THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

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☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 o'clock, 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.—Advertising and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and promptly attended to at this office.

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

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

The General Manufacturing Law.—We have received a copy of the law as amended and passed by the Legislature. Our readers will recollect that we published the law as it was originally reported, when it was in a shape to render it of general utility. But one of the amendments incorporated into it as it finally passed, have ruined it for all useful purposes. It is as follows:

"That the stockholders of any company incorporated under this act shall be liable in their *individual capacity* as joint partners *for all the debts contracted by the company*."

The law, with this provision annexed, is so much waste paper. No companies will be formed under it. Of what use will it be for men to form companies under a charter which they have to pay for in the first instance, and which lays a heavy tax on their income, when they assume all the liabilities of a private company, without any compensating advantages. A retired capitalist, or one engaged in some other business, might feel willing to risk a portion of his means in a manufacturing company for the desire of benefiting a place, or the hope of gain for some other reason; but no prudent man will risk all he has in a business which he does not acquaint and in the active management of which he has not some concern.

Pennsylvania is cursed with radicalism. Locofocism has sown seeds which are producing an abundant crop. While other States encourage and foster manufacturers, Pennsylvania, more interested than any State in the Union, pursues a policy perfectly suicidal. She passes ten hour laws to cripple and ruin our cotton manufactures, while other states work twelve. If industrious and enterprising operatives, artizans and mechanics, ask for a general manufacturing law, it is grudgingly given, and a clause appended which destroys the gift. Such is the policy of the politicians sent to make laws.

The Post Office.—Mr. Roseburg has entered upon the duties of his office, but of course has not yet organized his force, or made himself acquainted with the business. He brings to the work however, the requisite energy and ability, and the office, without doubt, will be managed to the entire satisfaction of the community. It is one of great responsibility and public utility, and there is scarcely an executive office in the county in which the people are more generally interested. Its careful and prompt management is a source of great convenience and satisfaction to every citizen. Mr. Roseburg commences his labors with the confidence of the people generally, which we feel assured is not misplaced.

OFFICIAL.

Appointment by the President.

Philip Clayton, of Georgia, to be Second Auditor of the Treasury of the United States.

Executive Appointments by Postmaster General, during March.

Alex W Russell, Indianapolis, Ind.
Rodney Wilour, Newark, N. J
Oliver S Berry, Mobile Ala.
James Morrison, Madison, Wisconsin
Alpheus S Williams, Detroit Mich.

Appointments by Postmaster General in Pennsylvania since 30th March.

M Wilson, Beaver, Beaver county.
J K Shoemaker, Bellefonte, Centre.
S Gardner, Mill Hall, Clinton.
J M Martin, Hogestown, Cumberland.
W S Peace, New Cumberland, do.
J Reed, Rickardsville, Mifflin.
E Hawkins, New Bloomfield, Perry.
J H Hogue, Florence, Washington.
Michael Hoover, Turkeyfoot, county.
S Moore, Jonestown, Armstrong.
R Craig, Punxsutawney, Butler.
S Corbett, Fort Kaskaskie, Lancaster.
Israel Cooper, Green House, Crawford.
J J Montgomery, Edinburgh, Crawford.
Wm Blood, New Garrison, Cumberland.
S S Hamilton, North-East, Erie.
Asa Rodgers, Grants, do.
A G Albright, Waynesburg, Greene.
G W Gamble, Christiana, Lancaster.
J Gilkeson, Jr, Salem, Luzerne.
J C Shaw, of P. Jewett, Mercer.
James Morrison, Hookstown, Perry.
J G Amon, Laughlintown, Westmoreland.
S B Lauffer, Greensburgh, do.

Connecticut Election.—The Hartford Courant of Friday says:

"Beyond doubt the Whig ticket for State officers will be elected by the Legislature. The majority on joint ballot must be small—much smaller than the Whigs have usually depended upon—but, nevertheless, sufficiently large to elect our State ticket."

The vote for Governor, in all but eight towns, stands—for Trumbull, Whig, 26,416; Seymour Democrat, 22,036; Niles, Free Soil, 3,082. The State Senators stand 13 Whigs to 5 Democrats; the House of Representatives 111 Whigs, 97 Democrats, 14 Free Soilers.

New York, April 9, 6 P. M.

Further accounts from Toronto, Canada, state that the fire has proved more destructive than was first supposed. The most valuable part of the city has been laid in ruins and many of the best buildings, among which is the great Cathedral. It is thought that but little less than $500,000 to $1,000,000 will cover the loss. The insurance companies lose heavily, and some of them are supposed to have been ruined. A number of persons were injured, during the fire and some thought to have been killed.

It is now reported upon what is deemed good authority, that there is a division in the Canadian Ministry in regard to the policy of government.—Affairs are very much unsettled, and would seem to be approaching a crisis.

Col. Webb's Expedition.—The editor of the Charleston Mercury, has had an interview with Mr. Graham, one of Col. Webb's party, *en route* for New York, who gives a most melancholy picture of the ravages of the cholera among the expedition. When Mr G left, ten had died, and twenty more were sick. The disease was raging dreadfully on the banks of the Rio Grande. The boat on which Mr. Graham was a passenger, lost in three days the pilot, clerk, bartender, captain and one hand, all of the cholera.

Cholera at the West.—Mrs Durkee, wife of the junior partner of the firm of Pomeroy & Durkee, of St. Louis, died of cholera on the steamer St. Anthony, at Cairo, on Friday last. A man died on the Mary at the St. Louis levee on Saturday morning, after but a few hours sickness. A cabin passenger on the Sultana also died with the epidemic. A prisoner in the Recorder's court, at St. Louis, was suddenly seized with the disease, and carried to the hospital, where he died.

There have been four deaths at Cairo, of a disease resembling Cholera. The place is reported otherwise healthy.

Mrs Howard's Case.—The Grand Jury of Cincinnati returned a verdict against Mrs. Howard, the woman who cut the throat of her husband's mistress, for murder in the first degree. She very calmly heard the indictment read, by the Attorney General, and acted very manly and respectfully during the stay of the gentleman, and allowed him to depart without uttering a word of complaint.

Boiler at Howard, Lowell.—We learn from the Lowell Courier that on the first of the present month the wages of the operatives in the cotton factories of that city were reduced from twenty to twenty-five per cent—having been restored to what they were six months ago. This is just the most acceptable to the girls.

Richmond District.—We mentioned a week or two ago that a Whig Convention in Richmond (Virginia) district had nominated Mr. Charles Carter Lee for Congress. On Thursday last another, and very large Whig Convention, nominated Mr. Botts, the late member. It is unfortunate that there should be two Whig candidates presented in the district, as it will give a chance for a Democratic candidate to run in. Is it not possible to heal the unhappy feud which exists in the Whig ranks, and ensure the triumph of a Whig?—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, April 9, 1849.

I beg leave to correct a *lapsus pennæ*, in my letter of the 3d instant. Referring to the annual revolution of the earth, I speak of the "precession of the ecliptic," when I meant to allude to the well known phenomenon of the "precession of the equinoxes."

The nominations of Mr. Irvine to be Marshal, and of Mr. Sweitzer to be District Attorney were made, it appears, on Saturday, though they were determined upon some days previously. Many changes among post masters are being daily made The Union groans in agony of spirit, and appears to take a malignant pleasure in publishing the most infamous and contemptible libels upon Mr Warren, the Second Assistant Post Master General, through whom, as the chief of the appointing bureau, the appointments are all made. The conductor of that paper, no longer rolling among the drippings of the kitchen, spits his venom without stint and without shame upon all who come within reach of it.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in Philadelphia. It is supposed that he will remain absent for a week. It is said that in the event of a change in the office of First Comptroller of this Department, John A Collier, of New York, formerly State Comptroller, and a man of well known ability, will be called to fill it.

The amount of Stock issued to foreigners, indicates that the credit of our Government continues to maintain a high reputation abroad. The amount given at the Treasury, as having been issued from the 2d to the 6th April, inclusive, is as follows

Of Loan of 1846,	$6,000
do of 1847,	11,100
do of 1848,	20,500
	$37,600

But probably the entire amount is much greater. This statement only comprises certain small sums for which the names of parties making the investment for their own account is given. That which is taken on foreign account, and held by agents, as trustees in this country, is doubtless much more considerable.

It is said that the Government still have upwards of two and a quarter millions of dollars of the loan of 1848 to receive the money upon. This looks well, and appears satisfactory proof of the fact that the receipts of revenue from customs, for the last quarter, have not fallen short of the estimates.

The amount of revenue collected under the present tariff has very little to do with the question of protection. Under all the circumstances, the most productive tariff we ever had was that of 1842—The amount collected in 1845 and '46 was greater in proportion to the population and business of the country than has ever been collected under this tariff. There are now very few Democratic papers which have the assurance to deny that the famine in Europe was the cause of the immense exports of bread stuffs in 1847, and of the great importations which, in consequence, swelled the receipts from customs in that and the following year. That export trade has now nearly ceased, and there has been comparatively a falling off in the amount of our imports. You will find in the telegraphic despatches of some of the papers a statement that the President has distinctly and publicly declared himself in favor of the protective policy and a return to specific duties. It is an important fact, and will have no inconsiderable effect in determining the modifications which will be adopted at the next session of Congress. A medium ground will be taken between the tariff of 1846 and that of 1842.

Senator Cooper arrived here a few days since and is staying at Willard's.

The struggle over the Philadelphia nominations is very animated. Peter Sken Smith is pressing his claims, and very strongly backed with a list of six thousand names. Whether his nomination is urged upon the ground of his being a prominent member of the Native American Party, which audently supported General Taylor, I do not know. It is understood, however, that Mr. Levin is not among the supporters of Generis. Smith. I hear it stated, also, that J S Riddle, a brother of the editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, is among the number of applicants.

From the National Intelligencer

THE GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

From letters which we have ourselves received, from our brethren of the Whig Press, we infer, that similar letters are received also by the different Executive Departments, making inquiries concerning the distribution of the advertising of the Government among the necessary, but limited number of presses by which it is to be executed.

Preliminary to an effort to answer, by this publication, the communications on this subject, which it would be too laborious a task to answer severally, we take occasion to remark that there can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the Executive has in its disposal any quantity of what is called *patronage of the press*. The scope of its action in this respect is prescribed and limited by law, and is so narrowed down as to be of exactly less consequence than is generally supposed.

The complaint of recent date which has induced our notice of the subject at this time, is the publication of an advertisement by the War Department in execution for the law for paying persons for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, to which advertisement was appended a notice requesting it to be published in a number of papers in different parts of the United States, every one of which papers, except, we believe, the National Intelligencer, being opposed in politics to the present Administration.

This, certainly, without explanation, has an odd appearance, and has excited amongst our professional friends a very natural surprise. But the moment the case is examined, this singular arrangement will be found to have been entirely beyond the control of the War Department.

The law referred to which bears date March 3, 1849, contains among its provisions, the following precise and imperative one:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the claims provided for under this act shall be adjusted by the Third Auditor, under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, under the direction of, or with the assent of the President of the United States. And which rules and regulations shall be published for two weeks in such newspaper, in which the laws of the United States are published, as the Secretary of War shall direct."

The Secretary, in his selection of papers in which his advertisement was to appear, was strictly confined to those papers designated under the late Administration as publishers of the laws, of which the National Intelligencer was perhaps the only one of Whig politics, and selected only in accordance with law, because it had the largest circulation of any paper published in Washington.

Having thus exonerated the Secretary of War from any undue responsibility for the selection of vehicles of the advertisement referred to, we now take occasion to answer other inquiries and requests which have been addressed to the concern touching the selection of papers in which *the Laws of the United States* are to be published, which designation, as regards the Acts of the last Congress, there appears to be a very generally erroneous impression, had fallen within the province of the Secretary of State; to whom, in consequence, many applications have been addressed on that subject. To set this matter right we quote from the law (passed April 20, 1818), regulating this matter the following provision:

"Be it enacted, &c. That, at and during the session of each Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Department of State shall cause the acts and resolutions passed by Congress at such session to be published, correctly as they are enacted, and as soon as practicable, in not more than one newspaper in the District of Columbia, and in no more than three newspapers in each of the several States, and in not more than three (now two) newspapers in each of the Territories of the United States. And he shall also cause to be published, in the like manner, in the said newspapers, or in such of them as he shall for that purpose designate, the public treaties entered into and ratified by the United States."

The selection of publishers of the laws is, therefore, to be made by the Secretary of State "at and during the session of each Congress"—a phraseology which has always been considered to mean that the designation shall be made *after* the commencement of each session, (that, if necessary, members of Congress may be advised with in regard to appointments for their respective States,) and to be renewed at each successive session.

The existing selection, therefore, is that which was made after the commencement of the late session of Congress, and cannot be changed until the commencement of the next session, and for which, therefore, Mr. Secretary Clayton is no more to be held accountable than is Mr. Secretary Crawford for carrying out the positive injunction of the law, in selecting from it the papers in which the particular advertisement referred to shall be published.

We trust that we have said enough to clear the skirts of both Secretaries from all imputation of having designed, either by what they have done or not done, to neglect the political friends of the Administration or to propitiate its enemies.

Rip Van Winkle.—"Whom is we this cheering for" said an individual on the Levee, last evening, as the ex-President was going on board the steamer Caroline E. Watkins.

"James K. Polk," replied an excited citizen; "James K. Polk, and nothing shorter."

"*Who is James K. Polk?*" was the anxious inquiry of a benighted querist.

This is about as bad as the man from the Pine woods, who hurried to the St. Louis Exchange yesterday, and having been introduced to the ex-President, placed in his hand a large bundle of manuscripts, addressed to the President of the United States, consisting of recommendations and solicitations in his behalf for the office of Inspector of Live Oak. The ex-President glanced at one or two of the documents and then politely returned the batch, blandly remarking that they were intended for his successor; and that, although he had many friends to serve, he was not now in a position to do so.—*Delta.*

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

President Taylor's Inaugural.—This paper has met with a kind reception from the English press. The Liverpool Times of the 24th ult. in speaking of it, says—

The brief, temperate, but eloquent inaugural address of the new President of the United States has been read in England with feelings of considerable satisfaction. The tone of manly candour and moderation which prevails in every line gives ample security, not only to the citizens of the United States but to those of every country in the world, that the peaceful relations which now so happily subsist between the nations of Europe and the great Republic of America, will not assume a warlike aspect, whatever cause of quarrel may unhappily arise, until President Taylor has exhausted every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. So long as this honorable principle is made the basis of the conduct of the American statesmen, toward the English especially they need not fear but that we shall be actuated by the same high minded generous feeling.

The London Standard says of it—

The inaugural address of General Taylor, brought by the Europa, has excited a good deal of attention, and has met with almost universal approbation—The decided manner in which the President announced his determination of maintaining pacific relations with all foreign States is viewed with much satisfaction, and bears out the general views we expressed some months ago relative to the character of the policy he would likely pursue, in his discharge of the duties which have now devolved upon him—Not the least important part of the address is that which relates to the proper protection to native industry, whether agricultural or manufacturing, and which General Taylor has intimated shall receive every encouragement and protection at his hands that is necessary.

From the London Times of March 23

The Inaugural Message of President Taylor will not fail to excite a certain sort of admiration. It it does not appeal to the warmest sympathies of an Englishman, it it does not possess that semi-tragic interest with which regal Europe listens to the few and solemn declarations of her Princes, it is for reasons some of wh ch are immensely in favor of the American republic. In these elder countries the heir of a throne founded in the obscure originals of history, addresses the assembled representatives of many classes, many races, many interests and many traditions. He can seldom escape an explicit reference to the greatest calamities and difficulties that a nation can suffer in its relations of international relations. Perhaps we are menaced by the ambition of a neighbor or entangled in the quarrels of allies, perhaps the soil of these isles or a branch of employment is too crowded, perhaps ecclesiastical institutions are to be renovated in the face of inveterate prejudice; perhaps the knotted web of mediæval law is to be unravelled, at one time pauperism cankers the soul of selfemployed myriads, at an other time famine decimates a neglect and helpless race; factions lacerate, and debt burthens the land. In the midst of festering sores ever ready to open, and surrounded by conflicting elements, the sovereign twice a year utters a few sentences, the chief merit of which is that they put a fair face on the suffering of the nation, and the shortcomings of the legislature. Across the Atlantic we see every thing changed. There a youthful empire, with a rapidly increasing population and a whole world before it, is bounding on to new regions and new shores. Political ambition, mercantile rivalry the jealousy of classes and of creeds, are subdued before the ardor of a race of which wealth in every form is the prize. The chosen leader of the people addresses a great company of adventurers he started afresh on such an enterprise as the world never yet saw. His topics are duty and hope—He tone, and the very rhythm of his sentences, reminds us of the deliverer leading his armies into a long promised land.

The most distinctive features in Gen. Taylor's address are his renunciation of all parties, his reference to the traditions and the early Presidents of the Union, his pacific aims, and the impartiality he desires to maintain between the various branches of industry and wealth. Such professions are easy to make, but never was a President more entitled to make them, either by the circumstances of his election or by his known character. The exaggeration, or rather the burlesque of political controversy, which in the United States has afforded inexhaustible materials of satire to the European stranger, has gone a good way towards effecting its cure. The late election was the result of an amicable and a wise compromise. The merits of the man, as proved in a difficult and protracted war, and as further illustrated in what we may call a most gentlemanly canvass, showed him to be the person in whom a great majority could rest without fear (of redit or standing). It is, in fact, the peculiar position of the American President to be the arbiter and umpire of that unparalle ed federation. The same policy which has placed the Capital in a neutral district, belonging to no State, on the river which divides the Northern from the Southern States—the action taken from the merchandise—suggests that the occupant of the White House should be a peculiarly neutral man.

The language of the address is that which the United States has long been associated with the Washington name. It expresses a cordial adherence to the existing practice of the Executive not a slavish one for there who have acquitted themselves well in the service of the Union, but, particularly, a reliance on that method and guide by which alone the integrity and identity of the constitution is preserved, "in the discharge of those duties, my guide will be the constitution, such laws as may exist to protect, and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of judicial tribunals established by law, and to the practice of Presidents, who had to large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious statesmen I shall always refer with reverence and confidence as to a guide, as safe as any which can be followed by any ruler of his country." For it is a remarkable fact that both in politics and in arms there is a much less interval between the infant and the mother country than is generally assumed. It was the time when the first President (he who upon a memorable occasion of an expected war and peace, was the man who absolutely required) Tobias was delivered from gratuitous misrule, it may be, and from a calamity which has surpassed the whole world, and which promises to last for ages still to come. Even in the midst of revolution and rival war the Union was necessary to cut the natural tie between the mother state and the colony, with the strongest means and the most strenuous determination—even then were found men, and they the leaders of the movement, who could warn the infant nation to stand in the old paths, and who could say, "Beware of a popular war (e.g. *Antiquam exquirite matrem*) In that wise foundation of the American policy we recognise at once the surest pledge of permanence and of abiding sympathies with the parent State.

Rome.—The Pope continues at Gaeta. The Constituent Assembly at Rome is busily engaged in perfecting the necessary legislation, for the organization and defence of the Republic.

The Assembly has voted by acclamation a project of decree abolishing the papal office and decreed that a pillar should be erected on the Tarpeian rock, on which it shall be inscribed, in the sitting on the 1st ultimo M Sterbini announced that the Executive Government had made every preparation for the war which was about to take place with Austria, or a war there certainly would be, as the Government was determined to do war, until the Austrians received reinforcements.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a despatch, dated the 1st, to the Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressing the uneasiness the Government of Rome feels at the extraordinary increase of Neapolitan troops on the frontier and at the presence of general Zucchi, whose intentions are evidently hostile. It moreover adverts to the fact of a party of 100 Neapolitan soldiers having crossed the frontier on the 20th Feb making suspicious inquiries respecting the state of the Roman troops and then retreating. It further states that to prevent the recurrence of such acts, the Roman Government has thought it advisable to remonstrate with the Neapolitan Government on the subject, and expects explanations calculated to remove the just suspicions entertained by the Republic with respect to the intentions of Naples.

The Minister of Finance has ordered, under the severest penalties, the deposit in the treasury of all the funds accruing from mortmain property, which by a decision of the Constituent Assembly of the 21st ult were to be applied to the urgent wants of the country. Eight days only are allowed to effect that payment. The Pope has protested against this decree confiscating ecclesiastical property.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has published an address to the European Powers, justifying the proceedings of the Roman Republicans. It concludes as follows—As long as the Pope answered himself the friend of Italian independence, the Roman people stood by the Pope, but, when he deserted that cause his temporal sovereignty was repudiated. It is well that Europe may have a standard whereby to measure the destiny with which the Roman Republic is threatened; a destiny which the men who guide it will meet without either presumption or fear, with the dignity of men who have devoted themselves to the weal of the land in which they were born, and who may ever say proudly and confidently in Europe—We never have destroyed the temporal domination of the Popes.

It is thought that Mazzini will be proclaimed Elecatory of Rome. The Romans are said to propose to themselves the seize of Ferrara.

At Rome, on the 10th ult., the Bishops of Orbitello and Orvieto, and the Archbishop Cardinal de Ferromo, were arrested. Their offence is that of exciting the people through the press, to revolt, and calumniating the Republic. Orders were also given, on the 12th, to arrest the Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo.

Russia.—The Emperor has issued a ukase to all the official departments, informing them, that in the year 1849 they are not to present any petitions whatever for an increase of salary or pecuniary assistance of any kind, because the country will require extraordinary pecuniary resources for the consolidation of the whole army. Whoever acts contrary to this ukase is to be subjected to severe punishment. The ukase is one of immense importance at this moment, for a prohibition of the kind has not been known in the memory of man, and clearly indicates that the Czar has very extensive projects for the carrying out of which he is reserving his finances. One of the most important tokens relative to measures about to be taken in the present position of the affairs of the North, is the fact that a Russian squadron has already received orders to cruise in the East Sea.

China.—The advices from China are to January 30. A Hong Kong paper has the following:

"We understand the Chinese Vice Roy Sen has accepted an invitation to visit the American Commissioner, Davis, on board the Plymouth, about the 15th of February. The meeting with Mr. Bonham has since, we believe, been fixed for the 17th. The United States ship Preble is about to proceed to Japan, to bring away the crew of the American whaler Lagoda, recently wrecked on the coast.

It is said the Chinese bankers are withdrawing their capital from Canton, anticipating disturbances in April.

From the Baltimore Sun

Interesting from California.

Mr. James S. Wethered, of Baltimore, *arrived* here on Saturday night from California. He left San Francisco on November 25th, in the United States ship "Lexington," which ship had a passage of seventy days to Valparaiso. He brings with him, we learn, some fine specimens of gold, the result of his own digging. The following intelligence brought by him we extract from the Patriot

He left Valparaiso in the British steamer and was two days crossing the Isthmus. There were about 2,000 persons on the Isthmus, some of whom were in a state of destitution, many taked of returning to the States, and some had already started on their return. Trade was brisk at San Francisco, and goods selling at fair prices, the merchants, however, were expecting a great decline, as large stocks are looked for from the States, England and South America.

Mr W states that a government is much needed in California, and that the Americans will be much disappointed to find that the last Congress did not pass a territorial bill.

He also says that many of the accounts we have received as to the prices at which goods were sold, and the immense yields of gold from the mines, are exaggerated. The calculation of the best informed was that four millions of gold had been taken from the mines up to the time of his leaving.

Mr. Wethered after having disposed of his stock of goods by the "Rhone," formed a company of 12 for the purpose of mining, most of whom varnosed He sold out his tents and provisions to C. who remained with him, and after a tour of observation for several days returned to San Francisco. He believes he reached a distance of 350 miles from San Francisco up the Americanos, which is farther than any American had gone, and saw the smoke of what he supposed was a large volcano, some 50 miles distant. He passed large numbers of persons at the different placers, some of whom had been very successful, others so unsuccessful that they preferred returning to San Francisco and work for good wages.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have had an interview with Mr. Wethered, just returned from San Francisco, and learn that the statements about the abundance of gold are strictly true. He dug with his own hands upwards of $100, out of a choice place, however per day. It is unquestionably the country for men used to work, as they can here certainly earn, on an average, an ounce a day. He would not, however, advise persons getting a good living, to leave it and go to California. Young gentlemen unaccustomed to labor will find it very severe work, and themselves not equal to it. It was the opinion of the best informed persons in San Francisco, that there had been not less than $4,000,000 in gold dug to the time he left, 27th November. The merchants of Valparaiso have so far reaped the greatest benefit from the trade with California. The facilities for making the gold dust available in Valparaiso, by getting Exchange on the Bank of England, has turned nearly the whole of it, thus far, to England. Mr Wethered thinks the only way our Government can derive any benefit from the gold region, will be to establish a mint, and charge a per centage for coining.

Many of the emigrants on the isthmus, not seeing any prospect of getting further, have taken up land and go to farming, at which they are doing well. There are not less than 2,000 persons now there, without any prospect of getting on. A large number are also at Mazatlan, in the same situation. He advises all persons to go by the way of Cape Horn, as the surest, quickest, and cheapest route. Many have returned from Chagres, with the expense of going round the Horn.

The mode of getting to the mines, is at first to go by water to Sutter's landing, 180 miles—freight $2 50 per hundred pounds, passage $10, thence 90 miles—70 miles on foot—freight $4 to $5 25 per hundred pounds. Liquor by pack mules, up the mountain to the various diggings. Mr. W. travelled 30 days through the mining country and found good every where, and is of the opinion that it extends for 500 miles. He saw samples of the gold found in Oregon which appears similar to that found in scales in California.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. White—Sir—I see in your paper of the 24th of March, new indications in agriculture, by Dr Brown, of Virginia—sixteen propositions as he calls them—some of which I think very erroneous. First—It is not true that any plant which the farmer is interested in cultivating, derives its principal nourishment from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere. If this proposition be true, why is it that plants will vegetate and thrive in powdered charcoal and may be brought to bloom and bear fruit if exposed to pure and atmospheric? The only substances which can yield to plants are those substances which contains nourishment in a soluble or pulpy state. It is wrong to lay power to possesses in certain cases which is a power, and particularly that of carbonic acid gas. And in the same manner are the roots of plants supported in various ways. Not that carbonic acid gas is the only element of plants—nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen gases are necessarily present in the only food of plants known to farmers as manure, or the residue of vegetable matter. Neither water, carbon phosphate of ammonia, potash, nor alkalies have ever been found in the animal or plants unmixed with animal substances which may contain them. According to the proposition the Dr may affirm it is perfection that some of our farmers have not a stand that is to make their land worse. Such an absurdity! Young men who think it a disgrace to be strong to work, act according to the Dr's theory, but the only food of plants is manure we intimately lead to last. Take and manure a piece of land very heavy with manure putrified in a shade, the wheat will grow beautifully until some time in the month of June when it will all die down, and no harvest will have plenty of straw—but if it has not grain—but no wheat. And what is the reason. You have led the plants with one kind of nourishment to excess, while you have refused those very salts which are necessary to the production of the grain. The Dr has told us that plants have never been proved to be the aliments of plants unconnected with animal substances. He is certainly not a man of much reading or he would have read the experience of many men who have applied alkalies and salts with astonishing success. It is certain that these substances must undergo a chemical process, before they become food for plants. But we cannot follow the Dr. through all his propositions.

Seventh—That the analytical investigations of learned chemists, have erred regarding the vitalizing principle of the atmosphere, and that, as the Government, we have not promoted the interest of agriculture—proves it certainly his ignorance of the science of chemistry, and its effects on agriculture. The Chinese from the density of their population have been compelled to improve in agriculture. Necessity is the mother of invention. They are before all other nations in the art of cultivation. They have receipts for the different manures of different plants and shrubs. Thus experience has taught them that one simple kind of manure does not feed all kinds of plants. They purchase at a high price the ashes of straw that they use in heating lake excrement. The Dr's 6th proposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Chinese were once far ahead of other nations in manufactures, but by the aid of science the Europeans were enabled in the space of fifty years not only to overtake, but to outstrip those arts which they had been centuries acquiring, and no doubt, had agriculture, chemistry been pursued in this country with the same vigor our farmers would rank much higher in the circles of society than what they do at present. I would not have taken the trouble to write this Dr a prepagatio, were they not calculated to strengthen the prejudices of some farmers against the science of agricultural chemistry.

A FARMER

* Dr. Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Editor—In looking over the columns of your paper, I perceive that a gentleman has been made to my paragraph, over the signature of An Observer, in relation to the New Water Basin. I am not disposed to controvert what the writer has said, although I think there is abundant ground to do so. As I am but a "casual observer," I shall at present save in one particular. The writer says that—

"Remarks, suggestions, and even objections relating to the commencing of the business of the Water Works, are always received with favor and attention by the Water Committee and the Superintendent, and I might be well for casual observers before expressing their opinions, to reflect that persons having the charge of planing and executing works are supposed to give due consideration to the various plans and ways which suggest themselves, before the adoption of any."

Here is a principle asserted—though indirectly—which I can never assent to; nor do I think the writer would be willing to do so, under other circumstances. It is that whilst "casual observers" may have the privilege of thinking—kind indulgence—that certain things are not carried on as they should, such persons ought to keep their lips sealed—for the reason that those having the charge of public works are supposed to give full attention to the works and the best plans of accomplishing them. It requires little experience in life to show that there is a remarkable fondness among men for the "own offspring—this, supposed is natural—and the plans they propose, therefore, always seem to be the best under the circumstances, and if they have the means put into their hands they will carry them out—notwithstanding they are so defective that the "casual observer" cannot fail at once seeing it. When I look at the large amounts of money which have been expended on defective plans, in Allegheny county, to go no farther, I think few persons will differ with me in opinion, that even "casual observers" may oftentimes be right, scientific and gravely matured plans to the contrary notwithstanding. At any rate, I cannot relinquish the right not only of holding an opinion, but of freely expressing it, both in relation to men and things, when connected with the public weal. An Observer.

April 12, 1849

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburgh, April 7.

SENATE.

Mr. Smyser submitted a resolution, requesting the heads of Departments to examine the various documents among the archives, and report to the next Legislature whether, in their opinion, they are of sufficient value, and contain such interesting information as to warrant the printing of them at the expense of the State, and that they may become useful to the public, and be preserved from destruction. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sunc, the Senate resumed the second reading and consideration of the Senate bill to revise the militia system of the Commonwealth, and to provide for the training of those only who shall be uniformed. After some debate, participated in by Messrs. Sunc, Small, Johnson, King, McCaslin, Brooke and Sankey, several amendments were made, and then the bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Crabb called up his resolution to rescind the joint resolution, passed by both Houses, fixing the 10th inst. as the time for the final adjournment of the Legislature, when, after considerable discussion, the resolution was so amended as to fix the 14th inst. as the day, instead of the 10th, from which latter time public bills shall be considered first in order. Yeas 15; nays 11. The resolution was then sent to the House.

The amendments of House to the bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Danville were concurred in.

The bill to incorporate the Contributors of the fund for the relief of the ministers, and their widows and orphans of the German Reformed Church, was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to confer banking privileges upon the York Savings Institution was called up by Mr. Williams, and passed. Committee of the Whole, but was negatived on second reading by a tie vote. Afterwards it was reconsidered, but left with the same vote—42 to 42.

The bill to incorporate the Somerset Savings Institution was taken up and passed.

The Senate amendments to the general Manufacturing Law were concurred in.

The Senate resolution in favor of Whitney's Pacific Railroad project, was taken up and passed.

The Senate amendments to local bills were then taken up and consumed the remainder of the morning session.

Among these was a clause authorizing the Controllers of the First School District to confer academical degrees upon the graduates of the High School. The bill, however, was amended and goes back to the Senate.

Nearly the entire afternoon was occupied in considering and acting upon amendments made by Senate to House bills.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Danville Bank, was reconsidered and the vote agreed on on final passage, when it passed. Yeas 49, nays 40.

The corner stone of the State Lunatic Asylum was laid this afternoon. There was a large party present, and the address was made by Gov. Johnston. The ceremonies were imposing and agreeable.

Appointment by the Governor—Oliver Brownell, of Bridesburg, Philadelphia county, Port Warden.

Death of Mr. Bullock—In the accounts from Havana, by the Northerner, we see the death of Mr. Bullock, the United States Charge de Affaires at Havana, as mentioned in the extracts the Havana editor makes, the date is not mentioned. The item is taken from La Prensa, published at Bogota. This confirms accounts previously received here at Mr. Bullock's death, which, however, have been supposed to be erroneous. The latest date from Bogota is the 15th February.—*Balt. Sun.*

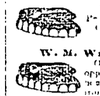
A company of emigrants to Texas from Monroe County, Georgia, were attacked with cholera, after leaving New Orleans, and at the last account, eighteen of the company had been buried—seven negroes in one grave. Some of the sick in a tree boat after they were attacked. The party was composed of six families with their servants in all, 77 persons.

Cholera at New Orleans.—The New orleans papers of the 25th ult., deny that the Cholera exists in that city in an epidemic shape, notwithstanding which, the official report of the New Orleans Board of Health, for the week ending Mar. 24th, gives the number of deaths in that city by Asiatic and other species of cholera at 250.

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Customer Lists, Blanks* neatly and tastefully executed at this office.

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the cheap Gazette Job Office.



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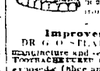
Office and residence on Fourth st. opposite the Mansion House, Pittsburgh.



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DR. G. D. FLANKEN, Dentist, Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth on whole and parts of plates, (Gum Elastic and Gold,) on the most improved principle. Office and residence next door to the Mansion House, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

References—J. K. M'Fadden, J. H. Eaton. ap13

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Passenger Line.

Cabin Passage $3 Deck Passage $2 Fare reduced to $1 50 and $1 25.

ONE of the above fine packets will leave every day (Sundays excepted) from the foot of Wood st. Pittsburgh, and arrive next morning at Warren, where the cars will be waiting to take the passengers forward to Cleveland, Akron and Cleveland, and reach Cleveland before night. Passengers can leave Warren daily at 5 P. M. and arrive at Cleveland in time to take the morning Sandusky Express.

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1849.

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Tickets through to Erie and all Lake ports, can be had by application to JOHN A CAUGHEY, Agt. corner of Water and Smithfield sts. or GEORGE KECK, under the St Charles Hotel. ap13

ELECTION.

A SECTION will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst. at the office of Mr. Wm. Wilson, Manager for the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The contributors are requested to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms at the hour named.

JOHN HARPER, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

A FINE second handed two horse FAMILY CARRIAGE and Harness suitable for hacking or family use, in good order. Apply immediately to THOS. SANDERS, corner First street and Cherry alley. A bargain may be expected. ap13,d3t*

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P