THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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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.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

Letter Box.—The "*Gazette Letter Box*," has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

Factory Meeting.—As advertised, this meeting came off at Centreville, Maryland, on Saturday last, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to open books to receive subscriptions. The shares are $100.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ Here is another item which goes to prove that the much abused Tariff of 1846, does not prevent capitalists from embarking in the manufacturing business.—*Pittsburgh Morning Post*

The above paragraphs which we cut from the Post of Tuesday, suggest naturally some reflections in reference to the condition of the Cotton manufacturing business in our own city. The Post quotes an item from the Baltimore Sun, showing that a Cotton Factory is about to be erected in Maryland, and then, with an air of triumph, uses it as an argument to bolster up the Anti-American Tariff of '46. For argument sake, let us admit the Post's deduction, and acknowledge that Cotton Factories can prosper under the Tariff of '46, and then the question comes home with power—why do they not prosper in this section.

From investigations made a few years ago, by gentlemen of acknowledged ability and financial and manufacturing skill, it was clearly ascertained, that this city and vicinity offered as great advantages and inducements for the manufacture of Cotton goods as any in the United States. We have a salubrious climate, cheap provisions, a central position, ready and cheap access to the raw material, a boundless market, and the cheapest and best motive power in the world. And we know there was a time when there was a confident expectation among our capitalists and business men, that this city would soon become as famous for her productions in cotton, as in those of iron. There was a time when eastern capitalists were seeking for locations for the erection of new mills, and one negotiation was broken off, merely concluded by the occurrence of the first turn out.

How is it now? It pains us more than we can express to ask this question. It is extremely mortifying to us and must be to every citizen, to dwell upon a subject so disgraceful and injurious to our city. How is it now? Just exactly the reverse of the above picture. Any person who would think of investing his means in a Cotton Factory in this city or vicinity, at the present time, would be considered, at least, wanting in judgment and financial skill. A Factory of the largest class, owned by gentlemen of enterprize, experience and skill, has just been destroyed by fire, and they immediately announce their intention *not to rebuild*, but to seek for some more pleasant and profitable avocation. One of the proprietors stated to us, that to rebuild, in the present state of affairs, would be *financial suicide*.

What has brought about this extraordinary and disreputable state of affairs? The Post tells us that it is not the Tariff of 46, and points to the rising Cotton Factories of Maryland for the proof.—What is it, then? Is the inquiry not worth the attention of those who watch over the financial, commercial and manufacturing interests of the city? Our excellent Board of Trade have taken up and investigated subjects of far less importance and interest than this? Why is this neglected?—When was it heard before in Pittsburgh, that a manufacturing establishment was not re-built, which had been desolated by fire? Four years ago, a large part of our city was laid in ashes—but, as if by magic, it arose again in greater beauty and vigor than ever, and almost every trace of the Great Fire is now obliterated. A Cotton Factory has burned down, and the genius of perpetual desolation flaps his wings over the scene, and the two hundred workmen who derived from it their living, and looked to it as the means of future success, are scattered, to seek in other channels, or in other places, the chance of earning their daily bread.

It is not the amount of business thus obliterated that is but a small consideration. It is the *cause* of the obliteration which deserves consideration.—This is an evil more potent, and more destructive in its effects upon the prosperity of this community, than the loss of a dozen Factories.

We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of our reflecting and discreet citizens. It is a critical time with us. Unless the evils which now environ us, through the machinations of thriftless and unprincipled demagogues, are firmly combatted and overcome, we may date from this time the certain decline of our manufacturing interests, while sister states and cities will reap an increased prosperity from advantages we have recklessly thrown away.

The Mails.—We are vexed to death with complaints of missing papers, and delays in their arrival. Nearly all the complaints are on two routes, and originate, we have reason to believe, in three Post Offices. The routes are the Steubenville and Beaver. Nearly every paper which passes through the Steubenville Post Office is most unaccountably delayed, to the disappointment of our subscribers, and our own chagrin and loss. At Beaver it is not any better. The Post Master at New Brighton says that when their papers miss, they can usually find them in the Beaver Post Office. At both Steubenville and Beaver, our papers are either delayed or sent wrong. The Post Master at Mount Jackson called on us yesterday and stated, that their papers frequently came around by Mercer, thus delaying them a week, when they ought to arrive within 24 hours. We hope our new and energetic Post Master General, and his assistants, will be able soon to correct these trying evils, which we have borne with until our patience is clean exhausted, and we beg our readers to have a little patience, as it is impossible for the new Chief of the Department, or the newly appointed Post Masters, to remedy all the existing and long standing neglects at once.

A Cowhiding Affair.—Mr Judson, the editor of a weekly paper published in New York city called "Ned Buntline's Own," was cowhided, on Wednesday noon, in Broadway, by a dashingly dressed female named Kate Hastings, alleged keeper of a disreputable house in Leonard street, who considered herself insulted by some remarks in the paper, of the previous week. Although he drew a pistol from his pocket, she followed him up and continued the assault until the bystanders interfered. The cowhider made a complaint before the Mayor.

From St. Domingo.—The schooner Burlington, Capt. Trefether, arrived at New York on Friday, with news from St. Domingo to the 15th ult. The American consul, at the city of St. Domingo, informed Captain Trefether, on the day of his departure that news had arrived that the Haytian troops, to the number of twenty thousand, were on their march to attack the city. The Spaniards were making preparations to defend it. They were getting up vessels of war with all possible dispatch. All kinds of business was at a stand still.

Fremont's Half Horse, Half Deer, and Half Camel.—This curious animal, that was said to have been found by Colonel Fremont, in the River Gila and which does not seem to fall under any department of the present classification of Natural History, has arrived in New York, on its way to Europe. The Express says it is a great natural curiosity, made up of parts of as many different animals as Joseph's coat contained colors—but is rather full of the horse

Canal Bank of Cleveland.—The Legislature of Ohio, previous to its adjournment gave a quietus to all doubts as to the solvency of the above institution. A committee report that after a most thorough investigation, they find it possessed of abundant means to meet all its liabilities.

Aaron Burr Revelations.—In a search made in Madrid among the papers referred to in the history of Louisiana, when the State was under Spanish rule, a number of papers was discovered containing many important matters throwing light on the Burr conspiracy and the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson In due time, it is presumed, the public will have possession of these important facts.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, April 7, 1849.

There has been no lack of news to-day, but all seem disappointed at the character of the intelligence. The Crescent City, from Chagres, contrary to all expectation, has brought neither gold nor news, and the feelings of the emigrants now here are rather depressed in consequence. The general impression is, that the crew of the "California" have gone to the mines, and that she must suffer the common delay. The news from Europe, instead of being unfavorable and warlike, is, upon the whole, pacific, and stocks, the great political barometer, are higher to-day and much sought for. Money has grown more abundant, and quite a confident tone pervades the street.

For the gratification of all who ever passed a delightful evening at "Niblo's," it may be said that the old spot so long vacant, is to be at once rebuilt, under the auspices of Mr. Niblo. An elegant hotel is to be erected upon the square, to be conducted upon the European plan, with all the luxuries of modern life compete. The centre of the square is to be laid out as a garden, with fountains and statuary, thus affording the residents of the hotel the pleasure of a conservatory on one side, while on the other, the rushing tide of city life passes on without cessation. All the matches used in old times to be made at Niblo's when ices were eaten, while the important business of life was arranged. There the choicest operas, the most amusing pantommes, and the best entertainments of all kinds were to be engaged, untainted by the presence of liquor, and perfectly secure from the contact of the abandoned of either sex.

In the way of city novelties there is nothing very striking, except a new project to obtain a crowded house at a concert. The plan is to issue two hundred tickets at ten dollars each, which also entitle the bearer to a chance in a piano forte raffle. A musical album is to be given with each ticket worth six dollars, which, in addition to a chance for a thousand dollar instrument, makes the purchase quite a speculation.

The "American Art Union" rooms are again open to the public, and the picture gallery is well worthy the commendation of every American. All of the leading artists have contributed the best and choicest productions of their pencils. Subscribers are very forward in coming in, and the managers hope to expend this year one hundred thousand dollars.

The Erie Rail Road seven per cent bonds sold to-day at 86@86½, which makes the investment equal to eight per cent., and this, too, on a loan to run ten years. Baring's recent loan to the Baltimore and Ohio road was 85 per cent. for a 5 per cent. stock, an operation not quite so good as they could have found in Erie bonds. The earnings of the Erie road in March, are 116 per cent over those of March 1848, and April thus far is 75 per cent. over March 1849. The year's earnings will reach $800 000.

On Change, to-day, the news from England caused a panic in breadstuffs, and ordinary brands of flour dropped to $5 50, and choice State to $6, 37½. All deemed to sell, and the transactions reached 5000 bbls, chiefly for export. Wheat has fallen, Ohio to about one dollar, and Prime Genesee can be had at 117. Corn receded to 50c for White, and 53c for Yellow, with large sales for export; New Orleans 47½; Oats, Rye and Barley, all sold cheaper. Ashes are scarce, and Pots sell at $6 81, Cotton is firm, and will not recede under the news. Sales 400 bbls Ohio Whiskey at 21½. Pork is inactive at $10 50 for Mess, and $8 50 for Prime. Lard is dull. Sales 300 packages at 6½ for good. At the sales here was a large attendance, but prices fell off two or three cents per pound. Numerous fair goods are advertised, and the market closes fairly for the week at the decline 7600 mats of Cassia sold at 17½@17 81 100 per lb, and in the first public sale for years.

Mississippi and the Lakes United.—The late flood at Chicago, it is supposed, destroyed property to the amount of $200 000. Great damage was done to shipping, houses, lands, &c. Several lives were lost. The flood was caused by the extraordinary overflow of streams which usually empty into the Mississippi. A Chicago paper, dated several days before the present, says that the river De Plaines, which usually empties into the Illinois, was seeking side water by way of the Niagara, and was flowing into the Chicago river, making such a current as to clear out the sandbars much more effectually than a dozen River and Harbor Bills of Congress. It is within the recollection of many citizens of Northern Illinois that there were formerly natural water communications between the lakes and the Mississippi, at the precise point at which this union is at present effected, by the excessively large amount of melting snow upon the surface.

The flood did no damage to the city of Alton, which is situated on elevated ground. Nearly all the towns on the Illinois river are under water, and in many cases entirely abandoned by the people.—At Peru thirty buildings have been destroyed or greatly injured, among which were two hotels and a large warehouse. At Lockport the greater part of the hydraulic basin has been washed away, besides the destruction of much other valuable property. At Peoria the costly and elegant bridge, just finished, has been carried off, except one arch. A number of lives have been lost at various points.

Libel Case.—In the Criminal Court of Philadelphia on Friday, Dallas A. Knehes was tried on a charge of publishing a libel defamatory of the reputation of J. H. Gihon. The prosecution alleged that the defendant is one of the agents of the National Police Gazette of New York, and was in the habit of vending papers containing libels upon the character of Mr. Gihon. One of these papers, published several months ago, was put in evidence and proved to have been purchased at the store of the defendant. No further testimony was adduced on either side, and the jury was addressed by the counsel.

Judge Kelly charged that it was true that the Jury were to pass upon the law and the evidence but if they did not receive the law from the Court there could be no uniform rule for the government of cases. He then passed to the accusation against the defendant for the publication of a libel. The inquiries were, was the article libellous? and was there a publication of it? He would answer both questions distinctly affirmatively. The Jury were then to ascertain if the defendant published the paper in question. If they believed from the evidence that he did, then their verdict should be that of guilty. If he did not, then they were required to acquit him.

The jury retired, but in the course of the afternoon returned a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the defendant was deferred for the present.

Our Minister in Mexico.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Mexico, relates the following:

I called to-day on Mr. Clifford, the American Minister. He lives in very good style, in the front of a spacious domicil, in the rear of which resides Mr. Hargous, the well known Mexican merchant, whose business extends throughout all Mexico and who has a branch of his house in New York. Mr. Clifford thinks well of the administration of Herrera. He says it is the best government the Mexicans have ever had yet. In this city it has so far succeeded, that the market closes fair for week at the decline 7600 mats of Cassia sold at 17½@17 81 100 per lb, and in the first public sale for years.

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LATEST FROM CHAGRES.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on Saturday morning, direct from Chagres. Her passage from New York to Chagres was made in eight days and eighteen hours. The New York Express says

After landing her passengers at Chagres—350 in number—she sailed for Havana on the 15th March, at 6 o'clock, with twenty passengers.

The California had not reached Panama, on her return voyage on the 23d ult.

The Oregon was at Panama on the 24th of February, and remained there for nineteen days, sailing on the 15th of March, at 6 A. M., with two hundred and fifty passengers for California and Oregon.

There was at the time of her sailing more than eight hundred passengers at Panama, and 530 more had arrived in March, making at least 1,400 waiting passage. The health of both Panama and Chagres was very good. There were only a few cases of intermittant fever, which was brought on by exposure.

At Panama, on the 23d, there were but two vessels, the ship Humboldt with coal on board, and the other a small brig called the Eterlina. Both were bound up with passengers.

The whale ship Equator, of New Bedford, sailed from Panama, on the 21st of March, with 130 passengers for San Francisco. Several other whalers were expected there soon, to take passengers.

The English ship Colony left Panama on the 20th, with 201 passengers for the same destination.

Vessels commanded their own price, and sea steamers on the coast would clear their cost twice over in a voyage up and down the coast.

The passengers which went to Chagres by the Crescent City were carried in canoes to Gorgona at seven dollars each. They went with all their baggage at this price, and for the distance of forty-five miles.

For twenty-one miles, the road from Gorgona to Panama is in very good condition, and passengers made their way over it with their baggage, without any trouble. The price asked for carrying luggage was six dollars for 100 pounds.

The passengers met with no accident on the route. Provisions were pretty at Panama, and board could be had at 1 25 a $1 50 per day. By marketing and cooking for themselves, parties could live at 50 cents each a day.

American eagles at Panama were worth $5 in change, half eagles $1, and dollars forty cents, five franc pieces pass for ten one dime pieces, a dime passing for one-eighth of a dollar, doubloons are worth seventeen dollars.

The sail-wing war vessels left for Chagres—American schooner Edwin, Baltimore, American schooner Gleaner, New York, Dutch schooner Favorite, Curacoa, British steamer Medway, England via Jamaica.

The Crescent City arrived at Havana on the morning of the 30th after a passage of four and a half days from Chagres, sailed for New York on Monday, April 2d, at 4 P. M., and arrived at 6 on the morning of the 7th.

A party of interpraising Americans, impatient to get to the gold regions, and not being able to get a passage at the isthmus, had purchased a small sail boat, and started off for Cuba, some 1200 miles from Panama! They intended to row part of the way.

Capt. Pratt and C. W. Parker, first officers of the brig Anne and Julia, which was wrecked at Chagres, came passengers in the Crescent City.

The Sun, in an extra says that the English steamer Equator arrived at Panama at 2 A. M. on the 23d, from Valparaiso with $1 000 000 in gold dust mostly in California gold. The whole amount was for England. It would be sent per steamer Medway which vessel was in waiting for the treasure at Chagres when the Crescent City left.

The Charleston Courier, received last night contains full accounts of the news by the Northerner from Chagres, and the New Orleans Picayune news by the steamship Alabama, but the following is all the additional items of intelligence we find in them. A letter to the Picayune, dated March 20, says

The barques Colconey and Equator, and the brig Foley, left here yesterday, crowded with passengers for San Francisco. Both of them had more persons on board than the laws of the United States will allow a vessel to sail into our ports with. Hundreds of persons are still awaiting transportation.

A little schooner called the San Juan, twenty one tons, sold to-day for $2,000. She will sail as soon as she can be got ready, with twenty passengers.

Major Emory is fixing up his apparatus, intending to make some scientific observations at this place.

The engineers employed in surveying the Isthmus are progressing rapidly with their work.

A letter to the Charleston News, dated Panama March 22, says

A vessel is expected here shortly that will take 220 passengers. It is also reported that more are expected. The California body on Tuesday's steamer from Valparaiso are said to have no intelligence of value, except, perhaps, that there is a better feeling of passengers. All they want is safely take them to a commercial port in California, who have no other. No news from California.

A Day in the Dark.—The merits of a new Life Preserver have been thoroughly tested by Captain Drayer, of the line of New York and Liverpool packets. The Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter from him on the subject

New York, March 20th 1849.

Gentlemen: I am indebted to one of your Life Preservers, of Ralston & Pringle, patentees for the most pleasant afternoon's excursion which it was my fortune to pass. Amply provided with cushions for the day, I left the Fulton ferry wharf yesterday at noon, and swimming directly in the stream I made the best of my way to Governor's Island.—Passing through the centre of the rip of the Castle, I there satisfied myself that thus equipped, the human body is an excellent sea boat. Landing upon the Island, I improved the occasion to make a critical inspection of the military works thereon and again put to sea, making with the help of the tide, for Staten Island. Having amused myself for an hour or two in my own way, with baiting and answering the hail of numerous small craft and steamers I ate a hearty dinner—and taking a cigar, I lay at length upon the soft expansive bed in blissful ease and contemplating upon the wonderful ingenuity of man, which thus enables us to use one of the most mighty executors of Heaven's wrath as a source of luxury. Arousing from my delightful siesta with regret I found that I had drifted within a short distance of the Staten Island shore, and as the tide was beginning to flow I wore ship and stood for the bay. When about half way between the two points I again surrendered myself to pleasing sensations occasioned by a reclining posture in rough —taking an occasional look around that I might not come in contact with any of the many vessels gliding up and down the bay. In this situation the strong westerly wind which had been blowing all day carried me down to leeward of Governor's Island. Passing between which and Brooklyn, I took steam to tow me well over to Williamsburg. I intended to continue my trip to Williamsburg but on meeting off pier 23 recollecting that anxious friends might be put to much trouble on account of my long absence, I reluctantly went on shore at 15 minutes to 6 P. M. On throwing off your invaluable dress, I stood warm and dry, well as so much as the starch in my shirt bosom disturbed in the least. The article works admirably in a short chopping sea, and would of course do much better in a long heavy swell. Indeed, sirs, so far as the immediate action of the water is concerned I have doubled Cape Horn in a much more dangerous and uncomfortable vessel than your dress would be in a like situation. Its immense value in the many and various dangers of the deep must ultimately bring it into universal use with all whose pleasure or profession lead them upon the sea

Yours truly

SAMUEL N DINEY

Coming Back into the Fold.—The Cincinnati Gazette publishes a letter from Mr Howells of Butler County, Ohio, formerly editor of the Hamilton Intelligencer. Mr. Howells could not conscientiously support the nomination of General Taylor, retired from the editorial chair, and joined the Free Soil party. After expressing the most unbounded confidence in General Taylor's Whigism now, he speaks of the Free Soil party (so called) as follows.

Of the Free Soil party, I may be permitted to observe, that it appears to have served its end, and the idea which gave rise to it has expired by limitation. It is now dead. In its proper sphere it did good, in constraining the expression and advocacy of just political sentiments during the Presidential canvass. But, as with all good things, there have not been wanting bad men to abuse it. In this State (Ohio) it has most unfortunately occurred that when the Free Soil idea was about to close its existence in quiet respectability, demagogues were at hand to prolong it, to vivify a mass of politicial corruption that will long defile the history of Ohio. It has been disgraced to the foul purpose of promoting unprincipled men in a system of legislative anarchy and tyranny that every good Ohioan will blush to hear named.

Let all Whigs unite as speedily as possible to repair the injuries that have been perpetrated by the abuse of their confidence, or have followed upon their temporary divisions. We must unite, if right would triumph. Let us then henceforth, in Ohio, be whigs in the sense we have been and next year report to the world those majorities by which we can restore the State to its former dignity.

Yours &c. W. C. HOWELLS.

Hamilton, March 19th, 1849.

Sickly Plum Trees.—The Pennsylvania Cultivator says that salt, freely applied to the surface of the ground around the tree, over an area as wide as the extent of branches—strong brine applied to a wash to the trunk and limbs, and pulverised salt introduced in the trunk of the tree by boring into its centre, and then plugging it up—all or either of these will be certain means of restoring plum trees that are in a sickly or enfeebled state—trees that are troubled with the curculio bug—or trees that have evidence of diseased sap, black warts—into a healthy and luxurant condition. The plum is naturally a marine tree, and it is surprising how much salt it will assimulate and thrive upon—Try it.

FROM GAUTEMALA.

We have been put in possession of Letters of an authentic character from Gautemala, of dates from the 5th of January to the 12th of February, from which we learn that Mr. Hise, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States to that State (Central America) had not been able to present himself to its President, because there existed, upon his arrival, no Government at all, the country being in the midst of anarchy, revolution, and civil war.

Rafael Carrera, who had been President, and who had ruled the State for ten years by military force, without a written constitution, was compelled by the opposition in arms against him to resign and leave the country in August last. A Constituent Assembly was convoked, which elected Juan A. Martinez Provisional President. Vincente Cruz, who was Carrera's Vice President, with another brother of his, and some others disaffected to the new arrangement, rose up in arms against the Provisional Government, claiming that upon Carrera's resignation the office of President should have fallen on Cruz. Under these circumstances, Martinez, the president, without means or troops that could be depended on, and surrounded with difficulties, convoked the Assembly and resigned the office. The Assembly forthwith elected Sr. D. Bernardo Escobar President in his stead, which did not satisfy V. Cruz, who, with upwards of a thousand mountaineers, threatened to take the city, and to take off the heads of certain distinguished persons of Gautemala. The city troops and the troops of Cruz kept firing at each other for three days, with inconsiderable loss of killed and wounded on either side, after which Escobar also resigned.

The letter of the latest date (February 12) states that the Provisional Government and the leaders of the Rebels had just treated and made peace, and the officers and troops of both parties had "fraternized."—*Nat. Intel.*

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

LAND OFFICERS.

Daniel Sigler, of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Winamac, Indiana

Samuel Brenton, to be Register of the Land Office at Fort Wayne Indiana

John H Thompson of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Indianapolis, Indiana

Noel Sumilwood, of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Wayne, Indiana

David E. Moore, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Demopsous, Alabama

MARSHALS

Alexander Irvine, of Pennsylvania to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania

George Little of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the District of North Carolina.

Champion Hutchinson of Wisconsin, to be United States Marshal for the District of Wisconsin

Samuel Barr, of Delaware, to be United States Marshal for the District of Delaware

ATTORNEYS

Reuben Sweitzer of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Ignatius Mudd of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Public Buildings

WARDEN.

Thomas Finnam, of the District of Columbia, to be Warden of the Penitentiary

INDIAN AGENT

Pusley Buford, of Alabama to be Indian Agent for the Creek Indians

APPOINTMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

John C Hays, of Texas, to be Indian Sub Agent on the Rio Gila, New Mexico

California Adventurers.—This life is a riddle, says an old Monk and it the saying is not literally correct, there is certainly much in the true history of men, and women too, that is inexplicable by any rule of reasonable and rationable conduct. Our city is now crowded with an immense number of persons from no quarters of the Union on their way to the gold regions of California.—We saw an in the street yesterday, in a rickety waggon, with a very poor team, consisting of a yoke of oxen and an aided horse, an aged man, we suppose full seventy years old, and his wife scarcely a year his junior, on their way from some county in Illinois, to California. The old man was buoyant in the hope of making a fortune in the gold diggins as any of the many young men that are destined for the same place and his withered and aged partner talked eloquently of the enjoyment she anticipated on her return with an abundance of the rich metal to her children some years hence. They had sold their farm, and proposed to make the entire trip by land. They were willing to endure all the privations exposure and hardships consequent upon such a journey, under the consideration, and cheered by the prospect of returning in a few years rich in gold. They had built their axle trees, and seven oxen and infirmity did not make the any part of it with the loss or even of doubt or distrust as to the result.—*St Louis Rep 22d.*

A New Version of Samson in the Temple of the Philistines.—The New York Sun professes to have received an account of the following *catastrophe* from an eye witness—

"The scene that we shortly we have from the lips of an eye witness. The tragedy out of a kind hearted old woman in Mercer street, described, and though her simple story moved us to tears, we were completely restored to health in a few hours and moved from pain. This is but one of a great many of scenes which have come under the observation of the proprietor. Prepared as we are to

Steam on the Orinoco.—Accounts from British Guiana to the middle of February state that the American steamer Venezuela built at Pittsburgh and sent out to navigate the Orinoco river, arrived at Port of Spain on the 15th of January, and created an intense excitement. She is one of the four steamers which the Orinoco Steam Navigation Company are about to put on that river. The company was formed in this country by Mr Vea parish Esq. formerly our charge a Venezuela who was made President of the company. Having acted as the agent of Gen. Paez in purchasing the Scourge, he has been disposed by the company who desire to avoid every appearance of connection with the party politics of Venezuela.

The steamer was the first of the kind seen in Port of Spain and was visited by nearly the whole population of the place. The company intend to secure the carrying trade on the Orinoco from Bogota to its mouth a distance of fifteen hundred miles.

Departure of Col. Miles.—Our gallant fellow citizen Colonel Dixon S. Miles, who has been since his return from Mexico domiciled with his family, in our city, will leave this morning for a new field of duty to take command of one of the military stations on the plains, west of the Arkansas. A grand farewell entertainment was given to him on Saturday evening by Maybury Turner Esq., where a large number of his friends were assembled. At the close of entertainment a number of ladies of Londonsburgh's hill presented the Colonel with a splendidly bound copy of the Holy Bible, on the receipt of which he delivered a most neat and appropriate speech. The Colonel has served his country nobly in the campaign of Florida and Mexico, and has the best wishes of our citizens where duty called him

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Dear Sir—An unfortunate error occurs in the printed copy of my communication on the subject of turning the trade of Ohio through Pittsburgh.

In the table of distances, it reads from *Cleveland to Mount Vernon*, should be Mount Union. The same error occurs a few lines below the table of distances. My cramp penmanship is no doubt the cause of the error.

Mount Union is the point where the Wellsville and Cleveland Road crosses the projected route of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road. The place is almost unknown, while Mount Vernon is in the interior of the State, and comparatively well known. On this account, I would be well pleased if the error could be corrected by any means best known by yourself.

I have in progress a statistical table of the probable Tonnage of Ohio Exports with which I will soon trouble you, but in a planner form for the compositor. Truly yours. An Ohioan.

Tobacco Dust as a Protection against Insects.—We last year procured from a snuff mill a barrell of dry, but damaged snuff flour, and prepared dredging boxes, covered with fine bolting cloth, with which we sifted it over the surfaces of any plants attacked by insects, and with most signal success. The snuff should be applied, if practicable, while the plant is wet with dew, and repeated after every shower. If the boxes are properly made, like a common flour dredge and the snuff perfectly fine and dry, but little time is necessary to go over an acre of plants. Even the rose bug, cabbage louse, thrips on grape vines, &c., all yield to the influence of snuff, and the most delicate plant of the hot house is not injured by its application. For field vegetables, caustic lime made into a fine powder, while dry, and applied before slaking by contact with the air will produce similar results.—*Pict Maps.*

Highly Important from the Pacific—Ship wrecked, and loss of life.—A letter from Capt. Brown of the ship Hannibal, of New London, published in the New London Chronicle, of Thursday last, dated St. George's Bay, December 1, 1848, reports that a terific gale had taken place in the bay some time previously, and that the shore in that vicinity was completely strewed with wrecks—ships, brigs and cutters, most of them were English vessels.—"A board, with the name "Emma, of New London," was found among the wrecks.

He also states that he had heard there were about one thousand lives lost.

This place is a great resort for the English vessels in pursuit of guano, and there is no safe harbor except under the island of Pova, where the Hannibal lay, which affords shelter for one or two ships. A fleet of a hundred or more English vessels are frequently on the coast at one time

Many tons of guano which had been bagged and piled up, had been destroyed by the gale.

Captain Brown also reports the Hannibal and her tender, the Sarah Livingston, well with 3,250 bbls. oil, bound to Falkland Islands wanting 500 bbls to fill up.

Later dates from Texas have been received at New Orleans. The emigrants at San Antonio for California had all gone on, not deeming it necessary to wait for the protection of the Government troops. General Worth's expedition to the Gila was to start about the 20th of April. Several parties of California bound citizens were announced some days ago the arrival of General Worth and staff at New Orleans. At Indianola and Lavaca there had been several cases of cholera, and some deaths.—An effort is about to be made to remove the rain in the Colorado river. The costs estimated at thirty thousand dollars. A letter dated Water County says that a Mr. Davis shot a man named Banton in the streets of Huntsville.—*Louisville Journal, April 6.*

Henry B. Anthony, Editor of the Providence Journal, is elected Governor of Rhode Island by a very large majority. We congratulate the People of that State on the wisdom and honesty of their choice. Mr Anthony is still a young man, but upright, capable and deserving, and will make a Governor that many a larger State might well be proud of. We have decidedly disagreed with him ere now, but never ceased for a moment to respect him. As the sunset 54,000 over the full term of one year, will hardly raise him above the necessity of economy the quid for a livelihood hereafter, we shall have a real live Governor in the Editorial fraternity for the year ensuing—or more correctly the Governor will have an Editor among the brethren.—March good man he do them.—N. Y. Tribune.

A letter from St. Joseph, Mo. received in the city yesterday, states that there are about three thousand persons in that town and neighborhood, intending to start for California this spring. It is further stated by the same correspondent that quite a number have already started.

Letter Postponed in April 2d

From Pittsburgh Gazette

We would respectfully call the public attention to the Card of the Hannah More Academy at Rastertown. This Seminary is under the supervision of Mrs. Lyon, who is famous in connection circle of friends and acquaintances in our city as the interesting and accomplished Nancy Campbell, the daughter of Robert Campbell Esq. the eminent lawyer whose name is so well established in Western Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Lyon was well known as a teacher as an amiable, intelligent, and cultivated lady, is such ample guarantee of the benefits the Seminary will impart to all young ladies who may be placed under her tuition.

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Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 2d of May next.

apr12:d3t

MR ISAAC HARRIS has removed his Agency and Intelligence Office to his dwelling house, Woods Row, Marbury street, a short distance from Third and Penn streets. apr12:d3t

Fire Brick—50,000 "Phoenix" Fire Brick, a superior article, to arrive by canal and for sale on accommodating terms by C A MANUELY & Co

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