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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.

Letters on Cholera.

THE WEEKLY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, for this week, in addition to a large amount of news, foreign and domestic markets, telegraphic intelligence, the N. York riots, editorial articles, etc., will also contain EITHER the six

LETTERS ON CHOLERA,

By Dr. George Stuart Hawthorne, giving an account of the true Pathological nature of Cholera, and an infallible method of treating it. These letters were forwarded from Liverpool by Geo. Armstrong, the American Consul at that port, and have passed through many large editorial hands in the South Western States, and have received the approbation of the most distinguished Physicians. For sale at the counter. Price 5 cents.

"One of the Memorialists" shall have a hearing to morrow.

The Mercury vs. Whig Principles.

The Mercury of Monday, has a budget of charges and complaints against us, which may be briefly summed up as follows:—that we SHAM have controversy, if not by *fair* means, then by *some* means—that we have wilfully misrepresented his statements and arguments—that to trouble himself further with our misrepresentations, will be "decidedly beneath" him—and, finally, that though meeting argument with argument is all fair, yet to meet it with *nicknames* and continued misstatement, is far from being so, and the Mercury "will not stoop to such weapons."

Now all this is in a tone and temper which we have not deserved from the Mercury, and is entirely unwarranted by any thing we have said in relation to it. We are not in the habit of meeting arguments by *nicknames*, nor of wilfully misrepresenting any one. We have especially wished to avoid controversy with the Mercury, and have only engaged in it, when it became a duty which might not be neglected. We are sorry that our neighbor, from whom we expected better things, should have suffered himself to resort to such shifts.

But much as we might desire to be at peace with the Mercury, we cannot consent to purchase that peace at the expense of the Whig party. When that is attacked, no matter by whom, or under whatever guise, we shall, if we consider the matter sufficiently important, defend it; even at the risk of being accused of being fond of controversy, and shall not scruple "to carry the war into Africa" if necessary.

When the Mercury was established, a short month ago, it appeared as the expounder of conservative doctrines, which the Post very truly says, are but another name for Whig principles. In its long and elaborate salutatory definition of its principles, and purposes, we found little, if any thing, to blame, and very much of which we, and all Whigs, most cordially approved; and to establish which, we, with them, have long struggled and labored. But we had our misgivings at the time as to the ability of the editor of the Mercury to maintain the principle, he advanced, and his standing in "the party" at the same time—Neither could we very well see how, holding such principles, and such opinions of the men into whose leadership the old Democratic party had fallen, as he then expressed, he could continue honestly, to act with it, or wish it success. We were not without our doubts, also, of the propriety of allowing him to hold forth, without explanation or contradiction, that the Whig principles he then avowed, were the principles of "the Democracy" make capital at our expense, and in violation of the truth.

The facts have shown that our fears were well founded. The editor begins to feel, it is evident that his position is an uneasy one, and that between two stools he is in great danger of falling. Apprehensive, it is very probable, that the approaching "Democratic" Convention and primary meetings, may serve him the same as they have done General Moorhead, and read him out of the party, he has thought proper to draw a picture of Whiggery, which ought to satisfy the most rabid of those whom it appears to be his present purpose to conciliate, that, if he is not a very good locofoco, he is still a worse Whig. Whether his attack on the Whigs will be considered as a sufficient atonement for his former, and now, it would appear, half repented sins against locofocoism, remains to be seen. If we might be permitted, however, to express an opinion on a subject in which we suppose we have but little business to meddle, we would say that it ought. Our belief is very decided that the policy of the Post in taking no notice of the Mercury is the correct one. If they do not thrust him out, it is quite clear he will soon become as good a locofoco as the best or worst of them.

But we must not say thus much without giving evidence that it is deserved. We shall come to that presently. In the mean time we desire to notice a small matter.

The editor of the Mercury challenges us to prove that his principles are any different from those of the old Mercury, published many years ago, and which was an *acknowledged* organ of the then Democratic party. We are quite willing to allow this, but so far from proving, as the editor in his simplicity seems to think it does, that he is a worthy member of the party to which he *now* adheres, and in some queer sort defends, it proves directly the reverse, and would, of itself, be sufficient to condemn him in any convention of the body which deems itself—and in some respects not without reason—the party of progress, *par excellence*. They would treat him as a Rip Van Winkle; though other portions of our friend's writing show, that though stationary and apparently only half awake he has not been so unobservant as might be supposed. Witness the following extract, which though longer than we usually indulge in, will repay perusal, and from its entire truth, deserves to be again and again recorded—

"It has been the fate of our party in this county, for many years, to be cursed with the prominence in our ranks of noisy, brawling, selfish, vacillating, rotten politicians—many of them new converts, who have devoted the best and only honest period of their political career to the abuse and vilification of the Democratic party, who are prompted by a keen scent for the spoils; who signalize their new born zeal by the most extravagant professions, and are scarcely warm in their new berth till they aspire to all the nominations and grasp at the entire control of the party. There is another incubus of a still more depressing character resting upon the party. All the Agrarians, Fourierites, Socialists, and other lazy loafing dreamers and schemers in the community, have foisted themselves upon us; and the party has been stumbling along under the weight of their odious and fanatical doctrines. By this cause a very large share of the substantial moral worth, influence, and intelligence, which of right belong to us, have been driven from our ranks, as embracing materials with which they can have no fellowship. It shall be our endeavor, as far as we can, to purge the party from the load of all this filth and rubbish and to bring back those who have been driven by it from the fold."

Now here lies the difficulty in which our neighbor is in. Though he has not, or thinks he has not changed, his party, since the palmy days of the old Mercury, *has*. "The noisy, brawling, selfish, vacillating politicians," of whom he so *movingly* speaks, have not only attained to "prominence" in the party which he still adheres to, and wishes to reinstate in power; but they have acquired the control of it, and *make it* the fit and attractive receptacle of all the Agrarians, Fourierites, and other lazy, loafing dreamers," of which he speaks. It is this party, so composed, that we war against; it is this party which the Mercury advocates. We wish him joy of his associates.

But though we may not be able to show that the editor has changed from what he was when conducting the *old* Mercury, we think that we can satisfactorily prove that he has changed, and that very much for the worse, since he commenced the *new*.

In his salutatory, written but a month ago, we have the following:

"Pennsylvania is a Tariff State. This is a settled fact; and the politician or the party, who undertakes to wage a war upon it will derive little glory and less profit from the conflict. Our Commonwealth has but one alternative—the *Tariff or Ruin*—*we prefer it*. It is the only policy that will enable the State to meet her engagements. Our people are shrewd enough to know this; and, whatever they may be told by artful politicians, their prosperity goes hand in hand with the progress of domestic manufactures.

"Until very lately, the Tariff was considered of one Democratic State Legislature after another, by the messages of our Democratic Governors, year after year, and by the general expression of party sentiment every where throughout the State. But by the influence of doctrines, spring upon us from other quarters, and seconded by demagogues and office seekers at home, whose ambition would tread gally on the head body of the Commonwealth rather than be disappointed in their schemes, we have been led on, step by step, till at last we have been thrust into a position of almost absolute hostility to a measure on which the very solvency of the State depends."

There are two things to be noted in this extract. One is, that, according to the editor's own showing, the "creed" of the "Democratic" party *has* changed. The other is the editor's avowal, in strong language, of the necessity of a protective tariff. Contrast it with what he now says, as follows:

"Democrats look to the broad principles of true justice and equality as the ground work of their acts. They oppose everything that tends to build barriers between rich and poor, or that would give to the former rights and immunities which the latter do not possess. Whigs advocate protection for protection sake, and high revenues amounting to prohibition of importation; which would impose a heavy tax upon the public, and stifle enterprise and industry, by giving *monopolists* a premium."

In what is this different or better than the worst slang of the Post, on the same subject? Passing over the gross injustice to the Whigs, which it contains, what sort of friendship does it evince for protection? What real friend of that principle, which the Mercury, but a short time ago, so strongly upheld, would hold it up as giving immunities to the *rich* which the *poor* do not possess—of stifling enterprise—giving monopolists a premium! From such friends of protection we may well pray to be saved. This, then,—and so soon—is the end of the sound doctrines with which the Mercury so well commenced!

The distinction taken by the editor of the Mercury, between protection for the sake of protection, and something, we know not and care not what else, is sheer nonsense, intended, we suppose, to mystify the Locofocos into the belief that the protection, which he now advocates, is something very different, and greatly more innocent, than what the Whigs favor! Something so like free trade, that they need not be alarmed at it, and ought not, on that account, to prevent him from being admitted into full community.

Well, be it so. It is better, for us at least, that the editor of the Mercury should be wholly locofoco, than only half a one. Hybrids are well enough in some things, but we like not hybrid politicians—men that are neither fish nor flesh—neither cold nor hot. When we have wolves to deal with, we greatly prefer that they should come in their own proper skins; we then know what to expect, and we are, therefore, well pleased that our neighbor has cast away the lamb's wool, in which he made his advent so gently and smoothly. If he is to continue in his purpose of strengthening the "Agrarians, Fourierites," &c., by defaming the Whigs, we prefer it should be done from a locofoco platform, in the full uniform of the party.

Geological Lectures.

The Nebular Hypothesis was the subject of the Rev. Mr. Porter's discourse of Monday evening. It was stated by the lecturer, that the chaos state of the earth, as described in the 2nd verse of the 1st chapter of Genesis, very reasonably suggested to many minds the Nebular Hypothesis of Laplace. A succinct and clear statement of this theory was made: the nebulæ mass extending beyond the orbit of the outer planet, by the velocity of its rotation threw off successive masses; these, acquiring rotation and orbitual motion, threw off, in turn, smaller masses, under similar conditions. Thus planets and satellites were supposed to be produced. The original mass condensing, became the central luminary, invested with a luminous atmosphere.

The lecturer considered that the theory derived support from the solution it afforded of the rings of Saturn and Neptune, the zodiacal light, comets, aerolites, and the asteroids. These were regarded as a sort of fossil remains in the solar system, indicating its nature and origin.

All motion in the solar system being in one direction, and in the plane of the sun's equator, the progressive increase of the bulk, and diminution of forms, were among some of the proofs adduced in favor of this hypothesis.

It was considered the theory in question afforded an explanation of some difficulties in the 1st chapter of Genesis, such as the chaos state of the earth, light being created before the sun, and the sun not being created till the fourth day.

In the Genesis of the solar system, according to the theory of the distinguished Frenchman, whether regarded as demonstrated or as resting on grounds of high probability, the agency, wisdom, and contrivance of Deity were conspicuous. In the adjustment of the expansive and adhesive forces of the nebulous mass, in rotation being impressed on it and its several parts, on being broken up under the influence of gravitation, might be seen marks of intelligence. So, likewise, in the nice projectile velocity resulting from rotation to gravity, in the relative distance of the planets, and in the origin of the original mass. The theory did not substitute law for Deity, nor progress for creation. If the theory were true, no department of physical science more clearly exhibited the agency and power of Deity.

The change in the nebulous mass from the period of rotation being impressed on it, to the complete unfolding of the solar system, with all its harmony and beauty, was not greater than is seen in Geology, beginning with the granite rocks bearing marks of fire, and proceeding through various strata, composed of different mineral ingredients, &c., loaded with fossil remains, up to the recent formations.

This was the close of these lectures. We trust that much good may result from their delivery, and that success in every department of his labors may attend upon the Reverend gentleman.

We are gratified to learn that our friend, JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, Esq., of Meadville, has been appointed Secretary of the *Census Board*, in Washington. This Board is composed of three members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Clayton, Johnston, and Collamer. Mr. Kennedy is a gentleman of ability and learning, and more than ordinary vigor and industry, and is most admirably fitted for the appointment. The salary is about $2500. Mr. Kennedy's numerous friends in this city will be pleased to hear of his promotion.

LETTERS ON CHOLERA.—We bring to a close, to day, the invaluable Letters on Cholera, by Dr. HAWTHORNE. Nothing we have published for years, has been more sought after, and our editions of extra copies have invariably been sold out at an early hour in the morning. It gives us great pleasure thus to gratify our readers, by furnishing them with timely and instructive matter; and if these letters shall be the means of saving one life, we shall not have labored in vain.

The whole series will be contained in the *Weekly Gazette* of to morrow, and will be for sale at our counter this afternoon. Those who wish to preserve the letters, can thus have them in a compact form. We shall print an extra number to supply the demand.

Our correspondent "Pittsburgh" makes a suggestion about the Senator to be elected this year, from this District, worthy of attention. Our friends in Butler will see the justice of the suggestion, from the fact, that although Allegheny county furnishes the majority of the taxables, on which the office is based, yet Butler has always furnished the Senator. In strict justice, Allegheny could have claimed the Senator every other term, and as her excess of courtesy has awarded the selection of the person so long to Butler, the latter, not to be outdone, will, we trust, freely award the choice to Allegheny. However, there is no disposition here to contend about the matter. The suggestion is made; if Butler approves, well; if not, things will go on in their old way. At least we hope so.

We fully accord in opinion with "Pittsburgh," that it is of the utmost importance that able and active men should be selected as the Antimasonic and Whig candidates at the approaching Convention. We need such for the causes set forth by our correspondent, as well as to sustain and defend our excellent Whig administration against the virulent assaults of Locofocoism, and to attend to the various important interests of this great and growing community.

The State Department in Washington has received official notification of the blockade by the King of the two Sicilies, of the port and gulf of Palmero and its dependencies, in order to prevent the introduction of merchandise and articles of war in the whole extent of the Island of Sicily. The blockade was begun in the first day of April, and the Neapolitan squadron will maintain it on the whole of the coast.

The municipal election in Providence (R. I.) on Wednesday last, resulted in the choice of Thomas Davis, Whig, Mayor, over Mr. Moore, the talented and

THE TRUE PATHOLOGICAL NATURE OF CHOLERA,

AND AN INFALLIBLE METHOD OF TREATING IT, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS,

BY GEORGE STUART HAWTHORNE, M. D.

Late senior Physician of the Belfast General Hospital, &c., and note of Liverpool; author and original discoverer of the new mode of Ventilating Hospitals, Ships, Prisons, and Public Buildings, by the agency of heat, and other works.

LETTER VII.

GENTLEMEN—Amongst the objectionable remedies which have been employed for the Cholera, the first I shall notice is blood letting.

With regard to this remedy, I would remark that I cannot conceive how any rational practitioner could think of using, for the cure of this disease, a remedy which produces on the constitution an effect the very opposite to that which it should be his object to accomplish—a remedy which would aggravate, rather than relieve the symptoms. The effect produced by blood-letting is relaxation. It is with this view it is generally employed: as, for instance, in inflammations, and in certain cases of rigidity. The depletion of the vascular system by blood letting, suddenly removing the accustomed pressure or bracing support from the brain, has the effect of diminishing the tone and energy of that organ, and of course, of the nervous system.—Hence the supply of energy to the muscles is lessened, and a corresponding diminution of the contractile power of the fascicular fibre is produced. Now, from what has been stated in the preceding letters, the reader will at once perceive that a precisely similar state of things take place in Cholera. I need not say, then, that blood-letting should be at once discarded from the treatment of the disease; for every man possessed of a reasoning mind, who has read my preceding letters, will at once perceive that it deprives the patient of many of his chances of cure; and that, by diminishing the force of the resisting power of the vessels through which the serum of the blood escapes, it tends only to hasten the fatal event. All the symptoms at which any man could grasp, in justifying the use of the lancet in the earliest stages of Cholera, can be at once relieved by a free prespiration. I was once taken to visit a young gentleman, of eighteen years of age, who was seized with premonitory symptoms of Cholera. One of the same family had, a few days before, died of the disease, in a few hours' illness. He complained of great precordial oppression; violent pain over the region of the stomach, increased by pressure; great sickness and retching; but nothing ejected from the stomach, a painful feeling over every part of the body, as if he had been beaten with a stick; and severe headache. His face flushed, his eyeballs swollen and painful, with a feeling as if they were about to start from their sockets; his tongue white, his skin hot and dry; pulse one hundred and twenty, exceedingly full, strong, and bounding. His bowels had not been affected. After cautioning the medical gentleman present not to allow such symptoms, as those of which the patient complained, to betray them into the use of the lancet in similar cases, I ordered the patient a suitable dose of the pills and draught prescribed in my preceding letters, with as much mild drink as would wash them down. I then ordered hot substances to be applied to his feet, and different parts of his body, with a view to produce prespiration; and, after giving the attendants the necessary directions about what drink he was to get, and when he should have it, I took my leave. After the lapse of an hour, I again visited him, and found him perspiring freely; his skin quite cool; his pulse sixty, soft and regular; and he was entirely free from pain of every kind. He declared that he was then as well as ever he had been in his life, and expressed a wish to get out of bed.—The pain shooting about the heart, and the pain gone off with the prespiration. He said that he had not perspired many minutes till he was free from pain, sickness at stomach, and every complaint. He had quite recovered, and was walking about next day. I need not waste your valuable space, or the reader's time, with further comment on so absurd a remedy as bleeding.

The next remedy which I shall notice is calomel—a medicine which, in these and all other countries, has been universally used for the cure of the disease.

Calomel, like blood letting, tends only to hasten the fatal termination in cholera. It does more—Those who escape or recover, in spite of the effects of it; do so at the expense of a ruined constitution. The reasons which are given by medical writers for using it in that disease are absurd, and are founded on a total misconception of its nature. Some say that they give calomel, instead of opium, as a stimulant. "Powerful stimuli," say they. Opium, as has been already stated, is a powerful and very valuable stimulant; but the chief stimulating effect produced by calomel, in cases of cholera, is on the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines; increasing the discharges from them, which it should be the object to prevent. Mr. Orton, in his work on "Cholera" says that the calomel was found adhering to inflamed patches on the internal surface of the stomach and intestines of many of those who died of Asiatic cholera. No doubt it had stimulated these parts with a vengeance! The fellow frequently touts in one words—"Calomel adhering to inflamed intestines and stomachs!" In a note appended to the same he adds—"I have been informed by a practioner, in whose observation I have great confidence, that he had frequently found this medicine adhering, chiefly, to those parts of the stomach which were inflamed." [See Mr. Orton's Essay on the Epidemic Cholera of 1831, page 42.] Here, then, is positive evidence of the deleterious effects of calomel, even in India—the boasted birthplace of the practice.

Others, again, say that they administer the calomel with a view to restore the biliary secretion, which they allege is suspended in the disease—On this subject I beg leave to observe, that the suspension of the secretions in cholera is not the *cause* but the *effect* of the morbid action. When the morbid action is corrected, the secreting organs generally resume their functions without any assistance. And even though they should not, it is clear that the disease has been cured that medicine will have any salutary effects on the organs. First, then, cure the disease; and afterwards if necessary, let attention be directed to the secretions. I would remark, however, that though, for a very obvious reason, the suspension of urine is a characteristic symptom of cholera, yet it does not appear that the secretion of bile was, for any length of time, suspended in that disease, even though it does not come off in the discharges.—On a *post mortem* examination of the bodies of those who have died of the disease, the gall bladder has always been found distended with bile. It is not, therefore, so much a suspension of the secretion of bile, as retention of that fluid, which accounts for its non appearance in the discharges. Did time and space permit, I could satisfactorily explain the cause of its retention in Cholera. I do not conceive it right, however, to allow this explanation to occupy the space which should be allotted to important matters; particularly as when the disease was cured I never knew an instance in which the secretory organs did not resume their functions; and even though calomel should not counteract the effects of other remedies, which it does, or produce destructive effects on the constitution, I cannot see any use in employing it in a disease where it has no time to act. If the discharges be made profuse and watery and follow each other in quick succession, as, in a malignant case, they generally do, they may carry the patient beyond the boundaries of human aid in less than an hour. In such cases the calomel has not sufficient time to be absorbed, even though the absorbent vessels were in a fit state to take it up.—The absorbents on the internal surface, in that disease, however, do not act at all, till the morbid action is corrected. Those cases, therefore, in which calomel produced salivation, did not deserve the name of cholera.

The advocates for the use of calomel in cholera say that all their patients who have been salivated by that medicine have recovered; and this alleged fact, they presume, is an argument in favor of its employment for the cure of that disease. Now to those who do not understand the subject, this would appear to be a very plausible argument. A little examination, however, will show the fallacy of it. First, I would remark, that many have been subjected to treatment for cholera, who had not the disease at all. Secondly, during the prevalence of the disease, individual cases do sometimes, nay often, occur in which the *vis medicatrix naturæ* would succeed in throwing off the disease without the aid of remedies, or in spite of the counteracting effects of the calomel. And, lastly, opium, which is generally administered in conjunction with the calomel; and an accidental perspiration may succeed in curing a very mild case of the disease, as has already been stated, notwithstanding the prejudicial effects of the latter medicine. Now whatever effect calomel may remain in the stomach and intestines of these patients, after the disease has been cured, will, no doubt, be absorbed and will salivate them in good earnest, and will thus, after the cure of the disease by other remedies, produce a new disease, in some cases worse than cholera itself. Hundreds have, in this way, been rendered bed as to be rendered incapable of earning a loaf of bread for themselves, and have been left to drag out a miserable existence with shattered and ruined constitutions, from the effects of calomel administered to them for the cure of cholera. But none of these facts prove that the calomel, or the salivation produced by it, had any efficacy in the cure of the disease. The fact is, calomel will not act on the system in any way to produce salivation until the morbid action constituting the disease has been counteracted and reversed either by the agency of other remedies, or by the reactive power of nature herself.

The enormous quantities of calomel which were given to patients in Cholera, during the prevalence of the disease in these countries, were of themselves sufficient to destroy life, even though the individuals to whom they were administered had been, at the time, free from any specific disease. Twenty grains of calomel and two grains of opium, to be repeated every two hours till the symptoms should abate, were directed to be given in the books and pamphlets published on the subject at that period. A physician, who is now a vicar of some parish in England, in a letter published in the *London Times* news paper, about two months ago, says that the best remedy he ever saw employed (and it was in New York he had seen it) was twenty grains of opium for one dose. A physician told myself that his dose was forty grains of calomel and two grains of opium. I shall content myself with only one specimen of the extent to which the calomelizing practice has been carried. A man was admitted into the Belfast hospital, whose mouth was nearly hermetically sealed up from the effects of calomel, which had been administered to him for the cure of an alleged attack of Cholera, so that no food could be conveyed into his stomach but beef tea, thin gruel, or milk, and these he had to suck in through apertures between his remaining teeth. Such an extensive excoriation and ulceration of the gums, jaws, lips, and cheeks had taken place, from the salivating effects of the calomel, that extensive adhesions had formed between these surfaces throughout their whole extent. His lips and cheeks adhered firmly, to the jaws, or rather *his Mouth* was the talented and

sect these parts asunder, to cut out masses of flesh between the inner angels of the jaws, and to stuff the inner sides of the cheeks and lips with lint, soaked in oil, to prevent their readhesion to the subjacent parts, and to gag the jaws asunder with cork, till these parts healed.—Why unnecessarily inflict such misery?

I have not only already amply proved that calomel is unnecessary for the cure of Cholera, but I have now shown that it is destructive. I have cured from two to three thousand cases without a single grain of calomel. I have a right, therefore, to form a judgment on the subject. I trust I have now set the bleeding and calomelizing mode of treating Cholera at rest; and as I have directed a mode of treating that disease, which, if timely and skilfully employed, will infallibly cure it in every instance, I shall not delay further by noticing any more of the nostrums which have been recommended for its treatment.

In conclusion, lest any one, from the foregoing remarks, should be deterred from the use of calomel in other diseases where it may be requisite, I would observe, that we do not possess a more safe or a more valuable medicine when skilfully administered, in cases where its use is proper.

I have the honour to be, &c, &c..

G. S. H.

61, *Anne-street, Liverpool, Jan.* 12, 1849.

CHOLERA.—We copy the following from the last number of the Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery:

"From all points, in this country, we receive intelligence of the decline of cholera. At New Orleans it ceases to excite any uneasiness, although deaths from it continue to be reported. No mention is made of the disease in the last Nashville papers. In St. Louis fatal cases, were occasionally occurring, at the last dates, and boats from that city, as well as from New Orleans, have brought cholera patients to Louisville within a few days. In this place, scattering cases are spoken of by our physicians, but there does not appear to be the slightest tendency in the disease to become general, and many even doubt whether we have yet had a single indigenous case of cholera. We are not of that number.—The last European intelligence is that the epidemic was committing fearful ravages among the French tooops, stationed at Paris."

The New York Tribune, of Friday evening, in its account of the riot, says:

"The whole number of troops engaged about the Opera House was about 300, between 40 and 50 of whom were injured by the missiles thrown by the crowd—some of them severely. The companies of cavalry could do nothing. The people surrounded them, goaded their horses, and knocked some of them to the ground. The number of persons in the crowd must have amounted to 12 or 15,000. The troops remained on the ground till 5 o'clock this morning, when they were ordered to retire.

A LETTER FROM GOV. BOGGS.—L. W. Boggs, at one time Governor of this State, has been, for four years past, a resident of California. He is a native of Sonora, and has been engaged in extensive business as a merchant. The Independence Expositor, of last Saturday, publishes the substance of a letter which has been recently received from him, by his son, Mr. H. C. Boggs. It is not of late date, having been written on the 20th of November last, but its contents may serve to cheer the hearts of gold hunters now about setting out on a long journey: we extract the essential parts of it. He confirms, says that paper, most of the information received as to the richness and extent of the mines; says they extend over a country eight hundred miles in extent, and yielding immense quantities of the dust. He obtained, in a few months, upwards of $20,000 worth. Every body gets gold that wants it; and he says there are no poor men in California. He thinks about seven thousand men are engaged in digging gold; between six hundred and a thousand of these are from Oregon. Governor Boggs advises his sons here to go to California this spring, without fail, and tells them to advise their relatives and friends to go also. He tells them that any business they may be engaged in here, is *unimportant*, compared with what they can do in California.—*St. Louis Rep., May* 7.

State Treasury.

G. J. BALL, Esq., the late Treasurer elect, took possession of his office on Monday last.—Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of Beaver county, who was first Clerk or Cashier under Judge Banks, which situation he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned, has been reinstalled into the same situation. Wm. Sanborn, Esq., a former Representative from Erie county, is the other Clerk in this department. With these assistants, Mr. Ball, who is a working man himself, expects to do the business without further aid.

A considerable quantity of the new issue of Relief notes have already been received into the Treasury, and are being paid out in lieu of the old ones in circulation. The appearance of the new ones is a great improvement, at first sight, on the old issue. They are printed on fine white paper, with a vignette representing a female with a cornucopia in each hand, balance in one, two, three and four dollar notes, and are signed by the Treasurer and Auditor General, in the usual manner. The old issue, legally authenticated, for settlement, will be received in payment without delay, as heretofore.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK

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THE interest of the lease of Store, Stock, Fixtures, &c., with six splendid new ten pin alleys, and a large assortment of the best balls and pins, all in the best of order. The reason of selling, the proprietor has other business to attend to. There is a very handsome Saloon on first floor, and the place is well and licensed for the sale of liquors, &c. For further information, please call at MICHL KELLY'S,

may16 d1w 63 Smithfield street

Post copy 1 week.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Benjamin Patton, Judge, President of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for said District, and William Kerr, and Samuel Jones, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts, in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 3d Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables of the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper person, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in their behalf, appertain to be done—and also those that will prosecute the persons that now are, or shall be in the Jail of said county of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Nine, and of the Commonwealth the Seventieth. JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff.

may16 d3t&w3w7

NOTICE.

THE Board of Census being organized, and a Secretary having been appointed, the Board is desirous of obtaining, at the earliest possible period, all the information that may be comprised within the terms of the act of March 3, 1849, including mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, intelligence, education and resources of the country." The communications of all persons who may feel disposed to make suggestions or contribute information on the subject, will be respectfully considered.

Address "Department of State—Census," Washington City, D. C. By order of the Board

JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary.

EXPRESS PACKET LINE,

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

Exclusively for Passengers.

—The Boats of this Line will leave as follows, at 9 o'clock at night:

Indiana—P Harley, Wednesday, may 16
Ohio—A Craig, Thursday, 17.
Kentucky—H Truby, Friday, 18.
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Saturday, 19
Indiana—P Burley, Sunday, 20.
Ohio—A Craig, Monday, 21.
Kentucky—H Truby, Tuesday, 22.
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Wednesday, 23.
Indiana—P Barley, Thursday, 24.
Ohio—Capt. A Craig, Friday, 25
Kentucky—H Truby, Saturday, 26.
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Sunday, 27
Indiana—P Barley, Monday, 28.
Ohio—A Craig, Tuesday, 29
Kentucky—Capt H Truby, Wednesday, may 30.

For passage apply to W SUTCH,
Monongahela House,
may16 or D LEECH & Co. Canal Basin

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE petition of J. S. MCALL, of the township of Wilkins, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Jas Allshouse, And Snowden, R Rider, J Black, S Davidson, S Dunbar, H Chalfant, W J Linn, G Mc Kinsle, A McKinsie, H Walls, C M'Call. may16 d3t*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE petition of Joseph Spencer, of the 2nd Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Ward, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

J Wilson, Wm Whitaker, Chas Nelson, N Shaw, Thos Sanders, Chas Barnett, J C Findley, D Jarvis, W Wilson, R B Phillips, B Burns, Saml Clarke

may16 d3t*

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Wm. W. Pearns, deceased, will please make payment on or before the 1st of July next, to the executors, who will be found at Dr. Murdock's, Fourth street, between Smithfield and Wood; otherwise their accounts will be left in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, Executor.
CATHERINE MURDOCK, Executrix.

may16 d4w60

PIG IRON—250 tons Pig Iron, Mahoning Furnace, landing and for sale by J & R FLOYD.
my14 Round Church Buildings

POTASH—25 cake pure Potash, in store and for sale by J & R FLOYD
my14

TREMAYNE'S TABLE OF POST OFFICES, containing an alphabetical list of Post Offices throughout the United States; distances from Washington, D. C.; state and territorial capitals respectively; also exhibiting the Post Offices in each State, as well as country, with an appendix of the United States and British Tariffs. Just rec'd by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
may16 corner 3d and market sts

CREAM CHEESE—200 barrels; and 4 bbls fresh Roll Butter, just rec'd at the W R Butter and Cheese Depot, and for sale by may16 J B CANFIELD

POTASH—10 casks and 4 bbls S Salts, just rec'd and for sale by may16 J B CANFIELD

TOBACCO—10 hds sun cured Tobacco, very fine, for sale by may16 J S DILWORTH & Co

ROLL BUTTER—25 bbls in store and for sale by may16 J S DILWORTH & Co

WRAPPING PAPER—200 reams in store and for sale by may16 J S DILWORTH & Co

GLASS—100 bxs 8x10 and 10x12 Glass, in store and for sale by may16 J S DILWORTH & Co

SUNDRIES—30 sacks Feathers; 7 do wool; 40 do Peaches, just rec'd and for sale by
my16 C H GRANT

SUNDRIES—Bacon, 2500 lbs Hams; 3000 lbs Shoulders; 4000 lbs Sides; 26 bbls No 1 Lard; 3 sacks wool; 49 do Feathers; to arrive by sinr Dolphin, for sale may16 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, Front st

CHEESE—70 bxs now landing; for sale by
may16 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

FIRE BRICK—20,000 Glover's Bolivar Fire Brick, in store and for sale by KIER & JONES,
my16 Canal Basin

ONE FURNACE HEARTH, manufactured from a superior article of Bolivar Fire Brick Clay, in store and for sale by KIER & JONES
Mr. W. W. Wallace having used a Hearth of same quality and manufacture for the past eighteen months, pronounces it superior to the hearths now in general use.

SUPERIOR HAVANA AND PRINCIPE SEGARS —10 M Victorias, in 1-10th boxes; 12½ do Antiguidad; 8 do Oriz; 10 do El Lobregat Regalias, in 1-10th boxes; 3 do Venus Regalias; 6 do El Lobregat medio Regalias; 10 do Justo Santa Principe; 3 do National Trabnor Regalias; 4 do Lemir amis; 8 do Rio Hondo; 3 do La Inteligencia; 2 do Lamartine planitation Regalias. The above just received and for sale by
WICK & M'CANDLESS,
may16 corner wood and water sts

TURPENTINE—12 bbls Spts Turpentine, just rec'd and for sale by J KIDD & Co
may16

CARB. MAGNESIA—150 lbs just rec'd and for sale by may16 J KIDD & Co

OIL ORIGANUM—50 lbs just rec'd and for sale by
may16 J KIDD & Co

SUP. CARB. SODA—150 lbs just rec'd and for sale by may16 J KIDD & Co

CHLORIDE OF SODA—2 doz just rec'd and for sale by may16 J KIDD & Co

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—100 bbls sugarhouse Molasses, St James Refinery; 10 do do do, Louisiana Refinery; in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
may16 No. 173 and 174 Liberty st.

DRIED APPLES—20 bbls dried Apples: 52 sks do, on consignment and for sale by
may16 MILLER & RICKETSON

MUTTON HAMS—11 bbls Mutton Hams, on consignment and for sale by
may16 MILLER & RICKETSON

SPICES—300 mats Cassia; 20 bags Pepper, 10 do Alspice, in store and for sale by
may16 MILLER & RICKETSON

BRAZIL SUGAR—70 bags in store and for sale by
may16 MILLER & RICKETSON

CONGRESS TOBACCO—20 bxs Russell & Robinson's 3s imp Congress Tobacco, just rec'd and for sale by may16 MILLER & RICKETSON

EXTRA HAMS—12 tierces Manning's extra canvased Hams, received and for sale by
S & W HARBAUGH.
may16 81 water and 141 front st

BUTTER—3 bbls prime Butter, rec'd and for sale by
may16 S & W HARBAUGH.

NEW CASTLE GLASS—Sample boxes of this superior brand window Glass received, and orders will be promptly filled by S & W HARBAUGH
my16

BACON SIDES—5 hhds just rec'd and for sale by
my16 S & W HARBAUGH

WOOL—The highest market price in cash, will be paid for the different grades of well washed wool, by may16 S & W HARBAUGH

Strayed Mare.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Ross township, Allegheny county, on the 7th inst., a light bay mare, supposed to be about 10 years old, 16 hands high.

The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said mare away, or she will be sold according to law.

my16:w2w7 JAMES WATSON

FOR SALE—Five lots eligibly situated in the Borough adjoining town of Birmingham The lots are situated on Bowman street, numbered in Mr. Bowman's plan 73, 79, 80, 81 and 82—Lot No 75 fronting 20 feet on Bowman street, 70 feet deep, the other four 20 feet front by 70 feet deep. A working man himself, expects to do the business without further aid.

A considerable quantity of the new issue of Relief notes have already been received into the Treasury, and are being paid out in lieu of the old ones in circulation. The appearance of the new ones is a great improvement, at first sight, on the old issue. They are printed on fine white paper, with a