THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1849.

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

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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

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

Letters on Cholera,
BY DR. HAYSHORN.

These letters, in an extra Gazette, can be had at the counter, any time to-day. Price 6 cents.

The Cholera.—Our city still remains entirely free from Cholera. Not a single local case has occurred. Our country friends can come to market with perfect safety, and strangers and merchants by sojourning here a few days for business or recreation incur not the slightest damage.

The St. Louis Fire.—The particulars of the terrible fire in St. Louis, which we gave yesterday, shows that the calamity, although one of fearful magnitude, is not as great as was at first apprehended. The amount of property destroyed is large, but the number of sufferers and of houses destroyed falls far short of the number in the great fire in this city. In St. Louis, the number of houses destroyed is *four hundred and eighteen*; at the Pittsburgh fire, the number was *nine hundred and eighty two*, denuding some fifty six acres of ground. In both cities, the business parts suffered heavily, but in Pittsburgh, the inhabitants of one ward, numbering some six thousand souls, were stripped of nearly every thing, and rendered houseless and homeless.

Nevertheless, there must be very great suffering in St. Louis,—many poor, who have lost their all, and whose cases call loudly for relief. We hope our city will not be behind in such deeds of benevolence as the exigencies of the case may demand.

"Prescription.—In an article in reply to the Union, the National Intelligencer says that 'fulminations' about 'despotism' come most charmingly from that Jacksonian party who formerly, when they had turned out old men from office to starve, remorselessly insulted them, in addition, by saying to them, through the Presidential organ of that day, '*Hog root or die!*'"

True enough, if shame had not wholly deserted the members of the now wailing and howling faction which has so long fattened upon the people's money, they would hang their heads in silence, under a consciousness that the long delayed punishment for years of mirthe and proscription, heartless oppression, and peculation, had at length come, and that the cup they held so long to the lips of every man who would not bow the knee to their Baal, had at last been pressed to their own. If they reap the fruits of their own doctrines and acts, is it not just? Let them gnash their teeth, and wail loud and long, and pour all this venom on the head of the calm old Chief who sits in the White House, and dispenses justice with an impartial hand,—he heeds them not, but is as calm and unmoved as when they sent him to Buena Vista to meet the Mexican army, after robbing him of his men. He laughed them to scorn there, and whipt Mr. Polk's General, Santa Anna, and he holds them and their slanders in derision now. He trusted them, and he trusts now, in the American people for justice; and as they have heretofore awarded it to him, with their hearts going with it, so will they continue, and he will be remembered for his great deeds, and his personal and political virtues, when the memory of his traducers has rotted.

The savage attacks of the "Union" upon Gen. Taylor and his cabinet, are arousing the Whig press, and the Whig party generally, and we may expect to hear a universal sentiment of condemnation. All moderate and reasonable Democrats must be disgusted at such exhibitions of madness and folly. The Baltimore Patriot remarks as follows on the conduct of the Union:

The Course of the Opposition.—Never was any administration attacked with the same ferocity and unscrupulousness, as is the administration of Gen. Taylor. Even before he was inaugurated, the effort was made to tarnish his fair fame. Ever since he has been in office, the wrath of party malignity has been poured upon him. If an officer is removed, no matter for what cause, it is held up as a disgraceful violation of pledges.—If there is a seeming hesitation in removing another, it is declared to evidence a spirit of trepidation, which lets "I dare not, wait upon I would." But it is not sufficient that the President himself is attacked. Every member of his cabinet, collectively and individually, are stigmatized. All together, they are called by the Union, "low minded unprincipled, and selfish politicians;" Mr. Ewing is denounced as "ferocious and proscriptive;" Mr. Collamer is called "tortuous and unscrupulous," while an inferior functionary is villified as a "political profligate."

The article in the Union, in which these denunciations and slanders appeared, has heretofore been noticed in our columns, in a letter from our Washington correspondent. The article had escaped our attention, till it was directed to it by that letter (for we do not—does any body?—feel obliged to read all that the Union says on this subject.) We read with amazement the extracts which were incorporated in that letter, and we have since, by a dignified review of it, in the Intelligencer of this morning, been induced to read it through.

We must say,—and so will every right minded man who reads it—that never, in the worst party times and in the least scrupulous of party papers, did ever such an attack appear, as is that of the Union, of Tuesday, on Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet.

And what is the excuse, or rather the pretence for this attack? Has the Constitution been violated—any law set at defiance—or doubtful power assumed? None, none. Has the rights of any man been violated—has any one, who has a claim on the government, been treated with neglect or had his claim disallowed? No. Has any one been wronged in person, property, or liberty?—No. What is it, then, that causes the Union to open its vials of wrath upon the administration? It would scarcely be believed, if it were not that the public mind is prepared to hear any thing of the opposition, that all that Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet have done, is not to keep in office the men whom Mr. Polk and other Locofoco administrations appointed for their partizan services!—That is all. These men were, some of them, defaulters, some of them of even more doubtful honesty, all of them unscrupulous partizans, and none of them ought ever to have been appointed. But this is nothing in the eyes of the Union. They are Locofocos. That is their only recommendation, and that is all the Union wants. Very well. What recommends them to the Union condemns Mr. Polk and Gen. Cass in the eyes of the people, and they will not object, let the Union rail ever so loud, that the subalterns are turned out for the same reason that the people refused to put Gen. Cass in.

Cholera in the West.—The following cholera items are copied from the St. Louis Republican:

From six in the forenoon to six in the afternoon yesterday, thirty-two cases of cholera were reported to the city registar, of whom ten proved fatal.

The steamer Highland Mary, which arrived from St. Joseph yesterday, brings distressing accounts of the sufferings and deaths from cholera on the steamboats going up with emigrants on board, and at some of the towns on the Missouri river. The steamer Mary was met below Fort Lavenworth, and forty of her passengers and crew had died from cholera. The Monroe was lying at Jefferson City deserted by her officers; eleven of her passengers and crew died yesterday, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., including one of the pilots, an engineer, and the bar keeper; and twenty others on board were sick. Every boat going up had more or less sickness on board, and a number of deaths. The Highland Mary lost three men going up, and the stewart died coming down. At Independence, St. Joseph, and Kansas sickness prevailed to a great extent among the emigrants and citizens. Twenty five of the troops taken up to Fort Lavenworth by the St. Paul had died, and at Kansas fourteen were reported to have taken place in one night and several on the following day.

The steamer Illinois brought up from New Orleans 425, emigrants principally Germans. The Mamaluke 250, and the Sarah 300, chiefly English and Welch. The Illinois lost 5 of her passengers by cholera, the Sarah 5, and the Mameluke 34, 20 of whom were of cholera, and the balance, 14 in number, supposed to be cases of ship fever.

There were five cases of cholera on board the Uncle Sam which arrived this morning from New Orleans, three of which proved fatal.

We regret to learn that the cholera is making terrible havoc among the population of Arrow Rock and the bottoms on the Upper Missouri.—Many slaves have died, and one farmer, Mr. Lee, had lost nine on his plantation.

Lieut. Schenck, of U. S. navy, died a short distance above Brunswick, a few days since, of cholera. He was on his way overland to California.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—Old School.

MORNING SESSION—FIFTH DAY.
Tuesday Morning, May 22.

The meeting was called to order by the Moderator, and opened with prayer.

The Clerk read the minutes of the proceedings of the preceding evening.

Dr. Potts read a report from the Committee on Finance, showing the state of the funds of the Assembly.

The Committee on Finance reported against granting the prayer of Mr. Bradford, petitioning that the Assembly relinquish its claims under the devise of Mr. Bradford to property left it.

The first order of the day, "the fixing the place of the next meeting of the General Assembly," was taken up.

The following are the names of the Churches and places nominated:

Sixth Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati; Sixth Central Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati; First Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky.; Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, Ohio; Second Presbyterian Church, St. Louis; Second Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C.; First Presbyterian Church, N. Y.; First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee.

The roll was called, and the place for which he voted was appended to the name of each voter. On counting the ballots, it appeared that there were 73 votes for Cincinnati, 54 for New York, 20 for Charleston, 5 for Philadelphia, 4 for St. Louis, 3 for Louisville, 2 for Nashville, 2 for Zanesville. Cincinnati was thus selected by a majority of 24 over New York.

The next order of the day, viz: the election of members to fill the two vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly.

The following persons were nominated:—The Moderator, (Dr. Murray,) Rev. T. L. Janneway, Dr. Robert Steele, Dr. Jones, Dr. Ingles, Rev. Mr Hall.

The Moderator requested his friends not to vote for him, as, if elected, he could not attend to the duties of his office.

The vote was then taken, and

The Rev. Messrs. Janneway and Steele were declared duly elected as Trustees, in the place of Drs. Ashbel, Green and Latton.

The Committee on the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh, had leave to retire.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported in favor of granting the request of the Synod of North Carolina, requesting the General Assembly to establish a Presbyterian College in Liberia, Africa.

The third order of the day, "the report of the Board of Domestic Missions," having arrived, the discussion on the above report was deferred.

The report on Domestic Missions was made through its Chairman, Dr. Wm. McDowell.

From it we learn that the Board has had 514 Clergymen in its employment during the past year, 213 having been added since the last report, being an excess of increase over the last year of 53.

The number of feeble congregations supplied during the past year, has been 1400, situated in 26 States and Territories.

Missionaries have been sent to California and Oregon, (four to California and one to Oregon,) and it was stated that in all probability a Presbytery would be established in California, at the next meeting of the General Assembly. Twenty-four hundred new members have been added to the Church during the past year, and 1,500 on certificate, being a total of 4,200.

The number of new Churches built, or in process of erection during the past year, have been 130, being an increase of between 50 and 60.

The number of Sabbath Schools has been 800, with 6,000 teachers.

The number of children in attendance, has been 30,000. There have been, besides, more than 500 bible and catechetical classes.

Greater attention than usual has been paid to "Pastoral Visitations," and "Monthly Concerts."

Particular attention has been paid to the distribution of Bibles and tracts, received from the American Tract Society, and from the society of our own church.

The amount of funds received during the past year, has been, at New York, $50,284 37; at Louisville, $19,706 35; at Pittsburgh, $9,635 54; from the Synod of Ohio, $1,476 58.

The excess of increase of funds received over that of last year has been $14,214 96; and the balance on hand is about $9,000.

A great amount of valuable clothing has likewise been distributed among the Missionaries about to start for foreign service.

The value of clothing received at Louisville is about $3,000; at other places, between $8,000 and $9,000.

The state of religion among the Presbyterian body has been favorable to Christianity, and an increased attention has been paid to religion.

The colporteurs and domestic missionaries of the church have labored zealously in their fields of labor, and their efforts have been abundantly blessed.

It was moved that the report be accepted, and referred to a committee, which passed.

A motion was made that the committee appointed, "be instructed to inquire whether it is best to continue requiring reports from stated ministers responsible to their Presbyteries." The motion was lost.

A motion was made, to place in the hands of the committee the papers connected with the financial concerns of the Board of Missions, which was carried.

The Moderator announced that the Rev. Mr. Wycoff, delegate from the Reformed Dutch Church, owing to a press of business, wished to take his leave of the Assembly; and the last hour of the afternoon was fixed for that purpose.

A motion was made, to nominate persons to fill the vacancy in the Board of Foreign Missions, occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of the present Board. The motion prevailed. The nominations were made; and the election was set apart as the second order of the day for to morrow afternoon.

The Rev. Mr. Janneway read a report from the Committee on the Western Theological Seminary, which was adopted.

It was moved and carried, that the Assembly proceed to the election of Directors of the Seminary, for the ensuing year. Several nominations were made, among which we noticed the names of our esteemed fellow citizens, Alexander Laughlin and Francis Bailey. The election was made the third order of the day for Wednesday afternoon.

The third order of the day. "The case of the Rev. Le Roy Davis," was then taken up.

The Moderator requested the Assembly to bear in mind, that they were now about to perform a solemn duty, to act in a judicial capacity, and to deliberate upon a question involving the character of a reverend brother.

After some discussion, the sentence of the Presbytery of Concord appointed to consider the case, was read, sentencing the Rev. Le Roy Davis to be suspended from his ministerial functions, until the Presbytery had received satisfactory evidence of his penitence.

The appeal to the Synod of North Carolina was read, by which it appeared that the Synod of N. C. had sustained the decision of the Presbytery, by a small majority.

The appeal from the above Synod to the General Assembly was read. The reasons for his appeal were read. It stated, the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Le Roy Davis, notwithstanding the affliction under which he labors, has clung to him with unvarying tenacity.

Mr. D. stated, that he had erred, that he was penitent for his transgressions, and that he was willing to submit to a public rebuke, to be delivered by the Moderator of the Synod, but that he had not received a just, fair, and impartial trial. The charge brought against him, seemed to be; that he had not acted in subordination to the Presbytery to which he belonged, and that he had influenced various members to leave one church to join another.

A motion was made and carried, to adjourn hearing the evidence in this case.

The report of the committee on church music was read by Mr. Bayley. It stated, that in the report of the previous committee on this subject, the committee found such evidence of ability, that they recommended the continuance of that committee, and that they furnish to the next General Assembly a book of tunes adapted to our present psalmody.

Dr. Plummer thought that a list which it was proposed to read, should not be openly read, as thereby, since their proceedings were public, any reporter in the house might take a list of the tunes, thereby enabling any book seller to whom they communicated it, to anticipate the publication of the General Assembly.

The Assembly agreed not to hear the list read.

A member of the committee suggested that the lovers of good old music would find in the list all their favorite tunes which have stood the test of the good taste of so long a time.

Dr. Plummer hoped that the committee would be allowed to publish the book themselves, without being submitted to the next General Assembly. If it had to undergo the revision of the next Assembly, as well as this, what would be left of it? It would be like the husband who had two wives, a young one and an old one: the young wife plucked out all the white hairs, the old one all the black, so that he had no hair left at all.

After some unimportant discussions, the report was adopted, and the meeting was closed with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Smock.

The minutes of the morning were read and adopted.

The Assembly proceeded to elect by ballot, Directors for the Board of Foreign Missions.

The Moderator appointed Messrs. Hassenger and Cowan, tellers, but the order of the day having arrived, it was taken up, and Moderator requested the members of the Assembly to recollect that they were sitting in a judicial capacity, and to preserve the utmost decorum.

The minutes of the Concord Presbytery were being read by the clerk, when Dr. Plummer, the Counsel for the Apellant, arose, and objected to any thing being read from the minutes, which was not to be found in the certified copy furnished to Mr. Le Roy Davis, as being the only parts of the minutes, relevant to the point in issue. The certified copy was read by consent.

The charges brought against him were, that he had acted without paying any attention to subordination, he having preached while he was suspended, and endeavored to build up a church without the consent of the Presbytery.

Dr. Plummer requested the prosecutor to state the geographical position of the churches of Centre and Prospect; which was done.

The charges preferred against Mr. Davis, were more particularly specified. They were to the effect that he had been guilty of breaking his promises, that he had been guilty of shaving notes, and that he had engaged a buggy, and afterwards refused to pay for it.

The Appellant was tried on the above charges before the Presbytery, and was found guilty. He was sentenced to confess his crime and be rebuked by the Moderator of the Assembly. Thirty minutes were given to Mr. Davis, to form his opinion, when he stood up and after confessing that he was in error, was rebuked.

The depositions of several witnesses were read, going to prove that Mr. Davis had preached out of the legitimate limits of his church, and in a place tending greatly to injure other churches.

On the contrary, depositions were read, tending to prove that provided the Rev. Mr. Davis had not preached at a Sabbath house, afterwards converted into a church, situated between the churches of Centre and Prospect, many of the children would have been unable to attend service at all.

The hour of five having arrived, the Moderator announced that the farther trial of this subject would have to be postponed, as that was the time fixed for the Rev. Henry Wykoff, Delegate from the Dutch Reformed Church to take his leave of the Assembly.

The reverend gentleman then arose, bade farewell in a very neat and appropriate speech.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, May 18.

There is a great ado making about the Cholera, but it is premature, and no one need hesitate about coming here and remaining as long as they please. A few cases, four of death, from causes resembling are in circulation.

Twelve O'clock, P. M.—The news by the steamer Roger Williams appals us. We had not been prepared for the horrible details, which it is our melancholy duty to add to the accounts received this morning. The Empire had probably on board 300 passengers. Such is the judgment of an experienced sea captain, who was on board her, and who forms his judgment in part from the fact that three tables were spread the whole length of the cabin, and occupied at tea time.

If that estimate be correct, there is reason to fear that over one hundred lives have been lost. The Rip Van Winkle only took off from 70 to 80.—We are assured, by W. Hubbard, the pilot of the Roger Williams, which arrived from Newburgh this morning, and to whom we are under great obligations for all these particulars, that up to the hour of his departure, 7 A. M., only fifteen or twenty were rescued by the boats. Assuming that one hundred were thus saved, but all the rest who did not escape by swimming must have perished.

What number thus escaped it is impossible to form any conjecture at present. The boat was a quarter of a mile from the shore when she sunk, and most but expert swimmers could have saved themselves unless they received aid from the boats; and those thus rescued are included in our list.

Immediately after the alarm was given a great number threw themselves madly in the water.—The scene was evidently just left her berth, rushed out crying for some body to save her, and was about to leap on the schooner, but was seized by a gentleman who prevented her from falling into the the water, which would have occurred if she had attempted so long a leap. He tried to calm her, but without success. She rushed from him wildly, and was not seen by him again.

The screaming of the victims was heard with frightful distinctness on the top of the hill in the rear of Newburgh, and spread terror throughout the village. Several boats were out at once to the rescue, and picked up many, some arrived probably until she had sunk to the hurricane deck; in which condition she was found by Mr. Hubbard when he arrived. Scarcely five minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking.

Loud cries were made immediately for axes to cut away the upper deck to relieve the occupants of the ladies' cabin, whose screams were heart rending. A hole was finally affected, and one female who was sitting under it in her berth was taken from it unharmed. Attracted by cries under another part of the deck, the men made a hole as soon as possible, but before they were successful the objects of their labors had disappeared. The cause of her disappearance is a subject of most painful conjecture.

Among those who had thrown themselves overboard, and were rescued by boats, were Mr. Burden, the well known manufacturer of Troy, from Williamsburgh. We have not learned the names of any others who were taken from the water.

By a telegraphic despatch dated at 12 o'clock, we learn that from ten to twelve dead bodies had been taken from the wreck at 8 o'clock this morning, among which are several females. The following is a copy of it

Newburgh, May 18th, 12 M.

Between ten and twelve bodies have been taken from the wreck of the Empire up to 8 A. M. including several ladies. Efforts are making to recover any others who may have been drowned.

Two bodies were brought ashore just before the Roger Williams left, in the ferry boat, but they were not recognized.

The child of Mrs. Lafayette Smith, of this city, is said to have perished, and her mother, to be nearly distracted.

A company of twelve persons, on their way to take up a permanent residence in Illinois, will be obliged to proceed on their journey leaving four of their number behind them—four brothers—The names we have not learned.

A meeting was held on the deck of the Rip Van Winkle, as soon as active aid was no longer necessary, for the purpose of learning the extent of the losses, but nothing more definite was arrived at than we have already stated.

A paper was in circulation on board the Roger Williams this morning for signatures among the passengers of the Empire who were coming down, designed to ascribe the accident which has befallen her to the carelessness of her officers. It did not, however, receive much countenance.

Capt. Tupper enjoys, and we believe deserves, the reputation of being one of the most careful and judicious captains on the river.

Mr. Smith, the pilot, who is so responsible for the collision, if any one is on board the steamer, is esteemed one of the most safe and cautious pilot that goes out of this port. We have had an opportunity of learning from the best authority that both his private habits and professional character are in the highest degree creditable to himself and his employers.

We have just received the following despatch by magnetic telegraph.

One O'clock, P. M.—There are a large number of passengers missing who were known to have been on board. Among those recovered are recognized the person of Mrs. Noble, of Troy, a young lady named Isabella Carson, and a small lad named Buckland.

St. Louis, May 15.

The number of deaths from cholera for the week ending to-day were 181; total number from all diseases 273. For the twenty-four hours ending on Monday night there were 21 deaths from cholera.

Michael S. Cerre, the regularly nominated Whig candidate, has been elected clerk of the circuit court of St. Louis by 450 majority, over Wilson Primm, Loco.

The steamer Highland Mary, arrived at St. Louis from St. Joseph on the 8th, reports

Large numbers of emigrants were endeavoring to cross the river, preparatory to their final start for the Plains, and so great was the rush that the two ferry boats, though running all day and most of the night, were inadequate to supply the demand. Five dollars, and even as high as ten, had been paid for the transportation of a single wagon and team. The Highland Mary made several trips, and the Sacramento was then engaged in ferrying over the eager crowd.

St. Joseph and the surrounding country is represented as being literally lined with wagons, teams, and emigrants. The health of the place continued good, and but few cases of cholera had appeared.

From the New York Evening Post, of Friday evening.

Dreadful Accident on the North River
STEAMER EMPIRE SUNK AT NEWBURGH.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

HALF PAST SEVEN, P. M.

The first serious steamboat casualty upon the North river, which it has been our duty to record this season, occurred last night to the steamer Empire, on her way from this city to Albany.—About ten o'clock last evening, and when opposite Newburgh, she discovered a schooner on her starboard bow, loaded with lumber, beating down.—The wind was blowing fresh, and the schooner under rapid way, when danger of collision was first apparent. The pilot of the Empire, Mr. Levi Smith, called out to the schooner to luff, but no attention was paid to him. The steamer at the same time backed, and was under a light stern way, it is reported, when the schooner struck her, near the forward gangway.

The bowsprit of the schooner, which proved to be the Noah Brown, of Troy, carrying about 180 tons, and loaded with lumber, pierced the hull and entered the forward cabin of the Empire, and snapped off close to the bows. The steamer immediately began to fill. Most fortunately the Rip Van Winkle was directly behind the Empire, and sailed along side, within ten minutes after the accident occurred. She towed the Empire towards the eastern shore, left her aground, and took off her passengers, part of whom she landed at Newburgh and the remainder she carried to Albany.

About 1 o'clock, A. M., the steamer Troy, Capt. Fury, from Albany, arrived and run along side. To this obliging officer we are indebted for the above particulars, and for the further accounts of this unhappy accident, the most painful feature of which we have yet to relate.

The usual thoughtlessness and delirium of terror was exhibited by a portion of the passengers in jumping overboard into the water. The bodies of three persons were found upon the boat, who were drowned, all females, one a child, and the other two adults. One of the latter was supposed, from her attire, to be an emigrant.

It is not known with certainty that any more deaths had occurred when Capt. Fury left, about 3 A. M. Of those, however, who in their fright threw themselves into the water, it is to be feared that some may have perished.

When the Troy arrived, about 1 o'clock, she found the Empire had drifted down to, just above Polypus island, where she now lies, all under the water, save the saloon deck, her stern up, resting upon a bank, and her bows down, so that the water just reaches the level of her floor, forward.

Some passengers were cut out of the ladies' cabin, and one, who jumped overboard, was taken up in a boat and returned to the city in the Troy.

Capt. Fury supplied the sunken boat with all his spare cable; ropes and anchors; to be used this morning when the tide rises, to get her head on to the shore to prevent her straining, by the falling of the tide or by the rising of the wind. She was lying, however, perfectly easy when Captain Fury left.

The proprietors of the boat were telegraphed from Newburgh, and advised to send down barges for the relief of the Empire at once. When this aid arrives—it is expected this afternoon—they will probably fasten her boilers down and draw off their water, so as to float her in part with their assistance.

The hull of the steamer is not supposed to be damaged, except the hole made in her side by the schooner. The water, of course, will injure her furniture and cabinet work seriously, but, beyond this, and the injury to the hull above mentioned, no serious damage to the vessel is apprehended. The schooner belonged to Deacon Grant, a lumber dealer, of Troy. She was beating down, and on an eastward tack, when she struck. She was hailed by Mr. Smith, pilot of the Empire, and ordered to luff, repeatedly, but no attention seemed to be paid to the steamer, by the officers of the schooner.

The names of those drowned are not known, but the name of Mrs. Noble is supposed to have belonged to one of the victims.

The Captain's books and list of passengers all went down with the boat, so speedily did the sinking follow the disaster. One of the passengers who came down, said there was about 250 on board, but upon inquiry that proved to be merely his conjecture.

Many of the passengers had retired for the night and of these, none carried more than the clothing upon their persons.

The wind was fresh. We expect more minute and reliable information by the Newburgh boat at eleven, and we therefore forbear any allusions to the frightful rumors about the losses of life, which are in circulation.

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By a telegraphic despatch dated at 12 o'clock, we learn that from ten to twelve dead bodies had been taken from the wreck at 8 o'clock this morning, among which are several females. The following is a copy of it

Newburgh, May 15th, 12 M.

Between ten and twelve bodies have been taken from the wreck of the Empire up to 8 A. M. including several ladies. Efforts are making to recover any others who may have been drowned.

Two bodies were brought ashore just before the Roger Williams left, in the ferry boat, but they were not recognized.

The child of Mrs. Lafayette Smith, of this city, is said to have perished, and her mother, to be nearly distracted.

A company of twelve persons, on their way to take up a permanent residence in Illinois, will be obliged to proceed on their journey leaving four of their number behind them—four brothers—The names we have not learned.

A meeting was held on the deck of the Rip Van Winkle, as soon as active aid was no longer necessary, for the purpose of learning the extent of the losses, but nothing more definite was arrived at than we have already stated.

A paper was in circulation on board the Roger Williams this morning for signatures among the passengers of the Empire who were coming down, designed to ascribe the accident which has befallen her to the carelessness of her officers. It did not, however, receive much countenance.

Capt. Tupper enjoys, and we believe deserves, the reputation of being one of the most careful and judicious captains on the river.

Mr. Smith, the pilot, who is so responsible for the collision, if any one is on board the steamer, is esteemed one of the most safe and cautious pilot that goes out of this port. We have had an opportunity of learning from the best authority that both his private habits and professional character are in the highest degree creditable to himself and his employers.

We have just received the following despatch by magnetic telegraph.

One O'clock, P. M.—There are a large number of passengers missing who were known to have been on board. Among those recovered are recognized the person of Mrs. Noble, of Troy, a young lady named Isabella Carson, and a small lad named Buckland.

Cholera on the Kanawha.—The following extract we take from the Kanawha Republican, published at Charleston, of May 16th.

Since our last the cholera has visited our place with considerable severity. A large portion of the inhabitants have felt more or less of the influence of the epidemic. The first death of cholera took place on Wednesday morning the 9th inst. The number of deaths up to yesterday was five, viz. Henry Dawson, aged about 50, the 9th. Eliza M. Cobb, in her 14th year, daughter of Mr. Silas A. Cobb, 10th, and on Sunday night the 14th, Silas A. Cobb, aged about 50, and his son Andrew, about 16, and John M. Hickok. Mr. W. H. H. Ball, left this place with his family, on Wednesday for his Father-in-law's. Mr. B. Allen, a few miles up the river, was taken with cholera and died the next day. C. B. Thompson, more generally known in this community by the name of *Comsso*, died of cholera, over the river opposite this place on Saturday last.

These fatal cases out of perhaps one hundred which have been cured, simply because remedies were promptly applied in the early stage, and almost the only curable stage of the disease—the disarthrea, we regret to say, have produced considerable alarm among a portion of our citizens, and caused a goodly number of them to leave for the mountains.

Cases of Cholera have occured along the Kanawha, from Point Pleasant up to the Salines, above this place. Some deaths have taken place at the Mouth of Coal, and at the Mouth of Poca. We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Wells, Salt Inspector for the upper District, after an illness of 24 hours, of Cholera. One or two others, we learn, have died of Cholera in the Salines. About twenty deaths from Cholera have occurred among the negroes at the Furnaces within the last week.

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,
Office and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M. and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sept4-1y

Fire and Marine Insurance.—The Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company—chartered 1824—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates.
Office, No. 21 Market street.
SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
Robert Finney, Sec'y. my5:ddfm

☞ 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 25th January last, will be paid them 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.
THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.
my11

JOB PRINTING.
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, &c. &c.
Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the Gazette Office, Third street.

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—Toothache cured in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the May or's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Refer to—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

Premium Lemon Sugar.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

Baker's Broma.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a compound of cocoa nuts combined, 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

Col. James B. Glenn, of Upper St. Clair township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the approaching Whig and Antimasonic Convention myd6c Upper St. Clair.

☞ The Alumni of J. M. College, who are members of the General Assembly, or are at present time in this city, are requested to meet in the Lecture Room of the 3d Presbyterian Church, Fifth street, on Wednesday (this) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to take counsel together, to renew their old acquaintance and friendship, and their interest in Alma Mater.
Many Alumni.

BRANDY, best quality—1 cask just rec'd and for sale by BRAUN & REITER,
my23 corner St Clair and Liberty sts

CHLORIDE OF LIME—2 cases just rec'd and for sale by BRAUN & REITER
my23

WM. WILSON, Philad. C. W. GICKERSON, Pittsburgh.
MILLER & RICKETSON, Wholesale Grocers, and importers of Brandies, Wines and Segars, Nos. 172 and 174, corner of Liberty and Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. my22

BACON HAMS—5 tierces in good order, rec'd per stmr Paris; for sale by GEO COCHRAN,
my23 26 Wood st

JEANS—1 case Jeans, Steubenville manufacture, rec'd on commission; for sale by GEO COCHRAN
my23

PARIS GREEN—Just rec'd and for sale by J KIDD
my21

40 OZ. Iodine: 50 oz Iodide of Potassium; 25 oz of Iodine of Ferri; Citrate Ferri; 25 lbs Tart Antimony; 50 oz Sulphate Quinine; sulphate Morphew; Acetic do; Nitrate of Silver; pure.
Chloroform and Acetic Ether, just rec'd and for sale by J KIDD & Co.
my21

NO. 2 LARD OIL—10 bbls good quality No. 2 Lard Oil, in fine order; 20 do No 1, Conkling's extra, in store and for sale at lowest prices, by SELLERS & NICOLS
my23

BUTTER—4 bbls fresh Roll Butter, just rec'd at the W R Butter and Cheese Depot, and for sale by J H CANFIELD
my23

CHEESE—200 bxs just rec'd at the W R Butter and Cheese Depot, and for sale by J H CANFIELD
my23

BLK SILK PARASOLS—W. R. Murphy has just received an assortment of black Silk Parasols, figured and plain, some of which are extra size.
Dark Green Parasols, figured and plain; large size brown do—an assortment received, and offered at low prices, at northeast corner of 4th and Market sts.
my23

COTTON OSNABURG—Yard wide—One bale lately received at Dry Goods House of W R MURPHY
my21

New Goods and Great Bargains!
R. D. THOMPSON, No 110 Market street, near Liberty, has just returned from the Eastern Cities with his second supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. He has on hand one of the richest and best selected stocks that he has ever had the pleasure of opening to his customers and the public—among which may be found every style of Cashmere, Satin and fancy Silks, Turk Satins, black glassie Silks, all widths, for Cardinals, &c., with every width of black silks; Tissues and Fringes, for trimmings; POPLINS, SILKS, TISSUES, figd and plain Bereges, Embroidered Swiss; Organdies; Lawns; Embd Linen Gingham, a new and beautiful article; plain and bard do; French Ginghams, &c.
Our Domestic Stock is very full, comprising every description of Chintzes and Calicoes, some for 12½ cts; Bleached and Brown Sheetings, from 1 to 3 yards wide; also, Sheeting Muslins, very low, with a full assortment of fine Irish Linens, for wedding purposes; Turkey Damasks, Diapers, and all stuffs for furniture.
Coach Makers will find a full supply of Cloths, Damasks, Moreens, &c. &c., in their line.
The above Goods have been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and purchasers may rely upon getting them at the lowest possible prices.
my22 d3w ROBT. D. THOMPSON.

Valuable Coal Land for Sale,
ABOUT four miles above Lock No. 2, at the mouth of Big Mill Run, Monongahela River. The Coal is of the very best quality, and easy of access. Any number of acres, from twenty-five to a hundred, might be obtained. Persons desirous of purchasing, can call on WALKER REED, on the premises, or Wm. Reed, opposite the Post office, who will give any information concerning the property. The above will be sold at a great sacrifice.
my22d6m

CLINTON PAPER MILL.
THE undersigned have this day associated under the name of Thompson Hanna & Son, for the purpose of manufacturing paper, at the Clinton Paper Mill, where they will be pleased to receive the patronage of the public, and the former customers of the senior partner.
They will at all times keep on hand a general assortment of writing, wrapping, tea and wall papers, bonnet boards, blank books, etc. etc., which they will exchange for clean linen and cotton rags.
Printers and Book Publishers can be supplied with every description of printing paper at short notice, and at reduced prices.
THOMPSON HANNA.
April 1, '49—my22:d6m EDMUND S. HANNA.

FOR ST. LOUIS.
The splendid light draught steamer BEACON,
W. H. Connell, master will leave as above to morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight, or passage apply on board, or to
BETTS, GREW