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PHILADELPHIA NORTH-AMERICAN.

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NEW YORK EXPRESS.

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

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Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

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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 F. SNYDER, 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. Hiner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos H. Davidson,
7. John B. Biehle,	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. J. 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.

General Taylor Opposed to the Extension of Slavery.

So says the Washington Union, Mr. Cass's chief organ. He will not veto any bill, to prevent slavery from being extended over the new territories. So believes Mr. Corwin, that noble defender of freedom, and so believe thousands of anti slavery men in the North, who would sacrifice the Whig party and scatter it to the winds, did they believe otherwise, before they would vote for him. Facts are daily accumulating in favor of the old General's position on this point, and the Cass men are industriously circulating them at the South for the purpose of injuring his prospects in the slave States. Here in Pennsylvania it is *certainly* Cass or Taylor. This is before all question. Cass has declared he will *veto the Wilmot Proviso*, if he is elected. Taylor has declared he will not interpose the veto, against the declared will of the people.—What is the duty then, of every Free Soil man in Pennsylvania? We leave every man to answer to his own conscience—but asking his attention to the following article from the Washington Union, of August 5th:

"TAYLOR OPPOSED TO SLAVERY EXTENSION.—There can be no doubt about General Taylor being opposed to the extension of Slavery. His letters to General Gaines and the Cincinnati Signal are proof of this fact. That he lives in a slave State is no argument that he wishes its extension. Thousands of the citizens of the South believe Slavery to be wrong in every aspect in which it can be viewed.

The following from the Philadelphia News is additional evidence on this subject:

'An intelligent friend, lately from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, called at our office the other day, and gave us a general outline of the appearance and character of General Taylor. He said that the General, in person, bears a near resemblance to Gen. Marble, of Westmoreland, being a strong built, well proportioned man, of medium height, and without any tendency to corpulency; that he is plain in his apparel, and exceedingly blunt and prepossessing in his demeanor; and he is a man of sound, common sense, and possesses a most discriminating and correct judgment, and evinces deep reflection and much research in regard to all general subjects, especially those of a practical character. He had frequent conversations with him on the subject of Slavery, and was pleased to find that he was opposed to its extension, and that he had always been opposed to the acquisition or conquest of any part of Mexico. He spoke of General Taylor's friends in Mississippi and Louisiana, as being for the greater part confined to the sugar planters, who are Whigs and sound tariff men, while the only opposition he will meet with in these States, will be from the cotton planters, who are Locofocos and free traders. What makes this information the more reliable, are the circumstances that it comes from a gentleman of acute observation, high sense of honor, inflexible integrity, and one of the most indomitable Whigs in the country.'"

FACTORY PROFITS.—The persons who declaim for the Factory Operatives, at their meetings, make the most extravagant statements with regard to the profits of the proprietors, thus engendering heartburnings and suspicions in the minds of the hands against their employers. Estimates of profits as high as *fifty* per cent, absurd as it appears to every business man who knows that capitalists are anxiously seeking investments which will yield them eight or ten per cent, are made with the greatest assurance. To show the utter folly of such statements, not to say their wickedness, we make, on good authority, the following offer—A gentleman of this city, who, three years ago, invested $10,000 in a Cotton Factory in Allegheny city, will sell his interest for the amount originally paid in, ($10,000,) and will give to the purchaser all accruing profits from the date of the investment—and as a further inducement, he will give *five year's credit without interest*, or he will make a deduction to the amount of the interest for five years, for cash. The factory is in complete running order, with all new machinery. There is no doubt, also, that the whole factory could be purchased at the same enormous sacrifice. Now, here is a chance for those gentlemen who declaim so eloquently on the vast profits of the proprietors, if their own statements are true. If they can make *fifty per cent. profit*, they can buy this mill, and pay for it in two years! What a glorious chance to become "lords of a Cotton Mill," and to exemplify their benevolence by giving ten hours a day!

But in serious truth, these excitements are ruining the character of our city, and will prostrate her manufacturing prospects forever. The inhabitants generally may look on coolly, and fancy they have no interest in it, but there is not a citizen, not a property holder, not a person who is in any way identified with the prosperity of the city, but is actually injured by these excitements, as all will learn sooner or later—and no class are more deeply injured than the misguided operatives themselves, who, in their pursuit of a good at present impossible to be obtained, sacrifice what they now enjoy. They impoverish themselves, and cripple their employers, and deeply and permanently injure a business they have chosen for a present livelihood. If we believed the proprietors could yield the ten hours, and make simple interest on their money, we would join heartily in urging them to grant the request of the operatives—a request reasonable and proper, were it possible to grant it, but most injurious and suicidal, when the proprietors have not the power to comply, without ruining themselves, and permanently destroying their business.

Important Statistics.

The following important statistics are laid before the House of Representatives from the War Department and Land Office:

	N. of 36.30. sq. miles.	S. of 36.30. sq. miles.	Total sq. miles.	Total acres.
Oregon T.	341,463	....	341,463	218,536,320
Territory N. W. of the Miss'pi.	722,948	....	722,948	462,576,720
Territory N. W. of Ohio.	22,336	....	22,336	14,295,040
Texas, remaining Territory.	237,321	55,346	218,551	139,904,640
California,	187,797	100,264	433,931	277,716,210
New Mexico	52,939	43,429	77,287	49,527,650
	1,524,247	202,722	1,801,976	1,191,654,640
Deduct Mexican Grants in Texas,			60,000	184,000	70,597,100
Leaves Public Domain,			1,741,976	1,007,054	644,057,540

The Origin of the Mexican War—Secret History.

It has been a matter of much dispute as to the responsibility of the Mexican War. The Whigs, from the beginning, have attributed the war to the *manner* in which Texas was admitted into the Union. The Democrats have denied this position. The Whigs, as a party, voted against the act of annexation. The Democrats, as a party, voted for it. This matter has now been fully cleared up by the letters of Messrs. Tappan and Blair. Mr. Tappan was in the Senate when the act was passed—took an active and decided part in the passage of the act, and of course must have known all the facts and circumstances connected with the transaction. To these letters we call the special attention of our readers. They show what arts and devices ambitious and designing men can resort to in order to accomplish their ends. They also show what means the slave power is willing to employ to extend and strengthen itself in our country. The whole scheme of annexation was a scheme of iniquity, and one of the first fruits of it was the war with Mexico. Time will disclose other and still more bitter fruits.

Letters of Messrs. Tappan and Blair.

STEUBENVILLE, July 21, 1848.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

DEAR SIR—Since the admission of Texas into the Union was consummated, I have thought with you, that my vote on that occasion required explanation. I was in favor of receiving that State into Union as soon as it could be done on fair and just terms, with the consent of Mexico; and I believed, from all I could learn, that this might be accomplished at less expense than it would cost to wage a war of one year's duration for obtaining it. So disposed, I had not only voted against Mr. Tyler's treaty of annexation, because it was exceptionable in its terms, but, in violation of a rule of the Senate, from an imperative sense of public duty, had published it, and the correspondence with which it was accompanied, because *it appeared to me that the whole affair afforded evidence of a daring conspiracy to divide the Union, by arraying the free and slave States against each other;* evidence which considerations entirely paramount to all Senatorial formulas required to be immediately divulged.

The inquiry is a very natural one—how men who desired the admission of Texas and voted against the treaty of annexation, could afterwards vote for the resolution brought into the House of Representatives by Mr. Milton Brown, which was more exceptionable in its terms than the treaty—Now that the war with Mexico is ended, and the public interest cannot be injured by answering this inquiry, I give you the following statement, premising that the public history of this transaction is in the Congressional Globe, vol. 14, page 358 to 363, and the Congressional Globe of February 21th, 1847.

When the joint resolution declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State, was before the Senate, it was soon found that a number of the Democratic members who were favorable to the admission of Texas, would vote against that resolution. I was one of them. In this stage of the matter, it was proposed that, *instead of rejecting the House resolution, we should amend it by adding, as an alternative proposition, the substance of Mr. Benton's bill to obtain Texas by negotiation.* I had strong objections to this plan, for I did not see the necessity or propriety of passing the House resolution either with or without the proposed amendment, but it was urged that the session was so near at its close that the measure would be defeated, if we substituted Mr. Benton's plan for the other, whereas, if we made it an additional article it would readily pass the House in that form. This reasoning did not satisfy me, but finding that my friends were all satisfied with such proposed arrangement, I acceded to it—provided that I could have satisfactory assurance that the plan proposed in such amendment would be the only one used and submitted to Texas.

Mr. Polk was in the city; it was understood that he was very anxious that Congress should act on the subject before he came into office; it was also understood that the proposition to amend the House resolution originated with Mr. Polk. It had been suggested that, if we did so amend the resolution, Mr. Calhoun would send off the House Resolution to Texas, and so endeavor to forestal the action of Mr. Polk; but Mr. McDuffie, his friend, having made this suggestion by the declaration that he would not have the "audacity" to do such a thing, it was no more thought of. One difficulty remained, and that was the danger of putting into the power of Mr. Polk to submit the House resolution to Texas. We understood, indeed, that he intended to submit the Senate proposition to that Government; but, being satisfied that he would do this, I would not vote for the resolution, and it was well ascertained that, without my vote, it could not pass. Mr. Haywood, who had voted with me, and was opposed to the House Resolution, undertook to converse with Mr. Polk on the subject, and he did so. He afterwards told me that he was satisfied that Mr. Polk *had no way in myself and other Senators that, if we could pass the resolution with the amendment proposed to be made, he would not use the House Resolution, but would submit the Senate amendment to the sole proposition to Texas.* Upon this assurance I voted for the amendment moved by Mr. Benton, combining the substance of Mr. Benton's bill, and voted for the resolution as it now stands on the statute book.

It is matter of history that Mr. Calhoun did have the "audacity" to send off a special messenger with the House resolution to Texas, on the 3d of March, a few minutes before he went out of office; and that *Mr. Polk adopted and confirmed this act of Mr. Calhoun's, in admitting Texas into the Union, and placing the United States in a state of war with Mexico.*

Knowing that my esteemed friend, F. P. Blair, had taken a deep interest in this subject while it was before Congress, I addressed a note to him, requesting a statement of his recollections of the way the Texas question was got through the Senate. The following is his answer. I am, sir, yours,

BENJAMIN TAPPAN.

SILVER SPRING, July 7, 1848.

Hon. Benjamin Tappan, Steubenville, Ohio.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 1st instant asks me to state what I know as to the way the Texas question was got through the Senate. I comply, and will not encumber the narrative with immaterial details.

When the resolution passed by the House of Representatives for the annexation of Texas reached the Senate, it was ascertained that it would fail in that body. Benton, Bagby, Dix, Haywood, and, as I understood you also, were absolute in opposition to this naked proposition of annexation, which necessarily bro't with it the war in which Texas was engaged with Mexico. All had determined to adhere to the bill submitted by Colonel Benton, for the appointment of a commission to arrange the terms of annexation with Texas, and to make the attempt to render its accession to our Union as palatable as possible to Mexico before its consummation. It was hoped that this point might be effected by giving (as has been done in the late treaty of peace) a pecuniary consideration, fully equivalent in value for the territory desired by the United States, and to which Texas could justly assert any title.—The Senate had then polled, and it was ascertained that my two of the Democratic Senators who were opposed to Brown's resolution, which had passed the House, could defeat it—the whole Whig party preferring annexation by negotiation, upon Col. Benton's plan, to that of Brown.

While the question was thus pending, I met Mr. Brown—late Governor of Tennessee, then a member of the House—who suggested that the resolution of the House and the bill of Colonel Benton, preferred by the Senate, might be blended, making the latter an alternative, and leaving the President-elect—who alone would have to consummate the measure—to act under one or the other, at his discretion. I told Mr. Brown that I did not believe that the Democratic Senators opposed to the resolution of the House, and who had its fate in their hands, would consent to this arrangement, unless they were satisfied in advance by Mr. Polk that the commission and negotiation contemplated in Col. Benton's plan would be tried, before that of direct legislative annexation was resorted to. He desired me to see Col. Benton and the friends of his proposition, submit the suggestion he had made, and then confer with Mr. Polk, to know whether he would meet their views. I complied—and after several interviews with Messrs. Haywood, Dix, Benton, and others—Mr. Allen, of Ohio, using his influence in the same direction—finding that the two plans could be coupled and carried, if it were understood that the pacific project was first to be tried, I consulted the *President on the subject.*

In the conference I had with him *he gave me full assurance that he would appoint a commission, as contemplated in the bill prepared by Col. Benton, if passed in conjunction with the House resolution as an alternative.* In the course of a conversation with Mr. Polk, I told him that the friends of this plan were solicitous that the commission should be filled by distinguished men of both parties, and that Col. Benton had mentioned to me the names of Crittenden and Wright, as of the class from which it should be formed. *Mr. Polk responded, by declaring, with an emphasis, "that the first men of the country should fill the commission."* I communicated the result of this interview to Messrs. Benton, Dix, Haywood, &c. The two last met, on appointment, to adopt the phraseology of Benton's bill, to suit as an alternative for the resolution of the House, and it was passed, after a very general understanding of the course which the measure was to take.

Both Messrs. Dix and Haywood told me they had interviews with Mr. Polk on the subject of the commissioners. I had reported to them from him, and they were confirmed by his immediate assurance, in pursuing the course which they had resolved on in consequence of my representation of his purpose in regard to the point on which their action depended. After the law was passed, and Mr. Polk inaugurated, he applied to Gen Dix (as I am informed by the latter) to urge the Senate to act upon one of the suspended Cabinet appointments, saying that he wished his Administration organized immediately, *as he intended the instant recall of the messenger understood to have been despatched by Mr. Tyler, and to revoke his orders given in the last moments of his power, to thwart the design of Congress in affording him, (Mr. Polk) the means of instituting a negotiation with a view of bringing Texas peacably into the Union.*

Your friend, F. P. BLAIR.

Parson Brownlow suggests this apology for Governor Cass' Michigan law to whip and sell white folks:

"Cass proposed only to punish men of his *own party.* A glance at the law quoted, shows that the persons provided for are *Locofocos.*"

"Take another letter from Taylor and you have a Whig Democrat.

"Take another letter from Cass, and you have a Democratic Whig.

"Take one letter from Taylor and one from Cass, and you have a Whig Democrat.

"Take two letters from Cass, and you have a Democratic Whig.

"Take two letters from Taylor, and you have a Whig Democrat."

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

The steamship America arrived at New York, at about 2 o'clock, on Friday last. She brings dates to the 22d of July, her day of sailing. The Hermann, which left Southampton on the 21st, had not arrived at latest accounts. The following is an abstract of the news brought by the America.

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

From Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times, July 21.

Threatened Rebellion—Approach of the Insurrection—Proclamations against Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Drogheda—Rescue of State Prisoners at Carrick-on-Suir—Prosecutions for Vending the Nation and Felon Newspapers—Further arrests in Cork and Tipperary.

Public attention is rivetted to Ireland. Every post is expected to bring intelligence of the commencement of the ultimate struggle, and the energetic measures now being adopted by the Government, tend to show how great is the danger. Early in the week the Earl of Clarendon "proclaimed" the following districts under the act of the present session of Parliament, viz: the city of Dublin, the city of Cork, the county and the city of Drogheda, the city of Waterford, the Baronies of Cork, Fermoy, Condons and Clongibbons, in the county of Cork, and the Baronies of Kilculles, Middlethird and Gualtier, in the county of Waterford.

Last night we received the most important information from London, which will tend more than any remarks of our own to show the critical position of the country. To day there will be a special sitting of the House of Commons, and Lord J. Russell will move for leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to apprehend and detain all such persons as he shall suspect to be guilty of treasonable designs against Her Majesty's Crown and Government. The power is to be demanded until the 1st of March next.

We have further to add, that an order has been sent over to the Earl of Clarendon for the suspension of the Habeus Corpus Act, and the arrest of Mr. Smith O'Brien. Matters will now be brought to a speedy issue, and we wait the result with feelings of deep anxiety, although with a very confident expectation that the attempted revolution will prove an utter and miserable failure.

The purchase and manufacture of arms is proceeding rapidly in Ireland.

Last week eight stand of arms were purchased by the Dr. Doyle Club, of which Mr. Duffy, of the Nation, is the president. Twenty thousand of disused military flint muskets have been purchased in London for the use of the insurgents, and all coming over in batches.

Hyland, the noted pike maker, has left Dublin for Carlow, with a large consignment of pikes.

The rebels have prepared a map of the city of Dublin, subdivided into districts, in each of which the points at which the clubs are respectively to muster, and where barricades are to be thrown up are indicated.

It is now arranged that if, upon the formation of the jury to try Duffy or his fellows, it shall appear probable that a conviction will be had, the clubs are to rise immediately, and prevent the trial, by an anticipatory, and as they hope, a successful outbreak.

One of the Cork papers of the 15th gives the following respecting a threatened massacre

A circular was read on Wednesday evening, July 12, at some of the clubs in this city. It was directed to the President of each club, gave sundry instructions respecting the organization, and exhorted all to be ready against, we understand, the 5th of August. At present there are said to be 162,000 of them armed, amuntioned and drilled, and waiting but the word to rise. When the signal for slaughter is raised, each club is to march to its own neighborhood, and attempt to battle the military and police, who will necessarily be so concentrated as to be unable to meet the rebellion at every point; and when any club has conquered resistance in its district—that is, assassinated the loyalists who dwell there, then it is to assist any neighboring club in want of aid.

A letter from Dublin, dated July 17, states that the club organization is daily assuming a more alarming aspect—more secret in the mode of proceeding, but more concentrated and systematical; whilst branch clubs are extending far and wide into the rural districts.

A Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle on the 18th, at which the Lord Lieut. presided, at which it was resolved to proclaim the following places under the Coercion Act—County and City of Dublin, county and city of Cork, county and city of Waterford, and county of the town of Drogheda.

Orders have been given from the Commander in Chief's office, to all officers belonging to regiments in Ireland, on leave of absence in London, to repair immediately to rejoin their respective regiments quartered in that country. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge left by the mail train on Wednesday night for Liverpool, en route to Dublin; also, the Marquis of Worcester, to join the 7th Hussars.

There has been a "brush" at Carrick on Suir.—A Clonmel correspondent thus describes the affair:

"The Carrick people on hearing of the arrest of some of the club members, and the rumor that one of their own curates was marked out for arrest, rose in a mass, and with arms in their hands, consisting of pikes and rifles, repaired to the authorities, and demanded the release of the prisoners, who were at once delivered up to them. They then ran down the hill, to the number of 4,000, descended from the neighboring hills, armed to the teeth, who remained in Carrick all night, lest an attempt should be made arrest Father Byrne. The delivery of the prisoners, and the withdrawal of the few troops, were considered as a triumph.—There is no mistaking the second "shaking."

From other sources, the following facts have been ascertained: Three persons in rather humble circumstances were arrested in Carrick, on Monday morning. They were office-bearers in the clubs. The Rev. Mr. Byrne, himself a prominent member, of course interested himself about them, and at once proceeded to the Bridewell. He was the first rumor of his arrest. The clubs assembled as soon as the news of the arrests spread, and some of them with arms in their hands, and proceeding to the authorities, it is said the latter did not deem it prudent to refuse a compliance which they seemed strongly brought to enforce—Whether the Rev. Mr. Byrne took any part in this movement, or showed any sympathy with it, is not yet known; but an account had reached Kilkenny in the authoritative shape, to the effect that Mr Byrne was in custody.

The Government, along with a strong body of constabulary, are concentrating troops in Waterford and its neighborhood.

The Intelligence of the rising at Carrick-on-Suir, was received all through Tipperary with enthusiasm. On Monday night, the mountains were all in a blaze with fires, from Shevelloom to Sheve-namon, and the peasantry poured down in great numbers to the rendezvous.

The cheering along the Waterford range was distinctly heard in Clonmel, and the clubs turned out to do homage to the general enthusiasm. They marched through the town in sections. The military were under arms, prepared if necessary, for repression.

The cautionary notice of the police against the purchase of "seditious newspapers" had no effect on Saturday *last*, which rather surprised the public. A correspondent writing from Dublin, on that day, says "So late as eight o'clock this evening I purchased a Felon, but the vender accompanied the sale with a request that it should be hidden. At 9 o'clock, however, the case was altered, since, from and after that hour the police prohibited the sale, and one news vender was lodged in Henry street office, and the charge entered, was for having exhibited for sale a seditious newspaper." The sale of both the Nation and Felon far exceeded their ordinary sales. Since the seizure of Dublin newspapers in 1313, there was no such sales as that of the seditious journals of to day."

At the various police offices, on the 17th, informations were preferred by the police against news venders for selling copies of the Nation and Felon newspapers."

The last club procession in Cork brought the leaders in contact with the authorities, and the result has been the arrest of Messrs. Varian, Bourke, Lane, and J. O'Brien—all on charges of sedition. The *arrests took place* on Tuesday. The parties were all admitted to bail.

Mr. Meagher, as was anticipated, has availed himself of the privilege conferred upon him by the "Saxon law," so often denounced by the conferderate orators, and has traversed *in prae.* until the next assizes of Limerick.

In Kilkenny, in consequence of a report which has no foundation, of the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Clare, a magistrate, and the leader of the Confederation in that quarter, the populace made a formidable demonstration, and barricades were erected in the town.

The Tipperary Vindicator gives an account of the arrest of some persons at Templemore, charged with drilling and training. Bail has been refused and the prisoners are committed to Nenagh gaol.

The accounts on the 20th, from Tipperary and other parts of the south, regarding the preparations for an outbreak, are of a very serious and alarming character.

FRANCE is quiet. Paris is still in a state of siege. Cavaignac has the confidence of the people.—SPAIN is becoming more tranquil. The Carlists can do nothing. Germany and Italy are gradually settling down into order and tranquillity.

THE CHOLERA is on the increase in Russia, and its ravages are frightful.

HARRISBURGH NEWS.—Hon. James Cooper, it is stated, accepts the appointment of Attorney General, and it is supposed will decline the nomination for Governor, from the feeble state of his health.—A. L. Russell, of Bedford, is appointed Deputy Secretary. C. M'Curdy, Esq., of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, is spoken of for first Clerk in the Secretary's office; and Calvin Blythe, Esq., for Harbor Master of Philadelphia, in place of Colonel Roumfort.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. Inglis, in another column. That lady has the reputation of being a good teacher, and we doubt not those parents who patronize her will be satisfied.

We are requested to state that the meeting in favor of Ireland, advertised to take place this evening, is postponed for the present.

We are indebted to Messrs. Corwin, Barrow, and Hampton, for late Documents for Washington.

Hon. James M'Dowell is very ill at his residence, Marshall's Mills, and his friends have little expectation of his recovery.

The Buffalo Convention.

This body will assemble to-morrow, the 9th inst. Delegates will be in attendance from all the free states, and its proceedings will be regarded with deep interest by the whole country, as its doings may permanently effect the future existence of parties, and the policy of the Government. There is a good deal of speculation as to the candidate who will be nominated for President. Mr. Clay's name has been mentioned, but we presume there is no likelihood that he would accept such a nomination were the Convention to offer it, which is not probable. Judge M'Lean is also spoken of.—We have no reason to suppose he would accept. He will consider himself bound to abide the decision of the Philadelphia Convention.

The N. Y. Evening Post, speaking for the Barnburners, says they are irrevocably pledged to Mr. Van Buren, but are willing to take a Whig for Vice President, and to unite on Electors, should it be deemed advisable. Mr. Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, thinks that if the Buffalo Convention nominates any other than Mr. Van Buren, it will commit a *great blunder.* If the Convention should nominate Mr. Van Buren, there will be a fusion of Free Soil Democrats and Whigs—all former differences will be merged for the time being, in one principle—no extension of slavery. But if a new man shall be taken up, there will be four candidates in the field, besides Hale and Gerritt Smith, as the Barnburners will stand by Van Buren. The decision of this Convention will therefore have considerable bearing upon the approaching Presidential election.

GENERAL TAYLOR—SLANDERS REFUTED.—Some time ago a story was fabricated and set afloat, that General Taylor was the owner of a large tract of land in the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and that an agent of his had been recently in Washington City purchasing negroes to stock it. This false allegation has been industriously circulated, and was noticed in the Cincinnati Enquirer, so late as August 2d. Col. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, wrote to General Taylor, referring to the allegation, and inquiring into its truth. The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the reply, which puts to rest, the slander, as an unmitigated falsehood

BATON ROUGE, (LA.) July 14, 1848.

MY DEAR COLONEL—Your kind letter of the 13th, ultimo has been duly received. In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have no land on the Rio Grande, nor have I sent $10,000 or any other sum to the District of Columbia to purchase slaves; and I trust that if I had such a sum in my possession, I could put it to a better use than buying lands on the Rio Grande, or slaves in Washington. Among the many accusations brought against me by my opponents, I should be much gratified to learn that they had succeeded in substantiating the charge that I have in my possession so large a sum for any purpose as the one above mentioned.

I beg that you will not put yourself to any trouble to meet the objections urged against me, by those opposed to me, if they are so groundless as the one in question, for when they see fit thus to disregard the obligations of truth, it is useless to contend with them.

With my best wishes for your health and success. I remain sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Col. A. M. MITCHELL, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STATISTICS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—The New Orleans Bulletin is summing up the losses in the Mexican War, by death in the battle field, and by disease. The former bear but a small proportion to the latter. The soldier in Mexico had much less danger to encounter from the bullets of the foe, than from the inhospitable climate. The whole number of Americans killed in the war, including the line of the Rio Grande and that of Vera Cruz, is estimated at 2000, and the wounded at 4000.—It is impossible to say how many of the latter have died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose not less than one fourth, say one thousand, making in all 3000 deaths from battle.—The ravages of disease were terrible. At Perote, there are 2600 American graves all victims of disease. At the city of Mexico, the deaths were, for the greater part of the time, 1000 monthly.

The first Mississippi Regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 125 on the banks of that river before it ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one third of their number.—They suffered dreadfully in Buena Vista.

The first and second Pennsylvania Regiments, recently returned, went out 1500 strong, (900 and they brought home about 600 of their original number. About 220 fell in battle, nearly 400 died, and about 600 were discharged as unfit for duty. How many of the latter have since died is of course unknown.

The third and fourth Tennessee Regiments, also recently returned, lost 300 by death. Neither of these regiments have been in action.

Capt. Naylor, of Philadelphia, took down a company of 104 men, he brought back *seventeen*; he entered the battle of Contreras with 33 men, he brought back 19 out of it.

The most frightful instance of mortality, however, that we have heard of, was in that gallant corps, the Georgia Battalion, commanded by a gallant and accomplished officer, Colonel Seymour.

They were considered acclimated, and actually suffered much less whilst in the lower country, than when marched into the interior, on the high land. The battalion went to Mexico 419 strong; about 220 actually died; a large number were discharged with broken down and ruined constitutions; and many of them, no doubt, have since gone to their graves, and the battalion was reduced to *thirty-four* men fit for duty!—On one parade, when a certain company was called, that had mustered upwards of 100 men, *a single private* answered to the call, and was its sole living representative. The Captain, the three Lieutenants, the four Sergeants, and the four Corporals, (every commissioned and non-commissioned officer,) was *dead!*

We have heard from officers of many other regiments details very similar to those we have given above, which may be taken as about the fair average losses for all the volunteer regiments. The regulars did not suffer to the same extent.

INSURRECTION AT CUBA.—We learn from the Pensacola Democrat of the 27th ult., that an insurrection was to have taken place at Havana on the 20th. But fortunately the governor became apprized of it, and took precautionary steps to arrest it. The insurrectionists, on discovering that the conspiracy was detected, forcibly took possession of the ammunition, &c., but the governor called out the regular troops, and the insurrection was suppressed, after the slaughter of 500 of the insurrectionists; the remainder were driven due to the mountains.

STABBED.—Young Dalzell, who was stabbed by a negro, on the Canal Bridge, on Wednesday last, is now lying in a dangerous situation. The wound, we are informed, was in the lower part of the abdomen, and the point of the knife is thought to have entered the kidney.

Two women, says the Dispatch, fought yesterday, on 4th street, for one man, both claiming him as her husband. It is quite common for two lords to fight for one lady, but for two ladies to engage in mortal strife for a mere man is something new.

STARTED.—The Allegheny Cotton Mill (James J. Gray & Co.'s) commenced operations yesterday morning, with no disturbance by the operatives.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA IN CIRCASSIA.—At the meeting of the Medico Botanical Society on Thursday night, Mr. Guthrie read the letters which had been received from Woronzow, the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in Circassia, and from Dr. Andreosky, his physician, detailing a new and successful plan of treating this formidable disease. It would appear that the Prince's attention was first drawn to the matter by noticing that a certain regiment of Cossacks suffered but slightly from cholera as compared with the other troops. On inquiry of the Colonel, he learned that the recovery of the Cossacks was attributed to the use of an elixir called the elixir of Woronege—a preparation of a somewhat quackish description, the principal important ingredient of which was naptha. Dr. Andreosky, finding the quantity of elixir in possession of the Colonel to be small, determined to try naphta by itself; he first used it in mild cases of cholera and of choleratic diarrœa; proving successful with these, he administered it in the more severe cases with equal advantage, and finally found it effect a cure even during the most extreme collapses. The dose which he gave was from 10 to 15 and 20 drops in a glassful of wine, repeated if the first dose did not remain on the stomach, or if the symptoms required it, which was not always the case. The naptha used in the Russian army, is not the ordinary naphta of the shops, but the mineral naphta obtained from Beker, on the shores of the Caspian. It should be of white or rose color, and used without previously undergoing the process of distillation.—*London Globe.*

THE streets of Paris, during the recent insurrection, literally ran with blood. It is stated by the London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, that one corps of National Guards from the country, which was marching into the city, suddenly withdrew, amidst the laughter and execrations of the Garde Mobile, terrified at the blood pouring along the kennels! Armand Marrast stated in the National Assembly, that "the ravements of Paris had never before been reddened by so much blood."

☞ 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 open the 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 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

☞ Men never attempt to counterfeit a worthless article, hence valuable medicines are frequently imitated. The knave who counterfeits a medicine commits as great a crime as if it were a bank note or the coin of the United States. B A Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which is the only safe and certain cure for worms, has been counterfeited in many sections of the country, and persons should be on their guard when purchasing to get the genuine article, prepared at Pittsburgh, Pa. ap21

☞ Worms, by their irritation, augment the secretion of mucus or slime in the stomach, in which, if so, they involve themselves; and it is said they feed upon it, and if deprived of it they die. The celebrated Vermifuge prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa., is admirably adapted in its operation, first, to remove the protecting mucus, and secondly, to expel the worms rendered helpless and tender by being thus denuded. It is a remedy in which every confidence can be placed; and that it has answered the purpose is manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor. je5

"That whiter skin of hers, than snow,
And pure as monumental alabaster."

All females have skin like the above, who use Jones' Spanish Lady White. It maketh pure snowy, yet natural rally white. Sold at 80 Liberty street. jy15

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lady White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 89 Liberty st. nov19dandwly

☞ PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.—Or a Review of Locofocoism, from the commencement of the Administration of James K. Polk, down to the nomination of Gen. Cass. In Rhyme By E. S. Ainsworth. This very amusing work, which has lately been published in this city, is for sale at all the Book Stores aug1-pw

☞ Signor Vito Viti & Son's great catalogue sale of fancy ornaments takes place this morning at 10 o'clk at No. 53 Market street, one door from the corner of Second street. The ladies of course will attend. Great crowds of them visited the rooms yesterday, and all were delighted and pleased.

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, dated the 5th day of July, A. D 1848, the undersigned Administrators of all and singular, the goods and chattels which were of Matthew Forsythe, late of Allegheny county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public outcry, on the premises, on the one in question, for when they see fit thus to disregard the obligations of truth, it is useless to contend with them.

With my best wishes for your health and success. I remain sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

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