THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

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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.

OUR late respected Commercial Reporter, Mr. POINDEXTER, has gone on a trip to Tennessee.—Our merchants will be waited upon for commercial transactions, by THOS. KENNEDY, Esq., who has charge of this department at present, and whom we commend to the polite attention of our business men. They will find him perfectly trust-worthy and capable, and we trust that the Commercial Department, in his hands, will be all that they desire.

RAILROADS.—There is much said and published about Railroads in the western country at present. A charter for a road from Pittsburgh to Wheeling has been obtained, but whether with any earnest intention of building a road we cannot say. A great Convention is to be held in Steubenville, on the 24th of this month, which will be largely represented. The zeal and perseverance displayed by the citizens of Steubenville, and the friends of their route are worthy of all praise. They certainly merit success as far as an effort is concerned. We suppose Pittsburgh will be represented in the Convention. She certainly ought to be. The Wellsville and Cleveland Road is progressing with great energy, and with every prospect of the most abundant success. That Pittsburgh will be connected, with Railroad communications, both east and west before many years, now seems exceedingly probable, but her citizens should select one western route for the present, and prosecute it with all the means they can command, and with an energy commensurate with its importance.

The Massillon Herald, quotes an article from this paper in relation to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Road, and appends the following remarks:

"We sincerely hope the people of Pittsburgh who are to be benefitted by this road, will come up to the work manfully. It will certainly be a matter of deep regret to themselves if they do not.—The question is settled in the minds of the people here, so far as having a road is concerned. They are determined on it, *and if they cannot succeed in getting it to Pittsburgh, they will bear southward, and connect with the Baltimore and Ohio road.*

We hope, however, the people of Pittsburgh, will come forward soon, as the deepest anxiety exists to put this road in course of construction."

The language is pregnant with meaning to the people of Pittsburgh. We leave it for their consideration.

THE VICTORY IN NEW YORK.

The Post is crowing over the election in St. Louis. We will set it off by the following amount of the great Whig victory in New York, which we take from the *Express*.

The Whigs Victorious. The Coalition of Hunkers and Barnburners Routed and dissolved" New York all right !!!

After the unfortunate mishap in Connecticut, our Loco Foco brethren of all hues and complexions, sprang upon us here, in New York, with a determination, to take from us our ground in this noble city,—but enlarmed by the fate of the Whigs of Connecticut, we sprang "to arms,"—and the result is—

A WHIG MAJOR FOR 20 MONTHS.

From May 1st, 1849 to January 1st, 1851, by 4000 majority.

FIVE WHIG JUDGES.

Three for the Superior Court, ($7,500 salary each per year,) and two for the Marine Court.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY.

From May 1st, 1849 to January 1st, 1850.

Of the 18 Wards in the city, 13½ are Whigs.

This victory, so gratifying in its details, is much more enhanced by the rout and dissolution of a coalition between the Hunkers and Barnburners, as unnatural as it was unprincipled, and which we are pleased to see the people of all parties have more or less repudiated. The so called Democratic party was always speckled enough in its character and its principles, but this mosaic coalition of colored Northern Barnburners with Southern Congo African Hunkers, was so bald, and so repugnant to nearly all men's natures, that Tammany Hall, in the attempt to make it, has tumbled to pieces,—and the extraordinary spectacle was presented last night in that Hall, of Mr. Sirahan, one of the orators' denouncing his own ticket, his own party, and all concerned in framing it. To the credit of many of the Hunkers be it said, that they would not vote for the ticket, and particularly to the Irish portion of them, who would not be transferred to the embrace, as they said in one of their handbills, of "Frederick Douglas & Co." Mr. Van Schaick, their candidate, is certainly a highly respectable man, of unimpeachable character and position,—but the Hunkers took him with a sharg, because he voted for "Van Buren and Adams," and Barnburners had not strength enough to make a fight for indifference to the result that such a nomination created. Meanwhile, it must be a source of great pleasure to the whole Union, that New York Whigs have put down a mere sectional party, which, greedy only of present spoils, and indifferent to future consequence, attempted to establish here a party distinct from, and independent of, the parties that embrace the whole Union.

The Amended Charter, we may add, is carried by a large majority.

EXPENSES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The National Assembly, by a majority of 77, has voted a further appropriation of 50,000 francs a month for the expenses of President Bonaparte. On the 16th M. Mathieu de la Drome made a speech on the budget for the present year, which is drawn at 1,700 millions of francs, proposing to reduce it to 1,600 millions, by reductions in various quarters, principally in the Bank of France. This plan he brought forward as that of the Republican party. The estimates were taken up on the 17th. M. Goudchaux examined the different items of the budget, and calculated the whole of the ordinary ways and means at 1,292, 597,646., to which he added the extraordinary resources amounting to 158,834,363f., making in all 1,411,732,007. The expenditures for 1849 were originally estimated at 1,639,151,339f. Since then the estimates had been increased by 18,064, 473f., and consequently raised to 1,657,215,804f. The deficit would accordingly amount in 1849 to 245, 484, 227, and, including that of former years, 581,986,430f. The committee had sought means of reducing that deficit as much as possible, and proposed a diminution in the estimates of the department of public works of forty-seven millions, and of seventy eight millions in those of the other departments. After some remarks by MM. Fould, Goudchaux, Passy, and others, the Assembly closed the general discussion and proceeded to the items of the estimates.

LAW AGAINST ARSON.—The following Law has just been passed by the Legislature of this state. It was drawn up by our townsman Hon. A. W. Loomis:

An act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the cities of this commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That if any person shall in the night season wilfully burn or cause to be burned, any dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, shop, barn, stable, store house, factory, warehouse office, grist or saw mill, or any other building, or any pile or piles of boards or other lumber in any city, or incorporate district within this commonwealth, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for any term not more than fifteen years, and shall forever thereafter be deemed incompetent to be an elector, juror or witness, or to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, within the commonwealth.

Section 2. That if any person shall at any time set fire to, or attempt to set fire to any of the buildings or any other property described in the first section of this act, with the intent to burn or destroy the same, or shall assist or procure any person so to do, any person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary at hard labor not more than ten years.

THE QUINCY (ILL.) Whig says that Judge Young has written home, announcing his intention to resign his place as Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 20th of the present month. It is said that he will be a candidate for the Senate of the United States. It is believed that an Extra Session of the Legislature will be called next Winter to elect a Senator.

EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.—The following persons embarked at Boston on Saturday last for South Africa, to join the mission of the American Board in that country, viz: Rev. Andrew Abraham and wife, Rev. Hyman A. Wilder and wife, and Rev Josiah Tyler and wife.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1849.

The elections which have lately taken place and those which are now near at hand, engage a good deal of attention. We have not received the details of the New York City election, but the general result is ascertained to be a Whig triumph. A Whig Mayor and municipal councils of same complexion are reported to have been chosen. The Whigs in this city as well as elsewhere, were at one time terribly frightened at the prospect of union and harmony among the cats of Kilkenny. It seems that the ultra Hunkers, being those particularly who found that they had been left out of the arrangements for the division of the spoils, could not stretch their consciences to the extent of supporting a Barnburner, and therefore scratched him. This is a very unfortunate feud for the democracy, for in their present forlorn condition, the City Treasury would be quite a help to them.

In Virginia the contest is carried on with great spirit. The election will be held on the 26th, two weeks from to-morrow. The Union here pretends to claim with great confidence all the Districts but one. There is a serious division in the Richmond district, where Mr. Botts, the member who sat for it in the last Congress, appeals from what his *friends* say is an irregular and unauthorized nomination, of Mr. Lee, to the people in Convention.—He has been nominated, but there is little prospect of peace and harmony. But it is asserted by some sanguine whigs that Botts will ride down all opposition and sweep the field.

The whigs had hopes of running out Bayley in the Accomac district, but the Whig who was nominated has declined, and Wise has united his forces with Bayley, so that probably the latter will be again chosen. In the Kenawha district, the whigs may gain a member. The state of things in the old Dominion seems not exactly as an ardent whig might wish, yet there appears no good reason for believing that upon the whole the whigs will lose more than they will gain.

It is said that the chief reason why there appears some apathy and discontent among the whigs of Virginia, as in Connecticut, is that the administration has not proceeded with all the precipitation which some among its supporters have desired in making removals from office. In the language of such, "Gen. Taylor must stand by the party, if he expects the party to stand by him." In relation to this it may be briefly said that the President and his constitutional advisers have been in their seats but one month and seven days, and in that time have done all that was practicable in the way of a proper and necessary reformation of the personnel of the public service.

About fifty new appointments a day or three hundred a week are now made in the Post Office Department. In a comparatively short time this rate of proceeding would effect a very thorough purgation. I regret to state that in this Department, as probably in all the others, the strongest efforts have been made, not in any case with the sanction of the President, to discriminate between original Taylor men and such whigs as decidedly and openly preferred Mr. Clay or Webster, or Scott. Of course no liberal and sincere friend of the administration can for a moment recommend or approve of the observance of such a distinction.

Mr Ewing proposes in a few days to set out for Ohio, for the purpose of bringing on his family, and making arrangements for the transfer of his residence to the capital. Mr Preston will also pay a short visit to his residence in Virginia with similar objects in view

I am told that among the last acts of Mr. Polk and his cabinet was the appointment of a number of persons as Surveyors, Marshals, &c, whose terms expired shortly before the change of administration, in cases where there would probably be considerable appropriations to disburse, in order to secure all the advantages of such expenditure to their own party favorites. Among these appointments was that of a surveyor for Iowa and Wisconsin, about six weeks ago. It will probably be very soon superseded by the appointment of a gentleman of Iowa well qualified for this place, and in the meantime the requisition for an appropriation of $50,000, which his wide awake friends expected to be placed immediately in his hands, has been withheld. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, April 10, 1849.

Financial affairs have taken an entirely new appearance since the steamer's letters were read and money has grown quite abundant. The current rate of interest is now seven to ten per cent, and no excess of paper on the market. Stocks have risen, and sellers have a decided advantage. The amount of specie by the steamer was small but assurances have been received of large imports by the ship due at the close of next week.

The British Consul has given notice that he will pay one hundred thousand dollars to any ship that has or may render assistance to the long absent expedition of Sir John Franklin. It is thought by many that aid can be rendered via Bhering's straits by our whale ships, and that the reward will stimulate our whalemen, to exertions that will settle definitely the history of the expedition. Captain Boyce of Sag Harbor made a very profitable trip in that region last summer, and a whole squadron will follow in his wake.

The State Canals will open on the 1st of May, much to the gratification of our merchants who are tired of paying freight on goods to Philadelphia to keep their trade. The "Key Stone State" has this year enjoyed two months of transportation of goods whose natural course towards the place of use is through New York Canals and across the great lakes. Unless our interior roads are pushed on with energy, the Pennsylvania mail line and "Central road" will grow rich at New York's expense.

The Odd Fellows of Brooklyn, stimulated by the example of the order in this city, are to have an elegant hall devoted to music and festive occasions. A reading room is also to be added and made exclusive to the order. The building is to be of magnificent proportions, and will be an ornament to the "City of Churches."

Our temperance people are on the alert to give Father Mathew an appropriate reception to the shores of the new world. Letters have been received stating that he will arrive at New York at the close of next week. His repeated delay in making his visit has not cooled the desire to hear his touching remarks in the cause of temperance, and a new impulse cannot fail to be given to the reformation by his labors, which are not superfluous in this city.

A most persevering rain has fallen all day, to the discomfort of citizens who have turned out to vote at the charter election. Very little interest is shown, though the changes in the charter are of the highest importance, and vital to the interests of the city. The locofocos have turned out the paupers from the Alms House, and the cripples from the hospitals, but appearances indicate a Whig Mayor.*

That great humbug, Barnum, is just now reaping a golden harvest by exhibiting the "Wooly Horse" to crowds, for 25 cts. a head. The horse has been in Pittsburgh, but not having Barnum genius to set his merits, he did not draw. He will build an owner a fine block of houses soon.

Three frigates and the steamer Mississippi, under Com. Morgan, leave for the Mediterranean at once. We have had no squadron there for some time, and the present aspect of European politics prompts the government to remedy this want promptly.

In Markets there is no particular change except that produce generally tends downward, and there is a manifest inclination to realize at the current rates. C.

*P. S.—At ten P. M. Tammany Hall and the locofoco bulletins are deserted, and the opinion general that the Whigs have full possession of the city garret, and the charter amended; a victory that in its effects throughout the country will neutralize the bad luck in Connecticut.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1849.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.

Dear Sir—The following lines were suggested to me last night, while rolling on a sleepless pillow, contemplating my recent bereavement. I have no pretensions to poetry, but if you think them worthy a place in your paper they are at your service. Yours Truly, P. H. T.

'Let me Die the Death of the Righteous.'

The sun shone bright when her spirit fled,
Leaving its tenement pale and dead;
The birds sang aloft in the azure sky
As her soul wing'd it's flight to mansions on high.

Calm was the scene! No rushing blast
Ruffled her peace as she breathed her last
With a smile of joy—with hope from above—
She exclaimed "I die in the Saviour's love"

Oh thus let me die! When my race is run—
When the thread of this life of sorrow is spun—
When the grim King of Terror before me I see—
Let me "die in the Lord" who died for me.

Lord hear this prayer—this fervent desire—
Let thy grace enkindle the holy fire
Of Repentance and Faith, and Joy in God—
That thus I may kiss thy smiting rod

My soul is in anguish—my spirit is sad—
Shall I ever, through faith in the Saviour, be glad:
God grant me that faith, that join'd I may be,
With her whom I loved—and forever with THEE!

QUICKSILVER FROM CALIFORNIA.—On Monday there were exhibited in the Exchange newsroom, of this town, two large lumps of quicksilver ore, one of them weighing about fifty pounds, the other about half the size: they are the produce of Santa Clara Mine, in Upper California, belonging to Alexander Forbes, Esq., of San Blas, and brought here in the Admittance. It is supposed they contain from 60 to 70 per cent. of quicksilver.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A BRIEF REPLY

To "a Reply to a Review, by Professor Charles Elliott, of the Report of a Committee, on the Deficiencies of Popular Education in the city of Pittsburgh, in which was proposed the establishment and plan of a city high School."

PROFESSOR STEPHENS—*My Dear Sir*—

Circumstances have delayed, longer than I intended, an answer to your courteous and eloquent reply to my Review, for the purpose of correcting some misapprehensions under which you seem to labor.

1st. In the former part of my review it was my intention to discuss the theory of education generally, in order—not to enlighten you, but—to remove certain erroneous impressions that prevail in regard to the nature and design of education. No one could think that every boy in a High School should be compelled to study Latin and Greek and the other branches enumerated. They were only mentioned as being important instruments in intellectual developement, and as being studies of great practical utility in many of the pursuits of life. The studies of youths of all classes are as various as their future occupations; a School therefore, which makes no provision for these studies cannot meet the wants of even a majority, for the greater number of those, whose education extends beyond that of a common School, aspire after what is termed a liberal education.

2nd. You accuse me of teaching that the study of the physical sciences leads to materialism and infidelity. I said when *exclusively* pursued they have such a tendency, not that they have any *necessary* tendency to do so.

You have enter ed into a very eloquent defence of them, in which you say many things, with which I agree, and many from which I would strongly dissent. It would have been well had you left some of the sentiments expressed in the latter part of your Reply on the other side of the flood—in Germany—where they serve other gods.

The charge made in my Review can be substantiated notwithstanding the list of worthies, whose names you mention. Students of physical sciencesare so much in the of habit talking about the latent powers of Nature, that they lose sight of the Great First Cause. Nature herself is a very excellent instructress in many things, but being a very silent and easy mistress, many of her pupils learn many erroneous notions and very bad habits. To profit by her instructions requires a meek and docile disposition, together with a conviction that all we see is only the effect of an unseen cause.

I expected you would speak of the physical sciences—seeing you magnify their importance in a plan of education—as instruments of intellectual developement, but you have evaded this point and spoken only of their aesthetic influence.

3d. You say that I charge you with making no provision for the cultivation of the heart." Where such a charge can be found in my Review, I know not. I distinctly stated that I put very little confidence in mere intellectual training of any kind for the accomplishment of this important end.—Physical science may be accompanied with as happy effect as any other in this particular, only that its facts and relations are not so intimately connected with morals and religion as those of some others.

In my review, I charged the plan of education proposed in your report as being altogether experimental in its object. This you do not deny. You say "I feel an unalleated curiosity to learn how you would propose to bring your plan of education within the time and means of those who intend to devote their lives to active pursuits, of those who are to become our merchants and manufacturers, and our mechanics. I feel an unaffected curiosity to know how you would bring your plan of education to meet the wants of those who may wish to enter professional life. Are there not many such among the poor of our youth?"

If the High School is to be one of exclusive benefits to certain classes, you have not answered the question how it would be just to tax a whole community to support it. The Public Schools make provision for all until a certain degree of advancement, a Public High School should make a provision equally extensive until another equal degree of advancement. But you think that Pittsburgh has peculiar wants. Peculiar wants should be met by peculiar endowments. What would you think, if in view of the moral destitution around, the Church should ask a tax to be imposed upon the community generally, to support a Theological Seminary. You would say, let the Church herself, or such as choose to contribute for the purpose endow a Seminary. I say, if you intend to teach mechanics and manufacturers *only* to them endow the High School. I mean no disrespect to mechanics and manufacturers, they are the bone and sinew of the city, and few of them would desire any exclusive privileges to the injury of the rest of the community.

You take no notice of the effect of a merely industrial education upon the interests of education generally. This I presumed upon your attention.

In regard to the union of the High School with the University I have merely a few words to say.

When you laid your proposition before the Board of Trustees you urged that the success of the University depended upon its being so modified as to meet the wants of the place. You proceed to have suspended the College department and converted the Institution into an Industrial School fitted with students at much lower rates than those which we at present receive. This you thought was necessary for our success. Had no change been made, the University would have been a High School of such a character as I desire—a High School, or in the Teacher's opinion, a preparation with many pupils for College, and yet, such is the force of example, that we have surrendered our principles and teachers have appeared to incorporate a High School with it. You think its doom must be inevitable. The reasons you assign are that the classical course of study is a prominent feature in the institution, and that "the tuition fees are too high for the public." I am not aware that the College course of study—if it be the prominent feature—has ever in any degree attention than the English department. Since our late excellent Principal left us, we have had no one to instruct a class in Logic, Grammar and Geography, and I always take in my pupils who then have to do with the graduating class.

How were you going to surmount the difficulty of tuition fees, when you proposed your measure to the Board of Trustees? Then you wished to make the University principally an Industrial Institution, now the Trustees wish to make it partially industrial. Its chance of success is certainly greater under their plan than under the one proposed by yourself. If the funds of the University must fall short under the arrangement proposed by the Trustees, how were they to be supplied under your plan, when the operation of which the classical department would have been very much diminished in numbers? That department numbers at present from fifty to sixty students—more than one half of the pupils in the University.

Besides would not such a union as the one proposed by the Hon. H. Denny correct the evil tendencies of two opposite systems of education—one professional and the other industrial?

Many advantages of such a union might be pointed out, but time and space will not permit.

I am sorry that reference should have been made to the Hon. Gentleman, who made the proposition, which you so strenuously oppose. He was no doubt actuated by kindly feelings towards the University and for his kind wishes he deserves our thanks. I am not aware that the University ever had any claims upon him and he may have thought that other objects called more loudly for the exercise of his benevolence.

By enden voring to keep within the space allotted to me I have been necessarily very brief, and omitted many things, which it would have pleased me to say. You may think from some of my incomplete sentences that I wrote under the influence of excited feelings. It is not so. You have given me no reason to lose my temper if you had no reply would have been made. I thank you for your courtesy to me, and if have given any cause for offence, I do not impute it to intention but to want of consideration.

Your friend and colleague,

CHARLES ELLIOTT.

CLOSING SALE OF THE GREAT HOLLAND LAND COMPANY.—The Holland Land Company through their agent, Charles Caskill, Esq. yesterday in this city losed a final sale of all the remaining lands, as well as executory bonds held by the company for lands previously sold, to Messrs. Alexander Colwell, Dr. Gilpin, N. Lee, and Reynolds Cowley of Armstrong county. The unsold lands we learn amounted 23,000 acres, extending in separate tracts from Armstaong county to the New York line—the bonds nominally to about $70,000. The consideration to be paid is $50,000 in cash down, one paid down, and the balance to be paid on the 5th of May next, when the deeds are to be executed. This is the heaviest cash land sale in this country for some years, and gives a final close to the affairs of the Holland Company, who have kept up an agency in this country for the last fifty years. We learn there are two, and but two, of the original company, who still survive. The history of this company would be in its details an interesting one. Some gentlemen in Holland advanced money on loan to this country or State during the revolution, to carry on the war, the successful termination of which found us too poor to pay it. In lieu of public lands a cession of land was proposed and accepted, which extended through a large part of Western Pennsylvania and New York and proved we believe a losing bargain to the honest burghers of Amsterdam.—*American.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

MR. EDITOR.—I regret that a part of my remarks have been subjected to a construction which they certainly were not intended to bear, and one which, after reviewing them, I must think is not a fair one. The "principle" said to be asserted I regret with as much promptness and vigor as "Observer" has done. But the principle is not contained in my remark, neither directly nor indirectly, nor do I think "Observer" would find it there upon a re-examination. The statement which has been quoted, which says that "remarks, &c., are received with respect and attention," itself denotes such a meaning. Then follows—"it might be well *before expressing* opinions, to reflect." This language cannot be tortured into the meaning which forms in all expression of opinion.

With all that is included in, and following the sentence beginning with "it requires little experience"—I fully concur and would be pleased to find Observer exercising his right of *expressing* his opinions, fully—in the same spirit in which he began. J. H. M.

Annual Lettings of Mail Contracts

The Postmaster General requests us to say that the bids received for the mail service in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, are now in the course of examination, and that he will be prepared on Wednesday, the 18th of April, to open the books and announce to those interested the state of the proposals preparatory to the making of the final decisions awarding the contracts.

Like proceedings will soon after take place in respect to the new routes advertised for contract in the other States of the Union.—*National Intelligencer.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 9.

SENATE.

The general appropriation bill, after being considerably amended, was finally passed—yeas 14, nays 9—and sent to the House.

Mr Brawley offered a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of the Chair, which was unanimously passed.

Adjourned at a quarter before 12.

TUESDAY April 10

SENATE.

On motion of Mr Matthias, the rule which prohibits bills being sent from one house to the other after 8 o'clock, on the morning of the day of final adjournment, was rescinded.

The Amendment of the House to an "omnibus" bill, granting authority to the Bank of Kentucky to hold real estate in Pennsylvania, was concurred in.

Amendments to certain House bills were considered, among which was an amendment repealing the proviso to the Ten Hour Law

Mr Small offered amendment to the amendment, by adopting the Senate bill, which was agreed to.

Mr Johnson moved to amend the section as amended, containing an extension of the proviso to persons seventeen years of age, which was agreed to—yeas 13, nays 12.

The bill, as amended, was then sent to the House for Concurrence

The amendment of the House to an "Omnibus" bill, providing for the election of the Auditor General and Surveyor-General every three years, was amended by Senate so as to provide for the annual election of those officers. The bill, thus amended, was sent to the House for concurrence.

The joint resolutions from the House complimentary of the officers, citizens of Pennsylvania, who served in the late war with Mexico, were taken up and after being vebally amended, were read a second and third time and passed.

The bill to erect a new county, to be called Montour, was passed.

The General Appropriation Bill was referred to a Committee of Conference, and after some time the Committee on the part of the Senate made a report on the subject of the disagreement between the two houses—which report was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill were taken up and considered.

The Senate amendment restoring the salary of the Chief Justice to the sum of $3,066 66 was concurred in.

The amendment authorising a re-issue of relief money, to take the place of that now in circulation, was taken up and non-concurred in.

The other amendments were taken up, and a committee of conference appointed to confer with a similar Senate committee on certain matters of difference.

The number of bills of local interest were taken up and passed.

The Committee of Conference of the Appropriation Bill reported that they had agreed to the amendment of the Senate, authorising the proposed reissue of relief notes, and the question being on the acceptance of the report—yeas 44, nays 43—so the bill passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After my last telegraphic despatch last evening the House continued in session until 11 P. M. and finally got through with the Revenue Bill. A mass of local business was done

Adjournment of the State Legislature

HARRISBURGH, April 10

EVENING SESSION.

The Appropriation and Revenue Bills were finally passed, and after the usual addresses from the speakers, in either House, the Legislature adjourned *sine die.*

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—An intelligence gentleman who has crossed the Plains and is familiar with the route to California, has mentioned to us an item of outfit which though small, may become very important, and yet it is one that very few would think of. It is a scythe and snath. We never, in our days of the presence of Indians in the country, thought it necessary to corral the stock a scythe, or two, is almost indispensable He assures us, that the stock, of many emigrating parties suffer because they have nothing but their knives with which to cut grass.

We learn from the same gentleman, that the Mormons have established a Ferry across the South fork of the Platte, which they will keep up during the season, not only for themselves but for the accommodation of emigrants generally—By the line of travel, the road crosses the North Fork near Fort Laramie, which is mostly fordable thence it runs some miles up the north side of the South Fork, and at the point where the route passed over to the south side, the Ferry has been established.

Our informant thinks the emigrants will experience a scarcity of grass and water from the head of the Sweet Water through the South Pass

In the Great Basin, from the Sink, or Lake of what the Mormons call Mary's river (called by Fremont, Humboldt's river) to the lake formed by Truckey river, by Fremont, called Carson river, is a distance of from forty to fifty miles, without grass or water throughout the entire distance, except a boiling spring, which is about midway between the two lakes. The water of this spring can be used for coffee, and when cooled the stock will drink a little of it from necessity. Our informant desires us to caution parties, that they be prepared when they enter this stretch, to pass it in two days. By carrying water and some provision for their stock, it may be passed without much inconvenience.

The crossing of the Sierra Nevada he describes as very difficult and tedious, and parties will find it to their interest to keep together. The whole route is rough, in many places the ascents and descents are rugged and precipitous. There are places where a loaded wagon can only be passed down by a sufficient number of men bending on to it with ropes. He speaks of one place at which he says, the emigrants will find a large number of trees, which have been used for cut the wagons down. Parties have frequently cut down trees and fastened them to the hind part of the wagon, and by holding on to the branches have eased them down

As these suggestions come from one familiar with the route, and may be useful to those who are experienced, we have deemed them worthy of publication—*St Louis Rep.*

AWFUL PARRICIDE.—*A Father Murdered by his Son.*—Our citizens who were engaged in marketing this morning, about 5 o'clock were shocked with the report that Mr John Kneply a respectable citizen, had been murdered in his own house in Second street, just below the railroad; and upon going to the spot they found that he had been killed instantly, having been shot through the head by a discharge from a gun.

An Coroner's inquest was immediately held on the body, which returned as their verdict, that Mr Kneply was killed by a gun discharged by his son David, who was immediately apprehended, taken before Esq. Snyder, and by him committed to prison to await his trial.

The circumstances are said to be strong against his son, in whose room a doubled barrelled gun was found, one barrel of which had recently been discharged, the other being loaded. On the undischarged load being drawn, it was found to correspond in all respects to the charge taken from the head of the mufdered man. It is said that Mr Kneply was shot in the kitchen of his house, on his return from market.—*Har. Tel.*

THE CHOLERA.—We learn by the last arrival from Europe that the cholera has broken out in Paris. The granuts of the 27th say ten cases were declared on the day previous, at the Hospital de la Charite, that several cases had occurred in the army, and that about fifty deaths had taken place in private houses.

Cholera has also broken out in Bergen, Norway and was making serious havoc among the poor fishermen on the coast and in the Fiords. On some farms whole families had been swept off. In the city 901 cases had already occurred, of which 501 have been fatal. Upward of ten occurring daily. The papers say that at Espevar the fishermen are dying so fast that they have been compelled to carry the bodies to an uninhabited isle, and merely cover them with a few planks, where they were rotting and being devoured by the birds of prey—We trust these accounts are exaggerated.—*Boston Journal.*

HEALTH OF LOUISVILLE.—Rumors to the disadvantage of our city are in circulation in various parts of the country. We are happy to have it in our power to state, on the highest medical authority, that the general health of Louisville never was better than it is at present. There is no cholera here, neither has there been any disposition to bowel disorders for some weeks.

☞ One or two cases, said to be cholera, have heretofore been referred to in this paper. These cases turned out to be cases of other kinds of disease. Persons in the country, having business in Louisville, need not fear to come here. We shall certainly apprise our country friends of the appearance of the cholera here as soon as it does appear. Our city authorities pursue the proper course, we do not think we shall have any epidemic here this season.—*Louisville Journal April 10.*

ICE AND SNOW ON THE UPPER MISSOURI.—A traveler from the mouth of the Platte, which flows into the Missouri from the west side, about 150 miles above Council Bluffs, reports that he left on the 19th of March, at which time the ice in the river had broken up to the mouth of the Platte, but was firm above. On the Southern hill sides and other exposed places, the snow had mostly disappeared. In the woods and upon the northern sides of the hills and valleys, it still lay several inches deep. We give this report as we got it, supposing that it may enable emigrants to form some idea of the probable time when grass on the plains may be expected. All acquainted with the country, we believe, concur that the deep snow and severe winter may delay vegetation in the spring.

CHOLERA.—A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 7th, was received yesterday afternoon by a gentleman of this city, from a house in New Orleans, which states that the health of the city was rapidly improving.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from Nashville. The steamers Belle Key and Saladia had not a case on board during their trip from New Orleans.—*Louisville Journal, April 10.*

MINISTER TO BRAZIL.—We see it noticed in the "Pittsburgh Gazette" that Mr. HAMPTON, M. C., from Pittsburgh, will be sent to represent our Government, near the Court of Brazil.

His appointment would be hailed by the Whig party in Pennsylvania, with one unmingled feeling of pride and gratification at the Honor which such an appointment would confer upon one of Pennsylvania's choicest Sons.—*Butler Democrat.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office from the 1st of April, to the 15th of April, 1849. Persons calling for Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

A

Abercrombie, Mrs N W — Aigeo, Mary E — Austin, Mary
Adams, Eliza — Allen, Margaret

B

Barber, Sarah 2 — Bonnetin Jane — Brandenburg Lydia
Bartram, Sarah — Bordman Frances — Brigham Elizabth
Bassman, Carol'e — Boyce Eleanor — Briggs M Miss
Beaty, S J Miss — Boyd Elizabeth — Brooke Mrs Geo.
Beaty, Rachel — Boyle Martha — Burns Elizabeth
Bedford C Mrs — Bradley Catharine — Burns Matilda
Biggard Eliza — Bradley Harriett — Burgess Margaret
Billingsley Cath'e — Brassmyer Cath'e — Burke Ellen
Black Eliza — Braden Lettice — Butler Sarah G
Black Ann — Branstrup E Mrs — Butler Mary A
Buxton Ann

C

Campbell Isabella — Clark Rose — Couch Mary A
Cameron Mary A — Clarke Sarah B — Creighton Sarah
Cameron Mrs Jno — Cockley Catharine — Jane
Carpenter Jane 2 — Collins Elizabeth — Cover Mary
Carey Mary — Cook Charlotte — Crowley Jane
Chavers Olive — Copelin Elizabeth — Curtis Rebecca D

D

Delany Mary — Dexter Mary E — Dougan Adelaide
Dennis Elizabeth — Doohan Catherine — Dovalt Laura D

E

Eaton Mary H — Ewell Jane — Evans Maria

F

Fetter Susan — Fain Amelia — Forsyth Julia
Finley Cath'e R 2 — Flower Jane — Freed M M Miss
Fulton Sarah

G

Gilchrist Rebecca 2 — Gooding Eleanor — Graham Flora C
Good Ann Jane — Gerhim Jane
Gibson Elizabeth — Gosser Delilah — Grogan Mary
Grovenor Sarah — Guest A J. Miss

H

Haddock Mary A — Harman Nancy — Herrick Martha M
Haich Marina — Harris E J Miss — Hill Mary I
Hall Mary — Hart Mrs T S — Hadmus Harriet
Hall Mary A — Hay Jane L — Hosking L Mrs
Hall Cecilia — Hays Jane — Hough mrs George
Hamilton Sarah — Hays Lydia — Howard Eliza
Hamilton Elizb'th — Hays Sarah J — Hughes Rose
Hamilton Mrs Jane — Hays Caroline — Hull Julia
Henderson Eliza — Huntsman Eliza P
Harlan Ann E — Heth S — Hutchinson Mary Jane

I

Sarah Irwin

J

Jack Anna C — Jenkins Ann — Jones Ann M C
Jackson Ann — Johnston Margt — Jones Mary Ann
Jeffrey Josephine — Jones Rachel

K

Kane Mary — Kemp Margaret — Kerr Margaret
Kane Eliza A — Kennugh Margt — Kogore Nancy
Knox Mary

L

Laughlin Sarah A — Leonard Mary A — Lewis Emilia
Lemon Ann — Leslie Margaret — Lockard Elizabth

M

Maloney, Ellen — Muckle Ellen — Merry, Ann
Martin, Helena — Maloy Catherine 2 — Mulford Ann
Marshall, Jane — Murphy Helen M — Miller Hannah
Martin, Catherine — Murphy Frances — Miller Ann M
Marshall, Jane — Murphy Margaret — Miller Mary J
Mason, Rhoda A — Murphy Helen M — Moorhead Jane C
May, Jane — Murray, Elizabeth — Morris Dorothy
Messenhemer, Sarah — Myers Ruth — Morrow Jane

M

M'Carty Mary C — M'Laughlin Mary — M'Cready Mary E
M'Cashin Priscilla — M'Leod Sarah — M'Cready Margt
M'Clelland Kate — M'Queen Jessella M — M'Elroy Anna
M'Clure Hannah B — M'Vay Mary — M'Intosh Isabella C
M'Cres Martha — M'Vay Sarah — M'Lean Jane

N

Nail Sarah A — Newcomb Lucia — Nelson Ann
Nedry Margaret — Norman Mary

O

Ogarr Julia — O'Connor Ann — Owens Margaret
Olmstead Ann M — O'Donnell Sarah — O'Brian Sarah A
Osborn Jane

P

Patterson Jane — Pope Nancy — Price Lucinda
Peebles Sarah — Powell Elizabeth — Plankinton Eliza J
Peckham Caroline — Price Mary Ann

R

Read Isabella — Rippard J Mrs — Richardson J R
Reed Ann — Rudolph Mary — Mrs.
Reed Vice D — Reed S H Mrs

S

Saterlee J C Miss — Smith Margaret — Shuttleworth Sb
Scott Nancy — Sturgeon Eliza — ron M
Scotell S Miss — Shaw Sarah — Stacy Margaret
Swanson Elizabeth — Stewart Margaret — Smith Jane
Shaw Sarah — Stevens Emily — Smith Mrs Rosa
Shaw Elizabeth — Stone Mary J — Mrs
Shope Emilia — Sutch Elizabeth — Smith Eliza
Smith Lucy

T

Taylor Margaret — Turner Mary — Thompson Martha
Taylor Sarah — Turner Mrs — Thompson Fran-
Taylor Emily — Turner Ann — ces R
Tersouth Harriet — Thasher Mary M

V

Vanausdale Pa-tient — Vandergrift Mar-tha — Vantich Rebecca W

W

Wallace Minerva — Whitmore Mary J — White B B
Walters Polly — Williamson Susan — White Elizabeth
Ware Matilda — Williams Malach — White Catherine
Warnock Agnes — Wilson E Miss — Whitmore Char-
Watts Catherine — Winters Sarah — lotte E.
Watts Rhoda — White Elizabeth S

Y

Young Mary A — Young S Mrs — York Ann E
Young Catherine

Z

Zimmers Eliza — Mac Frances — Mac Kate

Gentlemen's List.

A

Abbott George — Aitman Jas B — Apingear Wm
Ayer William — Adams John — Anderson J P
Alcott Joseph H — Abbott Chas — Anderson Robert
Ashton John — Ayres D H — Anderson Samuel
Acken Wm — Aumar C H — Anderson W J
Agnew Andrew — Aiet L — Anderson Geo