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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN

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

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

Letters on Cholera,

BY DR. HAWTHORNE.

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

Kentucky Emancipation.—We give the first number, to day, of a series of short articles on the subject of Emancipation in Kentucky. They are written by a Kentuckian who feels a deep interest in the success of the whole cause which many of her gallant spirits have undertaken.

The Washington Union professes to be dreadfully alarmed for the stability *of our* institutions and the dignity of the Government; for what reason, gentle reader? Why, forsooth, because the President is entirely too *Democratic* in his notions, and thinks that other official dignitaries are as able to judge in matters of moment as himself. This is the substance *of* the Union's most grievous complaint.

There are two counts in Mr. Ritchie's indictment against Gen. Taylor. The first is, that he has declared his opposition to the use of the veto, except in cases of a palpable infringement of the Constitution by the peoples' Representatives. This the Union calls a "repudiation of his Legislative functions." According to the Union's doctrine, and that of the Locofoco party, the President is clothed with legislative power, and that it is his right and duty to interfere in the legislation of the country in matters of the smallest moment as well as the largest, and in cases of measures clearly constitutional. He in fact holds almost supreme legislative as well as executive power. We believe we represent the Union correctly, such is certainly our design. The anti Democratic and dangerous character of such interpretation of the powers of the President over the legislation of the country, must be evident to the least discerning.

Gen. Taylor takes a more safe, wise, and Democratic view of the President's functions in regard to legislation. He believes that the constitution contemplates that in the immediate representations of the States and of the People, in their collective knowledge and wisdom, the legitimate functions of legislation are alone seated. Coming directly from the People, representing every section and every interest, and amenable immediately to their constituents, if they are not a safe depository of legislative power, we may in vain look for it in any other source, and the ability of the people to govern is a modern fiction Who will not say that Gen. Taylor's position is the Democratic one, and that the opposite tends to centralization and despotism?

The Union's second charge against the President is, that he has "repudiated the functions of President," by admitting his cabinet to an equality with himself, at the Council Board, in Cabinet Meeting, and to equal vote with himself in appointments. Whether this statement is true or not, we know not. But admitting its truth, of what disparagement is it to the President! Having chosen for his official advisers, honorable and distinguished citizens from various sections of the country—men of large experience, ripe and powerful intellects, and high civil qualifications—does it not display more gentlemanly bearing, more confidence in his own choice, more dignified modesty of character, to treat his cabinet as equals and fellow citizens, instead as servants and inferiors? Whenever General Taylor finds he cannot trust the judgments, and confide in the honesty of his cabinet, he will remove them, and choose others; until then, we expect to hear that he treats them as gentlemen of their high character, and in their responsible position, ought to be treated.

The Union presents Mr. Polk as a sample of a Republican President! and tells us how he conducted his cabinet meetings. He consulted his advisers, and then took his own course, although the majority might be against him! "The question was considered by vote; and he never considered himself bound by the vote of the majority." Of what use, then, was the cabinet, any more than any other collection of individuals? They could give their advice, to be sure, but they ran the risk of having it flung in their faces, by the autocrat whose dictum was law. And this is Democracy! So jealous, so fastidious is it, so fearful that the President will not act the tyrant, and crush every manly feeling in the hearts of his official advisers, that it makes it the foundation of a serious charge against Gen. Taylor, that he will not imitate the autocratic conduct of Mr. Polk, but treats his cabinet ministers in a manner befitting alike to the high character of the administration, and the simplicity of our Government.

How to Escape the Cholera.

Although we have no symtoms of Cholera among us, yet we can hardly expect to escape the visitation that is afflicting so many of our sister cities. It becomes us, however, to prepare at once to give it such a reception as will render its visitation as mild as possible. We therefore publish, for the information of the public, the sanitary regulations of London, based upon one of the most minute investigations that ever was made into the circumstances attendant on an epidemic disease. The editor of the London Lancet says: "these simple measures are worth all the nostrums or specifics which have ever been vaunted for the cure of cholera."

"Let every impurity, animal or vegetable, be quickly removed to a distance from the habitations, such as slaughter bones, pig sties, cesspools, necessaries, and all other domestic nuisances." We do not believe that animal putrefactions are ever connected with epidemic diseases, but there can be no objection to their removal from habitations.

"Let all uncovered drains be carefully and frequently cleansed.

"Let the grounds in and around the habitations be drained, so as effectually to carry off moisture of every kind.

"Let all partitions be removed from within and without habitations, which unnecessarily impede ventilation.

"Let every room be thrown open for the admission of air; and this should be done about noon, when the atmosphere is most likely to be dry.

"Let dry scrubbing be used in domestic cleansing, in place of water cleansing.

"Let excessive fatigue and exposure to damp and cold, especially during the night, be avoided.

"Let the use of cold drinks and malt liquors, especially under fatigue, be avoided; or when the body is heated.

"Let a poor diet, and the use of impure water in cooking or for drink, be avoided.

"Let the wearing of wet and insufficient clothing be avoided.

"Let a flannel or woollen belt be worn around the belly.

"N. B. This has been found very serviceable in checking the tendency to bowel complaint, so common during the prevalence of cholera. The disease has, in this country, been always found to commence with a looseness in the bowels, and in this stage is very tractable, it should, however, be noticed that the looseness is frequently attended by pain or uneasiness; and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that cholera must be attended with cramps. In the early stage here referred to, there is often no griping or cramp, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested.

"Let personal cleanliness be carefully observed.

"Let every cause tending to depress the moral and physical energies be carefully avoided.

"Let crowding of persons within houses and apartments be avoided.

"Let sleeping in low or damp rooms be avoided.

"Let fires be kept up during the night in sleeping or adjoining apartments, the night being the period of most danger from attack, especially under exposure to cold or damp.

"Let all bedding and clothing be daily exposed during winter and spring to the fire, and in summer to the heat of the sun."

Dr. Drake, a physician of Cincinnati, whose acquaintance with this disease is said to be as extensive as that of any practitioner in the West, has published some suggestions on the subject, which we think worthy of notice:

1. That leaving the city can do no possible good. The disease is not contagious. The cause of it has already spread through the city and been received into the bodies of the inhabitants. Those who escape to the country are more likely to be ill, than if they remained at home.

2. Epidemic cholera has no premonitory symtoms. The diarrhœa, which is supposed to be its forerunner, is the disease itself, in its first stage; as positively so as when it has advanced to vomiting, or collapse.

3. The disease may be generally stopped, if met in that early stage; if it cannot then, it cannot afterwards. It cannot even then, if the patient continues on his feet. His life depends on his lying by.

4. All persons who have worn flannel during the winter should keep it on until the epidemic has passed away.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—Old School.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, May 24.

The meeting was called to order, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Steele.

The minutes of the previous afternoon were then read and adopted, after being corrected by fixing the salary of the Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, to be elected in the room of the Rev. Dr. Miller, (resigned,) at two thousand dollars.

The committee on the "Narrative of the state of Religion" then made a report in which it was stated that there were twenty three Synods, and one hundred and twenty two Presbyteries connected with the General Assembly.

During the coming year, it is expected that there will be two more Presbyteries formed one in China, one in Western Africa, and one in California.

The state religion throughout the Presbyterian Body was stated to be very cheering. The schools and various institutions of learning, connected with the Church, were in a very flourishing condition, and *the books*, the Bible was becoming more extensively used both by the primary and more advnced classes in them'

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

The Finance Committee made several reports, which was adopted, and ordered to be printed in the appendix to the minutes.

Several Synodical reports were read.

Considerable discussion arose on the receiving the Synodical report of India.

It appeared from that report that at the meeting of the Presbytery at Madison, a Methodist brother had been invited to sit with them and preach the opening sermon. This act, the Synod condemned. and Mr. Candy stated that our ministers were not allowed to sit under similar circumstances, in the Methodist Church, and they, (the Presbyterian Church) did not stand in the position of a sister Church, but of a cousin Church.

It was moved to strike out a part of the report, which advised that no minister whose standard of faith was not the same as that of the Presbyterian Church should sit in its deliberative bodies.

Dr. Plummer thought that we should not attempt to legislate on the subject of courtesy. What harm did the inviting a venerable brother of a kindred denomination to sit with them do? He did not believe that if the General Assembly did what it was proposed to do, the Presbyteries below would obey their decision. Several other gentlemen spoke on this subject.

During the discussion, a motion was made to recommit the report to a special committee. The motion to recommit was lost, and the question was taken on the original motion.

On motion, the order of the day was postponed a short time, to give the Committee on the Board of Education time to prepare their report.

The discussion was wholly on the point as to whether any minister, except those of Churches in correspondence with the Presbyterian Church, be allowed to sit in its deliberative bodies.

On motion, it was resolved to put the question without further debate.

The question was put, and the clause was stricken out by a small majority.

A motion to recommder the question was made, and carried, and the previous vote was sustained.

Dr. Plummer stated that the Rev. Dr. Green, who was last year appointed to preach the annual sermon on the Board of Foreign Missions, and owing to whose non arrival another Brother had been appointed to fill that duty, had arrived, and he moved that Dr. Green be requested to preach the sermon, which was put and carried.

The sermon on this subject will be preached this evening, at a quarter before eight o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church.

A motion was made and carried, to appoint a committee to inquire into the condition of the Boards of the Church.

On motion of Dr. Plummer, it was resolved that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Moderator, Dr. Murray, for his sermon on Popery, and that he be requested to furnish a copy to the Board of Publication.

It was also resolved that the Board of Publication be requested to send a copy to each of the Clergymen of the Presbyterian Church.

Nominations were made for appointing a clergyman to preach a sermon on Popery before the next General Assembly.

Among the persons nominated, we observed Messrs. Elliott, of Pittsburgh, Plummer, Gildersleeve, Potts, Spring, and others.

The Report of the Board of Domestic Missions was then taken up.

From it, it appears that since the formation of the Board, there have been 1705 students. During the past year, seventy-two have been admitted.

There are now on the roll 373, of whom 151 are theological students, and 146 were College students, 52 academic, 10 unknown, and 14 are teaching.

There have been admitted during the past year, 41, ten have withdrawn, 4 died, 6 have relinquished their studies on account of ill health, four have been expelled for marrying, two for not reporting themselves, and six for other causes.

The cause of education was thriving vigorously, but increased attention must be paid to religious education, as every day the public mind became more and more latitudinarian on the subject of a religious education in the common schools, and our youth, on that account, should be educated in our own Colleges, Academies and Schools. A by no means sufficient religious education could be received at Sunday School, and if our children can receive it in Common Schools, they must in our own institutions.

The Report was accepted, and referred to a Select Committee.

Dr. Plummer moved that the committee on the pastoral letter, have leave to report, which was carried, and the pastoral letter was read.

On motion, it was then accepted and adopted.

Remarks were made upon the report by the Rev. Messrs. Brown, Plummer, Nevin, and others.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the meeting was closed with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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

The minutes were read by the clerk, and adopted.

On motion, the unfinished business, the case of the Rev. Le Roy Davis, was taken up.

The Moderator warned the assembly that they were about to sit in a judicial capacity, and that the strictest decorum should be observed.

Dr. Plummer then arose, and in a most eloquent speech defended the cause of the appella nt from the Synod of North Carolina.

The Rev E. F. Rockwell rose on the part of the Synod of North Carolina, and stated that had it not been for the important duty assigned him, the illness which for the past two days had prostrated his strength, would have prevented his attendance on this occasion. He then proceeded in his defence of the cause of the Presbytery of Concord and of the Synod of North Carolina.

After he had spoken for some time, a gentleman suggested that as the time of adjournment had nearly arrived, it would be better for Mr. Rockwell to discontinue his speech until to morrow morning, and allow the election for directors of the Board of Domestic Missions to be taken up, which was concurred in.

A letter was read from the Rev. Alfred Nevin, of the German Reformed Church, excusing himself for not attending the meetings of the Assembly.

A communication was read from the Presbytery of Michigan, as also one from the Synod of Northern Indiana.

Dr. McGill then moved that the proposition of establishing a cheap paper be referred to the consideration of a select committee, which was carried.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stanton.

New Orleans Custom House.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 13th inst., contains a list of thirty-eight old officers of the New Orleans custom house, who have been retained in office by Samuel J. Peters, Esq., the new collector, and a list numbering forty-six whose services have been dispensed with.

The Crevasse at New Orleans.—Our latest dates from New Orleans are to the 13th inst., one day behind the date due, but it will be seen by our telegraphic despatch that we have intelligence from the great flood two days in advance of the mail. On the 13th inst., the hulk of a vessel had been sunk in front of the breach, but judging from our despatch, it must have proved ineffective, as the breach is there represented to be 300 feet wide.

P. S.—A second despatch, two days later, has come to hand since the above was in type, which shows that all further efforts to stop the flood have been abandoned.—*Balt. Sun.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1849.

The usual meeting of the cabinet took place to day, but I do not learn that any thing of greater importance was done than the superceding of some of Mr. Polk's collectors on the northern frontier.

There is no reason to suppose that the cabinet is in possession of official advices from California of the same purport as the latest accounts published in the newspapers. The substance of this intelligence is, that a decided disposition has been manifested by the Californians to set up a government for themselves, though of a temporary and provisional character, and such a one as will serve merely for the interval which must elapse before the admission of that territory as a sovereign state of the Union; that the inhabitants have and profess not the least respect for the military government, which some pretend has been of right continued there since the end of the war, and that they are desirous of securing themselves against the introduction among them of African slavery.

You will have learned from the telegraph that a report has been put into circulation that, in consideration of such a state of things in this latitude of our acquisitions, the Secretary of War has proposed to the President and Cabinet to raise volunteers to maintain the authority of the General Government in that province. I say you will perceive that such a report has been put in circulation, and that is true, for what is put into the newspapers is pretty apt to be thoroughly circulated. But it is a fiction of the most transparent sort. One of our commonest expressions has heretofore been, that such and such narratives were "tales of fiction founded on fact." But a new order of production has appeared in our literature, which ought to receive its distinctive appellation without loss of time, and that should be, "fictions founded on the telegraph," or if a more brilliant designation were desired, we might take "scintillations of the wires," or, to please the fastidious, we might choose "eccentricities of electro-magnetism."

The above story, then, about the volunteers, is a telegraphic fiction, founded on the necessity the reporter was under of saying something.

The news from the territory creates no surprise whatever, for it has been long expected, and as to the idea of military coercion, of the American inhabitants of California, that has never entered into the head of the President or any of his advisers. I have more than once, in the course of this correspondence, expressed the opinion that the Californians ought to and would take the most efficient measures to provide themselves with a civil government, and to prepare for their regular admission into the confederacy as an independent state. I have also said that they ought and would repudiate the military government, or rather the military despotism, left them by Mr. Polk, and which was an item in the general legacy of folly, vice, and crime, which he left to the people of the whole Republic And I have equally pointed out the strong probability, amounting almost to a moral certainty, that it, left alone by our government, except so far as to aid and assist them in their laudable attempts to frame such institutions as they should and to be best suited to their condition, they would, among those institutions, adopt an effectual provision for the perpetual exclusion of slavery from amongst them.

It now appears that all those things they are now proceeding to do. Not much will be accomplished towards *any* good end, until the mass of American citizens, now on their way thither, shall arrive, say next September. But then every thing will be done, orderly, peacefully, wisely, effectually The province of our government in the mean time is to *co-operate* with all the *bona fide* persons of influence, friends of order and civil government, which may now be in the territory, towards the maintenance of existing laws, in other words, to aid and comfort all such as are disposed to guide and govern themselves on the principles of Benton's letter to them. The body of the Spanish laws, throwing out, of course, peonage and such institutions, which cannot stand a moment in an Americanized community, are very well suited for a simple people, and a new country. The protection in their inferior jurisdiction is abominable

But not to digress too far, I may remark that things appear to be taking a perfectly natural course, and to be going on very well in California, *considering*, and that the administration does not feel at all concerned about them, except in so far as the gold excitement operates to relax the discipline and impair the morals and efficiency of our naval and military forces there. The opposition prints, with the Union at their head, are, of course intensely afflicted at every thing which comes from there, showing the utter impolicy of the proceedings of the late executive towards California, and it is their cue to exaggerate reports of crimes, disorders, and irregularities, in order, if possible, to pile up difficulty and embarrassment for Gen. Taylor; but they will not succeed.

Mr. Ewbank entered on the duties of his office to day, but I have not heard that any removals were made. It was supposed that Mr. Burke's chief clerk would have had the grace to resign, but he has not done so. He belongs to the class of whom Mr. Jefferson said, few die and none resign.

My dissertation upon California—I hope it will not prove tedious to your readers—has obliged me to omit sundry speculations upon things in general at Washington, which I might, perhaps, have had to explain away or ret rest from in my next. This is an advantage, you see, of an interlude. J. Scott.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Emancipation movement in Kentucky.

Mr. Editor—I have frequently, since I have arrived in your city, been asked the question, what are the emancipation party striving to attain in Kentucky? Again, what is their probable strength, and what hope have they of carrying out their plans? I do not believe that I can answer these questions as satisfactorily in any way as by giving a simple narrative of the beginning and progress of the Emancipation movement up to this time, in that State. I am a Kentuckian and an Emancipationist, and have watched with interest and anxiety the manifestations of popular feeling in favor of its progress.

It will be recollected that C. M. Clay, in 1845, established a paper in Lexington, advocating the abolition of slavery in Kentucky. The tone of this paper, called the True American, was so violent and rabid, that even those who now favor emancipation most strongly, disapproved of the paper and the conduct of its editor. On the one hand they disapproved of the fierce denunciation of C. M. Clay, and on the other of the indescriminate violence which attacked the freedom of the press. This emancipation feeling or sentiment is not new in Kentucky, the only thing new about it is a freer and fuller developement of itself than it has ever had before. The tide of popular feeling has turned in our State, by the occurrences of '45 with such strength against every thing savoring of hostility to slavery, that no man however popular could stand up against it. In '47 a movement was made to amend the present constitution of Kentucky, or rather to form an entirely new one; for no part of it could be altered without calling a convention to do it in the same manner as would have been required to change the whole of it. By the old constitution, it was necessary to obtain a majority of the whole vote of the State for two consecutive years. This vote was obtained after a great effort on part of those who were desirous of change. The members of the Kentucky Legislature in '47, or at least such of them as wished for reforms, published a programme of the reforms they were anxious to effect. Among other things they proposed to insert a clause into the constitution, by which they could change any article or part of the constitution, by submitting it to the people, separately and apart from any thing else. I premise these things in order that I may be the more intelligibly understood in what I may say hereafter. Last winter the Legislature of our State repealed virtually the law of '33. This law had been passed to dry up one of the sources or springs which fed the stream of slavery. Although it had not effected all it might have done, yet it was productive of vast benefit to the State, in preventing very much the increase of our slaves. By the provisions of that law, no one could bring slaves into the State as merchandize, and no citizen of the State was even permitted to go into another State to purchase slaves for his own use. This latter provision was repealed. The friends of emancipation are now battling to procure the insertion of the open clause—concerning which I have spoken above—into the new constitution, and also the insertion of the spirit of the law of '33. They wish to exclude the introduction of slaves which have been inherited in other States, by their citizens, or which have been given to them by relatives in other States. Under the old law of '33 this could not be done. I will continue further this history and explanation of the objects of the emancipation party in our State, on to morrow. INQUIREUS.

The Maryland Gold Mine—The Rockville Journal, of Saturday, says that the company to whom Mr. Ellicott contracted to sell his "gold" farm, have not as yet complied. Mr. E. has given them to the 9th of June next, to comply. A large load of the ore was taken from the farm, to be sent to Philadelphia for examination, the company not being satisfied with the partial one given it by Professor Emmons, of Albany.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Mr. White—The good people of the "iron City" are noted for their charity, and I have often beheld, with admiration, the readiness with which they have brought this noble principle to bear, in the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor and afflicted, which so often present themselves to public sympathy, even in this our highly favored city.

The first remarable instance of this kind, to which I would call your attention, was that of the unfortunate Brady, whose severe sufferings were so promptly met by public charity and sympathy, in obedience to a lucky mention of the fact, which was made in your excellent paper. You well remember the circumstances connected with this case—the ample purse so promptly contributed by our benevolent citizens, and the generous promptness with which the call was responded to by Captain R. C. Gray, of the steamer Pennsylvania, in connection with a number of our noble and generous hearted river men. You remember also the tear of joy which fell from the eyes of the distressed mother of the unfortunate young man, at the reception of the proffered aid. I was present on that occasion, and as often as I recall it to my mind, I rejoice that it was ever my lot to participate in so good a work.

The next instance of charity, to which I would call your attention, is the case of poor Hughey, or *Steamboat Hughey*, as he was familiarly called. Poor Hughey was a great man among the steamboats. In the mystery of Providence, this poor unfortunate was bereft of reason, and to hear him talk, you would suppose him a large stockholder in every steam boat on the river. He made himself alike at home on board any of the boats, and we have often beheld him seated to one side along with the deck hands and firemen, joyously participating with them in their humble but welcome repasts; and while thus seated, Hughey would be busily engaged in discussing upon the merits or demerits of this, that or another steamer, taking particular care to speak very highly of the boat on which he happened to be, at the time, least he he should give offence, and, perchanse, lose his dinner.

Sometimes we would meet with Hughey when he would seem to be rational, and could tell all about the boats, and the particular trades in which they ran, at other times he would seem to be lost, and would ask the name of this and that boat, and whether they run to Cincinnati, Louisville, or St. Louis. On the whole, Hughey was a strange being, and truly an object of pity. But enough; poor Hughey has been cared for, and by the timely interference of the noble and generous hearted river men, who seem to be never more delighted than when an opportunity is afforded them of relieving suffering humanity, he was sent to the Lunatic Hospital from whence, with proper care, he may yet be restored to reason, "clothed in his right mind," to bless the benevolent hands that contributed towards restoring him to reason.

But we now come to the object we had in view at the outset. The most pitiable case, we believe, we ever saw in human shape, is the one which we now take the liberty of introducing to you, and, with your permission, to the kind and benevolent consideration of the good people of this city, through your columns. I allude to that poor, decrepid and afflicted old man, who is so often seen staggering through the streets, suffering all that human nature can bear in the general legacy of folly, vice, and crime, which he left to the people of the whole Republic And I have equally pointed out the strong probability, amounting almost to a moral certainty, that it, left alone by our government, except so far as to aid and assist them in their laudable attempts to frame such institutions as they should and to be best suited to their condition, they would, among those institutions, adopt an effectual provision for the perpetual exclusion of slavery from amongst them.

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From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, of May 4.

Overland Emigration to California.—Every boat that arrives at the wharf is crowded with emigrants for the gold regions. Within the last few days several hundred wagons have come through by land from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Up to twelve o'clock yesterday there had been eight thousand three hundred and eighteen persons who had made this a point of departure for the Plains; and, from what we can learn, we should not be surprised if five thousand more landed here in twenty days. We also learn that a large number have crossed the upper part of the State, intending to cross the river at the Bluffs—say four thousand persons. We do not think it an extravagant assertion to say that at least eighteen thousand persons will leave the frontier between this place and the Bluffs; and many persons estimate the number far above this. We have no means of knowing what number will leave Independence; but should suppose that six or eight thousand will depart from that point. This will make some twenty five thousand on the Plains in a few weeks. A number of these are destined to perish upon the way, and we fear a large number who have undertaken the trip have not thought properly upon it. Some who have been accustomed to hardships may get along without much difficulty, while others who have never undergone any privations must suffer considerable on the Plains.

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. sept4-1y

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 Finney, Sec'y. 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 20th 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. Claus & Co., Boston

THOS M HOWE, Treasurer
my11

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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 Surrounding PHOTHACHEORD IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Post office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh

Refer to—J. R. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton may19

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, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A JAYNES, at the Patent Tea Store, No 70 Fourth st mch14

To the Afflicted.—To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to America, the Liver complaint, the proprietors of M'Lane's Liver Pills are happy to offer their remedy, as at once complete and safe. It has been tried often in all parts of the country, it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians, and always with triumphant success. The proprietors of these Pills to the public, the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate human suffering, and offer a remedy for one of the most terrible diseases, which shall be within the easy reach of all For sale at the drug store of my24 d&w8 J KIDD & Co

DIED,

On Thursday afternoon, 24th inst, Mary Dreden, aged 6 years, wife of the late John Little, esq., dec'd Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son in law, Jno McD Crossan, Park's Row, 3d street, on Saturday afternoon, 26th inst, at 3 o'clock, P M., and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

To the Public.

THE SANATORY BOARD deem it their duty to again apprise the public of the health of the city: And in doing so have the pleasure of assuring the citizens, and the public at large, that no Cholera exists in our midst, nor has there been a single case originating here, so far as the Board have been able to ascertain, since they have sought information from the best and most reliable sources. But while they congratulate our citizens in being thus mercifully preserved from the ravages of this dreadful epidemic, they will urge upon them the necessity of observing the strictest vigilance in their attention to cleanliness about their premises.

The Board is well satisfied from good authority that Lime is one of the best purifying agents that can be used in neutralizing the effects of the unwholesome effluvia now prevailing in thickly populated places.

The Board is about making arrangements to have a full supply of Lime constantly on hand, so that every family can be supplied in such quantities as they may want for this purpose, by calling on any member of the Board. It will be supplied at the lowest price, to those who may be unable to pay, will be supplied gratis. JOHN M'GILL,
ALLEN CORDELL,
M. W. LEWIS,
C YEAGER.

School Directors' Meeting.

A MEETING of the School Directors of the several Wards of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held in the Fourth Ward School House, Penn street, below Wood, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making the arrangements required by law in relation to a High School

GEO. W. LAYNG, Sec'y

WE have some PUMPS, made on an improved plan, so as not to freeze in the coldest weather. Persons wanting such articles, are invited to call and see them at SCAIFE & ATKINSONS', 1st, between Wood Market sts

SUNDRIES—13 bbls No 1 Lard; 31 sacks Feathers; 1 do Wool; 1 do Ginseng, now landing from stmr Euphrates, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co. Front st

MANTILLAS—F. H. Eaton & Co., keep constantly on hand, or make to order, Mantillas of every pattern, and of any color desirable. Also, Mantilla Scarfs, a new style. Embroidering, scolloping, ruffling, tucking, and all kinds of fancy needle work executed to order at their store, No 62 Fourth street, between Wood and Market. my25

FINE IRISH LINENS—W. R. Murphy invites the particular attention of buyers to his assortment of fine Brown Linens, lately received, warranted all flax, and of a superior make Also,

Linen Goods generally, such as Table Diapers, of all different widths, and unusually low prices.—Bleached Linen Table Cloths, also much lower than ever before offered; Linen, Pillow case Linen, Diapers and Crash for towelling &c &c

Also, Furniture Dimity, for summer bedspreads, superior colored quilts, low priced do, and white Counterpanes, at very low prices for quality—at north east corner of 4th and Market sts. Wholesale Rooms up stairs my25

WANTED,

DAILY at the BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE, Young MEN in wholesale and retail stores, and other respectable business, to act as Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Bar-keepers, Waiters, Farmers, Coachmen, Gardeners, Boot and Shoe Makers, Collectors, Overseers in all branches of business, &c. We have at all times a large number of good situations on hand, which put from 300 to $1,000 per annum. Those in want of situations of any kind would do well to call on us; as we have agents in each of the above cities, which will enable us to place every applicant in a suitable situation at the shortest notice. We have a large acquaintance in all the above named cities, which we trust will enable us to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.

TAYLOR & TAYMAN, No 59 Second st, between South and Gay.

N. B—Persons living in any part of the U. States, and wishing to obtain a situation in Baltimore, or either of the above cities, will have their wants immediately attended to by addressing us a line, (post paid) as by so doing they will curtail both trouble and expense, which they otherwise would incur by coming to the city, and seeking employment for themselves Address, TAYLOR & TAYMAN
No 59 Second street,
my25 dd Baltimore, Md

HOSIERY—Black and cold Silk, black and cold Cotton, Merino, black brown, slate and white Cotton Hose, Children's Fancy, white, slate, brown and mixed Stockings, Gents Virginia, merino and cotton Socks, for sale wholesale and retail by

F H EATON & Co, Fourth st,
my25 between Wood and Market

PARASOLS—A small lot of well selected Parasols are offered for sale at reduced prices by

F H EATON & Co, 62 Fourth st
my25

GLOVES—A large assortment of ladies and gents Kid, Neapolitan and embroidered Silk, Lisle, Cotton, &c &c, of all colors and sizes, for men, women and children, can be obtained wholesale or retail, at

F H EATON & Co's Trimming Store,
my25 62 Fourth st

TRIMMINGS—Black and cold Silk lace Fringe, Gimp, Braid, and Buttons, always for sale at

EATON'S, on Fourth st

TAR, &c—50 bbls Tar; 50 do Pitch; 30 do Rosin, just received, for sale by

my25 J SCHOONMAKER & Co

ROSE PINK, Extra—3 kegs Rose Pink, just received, for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & Co

SAL SODA—7 cks for sale by

my25 J SCHOONMAKER & Co.

CHROME—10 cases Chrome Yellow, Green and Red, for sale by my25 J SCHOONMAKER & Co

ROOFING PAPER—Of superior quality, constantly on hand, for sale by

my25 J SCHOONMAKER & Co

CHEESE—100 bxs just rec'd at the W R Butter and Cheese Depot, and for sale by

my25 J B CANFIELD

PAPER—6 reams crown and medium, for sale by

my25 J B CANFIELD

BACON SIDES—14 hhds for sale by

my25 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, Front st

LARD—150 bbls No 1, in store and for sale by

my25 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

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

THE petition of Jas. Chosan & Son, of the 2d Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioners have provided themselves with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at their dwelling house, in the Ward aforesaid, and pray that your honors will be pleased to grant them a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment And your petitioners, as in duty bound will pray.

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

John Anderson, W. Wilson, Jr., D. R. Miller, J. W. Burbridge, J. B. Lyon, T. S. Clarke, M. Robertson, J. J. Roggen, M. W. Beltzhoover, A. M. Wallingford, Chas. Knapp, Jr., Henry Woods. my23-3t3

LARD OIL—25 bbls winter strained Lard Oil, rec'd and for sale by my24 W & R M'CUTCHEON

POT ASH—4 bbls No 1 Pot Ash, rec'd and for sale by my24 W & R M'CUTCHEON

FISH—50 bbls No 1 trim'd Shad; 30 do No 1 Herrings; 30 do No 2 Mackerel; 20 do No 3 do; 10 do No 1 Salmon, 20 hf bbls No 1 Herrings; just rec'd and for sale by JOHN WATT,
my24 corner of Liberty and Hand sts

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The splendid light draught steamer BEACON, W. H. Connell, master will leave as above this day at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to PETTIGREW & CO., Agents. may25

SUNDAY TRIPS TO BEAVER.

The U. S. Mail steamer MICHIGAN No 2, will leave the landing opposite the Monongahela House, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, for Beaver. Returning, will arrive at 5 o'clock, P. M. Fare to Beaver and back, Twenty-five Cents. my25

REGULAR WHEELING PACKET.

The fine steamer ZACHARY TAYLOR, Lucas, master, will hereafter run as a regular packet from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, leaving Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. For freight or passage apply on board. my24

SUNDAY TRIPS TO BEAVER.

The steamer BEAVER will leave the wharf, opposite the Monongahela House, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, for Beaver. Returning, will leave Beaver at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at 4 o'clock Fare, Twenty-five Cents. my24

GEORGE ARMOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 46 Market street,

HAVING purchased