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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.

Various unfounded reports have been circulated in the surrounding country, that the Cholera existed in this city. Nothing could be more incorrect, and we are glad to see that the Sanitary Committee, by a notice in another column, have officially corrected it. Our city is at present remarkably healthy, and no one incurs the least danger in visiting and remaining here, for either business or recreation.

Capitalists will perceive, by an advertisement in our columns to day, that the State is ready to take a loan of $400,000. The interest is made payable in specie, and a specific sum is set apart from the revenue of the public works, for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal.

We publish, to-day, an editorial article, and a communication from the Baltimore Sun, in relation to the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Cumberland to the Ohio river.—We had, sometime since, given up all hopes that the determination of the people of Baltimore, or rather of the Stockholders, to take their road over the unnatural route through the mountains of Virginia, could be changed, but the article we take from the Sun, and articles we see in other papers in that city, convince us, that there is a strong opposition to the decision of the Directors, and that efforts will be made, even at this late day, to obtain a reversal of the unwise resolution of the Board, and to secure the selection of the only natural, cheap, and feasible route before the company; and we feel disposed to do all in our power to assist in an undertaking which will help Baltimore as much as Pittsburgh.

We have always been of the opinion, that if the voice of the people of Baltimore could be heard in the decision of this question of route, the choice would fall upon the natural route through Pittsburgh; and now, when there are still more weighty reasons than formerly, why the road should strike the Ohio at this point, we hope the Directors may be induced to re-consider their resolution to attempt the almost impracticable, and certainly less feasible route through Virginia.

Since we last discussed this question, a charter has been obtained, stock has been subscribed, and a Company organized to build a Western Railroad, which will connect this city with the Great Lakes, and with Cincinnati. This road will be put under contract early in July, and be pushed ahead with all the expedition compatible with superior workmanship. We shall also have, by next fall, a slackwater steam boat navigation completed to West Newton, on the Youghiogheny river, thirty-three miles in the direct line to Cumberland. This improvement may be continued to Connellsville, 55 miles from Pittsburgh, and we doubt not the Baltimore company could construct their road to Connellsville, in less time, and for less money, than they could to Fairmount. They would have a much better road, of easier grades, and the local trade would be exceedingly valuable—worth ninety per cent. more than the local trade of the Virginia route. At Connellsville the road would meet steam boat navigation, when it would commence to reap a rich harvest of business, and could be prosecuted to Pittsburgh at the convenience of the company.—We have also a charter from this State to Wheeling, and if the company wished still to reach that point, they could continue their road through a rich country, the whole way to that city, the local trade alone bringing handsome returns.

We might give many other reasons why the Board of Directors ought to reverse their decision. The above are additional to those we have formerly advanced, and we hope they may have some influence with those who control the destinies of the Baltimore road.

"JUNIUS" speaks for himself, to day. This we expected. He speaks to the purpose, too, and we do not think Father Ritchie will make much of him. We were much surprised to see the old veteran so much "riled up." One would suppose that he had learned by this time to keep cool. The loss of power and influence in the government has made the old gentleman peevish and fretful, and he scolds and laments by turns. As he was so kind as to give us his advice, we will take the liberty of repaying the obligation, and we do it with no unkind feelings, which is, that he retire from the stormy post of editor of a political journal, which, he has so long held, and with the laurels he has won, and spend the evening of his days in quiet retirement.

OUTWITTED.—The Erie folks claim to have outwitted Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, the Legislature and the whole State, by smuggling through, in the last hour of the session, a Charter for a Rail Road from Erie to the Ohio State Line, thus giving them all the privileges which the Legislature had repealed. The Erie Commercial says that the stock has already been taken, and that the road will be surveyed and put under contract immediately. New York will thus be able to take her road around the Lake Shore, and compete with us directly, for the trade of the West. This fact adds ten fold to the importance of building our Western road at once.

Interesting Correspondence.

We have lately published an interesting account of the expedition of Sir John Franklin, who was sent out in 1845, by the British Government, for the discovery of the North West passage, and whose protracted absence had led to fears that the expedition had perished. In addition to sending out three different expeditions to relieve or ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions, the British Government has also offered a reward of £20,000 sterling to any ship or ships of any country, or to any exploring party whatever, which shall render efficient assistance to the missing ships, or their crews, or to any portion of them.

Besides these efforts, the Lady and daughter of Sir John Franklin have addressed an affecting letter to the President of the United States, asking for such assistance as this Government can give, in ascertaining the fate of the husband and father. The beautiful letter below, is Mr. Clayton's reply.

Answer by the Secretary of State of the United States to the Letter of Lady Jane Franklin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1849.

MADAM:—Your letter to the President of the United States, dated April 4, 1849, has been received by him, and he has instructed me to make to you the following reply:—

The appeal made in the letter with which you have honored him, is such as would strongly enlist the sympathy of the Rulers and the People of any portion of the civilized world.

To the citizens of the United States, who share so largely in the emotions which agitate the public mind of your own country, the name of Sir John Franklin has been endeared by his heroic virtues, and the sufferings and sacrifices which he has encountered for the benefit of mankind. The appeal of his Wife and Daughter in their distress has been borne across the waters, asking the assistance of a kindred people, to save the brave men who embarked in this unfortunate expedition, and the People of the United States, who have watched with the deepest interest that hazardous enterprise, will now respond to that appeal by the expression of their united wishes that every proper effort may be made by this Government for the rescue of your husband and his companions.

To accomplish the object you have in view, the attention of American navigators, and especially of our whalers, will be immediately invoked. All the information in the possession of this Government, to enable them to aid in discovering the missing ships, relieving their crews, and restoring them to their families, shall be spread far and wide among our people; and all that the Executive Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, can effect to meet this requisition on American enterprise, skill, and bravery, will be promptly undertaken.

The hearts of the American People will be deeply touched by your eloquent address to their Chief Magistrate, and they will join with you in an earnest prayer to Him whose spirit is on the waters, that your husband and his companions may yet be restored to their country and their friends.

I have the honor to be, your Ladyship's friend and obedient servant, JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Lady Jane Franklin, Bedford Place, London.

FRUIT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—An extract of a letter from Western Virginia, to a gentleman in this city, says:—

"I find all the fruit is destroyed here, and I doubt whether there will be a peach in this region this year."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1849.

The defalcation of Ely Moore, Marshal of New York, brings to light a most surprising and disgraceful state of things. The seizure of the money, which, it seems, has been embezzled, was made March 5th, 1848, more than a year before the appointment of the Whig officer who discovered the fraud. Mr. Moore had sold out the administration of the duties and the profits of the place for a gross sum of $16,000, and an annuity of $2,000 a year—and assigns the office over to a corrupt and unfaithful deputy, who, after plundering the government until the discovery of his misdeeds, absconds, and effectually escapes the pursuits of public and private creditors.

Now the probable default of the Marshal was known during this whole time to the Democratic clerk of the Court in New York, and it is hardly possible to acquit Mr. B. F. Butler, the District Attorney, of a knowledge of it, or of some degree of negligence in not knowing it. Whether Moore had any hand in the actual misappropriation of the money has not yet appeared. But while his subordinate and agent was thus robbing the treasury, he was roaming about the country stumping for Mr. Candidate Cass.

But the money is gone, the twenty thousand! The vessel, a brig seized as a slaver, and belonging to American merchants, has been held, with all her appointments, under process from a United States Court, for more than a year. She must now be released, and the property must be restored, if it can be found. Mr. Hall, the new District Attorney, will not prosecute the libel. The parties come forward and demand the vessel, rigging, furniture, and above all the money. The former are all promptly delivered up, that is at the end of fifteen months, but where is the money? Who has the twenty thousand? The true owners say the United States Government; but no, the Government says it has never been paid into the Treasury, it was last heard of in the possession of our Democratic fellow citizen Moore. And the plundered merchants turn their weeping eyes upon that individual, who coolly refers them to his deputy, who has decamped between two days. But the Government will not take advantage of its own wrong!—won't it though? Just hear what its law officer says—"This money has never been in the Treasury of the United States; it has only been in the private custody of one of its officers.—If it be not forthcoming, sue him. If he is financially as well as politically bankrupt, we are very sorry, but we cannot pay you a cent."—So the men will be ruined. They will go to Congress, and perhaps in twenty-five or thirty years, they will get a bill through restoring the money of which they have been robbed. This may seem to be a distorted or over colored statement of the fact, but it is not.

I do not learn that any important movements have taken place to-day, with reference to appointments. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury has declined to make certain removals from the office of the 2d Auditor, requested by that officer. The rumor is revived that Mr. Penrose is to be transferred to the post of Solicitor of the Treasury: that Mr. Gillette, the present Solicitor, is to become first Comptroller, and that Mr. McCulloh will retire. In the event of these changes, Mr. McClintock Young, now Chief Clerk, will become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota Territory, is here, and will set out for the scene of his duties on Saturday next.

Mr. Forward, having finished the professional business he came upon, left town for his residence on Monday evening.

The editor of the Union again assails me with bitter acrimony. A week or ten days since, I communicated to you a harmless and amusing piece of gossip, which was current all over town, to the effect that Ex-Senator Westcott, in a spirit of mischief, had been writing articles in the "Eccles Vein" upon proscription, which Senator Foote had adopted and copied, and furnished to the Union editor for publication. I believe I gave this merely as *on dit*, and clearly enough manifested my opinion that it was of very little consequence whether it were strictly true or otherwise. The Union makes this an excuse for one of the most ill tempered and unmannerly assaults upon "Junius," which he has ever sustained, even from that organ of party violence and malignity. The story was told to me by a well known gentleman in the political world, who had it directly or indirectly from Mr. Westcott himself, and I may add, that the terms of the denial in the Union sufficiently indicate that it is substantially, if not in all its details, *true*.

The editor admits that Mr. Westcott writes for the paper, and that though amicable relations now subsist between them, they have been so much at variance, that he would not have been permitted to indite its editorials. When they made up, the public neither knows nor cares, but I suppose not until after the articles spoken of had been written and published.

It is very evident that the harmless paragraphs of mine which have been copies into the Union, have been seized upon merely to gratify an old grudge, conceived from my having, on some occasions, candidly expressed my opinions in regard to the course of the Union, as a partizan journal. I will retaliate none of the insults its editor attempts to cast upon me, though I know of no one more vulnerable than he is. Were I deliberately to set myself about a description of his career, since he came to Washington, I fancy he would obtain little advantage over me in the way of a just and telling philippic. JUNIUS.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican, of April 28, that the trial of LORING PICKERING, editor of the St. Louis Union, on an indictment charging him with an assault with intent to kill F. P. BLAIR, Jr., was brought to a close, and the defendant acquitted.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP SARAH SANDS.—This steamer, so long out, arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Liverpool the 28th March, with over 200 passengers and a valuable cargo—both "in good order and condition." The S. S. broke her piston rod and cylinder when five days out from Liverpool, and her propeller having got jammed was rendered useless, acting as a drag and impeding her sailing.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, recently burnt at Montreal, Canada, was a vast granite building, owned by the city and rented to the Government for some $4,000 per annum. Its erection cost about $60,000

DEATH OF AN ARTIST.—The New Orleans Delta of April 6, has a long obituary notice of George Cooke, an artist of some reputation at the South, who died of cholera on the 25th of March. He formerly resided in Washington, but for some years he had passed his winters in New Orleans, and the summers chiefly in South Carolina and Georgia.—His pencil seems to have been very industrious, the Delta's notice mentioning that he had painted more than a thousand pictures, including portraits, landscapes, historical pieces, &c. He was a devout and highly esteemed member of the Methodist Church.

INTENDED VISIT OF THE EX-KING OF SARDINIA TO AMERICA.—The unfortunate Charles Albert, who had reached Madrid on his way to Oporto, does not intend, as some of the papers have given out to reside in the latter city. Persons who are acquainted intimately with his movements, have stated his intentions to be, to leave Europe entirely and take refuge in the United States of America. a course which our many accounts presents very desirable. We believe that the ex-King, after a short sojourn at Oporto, will sail direct to New York, and intends to spend some time in traveling through the States. No place, we believe, has been fixed for his permanent residence.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICING.—A salute was fired at Boston on Monday, by the democrats, proclaiming their satisfaction at the removal of Marcus Morton, democrat, from the collectorship of that port. The Post, the leading democratic paper, says:

"If Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker had done their duty faithfully, we should not have been dependent upon Gen. Taylor and Mr. Meredith for a favor we now most gratefully acknowledge."

The Commissioners of the New York Canal Fund recently advertised for a loan of $100,000, at an interest of six per cent. The adequate bids were more than five times the amount required and the amount of premium realized, was $7,656. The loan was awarded as follows:

Harace White, Syracuse,	$10,000	$8 25
do do	10,000	8 00
J. Thompson, New York,	25,000	7 80
do do	25,000	7 55
do do	28,000	7 30
H. Caswell, Herkimer,	2,000	7 51
	$100,000	

The National Intelligencer says that the health of the lady of the President, (for a year or two past somewhat impaired,) is at present firmer than it has before been since her arrival in Washington.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Route of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1849.

The time is at hand for final action upon the choice of a route to the Ohio for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The, importance of starting right cannot be over estimated, and therefore free discussion must be encouraged upon every point bearing upon the issue. It is true that during several past years this subject has been much before the people, very generally agitated, and has formed a prominent theme at most of the public meetings relative to the affairs of the road. It is one, of course, inseparable from the prosecution of the work, and indispensable to that degree of success commensurate with so great an understanding.

There is a lively interest pervading the community in relation to this question. It is apparent that the prosperity of our city will be greatly affected one way or the other, as the selection of route may be judicious or otherwise; consequently every individual, whatever his station or calling may be, has an interest at stake either direct or indirect in the result. That there is diversity of opinion upon the subject before us is not to be denied, but whether it is well founded, in the absence of actual surveys of other than the Fairmount route, it is not possible to determine. Of course, no one can entertain a rational doubt but the officers of the company will act with all singleness of purpose to the attainment of the great purpose before them.—Yet while opinions prevail of the nature of those intimated below, it is very desirable that they should be relieved, if possible, by enlarged information, that the progress of the work upon the selected route may not be embarrassed by doubts and fears.

With this view, we admit the following communication to our columns; and shall share with our readers the gratification to be derived through any means for the adjustment of this vexed question:

EXTENSION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—This subject is exciting intense interest in this city as the crisis approaches—it is of vital importance!—demands a calm, searching investigation, that the best lights may be elicited, to arrive at the truth. Wheeling, on the Ohio river, has been fixed upon as the point to reach. Then, the whole best route should be selected to lead to that city. What is the best route?

The one over many mountains, fearful precipices, at high grades and short curves—passing through a cold and uninhabited region, where no aid can be hoped for—inaccessible at every step by a long circuitous line—at a cost of from eight to ten millions of dollars; which must be finished to its terminus before one dollar of net revenue can be expected. Or by nature's route, which has so kindly been prepared for us—descending a stream by gentle inflections and easy curves, through a highly cultivated and fertile country, inhabited by a community able and willing to aid in making the road—touching on its way, one of the greatest cities of the West, and passing through many others—by equated distances, at many miles the shorter, and at about *one half of the cost*. Would we not, then, with these advantages, be in a better condition to compete with the central route? No one can imagine that we may reach the West at any point where a sharp competition will not be encountered. We shall pause for a dispassionate answer from the president and directors whom we have for the time being placed over the destinies of this great work—admonishing them not to take a fatal step on their own high responsibility until this people have light.

THE ROAD AND CITY'S FRIEND

AN IMPORTANT ACT

The following Act to restrain Corporations from issuing obligations redeemable otherwise than in Gold and Silver, or in current Bank Notes, passed at the last session of the Legislature, was approved April 21st, 1849.

"SEC. 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 from and after the passage of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Corporation within this Commonwealth, directly or indirectly, either by itself or through any agent or agents, individual or individuals, to make, issue, re-issue, or put out, or circulate, or cause to be issued, re-issued, or put out, or circulated, any certificate, check, order or due bill, or acknowledgment of indebtedness of any description, for any purpose whatsoever, payable otherwise than in anything except in Gold or Silver, and that any violation of the provisions of this Act shall be held and deemed to be forfeiture of the charter of any Company so offending, and any private citizen may be quo-warranto, proceed according to law against such offending corporation, the arrival of nature thereof, shall be held to be acceptable, payable and protestable at the place where the same shall or may be addressed to the drawer or drawee.

Sec. 10. That whenever any value or amount shall be received as a consideration in the sale, assignment, transfer, or negotiation, or in payment of any bill of exchange, draft, check, order, promissory note, or other instrument negotiable within this Commonwealth, by the holder thereof, from the endorsee or endorsees, or payee or payees of the same, and the signature or signatures of any person or persons represented to be parties thereto, whether as drawer, acceptor, or endorser, shall have been forged thereon, and such value or amount by reason thereof, erroneously given or paid, such endorsee or endorsees, as well as payee or payees respectively, shall be legally entitled to recover back from the person or persons previously holding or negotiating the same, the value or amount so as afore said given or paid by such endorsee or endorsees, or payee or payees, respectively, to such person, or persons, together with lawful interest thereon, from the time that demand shall have been made for repayment of the same.

Sec. 11. That all bills of exchange, drafts, orders, checks, promissory notes, or other instruments in the form, nature, or similitude thereof, that shall or may, hereafter be made, or be drawn, or endorsed to order within this commonwealth, upon any person or persons, body politic, or corporate co-partnership, firm, or institution of, or in or that shall be made payable in any other state, territory, county, or place whatsoever, for any sums or sum of money, with the current rate of exchange in Philadelphia, or such other place within this Commonwealth where the same may bear date, or in current funds or such like qualification superadded, shall be held to be negotiatable by endorsement, and recoverable by the endorsee or endorsees in his, her, or their own name or names in the same manner, to all intents and purposes, as bills of exchange and promissory notes formally drawn and ordinarily in use and negotiable within this Commonwealth, are now by law recoverable therein.

APPROVED April fifth, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine.

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—A letter from New Orleans to the Charleston Courier, dated on the 24th ult., says:

"The reports of our Board of Health do not show the gradual improvement which we had been led to expect. The deaths during the last week were two hundred and thirty-two, of which one hundred and one were of cholera, which is an increase on the week previous."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION OF VA.—Bishop Meade has determined to remove the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church from Wheeling to Charlottesville, in consequence of the apprehensions of cholera, which are so general and great as to forbid the hope of a sufficient assemblage of clergy and laity for the consideration of the subjects which will come before it. We understand that the Baptist Church has done the same in relation to its Convention, by removing it from Louisville to some other place.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A SOUTHERNER IN THE NORTH.

The respected editor of the New Orleans "Bulletin," who has been for the last three months from home, and during part of the time been travelling in the North, has done good service for the readers of the Bulletin, by writing letters to them from his different resting places, which, though of old date when they get back here, are yet read by us with much interest. In one of these letters, written from New York on the 7th of April, we find the following views of the relations between the State Governments and the General Government, which appear to us altogether both sensible and well timed:

"In reflecting upon the immense wealth, population, and resources of the State of New York, it cannot fail to strike any one how perfectly absurd is the chimera which so continually haunts the minds of Virginia abstractionists and South Carolina nullifiers as to the encroachments of the General Government and the danger to State rights. For my own part, I think the danger and the encroachments are to be apprehended on the other side, and that it is the General Government which is much more likely to be the sufferer. I should, for instance, like to know how such a State as New York would be coerced into obedience, in case she took the bit in her mouth, and defied the General Government on a question in which the latter had decided right on its side? We all recollect the case of McLeod, in which New York insisted upon trying the man, and if found guilty, of executing him, which would inevitably have brought on a war with Great Britain; for it is a well ascertained fact, that in that event, the British Minister had orders at once to withdraw from Washington, and to notify the British Admirals on the Halifax and West India stations. Yet the State of New York had no right to try that man for an act which he did by authority, and under the express orders of his Government, the latter boldly avowing the fact, and the subject being then a matter of complaint on our part, and of angry negotiation between the two nations. The jury, fortunately, probably for the peace of the country, acquitted McLeod; but, had it been otherwise, how could the General Government have prevented his execution, had New York determined upon it? I have always thought this outcry about the encroachments of the General Government, and the danger to State rights, the veriest humbug that was ever got up in the age of humbugs, and the more I see and more convinced of it. A man to day is Governor of a State, or a member of the Legislature, and is therefore on the qui vive to guard his State against injury or oppression from the General Government; to morrow he becomes President of the United States, or a member of Congress, and, *presto!* his disposition and views are instantly changed, and he becomes an encroacher upon (and an enemy of) the very State of whose rights he was the protector the preceding day. What an absurdity!"

THE PROSPECT IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle gives the following account of the present state of popular feeling in France.

"According to present appearances we are likely to have soon an opportunity of witnessing the curious spectacle of a republican legislature with scarcely a republican in it. From all parts of France the accounts received give the strongest assurance that the Republicans are at a discount, and that the candidates put forward by the 'Moderate' party will be successful. It is not alone the Red Republicans and Socialists against whom the feeling of the country is so decidedly showing itself—The Republicans *de la drille*, or party of the National, are almost as unpopular as the Ledru Rollins, Flocons, and Proudhons. Even General Cavaignac begins to be quite popularly bad; and the very persons who during a few months cried him up as a demi-god, speak of him now as a hard hearted, selfish, and bloody-minded tyrant, who, in order to further the objects of his own ill-regulated ambition, allowed the insurrection of June to gain head that he might have an opportunity of putting it down. So much for popular favor in France.—Within the last few months four or five sets of public men have risen to popularity and power, and, after enjoying their short-lived greatness for a few weeks, have sunk into the profoundest obscurity. How long the great men of the present day are destined to last remains to be seen."

HORRID MURDER AT LISLE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Express, writing from Binghamton, April 30th, says:—

"A most extraordinary murder was committed in our county on Friday last. A Mr. Houghtaling, of very intemperate habits, was ploughing in company with a young son, only eight years of age. He was expected shortly to intoxication, unable to proceed with his work, laid himself down in the furrow and went to sleep.

"This young man seeing his father's helpless condition, took the team from the plough and driving them to the barn unharnessed them, and then went to a neighbor's house, where he obtained a sharp axe, and proceeded directly to the spot where his father lay, and absolutely *chopped his head off*, and as he tells the story, *struck the transfixed head a blow* which threw it several feet from him

"The reason he assigns for the horrid deed is that his father was a drunken worthless scamp, and that the day previous he had chastised him when intoxicated."

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.—*More Gold Discovered.*—Advices received at New York contain the following additional particulars of late intelligence from the gold region:

The Trovada arrived at Mazatlan on the 14th, from San Francisco, with advices to the 3rd of March. The steamship Oregon, with her three hundred passengers, arrived at Mazatlan on that date—she merely touched there, and proceeded on her voyage to San Francisco on the same day.

By private letters received at Mexico, it was learned, that during the week ending the 10th of March, a schooner arrived at Mazatlan, from San Francisco, with *fifteen thousand ounces* ($240,000) *of gold* on board from the Placers. This gold had been purchased at San Francisco, at from $11 to $15 per ounce.

On the 15th of March, a brig and a schooner left Mazatlan for San Francisco—they each carried seventy passengers. The news which arrived every day was so good and so positive, that every one in Mazatlan was wild to go to the gold regions. News also had been received, that another Placer had been discovered in Lower California, which bid fair to rival in richness those on the Sacramento river.

Parson Brownlow, of the Jonesboro' Whig, was knocked down in the streets of that town, on the night of the 3d inst. while returning home from prayer and timely protest for and notice of acceptance or non-payment of the same, unless the respective places where such demand is to be made and where such notice is to be served or given, or the names and residences or place of business of the respective parties thereto, shall be legibly and distinctly set forth thereon.

Sec. 8. That which such places of demand and notice, for such names, residences, or places of business are omitted to be set forth as aforesaid, demand of acceptance, as well as protest for and notice of non-acceptance, may be made and given at any time before maturity of such instruments as requires acceptance and demand of payment as well as protest for and notice of non-payment of the same at any time after maturity thereof and before suit is brought thereon.

Sec. 6. That in all such cases of omission as aforesaid, promissory notes, post notes, notes of hand, due bills, and such like instruments, shall be held to be payable and protestable at the place where they are dated, and if they contain no place of date then at the place were they are deposited or held for collection, and bills of exchange, drafts, orders, checks, or other instruments for services in the nature thereof, shall be held to be acceptable, payable and protestable at the place where the same shall or may be addressed to the drawer or drawee.

Sec. 10. That whenever any value or amount shall be received as a consideration in the sale, assignment, transfer, or negotiation, or in payment of any bill of exchange, draft, check, order, promissory note, or other instrument negotiable within this Commonwealth, by the holder thereof, from the endorsee or endorsees, or payee or payees of the same, and the signature or signatures of any person or persons represented to be parties thereto, whether as drawer, acceptor, or endorser, shall have been forged thereon, and such value or amount by reason of a bank note, and intended for circulation, and that all laws inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed: And, provided further, that this section shall not be construed so as to prevent any Corporation from drawing orders in the ordinary course of business not intended for circulation or in payment of interest, and that such orders shall not be negotiable.

Sec. 2d, approved April 10, 1849.—That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to issue re-issue, pay out or circulate for any purpose whatsoever, any check, order, certificate for interest due, or growing due, on Lehigh Common Loan issued by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; and if any person or persons shall violate the provisions of this section, such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of fifty dollars; one half of which fine shall go for the use of the Commonwealth, and the other half for the use of the person or persons bringing suit for the same.

Pennsylvania Laws.

An Act, in reference to Promissory Notes and Counterfeit endorsements.

[This act is a portion of an omnibus bill which explains the numbering of the sections.]

Section 7. That from and after the passage of this act, in all cases where suit is brought in any of the counts of this Commonwealth, upon or for the recovery of the amount due on any promissory note, post note, note of hand, due bill, bills of exchange, draft, order, check, or other instrument of writing in the nature thereof, no plea shall be held to be available, and no defence shall be made or taken by the defendant or defendants for want of proper and timely demand of payment or acceptance, or proper and timely protest for and notice of non-acceptance or non-payment of the same, unless the respective places where such demand is to be made and where such notice is to be served or given, or the names and residences or place of business of the respective parties thereto, shall be legibly and distinctly set forth thereon.

Sec. 8. That which such places of demand and notice, for such names, residences, or places of business are omitted to be set forth as aforesaid, demand of acceptance, as well as protest for and notice of non-acceptance, may be made and given at any time before maturity of such instruments as requires acceptance and demand of payment as well as protest for and notice of non-payment of the same at any time after maturity thereof and before suit is brought thereon.

Sec. 6. That in all such cases of omission as afore said, promissory notes, post notes, notes of hand, due bills, and such like instruments, shall be held to be payable and protestable at the place where they are dated, and if they contain no place of date then at the place were they are deposited or held for collection, and bills of exchange, drafts, orders, checks, or other instruments for services in the nature thereof, shall be held to be acceptable, payable and protestable at the place where the same shall or may be addressed to the drawer or drawee.

Sec. 10. That whenever any value or amount shall be received as a consideration in the sale, assignment, transfer, or negotiation, or in payment of any bill of exchange, draft, check, order, promissory note, or other instrument negotiable within this Commonwealth, by the holder thereof, from the endorsee or endorsees, or payee or payees of the same, and the signature or signatures of any person or persons represented to be parties thereto, whether as drawer, acceptor, or endorser, shall have been forged thereon, and such value or amount by reason

Art and Design.

What is called soluble glass is now beginning to come into use as a covering for wood and for other practical purposes. Some of our clever artizans may like to experiment upon it. It is composed of fifteen equal parts powdered quartz, ten of potash and one of charcoal. These are melted together, worked in cold water, and then boiled with five parts of water, in which it entirely dissolves. It is then applied to wood work, or any other required substance. As it cools it gelatinizes, and dries up into a transparent colorless glass on any surface to which it has been applied. It renders wood nearly incombustible.

Candlesticks with moveable handles have been invented, by which they are always kept in a vertical position.

More than 6000 patterns for calico printing are registered annually in England.

Beautiful carpets, with small rose and convolvulus patterns are now manufactured.

Some ingenious mathematician has devised new demonstrations of the first six books of Euclid, by using colored lines, diagrams and symbols instead of letters.

Good jelly is now actually produced from ivory dust.

There are 8000 artists and art students resident in Paris.

Two artists from Germany are publishing albums containing military sketches, portraits, scenes in camp and in battle. Detz replenished his portfolio while recently fighting against the Danes, and Adam while serving with Radetzky.

There is a German Art Union which has fifty-three crowned heads amongst its members, and expends a large sum annually for works of art.

Artistic festivals are now fashionable at Munich at which, in appropriate costumes and character, whole histories are related.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Dr. Foote, of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, it is said, accepts the appointment of Charge des Affaires to Bogota, tendered him by the Administration.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

POSTMASTERS.

Isaac Dillon, Zanesville, Ohio.
Aaron F. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.
William Oliver, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gold S. Silliman, Brooklyn, New York.
Andrew Mottinier, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.
Joseph T. Dunning, Portland, Maine.
Caleb Clark, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

PARODY ON UNCLE NED.

(*As sung by Mr. Kelley, at Bateman's Theatre, Lafayette, Indiana.*)

There formerly might have been seen an aged colored individual, whose cognomen was uncle Edward,
And he departed this life sometime since, sometime since;
And he had no capillary substance on the summit of his cranium,
On the place designated by nature for the capillary to vegetate.

CHORUS.

Then lay down the agricultural implements,
Allow the violin and bow to be pendant on the wall,
For there is no more physical energy to be displayed by indigent aged Edward.
For he has departed to the abode designated by a kind providence for all pious, humane, and benevolent individuals.

Uncle Edward had digits in longitude to the bamboo formation which springs so aponia neously on the bank of the Southern Mississippi.
And he had no orculars with which to observe the beauties of nature,
And he had no dental formations with which to masticate the Indian Meal cake,
Consequently he was forced to permit the Indian Meal cake to pass by with impunity.

When uncle Edward relinquished his hold on vitality, his master was exceedingly grieved,
And the lachrymal poured down his cheek a similar to the rains from heaven.
For he knew the old man was laid boneath the firm,
He would never have the pleasure of beholding the physiognomy of aged Edward any more.

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifestos, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks*, HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, Third street.

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR G. O STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—Decayed teeth are rendered sound and useful, the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mint office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. [ap12

PERMANENT LIGHT STORE.—Prepared by J. W. Kell, William street, N. Y., and for sale by J. Logan, No 10 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch14

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-ly

Notice to the Public.

AS there are many unfounded and idle rumors prevalent in relation to the existence of cholera in our city, the Sanitary Committee deem it their duty to notify the public, that there has not been a solitary case which has generated amongst us, and that there is none of the usual premonitory symptoms. A few cases have been brought here by the boats from below We believe there is no danger to be apprehended from

JOHN MAHLE,
ALLEN CORDELL,
C. VEACH,
M. W. LEWIS,
Sanitary Committee

my7:2t

BOOKS! BOOKS!—Union of Church and State, by Rev R W Neel.
The Church in Earnest, by Rev J Angel James.
Advice to Young Men, by T S Arthur, gilt
Ladies "
Essays of Elia—Charles Lamb
Epidemic Cholera, by Prof Coventry
Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes
Complete Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, with memoir by her husband, 2 vols, new illustrated with steel plates
Oregon and California in 1848, by Judge Thornton.
The late Expedition to the Dead Sea
Proverbs for the People, or Illustrations of Practical Godliness drawn from the Book of Wisdom, by E L Magoon
University Sermons, by Dr Wayland.
Elements of Meteorology, by J Broclesby, A. M.
For sale by R HOPKINS,
my7 Apollo Building, 4th st

MACAULAY'S ENGLAND—Harper's fine edition, 3 vols, with portraits, cloth—75 cents per volume
For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
ap7 corner Market and 3d sts

NEW AND VALUABLE WORK—NINEVEH, and its Remains, with an account of a visit to the Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan, and the Yezedis, or Devil Worshippers, and an inquiry into the manners and arts of the ancient Assyrians, by Austen Henry Layard, Esq, D C L. Just received and for sale by
my7 JOHNSTON & STOCKTON
Chronicle and Post please copy.

Western Insurance Company.

IN conformity with the Act of Incorporation, the Books will be opened for the subscription of the remainder of the stock of the Western Insurance Company (being 245 shares,) at their office in Spang & Co's Warehouse, 12th street, by the Agent, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1849, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

Five Dollars per share will required to be paid at the time of subscribing.

J. FINNEY, Jr.
my7 dtmsy17 Secretary

A. G. REINHART,

ALDERMAN AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Office, Irwin street, West side, near Liberty.

Besides the legitimate duties of his office, attention will be given to drawing Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, &c., Posting and settling up books and accounts, renting houses and collecting rents for non-resident owners, &c. my7 d3t

LARD OIL—5 bbls Superior in store, and for sale by
my7 J D WILLIAMS, 110 wood st

HAMS—1000 lbs prime family, for sale by
my7 J. D. WILLIAMS

VENISON—300 lbs, for sale by
my7 J. D WILLIAMS

MOLASSES—98 bbls N O molasses, in prime order, just reed'd by steamer Sarasate, and for sale by
my7 L S WATERMAN
No 31 water and 92 front sts.

SUGAR—20 hhds prime N. O. sugar, new crop; 30 do strictly prime old do, for sale by
L. S. WATERMAN

COFFEE—60 bags Green Rio coffee, just rec'd and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN

NAILS—350 kegs Nails and Spikes, assorted, and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN

FEATHERS—500 lbs prime Illinois, just rec'd and for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & Co.
my7

FLAXSEED—6 bags for sale by
my7 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

BACON SIDES—2 cases for sale by
my7 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

FLOUR—16 bbls fresh ground for sale by
my7 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CANAL LETTING.—The undersigned, Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals at Washington, Davies county, Indiana, on the 27th day of June next, for the construction of about twenty-four miles of said Canal, extending from the proposed Dam across the West fork of White River, near the South line of Green county to Maysville, in Davies county. On this portion of line there are to be constructed five Lift Loc