of the tax gatherer. John Randolph used to say, 'all that he asked of Government, was to keep their hands out of his pocket and off his person.' Mr. Polk's policy would never have suited Mr. Randolph.

How is it as to the tariff as the war? Not satisfied with the tariff of 1842, that was working so admirably for the country, Mr. Polk and his party resolved to destroy it, that they might run a race with Sir Robert Peel for the principles of free trade. Accordingly, the tariff of '42 was repealed, and that of '46 became the law of the land. Who was benefitted by this? Have the manufacturers? Let the ruin that it has brought upon many, and the embarrassment that it has brought upon all, answer. Has it operated to increase the demand for labor and to reward it? Let the thousands that have been discharged from employment answer.—Has it benefitted the producer of the raw domestic material, or the grower of bread stuffs? Let the farmer and the planter answer, at this moment of their ruinous prices. Has not the tariff of '46 worked exclusively for the benefit of foreign capital and foreign labor? Let the large amount of importations from abroad, the quantity of specie that has been sent out of the country, to pay for them, and the balance of trade, answer. How has Mr. Polk's policy affected the money market? Such has been the revolution that has followed his administration, that money is every where stringent, and for all current business it is at a rate of from one to one and a half per cent. a month. Such a rate of interest must inevitably, at this season, destroy enterprize, and embarrass everything connected with the use of money.

The consequences following the war spirit, system of free trade, and the thorough revolution in all the past policy of the Government, has vitally affected the commerce, agriculture and manufactures of the country to a ruinous state, and is constantly becoming worse. How is it with the action of the Government upon our institutions!—This war with Mexico and its baleful effects, has brought up the most serious and alarming subject, that has ever threatened the bond of our Union.—Upon the subject of slavery and free territory, the country is convulsed with divisions and temper heretofore unknown, and in Congress we find the strife and conflict of adverse interests and divided opinions, that baffle all speculation as to their real settlement and is portentous of evils. These are some of the fruits of Mr. Polk's policy, and with all of which, Gen. Cass has had a prominent and active participation. He has advocated all, defended all, and is pledged to use all his influence to carry them on and carry them out to all their consequences!

Can the people, will the people become a party to these mad schemes of National suicide. Will that policy which had its origin in party for the sole advancement of party, to the danger and detriment of the country, be sustained by those who are to reap the harvest of misrule and ruin? I cannot, will not believe it. With an abiding confidence in the discernment and wisdom of the people, I believe they will rebuke the aspirations of Gen. Cass by electing his noble, honest, safe and faithful competitor, Zachary Taylor, whose whole life is a guarantee of his disinterested devotion to his country.

Q. P.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Indians in Yucatan.

We return our thanks to Capt. Peterson, of this city, for the subjoined letter, which was addressed to him by the writer, Mr. Fitzgibbon, of the Belize Observer.

BELIZE, July 4, 1848.

As you are aware, immediately on my being released from the unjust and illegal imprisonment I have undergone in the common jail of this settlement, for publishing certain articles in my newspaper, I proceeded to Bacalar, in Yucatan, which place has just fallen into the hands of the Indians, in order to see and judge for myself of the correctness of the numerous and conflicting statements I had heard. I proceeded in my own schooner to the mouth of the creek (in the Rio Hondo) which connects with the lagoon and thence in a large dorey to the town, or rather, I should say, its ruins.

The town of Bacalar, formerly called Salamanca de Bacalar, is built on an elevated ridge of land overhanging the lagoon of the same name, and contained a population of between 3000 and 4000 souls. A body of Indians, who were ranging that state, under the command of a chief named Jose Pablo Bocom, to the number of about 1,500 men, attacked the town on the 15th of April last.—Among this entire body of men, only about one hundred had guns. The Yucatecos, on the contrary were well armed, and the town itself was strongly fortified.

On the land side there are seven small batteries and a breastwork of full a mile and a half in length. These were all yielded without a struggle, and the troops fell back on the castle erected to protect the place on the lagoon side and mounting some twenty guns and four mortars. The women and children and the *officers!* abandoned the town to the Indians and fled to Belize, or wherever else they could find shelter. The castle held out for three days, when it capitulated, the besieged being permitted to leave the place unmolested, except having *their heads shaved!* Not a single person is known to have been killed during the attack, except six Yucatecos in the castle, killed by the bursting of one of the cannon. That many were afterwards murdered there can be no doubt. The Indian *grito* or war whoop, did more to take place than anything else, for it appears to have paralyzed the defenders of the town.

I arrived at Bacalar at eleven o'clock at night, and was conducted by the guard to the chief's quarters; but as he had drunk rather too freely, and was too drowsy to understand who I was or what I wanted, I was marched back again to the landing and had to sleep on the lagoon, in an open dorey. In the morning I again landed, and got introduced to the chief, and then proceeded to view the town.

In nearly every street I found cannon had been placed for its defence. Of the town itself 207 of the finest and best houses had been destroyed in the flush of victory. Here and there the most revolting sights were to be met; human corpses devoured by hogs and dogs. These unfortunates had been murdered after the surrender of the place, and had been dragged with ropes around the neck or legs through the streets, and there left. In the grave yard I found the tombs had been broken open and the bodies taken out and served in like manner.

But the most revolting and horrible spectacle was within the walls of the castle. I found the partially BURNED remains of nine human beings. The well was also choked up with bodies. In one angle of the battlements I found the body of a female, in a partially decomposed state, and was informed that she had been violated by *eight* of these savages, and then put to death. The stench was beyond any thing I ever experienced. On the outside of the castle walls I should suppose there was a good handbarrow load of human hair.

Of course there is nothing like order in the town—no man's life or property is safe a moment. Notwithstanding this state of things, however, several shops have been opened by people from the Belize.

I saw the torture applied to two unfortunate Spaniards who had been taken prisoners, and afterwards saw them receive fifty lashes each. The Indians are continually fighting among themselves, and scarcely a day passes that one or more is not shot. They appear to dread the interference of the United States, and say that, unless they are stopped, they will not leave a Spaniard in the country.

My ill health prevented my staying more than two days in the place, I therefore returned by the same route, and arrived, on the eighth day from my departure.

I remain, dear sir, yours, &c.

EDITOR OBSERVER AND GAZETTE.

Gen. Taylor—Testimony of Father McElroy.

The late father Anthony Rey, and the venerable father McElroy, now pastor of the Endicott Street Catholic Church, in Boston, were appointed Chaplains in the Army of the United States, under Gen. Taylor, in 1846.

The talented and liberal editor of the Albany Evening Journal, Thurlow Weed, Esq., in a recent visit to Boston, called on Father McElroy, and obtained from that distinguished Clergyman, the following character of Major Gen. Taylor. Mr. Weed says:

"We called, a few evenings since, when in Boston, upon the venerable Father McElroy, one of Gen. Taylor's Chaplains, who is now Pastor of a Church in Endicott street, and who is confessedly among the most enlightened and devoted Philanthropists and Christians in the Union. He was near Gen. Taylor through his most trying scenes in Mexico. He confirms in the most emphatic language, all the highly favorable opinions we had previously heard expressed by Maj. Kirbey, Capt. Henry and other distinguished officers who have served long and reputably with him. Father McElroy says that Gen. Taylor is a truly good and great man. Courage, guided by prudence, and justice, tempered with humanity, are, with Gen. Taylor, prominent characteristics. Temperance and simplicity of habits and manner mark his course with society. Integrity and Patriotism stand out bold in all his official acts. In a word, Father McElroy expressed, as the result of a familiar acquaintance, his conviction that Gen. Taylor, in the elements that form his character, and the motives and objects which prompt and guide him, bears a strong and marked resemblance to WASHINGTON.

"The concurring testimony of good men, soldiers, statesmen and divines, in favor of Gen. Taylor, under circumstances which might be expected to provoke conflicting opinions, goes far to establish the patriotism and purity of his character. If there were seams in his corset, his opponents, now that he is a candidate for President, would find them out and send their javelins through them. If there were blemishes in his character, or stains upon his reputation, his rivals would be sure to point them out. But while his friends refer with pride to Gen. Taylor's virtues, his opponents find him wholly unassailable."

MR. HAMPTON.—Our representative, Mr. Hampton, is winning golden opinions in the neighborhood of Washington city, by his abilities as a stump speaker. The Baltimore Patriot, in an article upon the campaign in Virginia, thus mentions Mr. H's. services:

The meeting at Fairfax Court House, on Monday, the 17th inst., was as full of interest, and as favorable in its termination to the Rough and Ready cause, as any that preceded it. The speakers on that occasion was Mr. Hampton, the gentlemanly and estimable Representative in Congress from Pittsburgh. This gentleman, who fills his station in Congress with equal benefit to his constituents and credit to himself, has on a number of occasions, responded to the call of his political friends, and addressed meetings of the people at various places in the vicinity of Washington city. The manner in which he acquitted himself, has secured to him the fame of an eloquent and forcible speaker, and rendered him quite a favorite with the party. This is attested by the frequency of the calls latterly upon him in this way. The following allusion to his recent speech at Fairfax, is made by the Fairfax News:

'Mr. Hampton was particularly eloquent, and held the audience enchanted for more than an hour, while he declaimed against the extraordinary stretch of power granted to the President by the war bill. He showed very conclusively that the Taylor party had the strongest kind of a platform in the Allison letter, and that in Gen. Cass the Democrats had no platform at all, for he had been for and against all the leading questions which have been agitating the country for the last twenty-five years.

Vermont—General Taylor Accepted.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune

GOSHEN, VERMONT, July 21, 1848

Mr. Greeley—Dear Sir—Vermont no longer hesitates. We have just held our State Convention which was numerously attended and enthusiastically conducted. One of the Delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention, Hon. Solomon Foote, made his report. When he made the announcement of his support throughout of the admission or exclusion of slavery, Mr. Corwin concluded by planting himself upon the compact of 1787 in regard to all these territories. With the fathers of the compact tolerance would stand or fall.

Senators, members of House who were present, the large crowded gallleries, all concur in the opinion that Mr. Corwin is one of the most terrible and eloquent men of the age.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—An affray occurred at the Exchange Hotel in this city, on Saturday night, in which a man named Robert Morrison, from Fayette County, who had been a Sergeant in Captain Cooper's company, 2nd Kentucky Regiment, but lately a clerk to General Marshall, was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot fired by Lieutenant Shackleford, of Captain Hardin's company, Fourth Kentucky Regiment. Lieutenant S. is from Washington county.

The ball passed through Morrison's lungs, and although he was still alive last night, it is feared that he cannot survive.

We have heard various statements as to the cause of the affray but we do not think it advisable to publish them. Shackleford is in jail, and the case will probably be brought up for examination before the police court this morning.—[Louisville Journal, July 21.]

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.—The Charleston Mercury contains the proceedings of a democratic meeting, which it represents to have been the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstration ever held in that city. A series of resolutions were adopted denouncing Gen. Cass and the Democratic Convention, declaring their determination to support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and Gen. Wm. O. Butler for the Vice Presidency. They make no mention of Mr. Fillmore. Ward Corresponding and State Committees were appointed to carry out the views of the meeting.

BREAK IN THE CANAL.—The Baltimore American of the 27th, has the following.—We have advices of a break in the Pennsylvania Canal, which occurred near Newport 56 miles above Columbia, by letters received, we expect boats will be enabled to pass safely on Saturday next.

THE CUP OF COLD WATER.—A young English woman was sent to France to be educated in Paris. A few evenings before the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, she and her young companions were taking a walk in some part of the town where there were sentinels placed—perhaps on the wall; and you know that when a soldier is on guard he must not leave his post until he is relieved; that is, till another soldier comes to take his place. One of the soldiers, as the young ladies passed him, besought them to have the charity to bring him a little water, adding that he was very ill, and that it would be as much as his life was worth to go and fetch it himself. The ladies walked on, much offended at the man for presuming to speak to them—all but the young Englishwoman, whose compassion was moved, and who, leaving her party, procured some water and brought it to the soldier. He begged her to tell him her name and place of abode; and this she did. When she rejoined her companions, some blamed and others ridiculed her attention to a common soldier; but they soon had reason to lament that they had not been equally compassionate, for the grateful soldier contrived on the night of the massacre to save this young Englishwoman, while all the other inhabitants of the house she dwelt in were killed!

A TEMPERANCE ARMY.—It is said that the "Rev. Mr. Chiniquy has administered the pledge of abstinence from intoxicating liquors to upwards of seventeen thousand persons, in the district of Montreal, during the last month. Amongst those who have taken the pledge from the reverend gentleman are several tavern-keepers, who have relinquished their business, and put away far from them the spirituous liquors upon which they had been trading. This speaks well for the force with which the Canadian apostle is prosecuting his cause."

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on oreign ground.'"

Z. TAYLOR.

☞ IT IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED.—Say all who ever used M'Lane's Vermifuge! Read the following letter from an agent:

"SILLERIA, CHEMUNG CO N. Y.
Feb. 20th, 1848.

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

PETER PRYER."

For sale at the Drug Store of J KIDD & Co, 40 wood street.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Whig Meeting in Lawrenceville.

At a Whig meeting, held in the borough of Lawrenceville, on Thursday, 27th inst., the following persons were elected as officers to serve during the campaign:

President—Z. WAINWRIGHT.
Vice Presidents—Dr. JAMES ROBISON and WM. BISHOP.
Rec. Sec'y.—John M. Harper.
Cor. Sec'y.—W. Cable.
Treasurer—J. Robison.

The following resolutions, prepared by a Committee, consisting of J. M. Harper, Z. Packard and Z. Wainwright, were adopted by the meeting.

Whereas, in view of the coming election the Whigs of the Borough of Lawrenceville, feel themselves called upon once more, to take the stand to defend the great and cardinal principles of the party which to them, seem of vital importance to the nation, and also that the abuses and errors of the present administration be exposed,

Be it therefore

Resolved, That as friends of the country, we will give our support to such men and measures as will tend to the perpetuity of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That in Gen. Z. TAYLOR we recognize (like the great Washington) the true patriot, citizen, and soldier, who will carry out the principles of the constitution, and in so doing would carry out those of the Whig party.

Resolved, That in M. FILLMORE, we recognize the true Statesman and philanthropist, who is in favor of the protection of home industry in opposition to foreign competition.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further extension of slave territory

Resolved, That we are in favor of the improvement of our rivers and harbors by the general government.

Resolved, That the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention receive our cordial support at the coming election.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means of causing to be exposed the corruptions and intrigues of the present administration.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to secure the election of the Whig nominees at the coming election.

BATHING.—As it is now the proper season for the full enjoyment of this most wholesome of all luxuries, we would direct the attention of the public to the Citizens' Baths on fourth street, immediately opposite Larimer's Exchange office. The proprietor of this establishment is every way prepared to render comfortable all who may favor him with a call.

APOLLO HALL.—The Original Virginia Serenaders performed last night, to a large and fashionable audience, who were highly delighted at their performance. They perform again to-night. See advertisement.

MORSE, 82, Fourth st. has published a pamphlet entitled—"Polly Voo Fransay."

MR. CORWINS SPEECH.—"Potomac," the well-known Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, mentions Mr. Corwin's speech as follows

"Mr. Corwin's speech was a masterly specimen of finished oratory, so far as I listened to it. He replied to Mr. Phelps with great courtesy and force, and held a large audience profoundly attentive. Mr. Corwin spoke but seldom, but when he does speak, there is something deserved worth listening to. I regretted very much that avocations took me away from the Senate Chamber while he was speaking, in spite of myself, for I account him one of the most eloquent and finished orators I ever heard speak. I understand he spoke for two hours and upward.

A letter in the Philadelphia Bulletin, speaking of Mr. Corwin's speech, says

After a speech of three hours, which swept like a consuming fire through the dry grass, under a high wind, destroying in its flames argument, appeals, authorities, compromises—leaving the whole question, in the naked form of the admission or exclusion of slavery, Mr. Corwin concluded by planting himself upon the compact of 1787 in regard to all these territories. With the fathers of the compact tolerance would stand or fall.

Senators, members of House who were present, the large crowded galleries, all concur in the opinion that Mr. Corwin is one of the most terrible and eloquent men of the age.

☞ AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE AT THE CIRCUS.—To-day—the last of the Company's stay here, as they go to Beaver on Monday—two performances will be given, commencing at the usual hours, in the afternoon and at night. This afternoon will be an admirable occasion for family parties and children to visit this place to see Mademoiselle Rosa, acknowledged to be, we believe, the best female performer that has yet appeared. Mr. Rice may now well be proud of the strength of his Troupe. Aside from his own name, which is a tower of strength, Mademoiselle Rosa and Glenn Roi would alone make the fortune of any circus. Every thing is well conducted here, and we are happy to find that the energetic measures taken by the Mayor and Police have entirely dispersed the rabble who usually infest circus exhibitions.

☞ EAGLE SALOON.—This favorite place for ladies and gentlemen is very cool and pleasant these hot evenings. The concerts given at this establishment are delightful in the extreme. We notice the ladies form a large portion of the audiences. This evening a grand concert will be given by the Tyrolese singers, after which an Ethiopian Opera will be played, by Kneass' Opera Troupe.

☞ 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, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 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 this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—[Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my25

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females is grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy, yellow faces of others, excites disgust—the same with smiles. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be entranptured with the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, and for Jones Soap. For sale at WM. JACKSON'S, 89 Liberty street marl4

FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.—Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills were not prepared for the following testimony of their efficacy and extraordinary powers in Ague and Fever, and Bilious complaints.

"MADISONBURG, Nov. 29, 1847

"Messrs. Kidd & Co.—About one year I was laboring under a very severe attack of the Ague and Fever, but by the use of M'Lane's Liver Pills I was soon restored to perfect health. I believe them to be the best medicine for Bilious complaints, I 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. jy25

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

PARKYTOWN, Va., June 5th, 1848.

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

A G CHAMBLIN

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st. Sold by Dr Cassell, 5th ward, D. M Curry, Allegheny, W J Smith, Temperanceville, and P Bravo, Lawrenceville.

CAUTION.—All other pills called Liver Pills are counterfeits or imitations. je21

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray or turn brown, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
It is true, you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beauteous as the hair of mine
And to have it so, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have had hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Oriental Hair Restorative has on it; one bottle is one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath,
Spoils gums like rotten death.
Unpleasant and disgusting,
A round have teeth as white as pearl,
Sweet breath—next gentleman's curl
Way delay—[illegible] quickly haste
And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste
It costs but 25 cents, and is really a beautiful article. It gives the teeth a fine enamel. Sold in Pittsburgh at 89 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Of this a trial lately a clerk to General Marshal, was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot fired by Lieutenant Shackleford, of Captain Hardin's company, Fourth Kentucky Regiment. Lieutenant S is from Washington county.

The ball passed through Morrison's lungs, and although he was still alive last night, it is feared that he cannot survive.

We have heard various statements as to the cause of the affray but we do not think it advisable to publish them. Shackleford is in jail, and the case will probably be brought up for examination before the police court this morning.—[Louisville Journal, July 21.]

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.—The Charleston Mercury contains the proceedings of a democratic meeting, which it represents to have been the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstration ever held in that city. A series of resolutions were adopted denouncing Gen. Cass and the Democratic Convention, declaring their determination to support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and Gen. Wm. O. Butler for the Vice Presidency. They make no mention of Mr. Fillmore. Ward Corresponding and State Committees were appointed to carry out the views of the meeting.

BREAK IN THE CANAL.—The Baltimore American of the 27th, has the following.—We have advices of a break in the Pennsylvania Canal, which occurred near Newport 56 miles above Columbia, by letters received, we expect boats will be enabled to pass safely on Saturday next.

THE CUP OF COLD WATER.—A young English woman was sent to France to be educated in Paris. A few evenings before the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, she and her young companions were taking a walk in some part of the town where there were sentinels placed—perhaps on the wall; and you know that when a soldier is on guard he must not leave his post until he is relieved; that is, till another soldier comes to take his place. One of the soldiers, as the young ladies passed him, besought them to have the charity to bring him a little water, adding that he was very ill, and that it would be as much as his life was worth to go and fetch it himself. The ladies walked on, much offended at the man for presuming to speak to them—all but the young Englishwoman, whose compassion was moved, and who, leaving her party, procured some water and brought it to the soldier. He begged her to tell him her name and place of abode; and this she did. When she rejoined her companions, some blamed and others ridiculed her attention to a common soldier; but they soon had reason to lament that they had not been equally compassionate, for the grateful soldier contrived on the night of the massacre to save this young Englishwoman, while all the other inhabitants of the house she dwelt in were killed!

A TEMPERANCE ARMY.—It is said that the "Rev. Mr. Chiniquy has administered the pledge of abstinence from intoxicating liquors to upwards of seventeen thousand persons, in the district of Montreal, during the last month. Amongst those who have taken the pledge from the reverend gentleman are several tavern-keepers, who have relinquished their business, and put away far from them the spirituous liquors upon which they had been trading. This speaks well for the force with which the Canadian apostle is prosecuting his cause."

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on oreign ground.'"

Z. TAYLOR.

IT IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED.—Say all who ever used M'Lane's Vermifuge! Read the following letter from an agent:

"SILLERIA, CHEMUNG CO N. Y.
Feb. 20th, 1848.

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

PETER PRYER."

For sale at the Drug Store of J KIDD & Co, 40 wood street.

C.B.HATCH, 97 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK
BETWEEN JOHN ST. & MAIDEN LANE.

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in
STOCKS, SHIRTS, CRAVATS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER GARMENTS, SU