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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1849.

Letters on Cholera,

BY DR. HAWTHORNE.

These letters, in an extra Gazette, can be had at the counter, any time to-day. Price 5 cents.

Never, in all our experience of newspaper unfairness, malignity, and ferocity, have we seen or heard of any thing to equal the organ of the Democratic party, at Washington, the Washington "Union." Mr. Ritchie seems to have gathered up all the bitterness and political rancor engendered in his contests for the last forty years, with all his garnered epithets of derision and malice, steeped in the gall of his own soured and gnarled disposition, and pours out his concentrated and disgusting malignity upon the heads of Gen Taylor and his cabinet, from day to day, without ever appearing to exhaust the dark and muddy fountain. That old, staid and most respectable paper, the National Intelligencer, the forbearance of whose able and gentlemanly editors is most surprising, has at last been aroused by these continuous and shameful attacks, and it speaks out with a manful determination, and a severe rebuke, which would work a cure in any but a desperate and utterly hopeless case. Although it will only call forth a fresh torrent of vituperation from the Union, yet we thank the Intelligencer for its timely remarks, as they will, we feel assured, arouse the indignation of the American people, who are injured and insulted by the unjustifiable assaults made upon their Chief Magistrate, whose only crime is, that he has defeated the Locofoco party, and who has dismissed a few persons whose only merit lay in their partizan services.

But we must give our readers an extract from the Intelligencer's remarks, and although they may think them severe, yet if they had read the Union from day to day, they would pronounce them too tame almost, for the great provocation. We read them with pleasure, because they are *just*. After saying that the Presidency of Gen. Taylor, reached by services that merited the people's love, and by a character that commanded the people's voluntary confidence, was scarcely begun,—that few or none of the questions that make up a public policy have been touched, no body of measures as to foreign or domestic affairs, no decided steps as to the interpretation of constitutional duties,—yet it has met with a systematic, fierce and vituperative opposition—an opposition which must mark, in those who lead it on, almost the last depravity and folly of party, degenerated into mere faction.

"Here is an Opposition, denunciatory in proportion as it is causeless, which, instead of waiting for results, dares not wait for even measures; and though itself spoils-fed from its very capacity to swallow, though steeped to its very lips in the worst party rancors, dped to its very bones in proscription, and breathing even now, in its very fall, none but the cruellest and shamefullest personal passions—thinks that out of the mere fact that the Administration, in preparing for its public tasks, has been obliged to lay its hands upon some of the most notorious of the crowd of dishonest and incompetent officers with which the public service is filled, it (that Opposition,) can fire the popular mind with sympathy in *its* furies, with resentment for *its* fate, though administered by the calm convictions of the country itself."

The Intelligencer, after proceeding to say that this unprincipled opposition to the administration was an open and arrogant declaration that "the *People shall not have the Government, nor be allowed to attempt to carry it on, except at the pleasure of a particular set of men, from whom, after long indulgence, all public confidence has been, we believe forever, withdrawn*,"—proceeds as follows —and here we ask the attention of every reader:

"But bad, unjustifiable, rash, uncitizenlike as an Opposition, no better founded than this, must stand confessed to be, it is still possible that one may add to all this delinquency a further shame—that of being as violent as it is wrong, as odious in its language as it is unpatriotic in its conduct; and it is by just this course that the combination now stirring up Heaven and Earth to a war upon our good old Chief Magistrate, seems bent on signalizing itself. Public services that claim not merely the esteem, but the gratitude of every good citizen; a character unmatched alike by defeat and by popularity, by victories not seized, and by want of moderation after them; a military glory sober as it is bright, whose lustre none that love the renown of our land can wish to see dimmed; a character blameless, fair and mild in the extreme; an age that, even if it were not adorned with dignities which have commanded respect in the person of men otherwise obscure, should extort at least forbearance—not all these, nor all that sturdy probity, that unaffected modesty, that truly republican simplicity and solderly frankness which the honest people's grace bout Gen. Taylor, can profit him: He is guilty of becoming the mean of overthrow to the long domination of the so-called Democracy; when borne to the Presidency by the popular hope that his integrity, his patriotism, his common sense, and his courage would put an end to many public frauds, corruptions and disgraces, he has not yielded himself up a dupe to Locofoco blandishments, nor a confederate to one more fraud upon those who elected him; he stands fast to his faith and to his duty, and, so standing, will carry to its end the administrative reparation which has begun. He has, in a word, not struck hands with their faction, nor given up all reform in order to keep in office its drones and its electioneerers; so, of course, he must be debauched with all the dirt that a dabbling faction can fling; his good name must be shrouded with all the foulness of his assailants; his principles must be denounced in the spirit of the Red Republic, his person in the language of the fish-market; and, in order to secure an eloquence of obloquy which mere party hate, unanimated by personal, could hardly inspire, some ejected ex-office holding speech maker and pamphleteer, brooding with revenge for his own merited and too long delayed removal, is commissioned to add the vituperative voice of all his interested malignity to all the previous yell of personal invective with which General Taylor and the deservedly eminent men about him have been, for some time, set upon in the Union.

"That journal has, our readers already know, been for a good while assailing the President and his Secretaries with the most merely gratuitous virituperation. In the paper of Tuesday, however, as if tired of these impotent discharges, it has assumed a more vindictive tone, and resorted to means of offence still less justifiable. Its long and most abusive articles of that day did not catch our attention until it was two days old; but we do not recollect in all our memory of party acrimony, ever before to have seen the decencies of life on the head of the nation more shockingly violated. Gen. Taylor, though, as we have said, he has not yet had time to touch any of those facts of Government by which he must finally stand or fall, is treated as already "a disgraceful spectacle;" as "a revengeful despot;" as "the ruthless prisoner of his contrivemen," namely, the office holding electioneerers, who *prescribed* him before he came in; and he is summed up as having already demonstrated a character which adds to "despotism" an absence of "veracity," and to "guilelessness" an ascertained "imbecility and incapacity." His Cabinet are collectively stigmatized as "low minded, unprincipled and shameless politicians," one member by name as "ferocious and proscriptive;" another as "tortuous and unscrupulous;" while an inferior functionary is willified as "a political pettifogger." General Taylor is declared to be meeting "the disgust and aversion of the American people;" and, in short, is held up, almost in terms, as a compound of the fool, the liar, the tyrant, and the knave!"

This is no overdrawn picture. The limner has not, for he could not exaggerate the disgraceful, unjust, and most ungentlemanly course of the Union. The result, if we know any thing of human nature, and the character of the American people, will be, that they will rally around their beloved and vetoated Chief Magistrate, and by their confidence and attachment, show these traducers that their malignancy has been foiled in its object.

OUR WESTERN ROAD.—We note a typographical error in the advertisement of the letting of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, which should read, after the word "through"—*a fertile country*. It is corrected in this morning's paper.

It will be observed that the Treasurer of the Company has, by his notice to Stockholder which we insert to day, called for an instalment of *five dollars* per share, to be paid on or before the 15th of July. This is a reasonable notice, which, we dumbt not, the stockholders, who all take a deep interest in the work, will respond to with cheerfulness. They will see the necessity for the money, as the contracts will be given out on the 30th of June, for 20 miles of the road, and the money will be necessary to meet the first monthly estimate. The faster the road is built, the better it will be for the stockholders and the public, even at the expense of a little temporary inconvenience.

FINE TEAS.—The beautiful tea store of Mr. Jaynes, on 4th street, with its Chinese curiosities and manufactures, almost transports one in imagination to the Celestial Empire. It is certainly a very pleasant and well arranged store, and Mr. Jaynes keeps the best of tea, as we know from experience, being a dear lover of the fragrant beverage, and professing to be somewhat of a judge.—His stock is very large, and the most fastidious cannot fail to be suited by the extensive variety offered to tempt his palate.

The Rev. Mr. Burroughs, of Snow Hill, Maryland, is on trial, at that place, for killing Joseph B. Bishop. He is indicted for manslaughter.

The Cholera has almost entirely ceased its ravages in Louisville. Pittsburgh is still free from it.

We should have been pleased to have published the roll of the General Assembly, but the effort to obtain a copy, until after it had appeared in some of the morning papers, yesterday, was unavailing. Our reporter made repeated applications for permission to copy the roll, but was invariably refused, for what reason we cannot tell. It is not often that so reasonable a request is refused by the officers of a public body.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WURTZ—There is at the Post Offices of this city, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a nuisance, which is provided against in New Orleans and some other cities.

Many passing individuals, like myself, have frequent occasion to get letters immediately after the Post opens. In attempting to do this, it is quite impossible, without the danger of having your clothes torn, or your toes trod on, or your breath half squeezed from your body. I am not a grumbler and only mention the fact, because a remedy is so very easy. A few feet of paling, some two feet and a half from the wicket, is all that is necessary for persons to pass in at one end and out at the other. I have never seen any confusion when this was the case. Yours, &c.,

POST BOTHERED.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We have no doubt that our obliging Post Master will be very ready to afford the public any convenience in his power, and if, on consideration, he approves of the suggestion of our correspondent, we feel assured he will apply the remedy.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—Old School.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Monday, May 21.

The Assembly was opened with prayer, and the clerk read the minutes of Saturday afternoon, which, after some few corrections, were adopted.

The Clerk read a letter from the delegate to the General Association of Massachusetts.

On motion, it was adopted, and ordered to be printed in the appendix to the minutes.

The Committee on Christian Union, through their Chairman, Dr. Steele, made a report expressive of the necessity of that important measure.—It was moved that each clause of the report be submitted to the Assembly separately. The first clause was read.

Dr. Steele stated in reply to a question from the Rev. Dr. Brown, that the following bodies were represented at the Conference:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of the United States; the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church; the Associate Reformed Church, New York; the Associate Reformed Church of the West; the Associate Reformed Church of the South; the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America; the Associate Synod of North America.

After the reading of the first clause, the resolutions, as they were adopted by the conference were read; after which, a great deal of discussion arose on a motion to strike out the second section.

Mr. Munford addressed the Assembly at length, insisting that, not only in his opinion, but, as he believed, in that of a majority of the christian world, many of the psalms were not fitted for worship in New Testament times.

He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Nevin, who made a very able speech, dwelling on the necessity of Christian Union, but at the same time, urging the necessity of great caution as regards the maintaining the principles of the Presbyterian Church.

The motion to strike out the second section was lost, and it was adopted.

The whole report was then agreed to, as was a proposition to add to the number of the committee.

The Moderator announced that the hour for the order of the day (ten) had arrived, but the committee not having their report prepared, a letter from the Presbytery of Memphis, urging the necessity of sending a Missionary to Rome, which was, on motion, adopted, and ordered to be referred to the Board of Foreign Missions.

Several other memorials were read by Dr. McG-ll, and adopted.

The Rev Mr. Blythe, on behalf of the committee on Foreign Missions read a report to the Assembly, dwelling on the very great importance of the cause, the too little attention paid to it by many of the churches throughout the country, recommending that the efforts in behalf of this noble cause, be renewed with greater vigor than heretofore.

Mr. Lowrie addressed the Assembly on the subject of the Indian Missions. The government and the church were now united in their efforts to educate and alleviate, morally and intellectually, the Indians. He stated that a benevolent gentleman at the South, an Episcopalian too, who withheld his name from the public, had sent to the committee, five hundred dollars, to be used for the purpose of buying a library for a high school at Liberia. It was said that we should attend more to *home missions* than foreign ones, and this was the case, but how small was the amount which every member of the Presbyterian Church in the United States paid for the purpose of sending missionaries to the benighted nations of foreign lands. Not more than three quarters of a cent was paid weekly. How great the responsibility which rests on every christian on this point. Let us attend to our duties at home, but, oh, let us not forget how little we are doing abroad; and never should the charge, that *we are doing too much for the heathen*, be brought forward. We have cause to thank God that we have now Presbyteries in Africa, China, and among the Indians.

Dr. Potts stated that it was not written alone in the Bible, that "God is love," it was written in the Book of Nature. It was written every where. The sun which shone on all, which shed its cheering beams alike on the evil and the good, was a proof of this. He had been in his youthful days a wanderer in foreign lands. He had stood in the solemn shade of Westminster Abbey, and with feelings of awe had gazed upon the tombs of the great and good who were interred there—he had seen the graves of the orator, the poet, and the statesman, side by side. He had read the inscription on their tomb stones, but he had no where seen as an ephitaph "here lies one who died for others." The march of the world is onward. It is improving in every thing. The most wonderful inventions are being daily made, and with gigantic strides all the sciences are advancing. Amid this general march of all things onward, shall the Church lag behind? No. Let us urge it, too, onward, and in this respect at least, coincide with the spirit of the age. Surely the cause of the Foreign Missions is one of the most important which ever agitated the mind of man. There is this beautiful feature in our race, that the more good man does, the better he becomes, and that virtue is its own reward.

Mr. Lowrie stated that the principal chief of the Iowa tribe was present. He is not a member of the Presbyterian Church, and does not understand English, but he is a noble man. He had been of the greatest use to the missionary cause, and never touched a single drop of the fire water.

The Moderator requested him to come forward, and, accompanied by an interpreter, the Chief, NE-CHE-NING, which means, no fear in his heart, stepped forward. He bowed to the Assembly, and shook hands with the Moderator, who stated that he was glad to see him in the presence of the General Assembly.

The interpreter stated that the chief had been thrown from his horse while he was out hunting buffalos, some years ago, and the wound had broken out afresh. The Chief then delivered the following speech, as interpreted by Mr. Irwin:—

My friends—You are Chiefs of a great Church, and I recollect being with you once before. I was told that Mr. Lowrie, the Great Man of the Missionaries, was speaking in our cause, and I thank him. The shining sun which beams so brightly to day, shows that the Great Spirit is listening to him. I have travelled with my brother (the interpreter,) and have been well received every where. I hope, that one day my people may be like the white men. Now they are very small, but I hope they will grow. My people have confidence in the Missionaries, and have sent forty of their children to their school, among whom is my little daughter, seven years of age. I hope that the church will still continue to pity my people, for they are very weak. I feel satisfied that the Great Spirit and the Missionaries built the Great Missionary House among my people. I thank them too, for building a house for me, while I was attending your last "Great Council." We want strong houses, like the white men, for our wigwams are light, and the sport of the winds. It must be some gift of the Great Spirit, that makes white men better than the Indians; but I hope that they will improve, for they are now taught by white men. Your mode of travelling is wonderful; your roads are wide; your rail roads and rivers are grand; but the Indian has only a narrow path. I see that the white man is strong, for nothing intercepts their vision. They go down into the earth, and find coal to burn, and iron, and salt, but the Indian never searched in the ground a, for we are like a shadow, and weak. I want you to think of my people—of the men, the women, and the children. I am now going back to my people, and will tell them that I have been kindly treated by the white people. I want to see my children whom I love.

The Moderator then took NEE-CHEE-NUNG; by the hand, and said, that he thanked him in the name of the General Assembly, for the kindness which he had manifested to the Missionaries. If they never met on earth, he hoped they would meet in heaven.

NEE-CHEE-NUNG then said, if any one here knows the Great Father, (the President of the United States,) let him tell of the poverty of the Ioways.

The Chief then sat down, and a collection was taken up for him. We regret that want of room prevents our giving the remainder of the proceedings, though nothing of general interest was done.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer. The clerk then read the minutes of the morning session, which were adopted.

It was announced that the amount of the collection raised this morning for "No Fear in his Heart" amounted to sixty eight dollars.

The Rev. Mr. Janneway handed to the clerk some memorials, which he moved should be read.

The Clerk read the Treasurer's Report of the Princeton Theological Seminary, which showed that the affairs of that institution were in a very flourishing condition.

Five letters were read from Professor Miller, of Princeton Theological Seminary.

A Report from the Board of Trustees of the Princeton College, was read, recommending the General Assembly to receive the resignation of Professor Miller, and to appoint him Emeritus Professor, with the same salary he now receives, for the term of his natural life.

It was moved to refer the letters, and report to a committee composed of one from each of the Synods, which was done.

The committee on music asked permission to retire, which was granted.

The committee on a paper moved that a committee be appointed to carry the same into effect.

Mr. Williamson moved that the consideration of this subject should be postponed for the present.

Dr. Plummer hoped that that motion would not prevail

Mr. Nurse wished that it would.

The motion to postpone was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

A petition was presented by Dr. McGill, advising that the prayer of the petitioners, requesting that the Church of Tinnecum, at present connected with the Synod of Philadelphia, be hereafter attached to the Presbytery of Raritan, New Jersey.

Dr. McGill then presented three petitions respecting changes which the petitioners wished to be made in the localities of several Presbyteries.

A long discussion ensued on these reports, in which the western members generally participated.

The hour of adjournment arrived before any action had been taken in the premises.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, May 19th, 1849.

The annual statement of appropriations has just been issued, as prepared under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. An examination of this document will elicit some interesting facts as connected with the subject of our national expenditures.

It appears that the aggregate amount of the appropriations made at the last session of Congress was $33,429,041. But the whole of this sum was not designed for the service of the fiscal year, beginning July 1st, 1848, and ending June 30th, 1850, though the great mass of the appropriations was made for that year. I present to your readers the following analytical statement of the appropriations for that year:

For the support, direct and indirect, of Congress	$1,077,000
For the support of the Judiciary & the Diplomatic service, and Executive Departments, and Miscellaneous Expenditures, about	$4,415,000
Naval service &c	$9,635,000
Army and Fortifications—West Pt Academy, and Pensions	$6,868,000
Post Office Dep't.....$1,709,000	
Transportation of mail by land.....$2,740,000	$3,575,000
By sea, transatlantic, coastwise and Panama, & Oregon ship packet service.....$1,320,00	
Indian Department	$4,000,000
Payment to Mexico	$3,740,000
Light Houses and Miscellaneous	381,000
Total	$31,492,000

The above amount represents all the specific appropriations actually made for the service of the year ending June 30, 1850, but does not present a perfectly true index of the probable expenditures of that year. It is less than the amount of the appropriations made at the last session, by the sum of four millions, three hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, which is deducted, because the following items, included in the official statement, do not properly belong to the expenditure of 1850, namely

Mexican instalment for 1849	3,729,000
Deficiencies in former appropriations for 1849	150,000
	$4,370,000

But the sum of $3,000,000, which is a standing appropriation for the Bremen steamers, may, and probably will be expended the next year, is added, which deductions and additions make the sum of thirty-one and a half million, above given, as the actual appropriations for next year. But to get at the expenditures which certainly will be made within that year, we must add the standing appropriation of $1,000,000 for the interest of the public debt, and the average additional appropriations for deficiencies and contingencies, which will no doubt be made next winter, will amount to $1,000,000 more or less, which will give us the aggregate of $35,492 of expenditure. Taking into the account the progress of the Nation, we cannot expect that the support of government can ever be brought within this sum, and in all reasonable probability, they will go on increasing for a century to come, until, indeed, the Republic reaches its utmost stage of advancement and development.

I set down the expense of the next session of Congress at $1,077,000. The portion of this sum assigned to the payment of the per diem and mileage of members, is $998,000. There are two hundred and ninety-two members and delegates.—The average compensation received by each is, therefore, $2,620. Mr. Schenck, in his bill last winter, proposed a uniform salary of $2,000, with reduced rates of travelling expenses. But as the contingent fund, the charges upon which are not very strictly audited, amounts to upwards of half a million a year; members manage to pick up several hundred dollars a year additional, in the way of books and other self-voted presents.

The current revenues and expenses of the government, indicate a tolerably sound state of the Treasury. The receipts for the last quarter were,

From Customs about	$5,374,628 61
From lands	359,566 17
From loan of 1847	66,500 00
From loan of 1848	3,668,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	2,181,350 00
Total	$14,680,044 68

The expenditures during the same period were:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, (including $1,000,000 for under treaty with Mexico)	$2,873,030 61
On account of the army, &c	1,637,082 10
On account of the Indian Depart'mt	63,687 93
On account of fortifications	416,052 89
On account of pensions	671,486 20
On account of the navy	2,291,291 09
In redemption of Treasury Notes and Public Debt	107,309 61
Reimbursement of Treasury Notes	3,514,100 00
Redemption of Treasury Notes purloined, including interest	108 10
Total	$11,130,097 50

The ordinary receipts during the quarter were $10,347,000, the ordinary expenditures were $6,590,000, showing an excess of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure of $3,757,000. These results are reached by deducting the proceeds of loans from the receipts, and the payment to Mexico, and redemption of the principal of the debt from the expenditures. But the report for the current quarter will present very different features.—Half a year's interest will be paid on the whole of the public debt, and the instalment due to Mexico, amounting together to upwards of five millions of dollars. The payments will greatly exceed the receipts. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1849.

Mr. Meredith received a telegraphic despatch this morning, it is stated, informing him of the death of a sister, and in consequence of this solemn event, he did not attend the meeting of the Cabinet which was held to day. Owing probably to the circumstance of his absence, the business belonging to the Treasury department, which would have come up for decision, was postponed. Several appointments in the revenue service, which would have otherwise been made, were for this reason passed over. Among those, however, that were made, was that of Mr. Harrison, to be post master at Buffalo. He was a decided Harrison Whig, and afterwards an equally ardent and original Taylor Whig.

My speculations as to the proprietor and editorship of the Union, have been verified. I have been informed, that Mr. Burke, acting commissioner of patents, has to day concluded an agreement for the purchase of a part of the paper, and that he will forthwith be announced as one of its editors. Mr. Burke has been some times called an able political writer, but it would be more correct to say that he is an acrimonious one. His "Bundle cured" papers on the tariff were somewhat cried up in the Democratic journals, and some of them even went to the extreme length of republishing them, but they were not above mediocrity, and never became of the least authority even with the Democratic members of Congress, in the warm and elaborate discussions which preceded the enactment of the existing tariff law.

The trial of Drayton, for taking away the slaves on board the schooner Pearl, is still proceeding. This afternoon the jury again rendered a verdict of acquittal on one of the indictments for *stealing*, so that these indictments will now doubtless be abandoned, and the prosecution will rest upon those for abduction, which is a misdemeanor punishable only by fine.

A subscription paper is in circulation, the object of which is to raise funds in order to bring to this city, the Italian Opera Troupe, broken up in consequence of the riots at the Astor Opera House, in New York. The list is headed by the Mayor, and his name is followed by those of a score of other respectable citizens, who engage to take ten or a dozen tickets each. But there is no probability that the project will succeed.

In reference to the late terrible events in this city, I have not thought it within my province to state my opinions; but it is well known that there are certain employees of the custom house, who had no little to do with the affair, and in respect to their conduct there can be no impropriety in repeating what is said here in Washington. If any of the persons referred to, were active in persuading others to commit violence in that tumult, if they took a part in the conspiracy to produce a riot within the building, if they induced disorderly persons to surround it on the outside, with the view of assisting their confederates on the inside, they deserve the severest punishment, and they are the persons on whose heads rest the fearful guilt of that night. Now it is notorious that some of the wretches who did precisely what I have idescribed, do belong to the custom house. One of them has publicly boasted that he hired forty or fifty ruffians to go to the theatre on that night, and that he bought the tickets by which they were admitted. These men should be at once dismissed. But Mr. Polk himself set the example of perfect impunity for such crimes, in refusing to turn out of public employment, blackguards known to have been similarly engaged in the mob which last spring threatened to destroy the office and residence of Dr. Bailey, the publisher of the National Era, in this city.

Day before yesterday a party of the descendants of the original emigrants to Lord Baltimore's colony of Maryland, gathered from different parts of the State, and from this district, repaired to St. Inegoes, on the St. Mary's River, for the purpose of celebrating the arrival of the pilgrims to the colony which event took place in the year 1634. I perceive from the report of the proceedings, that the celebration was conducted on approved principles, and that it went off well in all respects. The Catholic Pilgrims of Maryland, may succeed in time in getting up a very formidable opposition to the Puritan Pilgrims of Massachussets Bay.

What would your Pittsburgh gourmands think of green peas, tomatoes, and ripe and mellow water melons, in the middle of May? I will not aggravate them by pausing for a reply. That such things can be, was evinced to day, at Brown's Hotel, in this city. They were of Charleston growth, and thanks to the energy of the proprietor, and the speed and regularity of the steam packets, were served up to the delighted palates of the guests, in all their pristine freshness and flavor. This is really a great age, and South Carolina is of some use after all. It is plain we never can consent to a dissolution of the Union while she continues so far ahead of us in the matter of garden sass. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, May 16, 1849.

All has been bustle to day, consequent upon the reception of the steamer's news from Europe, and the departure of the America. The mail, taken out by the latter, contains nothing of more interest than the proceedings at the Astor Place Opera House, which will make as much stir among our transatlantic cousins as a President's message. The news from Europe causes no remark, except that she brings too little coin, having but £20,000 on board, which is evidently the last instalment Sterling bills for the outward ship close at 108½, a rate that does not mar the coin.

Considerable conversation has been caused by the fact that something like cholera has been reported. Three cases, said to be the real Asiatic, have been found in the sixth ward. The board of Health has been in session, and the most stringent sanitary measures put in force. This scourge will find us with a clean city, but it will sweep an immense number of people from life, mild as it may seem, compared with its first visit.

The lady of the venerable Albert Gallatin is no more. She died last night, at the ripe age of 83. She was a daughter of Commodore Nicholson and few leave a wider circle of acquaintances to regret her absence. Mr. Gallatin just lingers, and will, in the course of nature, soon follow the partner, who has so long shared the joys and sorrows of his eventful life.

South Carolina has been preparing an elegant testimonial for the widow of one of her citizens, who fell in the Mexican war, Colonel Dickinson. The present is a service of silver, seven pieces, the devices combining the arms of South Carolina and the United States, the Palmetto and the Eagle. Col. Dickinson fell at Cherubusco, on the 15th of August, 1847, but of this few need to be reminded.

The Dramatic Fund Association held their annual meeting last night, and show a capital of $3,500. A good deal of interest is shown by the profession in this matter, and after strutting their brief hour as Emperors and Bishops, they will find at last an hospital, in which to end their days.

Father Matthew is really coming to New York after all, for he has written to say that his passage has been engaged in the Asiburton, to sail on the 1st June. His success is doubtful, from the fact that he has hesitated to throw himself upon our hospitality, and has sent on agent to act how he will be received. He will be cordially received, though he lacks the impulsive feeling, that sprung up in all hearts when his visit was first announced.

Some little idea of the extent of the labor of the Societies, who held their anniversaries here last week, may be had by examining the finalical reports. Seventeen societies collected $1,040,000, of which $81,015 was by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and $110,000 by the Presbyterian Boards of Missions. Such a sum of money will yield a goodly harvest. It exceeds the collections of all previous years, and speaks loudly in encouragement of Christian enterprize. As a specimen of what our schools can do, it may be remarked that three thousand went in procession to Castle Garden yesterday, and made the old fort look a very garden of children's happy smiling faces. The whole party sung an anthem and produced a most rare effect.

Ling and Chang, the Siamese inseparables, are now on exhibition here and draw well, only the ladies think it would be more complete were their wives with them. Their better halves are, however, rather coarse, and to fancy what they are is better than an actual look at them. The brothers have already made enough here to pay their expenses abroad, even should they conclude to be divorced from this strange union, imposed on them by nature.

Treasury notes close at 110¼, and money very cheap, and large sums offering for use.

Later from the Wreck of the Empire State.

NEWBERG, May 18, 10 P. M.

Twelve more dead bodies have been found, five being females, and three of them have been identified. They were all taken from the upper berths in the ladie's Saloon. The lower berths and gentlemen's cabin are supposed to contain 25 to 30 more of the passengers. The Coroner's inquest sits at Fishkill landing. The boat will be raised to morrow. Twenty or thirty persons are yet missing—they may have been taken to Albany on board the Rip Van Winkle, but fears are entertained that they are in the wreck.

EXPEDITION TO CENTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA.—Major Webber, of the "Centralian Rangers," the author of the "Gold Mines of Gila," and "Old Hicks the Guide," is now in this city, at the Revere House. He is making preparations for the departure of his company to Centralia and San Francisco. The northern detachment will leave New York about the tenth of June, and the company will proceed by the Corpus Christi route, which Major Webber considers preferable to any other.—This company will visit the hitherto unexplored regions known as the "Great Central Plateau," or "Centralia," where Major Webber expects to find the true "El Dorado" of the Spaniards.—*Boston Journal.*

An extra session of the Virginia Legislature, for the revision of the laws of that State, will be held on the 28th instant.

From the Baltimore American.

News from Santa Fe—Combination of Indians against the Whites—Murders—Robberies—Gold Digging, &c.

ST. LOUIS, May 17, 1849.

By the arrival of Mr. Skinner in this city, to-day, we have intelligence from Santa Fe to the 30th of April.

We learn that a dangerous combination has been formed against the whites by the Apeche and Eutaw Indians, and some murders have been already committed.

Two of the party that went out with Col. Fremont, Bill Williams and Ned Kearns, were killed by the Eutaws, in March last, while on an expedition in search of philosophical instruments and other property lost by Col. F. during his unfortunate journey.

Mr. Aubery and three others are reported to have been killed by Indians near El Paso.

Two persons were also killed, lately, near Taos.

A band of American robbers have been making depredations upon settlers and travellers in the neighborhood of El Paso and Santa Fe. Eleven of them were recently captured and taken to Santa Fe.

The Santa Fe Republican complains bitterly of the neglect of Congress to provide properly for the government of New Mexico.

The weather was very cold at Santa Fe in the latter part of April; but the country was generally healthy.

There were many persons working at the Colorado gold mines, which are said to be very rich.

The gold fever is raging to a considerable extent in Georgia, the mines in that section having been unusually productive of late. One lump of solid gold was recently found near Ellijay worth $1,500, and another worth nearly the same amount was shortly after picked up by a poor laborer near Dalton.

MR. MACLAY, late member of Congress from the city of New York, is said by the Boston Atlas to have purchased, in connection with his three brothers, very nearly, if not altogether, a whole county in the state of Illinois, at the head of navigation on the Illinois river. The tract was mostly purchased by soldier's land warrants, which, continues the same authority, cost not over sixty cents an acre. The land is said to be unsurpassed in America.

The steam boat opposition has reduced the fare on Lake Ontario even lower than the rates of last season. Cabin passengers are now conveyed from Kingston to Hamilton, (head of the lake,) for 25 cents, and steerage passengers for 12½ cents.—the fare between Montreal and Quebec is $2.

Ten thousand emigrants from Germany have been engaged by the North American Land Company acting in conjunction with companies in London and Germany, and will arrive in this country during the present season.

BOSTON WATER WORKS.—The laying of pipes for conducting the water through the city is nearly completed. The extent of main pipes now laid is upwards of seventy-one miles. The number of service pipes now laid is 11,346, and the present number of water takers is 8,670.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Logan Hunter of New Orleans, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, vice Thomas J. Durant, removed.

LAND OFFICERS.

John Corkern, of Louisiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Greensburg, Louisiana, vice Theodore Gillespie, removed.

Thomas Webb, of Louisiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Greensburg, Louisiana, vice C. D. Strickland, removed.

William H. Wallace, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Fairfield, Iowa, vice Verplanck Van Antwerp, removed.

George Wilson, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office at Fairfield, Iowa, vice Bernhart Henn, removed.

Easton Morris, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Iowa City, Iowa, vice Enos Lowe, removed.

Jesse Bowen, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office at Iowa City, Iowa, vice Charles Nealy, removed.

Mordecai Mobly, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Dubuque, Iowa, vice George McHenry, removed.

Thomas McKnight, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office at Dubuque, Iowa, vice Warner Lewis, removed.

THE following affidavit is in reference to the circumstance which took place at the circus, on Saturday night, and referred to in a local item:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS.—Personally appeared before me, an Alderman, in the city of Pittsburgh, Daniel G. HERRING, of said city, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say. That on last Saturday night, in the Circus of "Dan Rice's Circus," this deponent came across a group of ten or twelve boys standing in the yard, and just as he approached them Mr. Job G. Patterson, one of the police officers in attendance, came up to the boys and said: "Boys, you must get out of in." Such as have tickets can go in, and those that must go out or in—that the place must be cleared." He then led them, put some small boys out and returned. When he returned, he said, "Now boys, you must go out, for we must have the yard cleared. He appeared to put his arms around them in a good humor, and said, "Now boys, go out or in." Some one in the crowd said he had a ticket, when Mr. Patterson said for him to go in—that there was no use standing there and raising a crowd. Mr. Patterson took hold of a young man called Porter, and spoke to him, when he broke loose and struck at Mr. Patterson, and at least five or six of the crowd rushes in on Patterson, when Patterson struck Porter with his club. He struck Porter with three or four others, and with the assistance of Mr. Hague, who came up, put them all out. In two or three minutes Porter returned and struck Deponent naked him if he was hurt. He said "he was not hurt, but G—d d—n him, he would make him pay for it." Deponent had no previous acquaintance with either Patterson or Porter, excepting that he had spoken to Mr. Patterson night before. And furthermore, deponent saith not. DANIEL G. HERRING

Sworn and subscribed, this 21st day of May, A. D. 1849 before me. THOS. STEEL, Alderman.

W. M. 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. sept14-ly

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1836—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE, No 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
ROBERT PERNET, Sec'y. my3-1dcm

☞ PITTSBURGH and BOSTON MINING Co. DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are notified that the Dividend of Ten Dollars per share, declared on the 30th January last, will be paid there or their legal representatives, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on or after the 21st day of May, inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Boston.

my11 THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

JOB PRINTING.

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

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the de20 GAZETTE OFFICE, Third street.

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture sets of Block Teeth, and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is not destroyed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Faden, P. H. Eaton. ja18

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Joyner, No. 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh. 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

AUDITOR.—JOHN EMERICK, of Pine township, will be a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the next Democratic and Whig County Convention.

my22d&wT THIRD WARD.

WHITE SUGARS—Loverings's loaf, crushed and pulverized Sugars, just rec'd and for sale by the bbl or at retail, at the Pekin Tea Store, 70 Fourth st. my22

FINE COFFEES—Mocha, African, Java, Laguira, Rio, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, just rec'd and for sale at the Pekin Tea Store, 70 Fourth st. my22

RAISINS AND FIGS—200 eighth bxs prime Raisins, and 50 small drums fresh Figs, just received and for sale at the Pekin Tea Store, 70 Fourth street. my22

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND BROMA—Baker's Broma, No 1 Chocolate and Cocoa; also, Schmitz sweet spiced Chocolate, just rec'd and for sale at the Pekin Tea Store, 70 Fourth st. my22

For San Francisco.

The fine new A 1 barque SARAH HOOPER, Capt. Hooper, will have despatch for the above port, touching at Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso, for provisions.

Passengers by the Sarah Hooper will find superior accommodations, and every arrangement made to insure their comfort and convenience. For freight or passage apply to WM. E. HOOPER,
my22d&T—Balt. Am. 74