THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:
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☞ 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. HAYGROVE.

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

Yesterday was a delightful day, cool and bracing. The showers the night before, had laid the dust, and rendered the streets very pleasant. Our city remains very healthy, no case of Cholera having occurred, and no other epidemic prevailing.

Our telegraphic despatches, yesterday morning, announced the appointment of Wm. J. Howard, Esq., as Pension Agent in place of John B. Gurney, Esq.

This appointment will give very general, if not universal satisfaction, as no person stands better with his fellow citizens, and with the Whig party, than Mr. Howard.

Allegheny Scrip.—This description of currency has lately been much cried down, and has lately been passed at any price with much difficulty. We are glad to hear that the Councils of that city have taken measures which will soon put their scrip at its par value. At the meeting on Tuesday evening, the Councils resolved—the Select with only three in the negative, and the Common with only one, as we have been informed—to proceed to advertise immediately, and sell, at public sale, the Diamond Lots. These lots are worth about $150,000, being the most valuable unimproved property about the two cities. If they fetch any thing near their value, they will, together with the taxes of this year, absorb all the Scrip outstanding. With all deference to the opinions of the gentlemen who opposed this resolution of the Councils, we think it a most wise and safe measure, and rejoice that it has, at last, been firmly resolved on.—So far from injuring any property about the Diamond, we consider that it will enhance its value, and improve the business features of the whole city. We hope the Committee having this matter in hand, will proceed without delay, and thus raise the credit of Allegheny to its former elevated standard.

The rumor, that the Councils had legal advice against the power of the city to sell these lots, we are informed by a member, is erroneous.

The Cholera is somewhat subsiding in the West, and we hope soon to be able to record the entire departure of the pestilence from our country. It is a singular fact, that the Cholera has now almost gone around us, without breaking out here. It first started in New York, but soon subsided, and the next it is heard of is in New Orleans, and from thence it has crept up the river, visiting in its turn, every city but our own and Wheeling. It has lately broken out in Galena and Chicago, so that it is now northward of us. It has been most fatal in New Orleans and St. Louis, owing to the great number of emigrants arriving at those points. It has lately broken out on the Plains, among the California Emigrants, and accounts say it is quite fatal. It will probably make its way across the continent to the Pacific, and back to the place of its origin in Asia. Whether it will ever return again on its errand of destruction, is known only to Him who appoints the times and the seasons. One thing is very evident, that this disease is more prevalent and fatal among persons exposed to fatigue, hardships, and exposures of various kinds, than to any others, and that those persons who lead regular lives, at home, scarcely ever fall victims. Thus the disease has principally spent its force upon emigrants lately arrived, and worn down with suffering and deprivation, and lodged in miserable places, also upon the crowded decks of steamboats, and latterly among the California Emigrants, who have doubtless collected a good deal of exposure, and have probably been careless in their habits. It will most probably break out in the gold placers in California, and most who have made great sacrifices, and have undergone incredible deprivations, for the sake of the glittering dust, will perish in the midst of the counted wealth, which cannot buy physic or ensure exemption from death.

We observe some improvements at the Post Office, 236 boxes having been added to those heretofore put up. This will be a great convenience to those who have been unable heretofore to obtain this accommodation.

Our neighbor of the Butler Democrat is quite overcome by the extraordinary fecundity of a lady near Harrisburg. Hear him:

A Mr. Miller, residing near Harrisburg, has had a prodigious piece of luck. On Monday morning last, his wife was obliging enough to give birth to five boys, all of whom, the Philadelphia Ledger says, are doing well. What makes the case singular, or rather *plural*, is, that she produced twins on one occasion, and a trio on another, making altogether, with the last assignment, ten children in four years! Great Jehoshaphat! If we had such a wife, we should exclaim, with the afflicted Millerite,—"Blow your trumpet, Gabriel—I'm ready to go!"

Another case of extraordinary fecundity has just happened in Philadelphia. A Mrs. Moore, lately married to her second husband, has just given birth to four boys. The Bulletin, in relating the account, says:

"Her young husband seemed perfectly overwhelmed at the weight of his responsibilities; so soon after his matrimonial speculation. He appeared to be cogitating seriously, and mentally revolving upon his future fate, as thus: If I am blessed with four children in nine months, what am I to expect in the next four years? The only consolation we can offer him, is old Weller's advice to his hopeful son Sam, 'Let him hereafter be aware of the widders.'"

The Diplomatic Smuggling Case.—The New York Tribune publishes from H. W. Ellsworth, U. S. Charge d'Affairs in Sweden, a copy of a circular letter, dated Stockholm, April 20, in which he disproves satisfactorily the charge of smuggling, or attempting to smuggle goods through the Swedish Custom House. Boxes were sent which Mr. Ellsworth suspected did not contain what he had ordered. He had them opened in the presence of the Inspector of Customs, and his suspicions were confirmed. He instantly rejected them, handing them over to the Custom House authorities. The shipper afterwards sent a letter, stating that the articles had been sent by mistake, and Mr. Ellsworth's still remained at Lubec. This letter was also put in the hands of the custom house officers. Mr. Ellsworth says:

"Under existing regulations of the Swedish Custom House, no such attempt *can be made* as to articles admitted free of duty for a Minister. The boxes which contain them, must invariably *be opened*, and the contents *journalized at the Custom House before delivery.*"

He also sends a confirmation of his statement in letters from Baron Manderstrom, Chief Secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and from Baron Stiernold, the Minister, in which he says he had informed the Swedish Charge at Washington that no doubt could be entertained of Mr. E's perfect innocence of the malicious charges against him, which he says first appeared in an obscure and scurrilous Sunday paper in Stockholm, and were never copied in any Government journal.

New England Accumulations.—The Boston Atlas states the whole cost of Massachusetts railroads, thus far, at about $47,000,000. Most of this has been expended within the last fifteen years, and probably three fourths of the amount has been furnished by Boston. Where did the money come from? There are no gold or silver mines in the Bay State, England and Pennsylvania furnished the iron for these roads, and, for aught that appears, have been fully paid.

Mrs. Farnham off for California.—This enterprising lady, after all her efforts, has had to leave for California with a very small number of ladies accompanying her. The ladies of America are much less disposed to engage in such hazardous undertaking than the men, and seem disposed to "let well enough alone." But that was not the spirit of their forefathers, to whom they owe so much. The following are all the ladies who sailed in the Angelica, for California, from New York, on Saturday, there being also fifteen gentlemen—Miss Sampson, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs Farnham, two children and servant.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—Old School.

MORNING SESSION—SIXTH DAY.

Wednesday, May 23.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Moderator.

The minutes of Tuesday were read by the clerk, and after some corrections, were adopted.

The Moderator called for reports, and one was read.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the case of the Rev. Le Roy Davis was then called up.

The Moderator warned the Assembly that they were about to sit as a judicial body, and that their most serious attention should be given to the matter before them.

Dr. Plummer, who appeared on the part of the Rev. Le Roy Davis, stated that that gentleman was a descendant of the great Samuel Davis, President of Princeton College, and a son of the Rev. John H. Davis. All his relations were in the ministry, and he had always been of the greatest advantage to the cause of religion, since he was in the ministry. Since his ordination, he had enlisted six hundred and twenty seven persons under the banner of religion. And what had been his pecuniary reward? He had received generally two hundred dollars a year, and never more than two hundred and fifty. Such is the man against whom such trifling charges were brought—charges so frivolous, that on them, we would not whip a child with a rye straw. Were the charges sustained by the evidence? He would venture to assert, that there was not a single particle of evidence against him.

The learned Doctor proceeded, and made a speech which was one of the most eloquent we have ever heard, and which we are sorry that our want of space prevents us from giving a full report of.

The time fixed for the order of the day "the report of the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church" having arrived, was taken up, and referred to a special committee, which was appointed by the Moderator.

It was moved and carried, that the case of the Rev. Le Roy Davis be again taken up; and Dr. Plummer occupied the remainder of the morning session, and had not concluded his speech when the Assembly adjourned.

The meeting was closed with prayer by Dr. Hodges, of Princeton College.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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

The minutes of the morning session were read by the Clerk and adopted.

The Moderator announced that the first order of the afternoon was the Report of the Committee on Synodical Records.

The Committee made several reports which were, with one exception, after some corrections, adopted.

Mr. Lowrie moved that the Presbytery of the Creek nation be attached to the Synod of Memphis, which was carried.

On motion, the second order of the day, the election of Trustees of Princeton College was postponed in order to allow Dr. Plummer, as Chairman of a Committee, appointed to examine the report of the Trustees of Princeton College, to report.

The report was adopted.

Among other things, the report contained a clause recommending that Dr. Miller, Professor in Princeton College, whose resignation was handed in and accepted during the present session of the General Assembly, be appointed Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, and the salary which he at present received, be continued intact, during the term of his natural life.

The Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve thought that the words "natural life" should be struck out, as it might be a bad precedent.

Dr. Plummer moved that the words should be retained. He had in youth attended the classes taught by Dr. Miller, and never had he seen such gentleness, such mildness, so much humility and virtue, as this reverend father possessed.

Though he might not go to heaven in a chariot of fire, he would certainly go there. He did hope that the reverend father's mind, now that he was frail and weak, after exhausting his energies in the service of God, would not be exposed to even the most remote fear of want.

The suggestion was withdrawn, and before the motion was put, the Rev. Mr. Nevin arose and said that his feelings would certainly prompt him to vote for the motion, for he regarded the venerable Dr. Miller as a beautiful embodiment of a Christian gentleman. He had known all the Professors at Princeton College, and respected and loved them all, but never had he met with one so kind, so good, so much beloved, both by himself, (Mr. Nevin,) and all who knew him, as the venerable father whom it was proposed to place above the dread of want. Whether you met him in his study or the street, at church or in his own house, he was ever the same Godly man: Yet, while his feelings prompted him to vote for this motion, his reason forbade. He had loved Dr. Miller the more because he was rather a servant of God, than the church, but there were other aged clergymen who had toiled as zealously, equally unknown to fame, and unobtrusive, and suffering all the pangs of poverty, and the Assembly did not relieve them. He had met as he was coming to this city, an aged minister of the gospel, who had gone to the West when he was ordained. He was a man of more than ordinary talents, has been toiling in his Godlike mission for as long a period of time as Dr. Miller has at Princeton, and is now seventy two years of age. The church with which he connected himself is poor, and he is now so impoverished that when he saw him, he was unable to pay the taxes on his farm—for he has a farm of about fifteen acres. He communicated to him (Mr. Nevin) the utter impossibility of his paying it, and he accordingly lent him the small sum he required. This unfortunate brother was the father of a family, but his circumstances prevented his giving them a proper education. Yet no provision is made for him. He loved aged. God taught this great principle. The church maintained it, and we should surely not be exclusive.

He did not want it to be understood that he designed these remarks to be applied to the present case, for such was not his design. He would not let dry reason influence his decision on this point: he would follow the impulses of his own heart, and would not wait till the church woke up from its present lethargy. He would therefore vote for this motion which gave a comfortable livelihood for the remainder of his life, to this eminent man who had been justly pronounced the "Christian Chesterfield of America."

The Assembly proceeded to nominate persons to act as Directors of Princeton College, and a number of gentlemen were proposed.

On motion, the election was made the first order of the day for Friday morning.

The Assembly proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in Princeton College, left vacant by the resignation of Professor Miller.

Dr. Plummer nominated Dr. J. W. Alexander of New York.

Dr. Spring nominated Dr. Plummer, who rose and declined the nomination.

Mr. Nevin nominated Dr. Spring, who declined.

Dr. Spring nominated the Moderator, (Dr. Murray,) who declared that he did not wish the friendly relations which had subsisted between his congregation and himself severed.

Dr. Stanton nominated the Rev. Thomas Smith, of South Carolina.

Mr. Brown nominated Dr. N. L. Rice, of Cincinnati.

Dr. Plummer suggested that the Assembly should unite in a prayer, that God might direct them aright in selecting a Professor to fill a post of so much importance.

Dr. Spring was called upon by the Moderator, and fulfilled this duty:

On motion, the election of a Professor was made the order of the day for Saturday morning.

The Committee, on leave of absence, made a report.

The Moderator then handed the Clerk a communication, which he had received from "Ne-Che-Ning," or "No fear in his heart," and it was read by him as follows:

Honored and Venerable Fathers, Chiefs of a Great Church, I have spoken in your hearing, and I have received the money which you kindly gave me. I have received a large handful, which I will expend for goods and provisions to take to my family and friends. I will tell them whence it came, and who gave it. Venerable fathers, I will never see you more, and you will never hear the sound of my voice in your Great Council Chamber, but I am told that the Great Spirit sees both the white and the red man. When he hears you may your words be good.

[The above was communicated through Mr. Irwin, the Missionary of the Ioways.

On motion, the letter was ordered to be printed, and appended to the minutes.

A report from Dr. James A. Wood, delegate to the association of Rhode Island, was read.

On motion, it was directed to be printed.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton closed the evening session with prayer.

☞ Error.—An error crept into our report of the proceedings of the General Assembly, yesterday, with regard to our statement concerning the petition of Mrs. S. Bradford. We should have said that Mr. Potts read a memorial from Mrs. B., asking the Assembly to restore to her, for the use of her cousin, Elias Boudinot, the bequest made by her father to the Assembly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The currency of the rumor, that many changes in office here at the seat of government will be made about the first of next month, with other corroborative circumstances, renders it probable that that design is in contemplation. The first removals are expected to be made amongst the class of Auditors, Comptrollers, and Commissioners, the men of $2000 to $3000 salaries. The Subordinates will receive attention in due time.

The above class of appointments will probably be taken up next week and disposed of. After them will come the allotment of the Foreign appointments. It is stated today, on what may be regarded good authority, that the missions to England and France have been assigned to Hon. Abbot Lawrence, and Hon. W. C. Rives, respectively. If a nice Consulship is given to some other eminent citizen of New England and Virginia, the diplomatic claims of those two sections, may be considered satisfied. New York will come in for one mission of the first class, and that, with a chargeship and a consulship or two, will fill the measure of her pretensions. The mission to Brazil is considered appropriated by Pennsylvania.

Horace Binney, if he desires an official residence for a few years in the latitude of Rio, may be invited to fill it, or if he decline, which is probable, Hon. Walter Forward, or Hon. Moses Hampton, of the same State, are men of the character and acquirements that eminently qualify them for diplomatic service. Many think that Gen. Taylor hardly went far enough West in search of materials for his Cabinet. If any oversight was committed then, it is probable that care will be taken to repair it in the appointments now soon to be made. Accordingly, it has been already given out that a Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be sought among the Whigs of Missouri, and that, as now the head of the Land Bureau will be taken from a far western State. It need surprise no one if a foreign minister or two be selected from citizens dwelling even upon the right bank of the father of waters. And while speaking of appointments likely to be apportioned in deference to the claims of the West, I may incidentally mention that there is good reason for believing that Gen. Lane will be recalled from his Governorship at an early a period as shall be found consistent with the best interests of the public service. I know that this is contrary to the opinion of many who will at once recognize the perfect justice and propriety of the proceeding, but who may have doubts as to its expediency. But I do not speak upon the matter without the warrant of well informed men.

Among the important questions of national policy which are coming up under this Administration, are the modification of the Tariff, and the readjustment of our navigation system. The former subject has been so much discussed that I will not here more particularly refer to it, but the alteration of our navigation laws, so as to meet the policy and subserve the schemes of England, is a new theme, and one of the greatest interest to our whole people. It may be assumed that the leaders of the Democratic party, with their usual practical patriotism, will advise us to rush pell mell into the British plans, whatever they are, for extending her trade, and adding to her strength. It may also be taken for granted that the bill now before the British Parliament for the virtual repeal of her navigation laws, (will pass the House of Lords, and will become a law. The aggregate tonnage of the world is now roughly estimated at ten millions of tons. Of this aggregate, Great Britain possesses about four millions of tons, and the United States over three millions. Thus the two nations together possess nearly two-thirds of all the shipping of the world. Under her present system, Great Britain feels that she has reached her utmost point of developement, and at the same time she perceives that our country is rapidly outstripping her in the race for maritime dominion. She therefore, as she has often before done, seeks to check us by throwing out the bait of reciprocity. She sees the immense importance of our coasting trade, by far the greatest in the world, she envies our exclusive possession of it, and she is determined to share in it. She is laying her plans to sweep our coasts from Pictou to the Rio Grande, and from latitude forty-nine to the head of the Californian gulf. In a subsequent letter I shall endeavor to explain more in detail what these plans are, and how the affinities of the Democratic party will bring them into close compliance with them. The position of the Administration is against all such schemes.

The Union has not yet announced to its readers the arrangement with Mr. Burke, to which I referred on Thursday last. Still I think there can be no doubt that it has been agreed upon.

I see by an article in that paper that its editor is deprecating personal attacks upon himself, while he appropriates compliments with the keenest appetite. I thoroughly agree with him this time, that personal attacks are to be avoided, and I have made it a rule never to indulge in them, and seldom to retaliate, or even reply to them. But at the same time, I must express my surprise that the Union prefers to perceive the impropriety of them, when for the last two and a half months that paper has been teeming with the most embittered personal assaults upon Mr. Warren, my humble self, and many other persons of more consequence than myself. JUNIUS.

The Disaster to the Empire.—At the latest date from Newburgh a Coroner's Inquest was engaged in investigating the circumstances of this and disaster.

Among the most afflicted of the sufferers was a Mr. Noyes Ladd, last from Stonington, Connecticut, who was one of a party of fourteen—himself, wife, three children, mother, sister, four brothers his wife's sister, Miss Eliza Williams; Miss Delia Avery, of Preston, Connecticut; Miss Celia Gallop of Ledyard, Connecticut—all on their way to Springfield, Illinois, to reside. The following is his statement of what he witnessed immediately after the collision:

"At a quarter past ten I was in state room No. 27, which was occupied by my wife and children and Miss Williams, when I heard a crash and some passenger's rush. I opened the state room door and heard some one say all was right, that there was no danger. I went back and said some ten minutes, when I heard a second rush of passengers through the saloon, who had come up from below, crying that the boat was sinking. My wife was sea sick, and I was staying with her. I seized her and my children, and put them through a skylight on to the hurricane deck, and after them some twenty others, whom I lifted up as best I could, others above receiving them. Then I heard a cry from the stern of the saloon of some one in distress The water was knee deep. The noise seemed to be aft. I opened some three state room doors that were shut. In the third I found a small boy, about seven years old, in shirt and drawers. I put him on the hurricane deck, and then climbed up myself. Soon after, the Rip Van Winkle came up, and I went on her with my family. My mother was taken out of the ladie's cabin through a hole cut in the saloon floor. She had climbed up, put her feet on the upper berth, and supported herself by the side of the ceiling. I had heard her screaming, but did not know who it was. It was in pursuit of her voice that I found the boy. She held her face to the cabin ceiling and screamed. She had to raise her chin to keep it out of the water, which was constantly rolling on her face as the boat heaved. She says she could not have held out more than a minute longer. There was another woman in the cabin whose voice was not as loud as hers. Her calls ceased after a time."

The Latest from the Wreck.

Newburgh, Saturday, May 19—1 P. M.

The Empire is still lying on the flats the same as yesterday. There have as yet been but seven bodies recovered. The Coroner's Jury is still in session, waiting for witnesses from New York, including the Captain and hands of the schooner Noah Brown. We have a list of 229 passengers saved. The four brothers Ladd, from Stonington, Ct, are undoubtedly lost, as no traces of them have been yet discovered. The remains of Mrs. Noble have been taken up the river. Many persons in our community believe the pilot of the Empire is not altogether free from censure.

Mortality of Emigrants on Steamboats.—We find, in a recent number of the Memphis Eagle, the following very just rebuke, in reference to a criminal practice indulged in by the commanders of Mississippi steam boats, which cannot be too strongly deprecated by every intelligent community. The article so fully coincides with our views on the subject, that we give it entire, sincerely hoping that so much of it as may be properly applied to the practice of any of our "up the river" commanders of steamboats, may be duly weighed by them, and carefully guarded against.

"In the last three or four days but few boats, and yet an immense number of emigrants, have passed this point, bound North. The America reported 380; the Marshal Ney, (we believe) 450, and the Winfield Scott, 400. In the last week 3000 European emigrants have passed up the river. Every boat which had them at all, had them in droves of hundreds, crowded and penned up like cattle; and nearly every boat buried from 15 to 20, between this place and New Orleans. In every case, cholera has had the credit of sweeping off the emigrants, and the whole country, from New Orleans to Boston, has been, or shortly will be, filled with horrible reports of the ravages of cholera upon the Mississippi.

Now cholera, when it does come, is bad enough in its terrors and works. With no disease or epidemic is the scythe of death wheeled more keenly. But we submit to the common sense of the public, if there is any necessity of attributing the three or four hundred deaths which have taken place upon the river, between New Orleans and Memphis, in the last seven days, to cholera, or to any contagious or epidemic disease. We submit it to common sense, if it is not wonderful that so few emigrants die, when one recollects the manner in which they are crowded and packed away behind the engines of a boat, in a limited space, some thirty or forty feet, where scarcely a breath of air can reach them over the hot boilers of the vessel. We have had the curiosity to visit the place in which deck passengers are packed, on some few of the boats touching at this point, and we can only express our extreme disgust at the manner in which the unfortunate emigrants are treated. We have done our share of jibe rough work in this world, and we do not think we are over nice in the matter of steamboat comfort or elegance; but we must say that both our heart and stomach have grown sick when we have stood in the close pen of some steamboat, in which some hundreds of emigrants were miserably crowded together—the air rank and reeking with effluvium, and the sick gasping for fresh air, and trampled upon by the jostling throng. It is a mystery to us how the larger number of emigrants, thus crowded together, find room to sleep in; and it is a yet greater mystery to us how any of them survive such terrible and unwholesome confinement,—men, women, boys, girls, and even infants, heaped together in an uncomfortable and unhealthy "litter."

The whole system of transporting emigrants on the Mississippi river, as at present carried on, is an unmitigated and indefensible cruelty. It is almost as bad as that practised in the Black Hole of Calcutta, and has not even the justification of revengeful war. It is based upon a spirit of sordid speculation, and should promptly and sternly meet with the interference of the laws. The officers of boats now receive deck passenger after deck passenger, looking always at the amount of passage money, and never once thinking of the cruel risk and waste of life which must ensue from an immensely over crowded deck. The unfortunate emigrant, never having travelled upon our rivers, knows nothing of the probable number on board, nor of the serious inconveniences to be encountered. We say the law should and must sternly interfere to check this course of things, and to protect human life. At present steamboat competition is recklessly gambling with human life, and humanity demands the prohibitory action of the law. We know steamboat men well. They are as noble hearted a class of men as there is in the world—as quick in generous, as lively in sympathetic impulses, when a case of distress is before them. But the fever of competition blinds them to the view of probable results; and they recklessly pursue the practice of a criminal system, to which valuable lives are daily sacrificed. Through this system the banks of the Mississippi are being lined with graves.

The poor emigrant, who comes hither to seek a home, fortune and happiness, escapes the dangers of the ocean only to risk desperately the noisome and deadly confinement of the after deck of a Mississippi steamer. Lives are unnecessarily and wantonly sacrificed—families are broken up, and children orphaned in a strange land. This is all wrong—dreadfully wrong. The press should speak out, and, in the name of humanity, check, by the operations of the laws, one of the most terrible and destructive practices that ever disgraced the commerce of a civilized people.

Senator Benton's Appeal.

The following appeal of Mr. Benton is in his characteristic style—direct, bold, and unflinching. The Accomac resolutions to which he refers, were drawn by Henry A. Wise, in his hotspur style, and go the whole for the ultimatum of dissolving the Union, rather than submitting to the prohibition of slavery in the new territories.

To the People of Missouri:

The General Assembly of our State, at its late session, adopted certain resolutions on the subject of slavery, and gave me instructions to obey them. From this command I appeal to the people of Missouri—the whole body of the people—and if they confirm the instructions, I shall give them an opportunity to find a Senator to carry their will into effect, as I cannot do any thing to dissolve this Union, or to array one half of it against the other.

I do not admit a dissolution of the Union to be a remedy to be prescribed by statesmen, for the diseases of the body politic, any more than I admit death, or suicide, to be a remedy, to be prescribed by physicians for the diseases of the natural body. Cure, and not kill, is the only remedy which my mind can contemplate in either case.

I think it probable, from what I observe, that there are many citizens—good friends to the harmony and stability of this Union—who do not see the Missouri instructions and their prototype, the Calhoun address, in the same light that I see it, and did in the light in which it is seen by others who best understand it. For the information of such citizens, and to let them see the next step in this movement, and where it is intended to end, I herewith subjoin a copy of the Accomac resolutions, lately adopted in that county of Virginia, and fully endorsed by the Richmond Inquirer, as the voice of the South. I do not produce these resolutions for the purpose of arraigning them; on the contrary, I see something in them to admire, as being bold and open, and as the true interpretation and legitimate sequence of the Calhoun movement. I produce them to show the drift of the Calhoun and the Missouri instructions, as fundamentally wrong; but to those who think them right, the Accomac resolutions are also right and should be immediately imitated by similar resolutions in Missouri. I produce them to enable the people of Missouri to see what it is to which their Legislature would commit the State, and what it is they have instructed me to do.

I appeal from these instructions to the people of Missouri—the whole body of the people—and in due time will give my reasons for doing so. It is perfectly above party, and goes to the whole people. In that point of view the Accomac resolutions present it—and present it truly; and I shall do the same. I shall abide the decision of the whole people, and nothing less. Respectfully,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

St. Louis, May 9, 1849.

From Texas.—By the arrival of the steamship Globe at New Orleans, Galveston dates to the 5th, and Brownsville to the 2d instant, have been received.

The cholera had created great consternation in San Antonio. All the inhabitants who were able had fled the city. The disease had been particulary severe among the Mexican population. On the 10th ult. there were fourteen deaths in the town and neighborhood.

Camargo, April 20, 1849.

Mr. Audubon and party left this place yesterday for the gold regions. They numbered fifty men and were all well. Messrs. Raymond and Humphries leave next week for the same destination.

A letter was received here yesterday from the interior, stating that Gen. Paredes, at the head of some ten or fifteen thousand Indians, was commencing a war against the whites, similar to that of Yucatan. In the State of San Luis, the seat of his operations, he had put to death nineteen whites, consisting of French, Dutch, Americans, &c. They have proclaimed an exterminating war against the white race.

Judge Hotchkiss and Mr. Woodbury, both Texans, died in Rio Grande city within the last few days. We have nothing else new, except that the cholera has entirely vamosed. J. L. H.

The prisoners confined in the calabooze at San Antonio, some seven or eight in number, broke out on the night of the 13th ult. On the evening of the 21st ult., the prisoners confined in the Marshall jail did the same thing. One of them named Saddler, has been caught. The other two, Thos. K. Bounds and Alexander Spars, were confined on the charge of murder.

On Thursday, the 10th ult., Dr. Rains and Dr. McKay, of Rusk, Cherokee county, met on the public square—Rains struck McKay a blow which killed him instantly, breaking his neck. Rains has been bold to bail in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

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Suicide of a Murderer.—Boston May 19.—Dr. Coolidge, the murderer of *Mathews*, committed suicide in consequence of having been detected in a plot with a prisoner, who was about to be liberated, to kill Flint, his former student. The plot was as follows: Flint was to be lured to a certain place, where he was to be killed in such a manner as would lead to the impression that he had committed suicide. A bottle was to be placed near him containing poison, and a letter confessing himself the murderer of Mathews. The Warden found on the prisoner the letter with the details of the plot, and at once shut Coolidge up. Subsequently, on going to the cell, Coolidge was found on the floor expiring, and died shortly after. The latter expected, if the plot proved successful, that he would be liberated. He had promised to pay his accomplice $1,000 for murdering Flint.

FROM CHINA.

By a late arrival, the Philadelphia American and Gazette has files of Hong Kong papers to the 26th February. The following items are selected from them.

The visit of the Chinese Commissioner to the U. S. Sloop-of-War Plymouth was not for an official interview with Mr. Davis, the American Commissioner, but was merely a compliment to Com. Geisinger.

A fire at Kevailanu, the capitol of the province of Kevangse, destroyed 4000 houses, including the offices of the viceroy. Many people perished during the conflagration.

The annual sacrifices to the manes of Confucius the great Chinese philosopher, were made with much ceremony, in the presence of the Emperor and several Kings, in the imperial gardens.

The war against the pirates is carried on with great vigor, and hopes are held out of their extermination.

The Chinese Bankers, in anticipation of difficulties with the British, were withdrawing their capital from Canton.

A conference between the British and Chinese Plenipotentiaries took place on the 17th, on board the British flag-ship Hastings, where Leu was received with great ostentation, and after the conference was set down to a magnificent banquet.

The U. S. Ship Preble, which had sailed from Canton, for Japan, to see about the alleged capture of American seamen, returned to Hong Kong on the 16th, four days afterwards, on account of the small-pox having broke out among the crew.

Conviction of Drayton and Sayres.—*Sentence of Shuster.*—In the criminal Court at Washington on Friday, (a *nolle prosequi* having been entered in the forty-one larceny indictments against Daniel Drayton,) both he and Edward Sayres were tried and convicted of transporting upwards of seventy slaves belonging to different owners from the District of Columbia. The court sentenced Drayton to pay a fine of $140 and costs in each case, and Sayres, in like manner, to $100 and costs in each case—both to be imprisoned until the fines are paid.

Thomas Hand, alias Shuster, found guilty of stealing the Government jewels from the Patent Office, was sentenced to suffer three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The writs of error to the Circuit Court, in the cases of Drayton, Sayres, Hand, and Stone, convicted of forgery, will be argued on Saturday, the 26th inst.

The Yazoo (Miss.) Whig, of the 11th, says:

We are sorry to state that the cholera is still very bad among us. Since our last issue of Tuesday, 8th inst, there have been twelve deaths in Yazoo City; besides a great many more not reported that have occurred since then. We cannot state the exact number now down with the dreadful disease, but it is large. On the plantations in this region it has been peculiarly fatal among the negroes."

The St. Louis New Era, of Tuesday, says:

"The steamer Timour arrived last evening from St. Joseph. Her officers report the steamer Mary lying opposite St. Joseph. Forty seven deaths had occurred on board to that point."

In view of the epidemic with which our city is at present scourged, several of the churches have set apart next Thursday to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

In the neighborhood of Thibodeauxville, La., it has again made its appearance.

The Watertown Conflagration.—The banks destroyed by the great fire at Watertown, New York, were the Black River Bank, Wooster Sherman's Bank and Henry Keep's Bank. The valuables were saved. The newspaper offices were those of the Northern State Journal and the Democratic Union. By the destruction of the Post Office, all the mails from the South and west were lost, including letters, &c. Six or eight horses were destroyed, and a female perished amid the flames. The American Hotel and all its out buildings, the Episcopal Church and the Columbia Hotel, were burnt, besides the expensive iron block of stores, and a large number of others.

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

Office and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office open from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. apl4-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance—The Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, chartered 1832—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at *the lowest rates.*
Office, No. 21 Market street.
SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't
Robert Pennit, Secy. my5-d6m

☞ 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 next.
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, *Blanks, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks*, HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &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 and Amerikanische Gaumen Platten. Toothache cured in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Refer to—J. B. McFadden, F. R. Eaton. jal9

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 combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, yet fundamentally wrong; but to those who think them right, the Accomac resolutions are also right and should be immediately imitated by similar resolutions in Missouri. I produce them to enable the people of Missouri to see what it is to which their Legislature would commit the State, and what it is they have instructed me to do.
I appeal from these instructions to the people of Missouri—the whole body of the people—and in due time will give my reasons for doing so. It is perfectly above party, and goes to the whole people. In that point of view the Accomac resolutions present it—and present it truly; and I shall do the same. I shall abide the decision of the whole people, and nothing less. Respectfully,
THOMAS H. BENTON.
St. Louis, May 9, 1849.
From Texas.—By the arrival of the steamship Globe at New Orleans, Galveston dates to the 5th, and Brownsville to the 2d instant, have been received.
The cholera had created great consternation in San Antonio. All the inhabitants who were able had fled the city. The disease had been particulary severe among the Mexican population. On the 10th ult. there were fourteen deaths in the town and neighborhood.
Camargo, April 20, 1849.
Mr. Audubon and party left this place yesterday for the gold regions. They numbered fifty men and were all well. Messrs. Raymond and Humphries leave next week for the same destination.
A letter was received here yesterday from the interior, stating that Gen. Paredes, at the head of some ten or fifteen thousand Indians, was commencing a war against the whites, similar to that of Yucatan. In the State of San Luis, the seat of his operations, he had put to death nineteen whites, consisting of French, Dutch, Americans, &c. They have proclaimed an exterminating war against the white race.
Judge Hotchkiss and Mr. Woodbury, both Texans, died in Rio Grande city within the last few days. We have nothing else new, except that the cholera has entirely vamosed. J. L. H.
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