THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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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. HAYTHORNE.

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

The Cotton Manufacture.

The Post in announcing the erection of Cotton Factories at Lancaster, in this State, and at Wellsburg, in Virginia, says that "it is almost impossible to keep a record of the new establishments which are being erected in various places throughout the country," and that it is "pleased to have it in its power to record such evidences of undoubted prosperity."

The Post's gratulations are but simulated to cover an attack on Tariff principles, which need no special defence, just now, in this community. But in another point of view its article is suggestive of very grave reflections, and some startling facts.

Admit that there is still, notwithstanding the low Tariff of 1846, sufficient inducement to invest capital in the manufacturing of Cotton, the question arises, how comes it that business in this vicinity, notwithstanding unrivalled natural advantages, is not only declining, but verging on extinction?

We gather further from the Post, (which records the significant and startling fact, without a word of comment,) that at the head of the Wellsburg enterprise "are certain large capitalists in Pittsburgh."

We learn, upon enquiry from other sources, that these large capitalists are gentlemen connected with the cotton manufacture in this district. We ask the attention of our citizens to this fact. The Post to serve a turn, admits that the investment of capital in the manufacture of cotton is "*evidence of prosperity.*" Shall we permit this prosperity, and all hopes of its increase, to depart from us without a struggle?

The case of Lancaster, which the Post cites, is another instance in point, that ought to arouse us to a true sense of our situation. About three years ago the first cotton mill was started there [illegible] the resolutions on the subject [illegible] Mr. Nevin requested that [illegible] Friday evening be heard—[illegible] granted to him, and his protest was heard, and was ordered to be entered on the minutes. It is as follows:

PROTEST.

The undersigned, claiming the right, granted to him by the form of government of the Presbyterian Church, feels himself imperatively called upon, by a sense of duty to God, to the Church, and the Slave, to protest against the judgment of the Assembly, as expressed in the report adopted by it on the subject of Slavery.

The reasons for this protest, are as follows:

1. The true position of our Church, in regard to this subject, which is evidently one of overwhelming importance, is not known with certainty, either by all its ministers, or members, or the world at large. Some affirming that the Church sanctions Slavery, as an institution having the moral approbation of God; and others that it condemns it.

2. The fact that there is a spirit of "earnest inquiry and deep agitation on this subject," instead of rendering it "improper and inexpedient" for this General Assembly to express its sentiments definitely upon it, is in the opinion of the undersigned, the very reason why its sentiments should be expressed, as by this means, the members of the Church would be enabled to know their duty as moral subjects, in connexion with the great question. Its the light of the divine truth alone, shining through the living organization of the Church, that is competent to instruct and stimulate the masses in regard to the scriptural duty of "breaking every yoke and letting the oppressed go free."

3. The provision that is referred to, as being made for the just exercise of discipline upon those who neglect or violate the mutual duties of master and servant, seems to recognize the righteousness of the relationship of slavery. Besides, the slave as long as he is a slave, from the nature of the tenure by which he is held, and because of the light in which his condition is regarded by all masters, cannot possibly convict before any of our Ecclesiastic Courts, the master or other church member. How extraordinary it would appear should a slave present himself in the General Assembly as an appellant or complainant against some wrong inflicted upon him by one assuming to himself the dignified title of *master.*

4. The action of some of the former assemblies instead of benefitting the slave, it is feared, has given relief to the consciences of slave holders, which had already begun to cry out in thunder tones against their wrong in holding in bondage beings whom God had created in his own likeness, and whom Jesus embraced in his warmest sympathies and love. While this action is giving relief to *some* minds, it is driving many others to separate themselves from the church, that was once dear to their hearts.

5. Presbyteries cannot give or adopt means for imparting religious instruction to the slaves, since under the dispensation of grace, as we are taught by the example of the Son of God, there must be an expression of kindness that will make every sacrifice before the truth can be received in love and become the power of God unto salvation. There is no kindness in the sale of man to his fellow man, unless the right of self ownership is first recognized. This being the first and great demand of the law of love and common sense justice.

6. There does not appear to be in the General Assembly, as expressed by the report, that sense of the magnitude of slavery which the nature of the case would seem to warrant. It is thought to be a privilege granted with reluctance to some few to look at it at all, and speak their sentiments upon it, and not to be the duty of *all* to take up the subject, and give to it that degree of earnest and prayerful attention which it is receiving at the hands of almost every other ecclesiastical organization, and every form of civil polity, where christianity has quickened their sensibilities and affected their legislation. EDWIN H. NEVIN.

The judicial case was then taken up, and the Moderator made the usual solemn charge.

Dr. Plummer rose and was speaking concerning the mournful death of Dr. Rice, when the Moderator announced that he had just received a telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati, stating that there they knew nothing of such a report, but still they would make particular inquiry.

A short time after this, a second despatch arrived, stating that the Rev. Mr. Rice was in good health.

A motion was made to take up the first order of the day, the election of a professor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Professor Miller.

The following gentlemen were nominated:

Dr. Alexander, Smythe, and N. L. Rice.

They received respectively 110, 16, and 34, so that Dr. Alexander was declared duly elected.

The Rev. Mr. Janneway read a paper from the Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary, recommending that the following gentlemen be appointed Trustees, in place of other gentlemen, who had either resigned, or found it impossible to attend:

T. H. Nevin,
J. Kerr,
Luke Loomis,
Wm. McCully,
A. Schoonmaker.

The suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Plummer proceeded in his defence of Mr. Davies, in a most stirring strain of eloquence, and concluded a little before twelve o'clock.

Mr. Wilson, on the part of the Presbytery, arose and proceeded with some remarks, which were decided to be out of order.

It was then moved and carried, that as the hour of adjournment had almost arrived, it would be better to postpone the further discussion of the subject till Monday morning at 10 o'clock, as many of the members of the Assembly would doubtless wish to speak on the subject.

It was then proposed to take up a report from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, proposing to make the national road the boundary between the two Synods of Indiana.

The debate on this point continued until the hour of adjournment, and the Assembly was closed with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met, pursuant to adjournment, in the session room of the First Presbyterian Church.

The Moderator not being present,

Dr. McGill was called to the Chair, and the exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring.

The Clerk read the minutes of the morning session.

The unfinished business of the morning session was taken up.

The report of the Committee on the Boundary line between the Synods of Indiana, was then brought forward.

A motion was made to the effect that the General Assembly postpone all action on the subject until their next meeting.

The report of the Committee, was, however, [illegible]

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—Old School.

MORNING SESSION—NINTH DAY.

Saturday, May 26.

The Moderator called the meeting to order, and it was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown.

The Clerk read the minutes of Friday afternoon, which were adopted.

The Moderator stated that he had been requested by a gentleman, to suspend business for a moment while he made an announcement of a very solemn character.

A member then stepped forward, and declared that he had just received intelligence of the death of Dr. N. L. Rice of Cincinnati, who had been attacked by cholera. He had recovered, but experienced a relapse, and finally died.

The announcement was received by the Assembly with feelings of the deepest emotion, and Dr. Spring moved that the order of the day (the election of a Professor of Princeton Theological Seminary, to fill the place of Professor Miller,) be postponed in consequence of the melancholy event.—The Rev. Dr. Price's name had been proposed as a candidate.

A motion was made, and prevailed, to the effect that it be postponed, but be taken up, provided the report is ascertained to be untrue.

Two Presbyteries (the Washita and Creek) were then enrolled.

Dr. McGill on the part of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, read two overtures; one from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, respecting the growing evil of standing during prayers. Also, one from the Synod of Michigan.

Dr. Brown, Chairman of the Committee of Devotional Exercises, read a report.

Dr. Potts, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a report which was accepted and adopted.

A letter from the Rev. Nathaniel West, was read, stating that the Temperance League was very desirous of holding a meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, on Monday afternoon, and that they wished Dr. Murray, Dr. Plummer, and the Rev. Mr. Nourse to address the meeting.

A motion was made, and lost, to refuse the request, on the ground of the limited time of the Assembly, and the petition was granted.

The second order of the day, the election of a Minister to preach the next annual sermon on Poperty, before the General Assembly, was taken up, and the following gentlemen were nominated.

Drs. Spring, Potts, Plummer, Junkins, Lord, Smythe, and Elliott. They received respectively 62, 33, 22, 13, 13, 11, 2.

Dr. Spring was declared duly elected, and Dr. Potts, as his alternate.

A motion was made to take up the unfinished business, [illegible]

The report of the Committee on Missions, was, on motion of Dr. Spring, referred to the Board of Foreign Missions.

The report of the Committee on Domestic Missions was taken up—amended, and adopted.

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

Letter from a California Emigrant.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harbor Rio Janeiro, April 6, 1849.

Editors Gazette—We arrived here in the evening of the 27th ult., after a passage of fifty two days from Baltimore, on our way to California, and expected to remain only a few days, or time enough to get water; but some of the passengers thinking it a good opportunity to gain redress for the bad treatment we received from our captain, (Brown of N. York,) lodged complaint before the consul, Mr. Parks, he promptly took the matter in hand, ousted our captain, and furnished us with a gentlemanly one, named Captain Jonathan Bourns, of New Bedford, Mass. Our first mate, Hawly, a real tyrant, also had to leave the ship, and another appointed in his place. This Brown is a German and never carried passengers before, consequently treated us like brutes—and you know the American spirit too well, that it will not be trampled on: our indignation was aroused, and the first opportunity it was determined to lay up the ship, or have the officer suspended, which we succeeded in.

There has been, since the news from California, in this place, no less than 3000 Americans bound for the gold regions; and at present, there are seven ships filled with passengers laying in this port, bound for the same, and every day some more arriving.

A whale ship put in here, direct from California, and the news she brings exceeds anything brought from that place: that gold is found, and in large quantities, is unquestionably true, and new discoveries made every day. But there is a civil war raging between the Americans and Spaniards, foreigners and Indians, and blood copiously shed: no doubt you have this news long since.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. KANE.

P.S.—The ship Pacific, New York, also *broke* their captain.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Emancipation movement in Kentucky.

I have now fully explained *for* the information of your readers the objects for which the Emancipationists are contending in Kentucky. I will next state their probable strength at the polls, if the question were made a direct issue at the present time. These are, I think, all told, about 140,000 voters in our state, who could be brought to the polls upon as exciting a question as this. Of these at least one fourth are firm, unwavering, emancipationists; that is to say, 35,000 voters. The number of slaveholders in the state is estimated, in round numbers, at 30,000. The real number does not greatly exceed, or fall much short of this estimate. Many of these, say 5,000, are emancipationists; one sixth of their number. There are then a body of men, numbering 25,000, who are banded by interest and feeling, to uphold the institution to the last. These men have a very extended and pecuniary influence in society, and can rally great numbers of the non-slaveholding portion of the population to their support. They possess this additional advantage over the emancipationists, that they fight together as one man. They have a prodigious interest at stake. The value of the whole slave property in the state is $60,000,000. Of this the perpetuitists have in their hands 45,000,000 at least, if not more. And where has there ever been a set of men thus interested, who have not resisted desperately any interference with their interest? Much prejudice exists in the minds of the non-slave holding portion of the community against any thing which savors of liberty to the negro—This has been begotten, and is still supported by the fierce denunciations which have been unsparingly launched by certain *exclusives* against southern people and their institutions. And if they will hush their clamorous cries, they will do good service to the cause of freedom in our state, by taking away one of the elements which perpetuallsm breaths and lives on. But this by the way. The first meeting in our state, in which decided ground against slavery was taken, was held in Maysville: Mason Co., or perhaps in Louisville, in February last. Since that time, meetings in favor of our glorious cause, have been held in at least 40 counties. As I said in a former article, a convention, composed of delegates from 25 counties, embodying eminent talent, great piety, politics of both the great schools and religious principles of every denomination, met at Frankfort to solemnly deliberate upon measures hostile to the existence of slavery. At the head of this assemblage was Breckenridge, Young, Ralston, and a host of men of prodigious talent and influence. C. M. Clay, moderated in his views by experience, was in that convention. We have in the forefront of our line of battle, that great and glorious man—a host in himself—the sage of Ashland. His name is to the emancipation party of Kentucky, in this great battle in favor of down trodden humanity, what the white plume of Henry of Navarre was to the Hugenots of France at Ivry. When we take into consideration that a few months ago, and such a thing as a public discussion upon the evils of slavery would scarcely have been tolerated, and that now, discussions are being held all over the state, and that large crowds attend and listen with the deepest interest and most respectful attention, it will be seen that much, very much has been gained in favor of emancipation. Many of the best presses in the state are with us. At Louisville, the Courier and Enquirer, at Maysville, the Herald and Eagle, are doing good service in the cause. Many other presses throughout the state are battling gallantly for the right. Our other Senator, Judge Underwood, is in the field, and with all the force of his great intellect, is with us. But above all we have with us reason, right and the great cause of humanity. Before I close this communication, I will speak of the different shades of hostility to slavery, which exist in our State. There are only two shades of feeling hostile to slavery. The first is that party to which I belong, who are in favor of taking legislative measures to get rid of slavery. The other believes like we do, that slavery is a great social and political evil, but thinks that moral and economical causes will gradually deliver the state from its wretched blight, like as the Saxons were emancipated from Norman bondage, and "like as Delaware is now nearly eased of the onus of this terrible system. They will, however, no doubt eventually be convinced of the fallacy of their views, and coalesce with us. Many talented and influential men hold these views, and when they do come over, they will bring a large accession of strength to our ranks. The friends of emancipation are running candidates in all the counties in which there is any hope of success, and in many where there is none, showing thereby that they are determined to face the music in gallant style. And now Mr. Editor, having spoken upon all the topics connected with this question, which appear to me to be of interest to the general reader, I shall close the present series of communications. I hereby return you my thanks for the kindness you have exercised to me, in giving them a place in your columns. I shall be happy to communicate any farther information upon this subject which may be in my possession. INQUIREUS.

Two days later from San Francisco.—The N Y Tribune is in possession of advices from San Francisco to March 31, two days later than the last previously received. The intelligence reaches New York by way of at Mazatlan, the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

The report of the extreme richness of the gold region is fully confirmed. Their informant has in his possession a lump of the precious metal weighing 21 ounces troy.

The geological features of the stratum in which the gold is found, are in every respect similar to that at Quila Vuca in the Mexican State of Sonora, so well known for the large quantity of good which it has yielded.

The California placers differ, however, from the above-named rich mine in the great extent of territory which they cover, the gold region in California already proved being 350 miles long by 60 broad.

The U. S. mail steamer *California* still lays at San Francisco, but the prospect of her getting off before long had much increased. She had on board, her Captain, mate, and engineer, and two or three hands, and it was anticipated that with the help of persons at San Francisco, desirous to come down, a sufficient number of men to navigate her, would soon be made up. She had on board $200,000 in gold shipped, to be brought to the United States.

The steamer Boreas No. 3 arrived yesterday from St. Joseph, which place she left on the 12th inst. Her officers report but little sickness at that point and only a few cases of cholera at either Independence or Kansas. On Sunday the 13th inst. there were but three deaths at the latter place. At Weston, there were no new cases reported. Near Weston, they met the steamer Mary Blane; eight deaths had taken place on her. One person died on board of the *Alice*, and some six or eight were reported to have occurred on the Algoma. The steamers Amelia and Monroe at Jefferson city, lying up. The authorities of that place have established a quarantine, and boats are not permitted to land without first being inspected by a committee of physicians. The steamer Lightfoot, which left this city on Monday evening, was met near St. Charles yesterday; she had already buried three persons who died of cholera, and several more were reported sick. The Lightfoot is bound for Council Bluffs, with a large number of Mormons on board.—*St. Louis Rep., May 17.*

From the St. Louis Daily Union, May 19.

Tremendous Conflagration!—23 Steamboats burned!!

SEVERAL SQUARES IN ASHES!—LOSS OF LIFE!!

FIVE MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!!!

About ten o'clock last night, the steamer White Cloud, lying near the head of the levee, was discovered to be on fire. At the time, there was a stiff breeze blowing from the northeast, which soon carried the flames across to the Edward Bates, the next boat below, the heat from these set fire to the Eldoro, lying above them; the Belle Isle, next below the Bates, then caught fire. By this time, one or two boats below were dropped down, leaving a vacancy between those on fire and the boats below them.

At this time the Edward Bates being about half burnt up, was cast loose and went floating down, the levee, setting fire to those boats still lying at the levee, as she approached them, in the following order.—The Julia, but slightly injured; the Uncle Sam, also but slightly injured. The Bates but barely touched these boats, being those immediately below her. The following steam boats, with a large number of wood boats, barges, &c., &c., were entirely consumed:—The Martha, Sarah Tagliani, Montauk, Red Wing, Alexander Hamilton, Boreas No. 3, Timour, Mandan, St. Peters, Kit Carson, Mameluke, Prarie State.

We do not presume that this comprises all the boats destroyed, but these are all the names we were able to get hold of.

The following boats were saved:—The Autocrat, De Witt Clinton, Danube, Embassy, South America, New Uncle Sam, Julia, Old Uncle Sam, Marshal Ney.

So intense was the heat arising from this great conflagration, which extended with short intervals from the head of the levee to the head of Duncan's Island, that it set fire to the buildings at various points along the levee, all of which above Vine street were extinguished, but a row of shanties extended from Locust up to towards Vine street was destroyed, and now, while we are writing one o'clock this morning, the entire block bounded by the levee, Main, Olive, and Locust streets, is wrapped in flames, as are those houses in the square fronting the levee between Pine and Olive streets

Said various houses on the west side of Main street, from Canters & Simons at the corner of Locust and Main streets to Olive. Mr. John Mader's large cooper shop at the south west corner of the levee and Elm street, and, also, a large two story brick house on the west side of Main below Elm street, are still in the flames and rapidly spreading, and where they may be stayed man cannot tell.—This is, by far, the most awful catastrophe that has even fallen to the lot of any city west of the Allegheny mountains.

In addition to the property enumerated, there was a vast amount of grain in sacks, hemp, bacon, &c., &c., on the levee, which caught from the heat sent of by the boats, and was destroyed, and unfortunately, on one pile of hemp which was covered by a tarpaulin it is said, four persons were sleeping, and all were destroyed. We saw the body of one of them, a boy, which, was carried into the police office. There were a number of kegs of powder on board the various boats, and as the fire reached them they caught and exploded with a terrific crash, scattering the burning fragments in wild confusion into the upper air.

By one of these explosions one man standing on the levee was killed by being struck with a fragment blown from the burning wreck of the Martha; another was shockingly lacerated in different parts of his body; but how many poor wretches have fallen victims to these devouring flames as they have gone sweeping in wild grandeur from boat to boat, and from house to house, and from street to treet, no man can ever tell.

One of the wildest and most heart-rending spectacles ever witnessed in our city was exhibited last night. From Duncan's Island, extending perhaps a half or three quarters of a mile in a continuous line up the river, the burning wreck of boat met boat, and rolled their united clouds of deep black smoke, and lurid flame in wild confusion into upper air; on the other hand the long lofty range of stores fronting the river, sent up a cloud of sparks and streets of fire there where the wind would, and anothgr glaring light for a way into the darkness of night, which hung upon our western borders. Here and there were seen half frantic men, running in bewilderment from point to point, scarce knowing where, or staggering from their burning homes under a load of household furniture, followed by a weeping wife and her tender babe.

Since writing the above, we have taken another walk through the burning district, which now, at a quarter before three o'clock, already extends from the levee, west, to Second street, and from Locust south of Pine street, to Olive. This portion is entirely over, but much of it is, and much more will be before the flames are extinguished.

We cannot pretend to particularize the buildings burnt, but will mention the Telegraph Office, the United States Hotel, the Reveille Office, Republican Office, the Commercial Office, and the New Era Office. These comprise all the English daily papers in the city, except our own; we being on the north side of Locust above Main street, have, fortunately, escaped. We can form no estimate of the loss by this fire—it may probably be put down at five millions of dollars.

In our evening edition we will give all the particulars that can possibly be had relative to this awful catastrophe. At this time, half past four, the flames are nearly extinguished, and though our gallant firemen are almost exhausted, yet we hope but little more damage will be done.

In our morning edition, we gave what of interest we were able to collect, relative to the conflagration which has laid in ashes a large portion of St. Louis. We also promised to give our readers, in our morning paper, a detailed account as it was possible to collect; but, to get at any thing like a full and accurate statement of the amount of property destroyed, on number of lives lost, is not within the range of possibility. We can only follow the general range of the fire, without going into details. We begin by stating that the point at which the fire first started on shore, was at the corner of Locust street and the Levee—the corner house, and three buildings above it, fronting the Levee, were destroyed; the flames then crossed Locust, and swept up the Levee, without any exception, in the blocks fronting the Levee and Main street, and extending from Locust street south-ward to Chestnut street, a distance of three squares. At Chestnut street, it turned up and crossed over to the next block south, at the junction of Commercial Alley with this street, which is about one half way from the alley to Market street, burning all except two buildings at the corner of Market street and Com. Alley. At the junction of Market and Main streets, the flames crossed diagonally to the Market Street House, and followed both sides of Market street, up to Second street, and crossed over to Main, and burned every building from Locust to Market, except a row of four-story fire proof brick buildings, just below Locust street.

Passing up Pine, Chestnut and Market streets, the devouring element consumed every house in the two blocks intervening between the streets mentioned, and Main and Second streets, and those on nearly half of the block north of Olive.

Here its ravages were stayed in this part of the city. Before the progress of the flames could be arrested it was found necessary to blow up one or more houses, between Market and Second streets, and in doing so at least three persons were killed. The fragments of one of their bodies were found on the the opposite side of the street, one near Walnut, on Second street, and the thigh bone and a foot belonging to a nother, near the foot of Walnut street, some two or three squares from where the house were blown up. These, with the body of the boy burnt on the levee, make four that are now at the police office. The military, firemen, and citizens are to form a procession, and bury them sometime during the day.

We will now go farther south, to the foot of Elm street, where the fire made another lodgement, and spreading diagonally through this block, it swept up to Main, and down to Spruce street, a distance north and south of two squares, and crossing Main, it carried nearly every thing before it, up very nearly to third street, three squares to the west of its starting point. At main street, the flames crossed Elm, and consumed one fourth of the block north of Elm and west of Main streets. From the foot of Elm, up its southern side to Second street, a distance of two squares, not a house is standing. By this dire calamity, hundreds of families are made homeless, and many who were in affluence, are reduced to poverty.

South Market, and the Town Hall were on fire at one time, but by great exertions of a few persons present, they were saved.

Nearly every pane of glass in the windows for half a square distant from the corner of Market and Second streets, were broken by the concussion at the time of the blowing up of the building at that point.

The police arrested and confined in the jail and calaboose nearly fifty persons for stealing at the fire.

There are various rumors afloat relative to the loss of different persons, but many of them without foundation; and yet two or three of our old and valued citizens we believe to have lost their lives; and no doubt many are lost who will never be enquired after, or thought of—strangers of whom there were many on the boats and in our city.

The extent of the conflagration, from its beginning to its termination, takes in almost the whole of two blocks, which would be about one mile in length, by two in width. The streets of our city, laid out originally very narrow, are literally choked up with fallen walls of houses and destroyed property of various kinds. We did not see either New York or Pittsburgh after the great conflagrations there, but we are informed that our city presents an aspect of greater desolation than either of those places. In regard to the loss, comparatively, we know not from any data in our possession which is the greatest. Our recollection however, is, that in neither New York nor Pittsburgh, did the loss exceed five millions of dollars. If this be true, St. Louis has suffered more than either of those cities by fire.

List of Steamboats Burned.

The following is believed to be an accurate list of the Steamboats destroyed in the great conflagration of last night. The confusion and chaos which reign throughout the city, to-day, make it a difficult matter to procure information; but the following estimate has been collected with great care from reliable sources, and is believed to be pretty nearly accurate:

Tagliona, Coles master, value $20,000, insured at Pittsburgh.

Boreas No. 3. Barnard master, Mo. river, value $13,000, insured $11,500.

Alice, Kennett master, Mo. river, value $18,000, insured $12,000.

An Eagle, Reasons master, Upper Mississippi, value $11,000, insured, $4,000.

Sarah, Young master, New Orleans, value $30,000, insured $20,000 value of Cargo $40,000.

Montauk, Moorhouse master, Upper Mississippi, value $10,000, value of cargo $20,000.

Kit Carson, Goddin master, Mo. river, value $14,000, value of cargo $3,000.

Timour, Miller master, Mo. river, value $23,000, insured $18,000; value of cargo $5,000.

Acadia, Russell, Illinois river, value $4,000, insured $4,000, value of cargo $8,000.

Mamaluke, Smithers master, New Orleans, value $30,000, insured $20,000.

Prarie State, Baldwin master, Ills. river, value $26,000, insured 15,000.

White Cloud, Adams master, New Orleans value $3,000.

Edward Bates, Randolph master, Upper Mississippi, value $20,000, insured $15,000.

Eudora, Eulers master, New Orleans, value $10,000, insured $10,500.

St. Peters, Ward master, Upper Mississippi, value $12,000, insured $9,000.

Red Wing, Banger master, Upper Mississippi, value $6,000 value of cargo $5,000.

A. Hamilton, Hoope master, Mo. river, value $15,000, insured $10,000.

Martha, Finch master, Mo river, value $9,000, insured $9,000, value of cargo $35,000.

Eliza Stewart, McKee master, Mo. river, value $16,000, insured $10,000.

Mandan, Beer master, Mo. river, value $12,000, insured $8,000.

Belle Isle, Smith master, New Orleans, value $10,000, insured $8,000.

Gen. Brook, Ringling master, tow boat, value $1,500.

Frolic, Ringling master, tow boat, value $1,500.

Estimated value of steamboat stock	$318,000
do do cargoes	150,000
do do produce destroyed	50,000
on landing	
	$518,000

The Sarah was insured in Cincinnati for $20,000; the American Eagle for $3,000 in Pittsburgh; the Mamluke $3,000 in Louisville; and the others, we believe, were all insured by offices and agencies in this city.

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 Mayor'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 combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch14

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 this 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. In offering 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 my14:d&wlT J KIDD & Co

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-ly

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 a share, declared on the 26th 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 31st day of May, inst.

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

my14t THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

JOB PRINTING.

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

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the Gazette Office, Third street.

Hyperion Cream.—Hyperion Fluid.—An article indispensable for the toilet. Its virtues are unequalled, combining, completely curing baldness, and creating a fresh and vigorous growth of hair. It also has a most powerful tendency in restoring the hair to its pristine color, when grown grey from other causes than age; and by its continual use will, to the latest period of life, do much to preserve its original hue. Dandruff and scurf, so detrimental to the growth of the hair, are completely destroyed by its application, while a bright and beautiful lustre is given by its use. It is entirely free from all injurious compounds, being made necessarily of such ingredients as may be used with the greatest safety, and the conviction that it will prove truly beneficial.

For sale by L. WILCOX, corner of the Diamond and Market st, and corner of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

my22:d6tiecod

PITTSBURGH, May 21, 1849.

To their Excellencies, the Mayors of the Sister Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny:

GENTLEMEN—The city of St. Louis having recently, and while afflicted by Cholera, been visited by fire, which has laid an important portion of her business streets in ruins—and several days having already elapsed since we became acquainted with this distressing calamity, that has befallen a city so dear to our community by ties of consanguinity and affinity, and by the most active commercial relations. It appears expedient and necessary that the natural sympathies and benevolence of our citizens (to say nothing of their gratitude for relief under similar sufferings) should at an opportunity for expressing their action in this case, and knowing that relief to be efficacious should be prompt, it is deemed proper and humane that our sister cities should act in harmony and concert on such an occasion, and that your honors will be pleased to call a public meeting of our citizens, to devise suitable means and mode of action in behalf of the sufferers.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizens,

D T Morgan,	John D Davis,
W B Copeland,	Sidney Strong,
W Bagaley,	R M Mackey,
M Moorhead,	Bailey, Brown & Co.
H Parry,	Wallingford & Co.
Jno T Logan,	Curling, Robertson & Co.
M'Candless & Campbell,	Geo Wilson,
Philip Wilson,	Wm Holmes & Co
J Painter,	D Leech & Co.
Jas B Murray,	R Townsend & Co
Kramer & Rahm,	Neville B Craig,
H Childs,	Wm M Hersh,
Edward Gregg,	D N White,
Wm J Howard,	Jos Snowden,
Henry Woods,	Henry S Magraw,
Geo Albree,	Charles Shaler,
Chas H Paulson,	Kennedy, Chaffin & Co.
Palmer, Hanna & Co	W Robinson, Jr
J Jones & Co.	K T Friend.
Cooper A Lavely,	Jas E Brooding
R Tanner & Co.	Geo R Arnold,
Whitmore & Wolf,	Hampton, Smith & Co
Murphy, Wilson & Co.	Chas Shaler,
Singer, Nicholson & Co	J Blackburn,
B A Fahnestock & Co	Bakewell, Pears & Co.
Edw D Gazzam,	A A Mason & Co.
	N Holmes & Son.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are requested to meet on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the New Court House, for the purpose, as stated in the above communication, of expressing their sympathy with the sufferers in the late St. Louis fire, and of taking active measures for their relief.

JONATHAN RUSH,
Mayor of Allegheny City.
JOHN HERRON,
Mayor City of Pittsburgh

my22-2d

GREAT SALE,

CITY LOTS OF ALLEGHENY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Forty lots on Federal street, in the centre of the city of Allegheny, each 20 feet front and 120 feet in length to a 12 feet alley, will be offered at Public Sale on TUESDAY, 12th day of JUNE, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. These lots are among the most valuable and most valuable unimproved property in either of the two cities, and must continue to grow in value for all time to come, and to capitalists who can necessarily afford an opportunity for the investment of money, no where else to be found in the neighborhood, or within the two cities. They will be sold subject to an annual ground rent of one dollar per foot, on terms accommodating to the purchasers, which will be made known at the time of sale. A plan of the lots can be examined by persons wishing to purchase, at the Mayor's office.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Clk'm of Com.

Allegheny, May 23—ts

Spr. turpentine—20 bbls Spts Turpentine, just received and for sale by

BRAUN & REITER
my23

Potash—A superior article, always on hand and for sale by my23 BRAUN & REITER

Copperas—6 bbls for sale by

BRAUN & REITER,
my23 corner Liberty and St Clair sts.

Bacon—40,000 lbs Bacon, assorted, in smoke house, ready to be delivered in a week, for sale by

my23 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, Front st

Paper—600 reams crown and medium, for sale by

my23 J B CANFIELD

Hops—2 bales in store and for sale

my23 MCGILLS & ROE

Potash—6 casks just rec'd and for sale by

my23 MCGILLS & ROE

Batting—200 bales No 1 and 2, in store and for sale. my23 MCGILLS & ROE

Lard—No. 1 in kegs, consigned and for sale; also, 20 kegs Butter. my23 MCGILLS & ROE

Saved her life—Sellers' Vermifuge is the article. Lexington, Va., Jan. 20, 1849.

Mr. J. M. Wilson—Dear Sir: The vial of Sellers' Vermifuge I bought from you some time ago, brought from my girl 5 years old, the astonishing number of 5 hundred Worms. I believe she would have lived a very short time, but for this medicine.

Wm. Shaw, Jr.

Prepared and sold by R B SELLERS, 57 Wood st; sold also by Druggists generally in the two cities. mch

For Chagres.

The A 1 fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig UNION, Lewis Rains, master, will positively sail as above as early as twenty passengers may offer. As the latest accounts from Panama represent vessels plenty, this would seem to be the most desirable route to California. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the master on board at Hugh A. Cooper's wharf, Fell's Point, or to

my26:d3t JAMES HOOPER.
E. Baltimore and Eden sts, Baltimore

TO LET,

THE Dwelling House on Third street, above Smithfield, occupied by the family of the late Dr. A. N. McDowell. Possession given on the 1st of July next.

Also, some large lots of ground in the Ninth Ward, between the Fifth Ward and Creghansville, suitable for lumber yards. WM. M. DARLINGTON,

my26:d1f At D. Darlington's, Fourth st

Seeds—100 bxs Reg ula; 100 do Principe, and 150 do Antiguenfah, just rec'd and for sale by

my26 JOHN WATT & Co., Liberty st

Vinegar—25 bbls pure Cider Vinegar, in store and for sale by my26 JOHN WATT & Co.

Lard Oil—10 bbls W S Brown & Co's; 10 do Union Mills do, in store and for sale by

my26 JAMES DALZELL, 81 Water st

No. 2 Mackerel—50 bbls in store and for sale by

my26 J. DALZELL.

Sugar—119 hhds N O Sugar, arriving and for sale by my26 C H GRANT

Dried apples—20 bushels dried apples, in store and for sale by my26 J. DALZELL.

Bacon—4 bxs prime Bacon, just rec'd and for sale by my26 C H GRANT

Samuel Palmer, Esq.

Mr. Editor—I learn that Mr. Palmer's name will probably be submitted to the approaching Antimasonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for the State Legislature. If decided and unswerving Whig principles, pure morality, and a very respectable liberal attainments, constitute claims to office, then will Mr. Palmer be favorably regarded by the County Convention, and receive its hearty and cordial support.

During the late Presidential campaign he rendered the cause efficient service, and cheerfully responded to every call made upon him to take the stump, to whatever inconvenience, expense, or fatigue of body or mind, such compliance might subject him. Believing that working Whigs are entitled to some consideration, and that rotation in office is a sound political doctrine, I conscientiously think Mr. Palmer justly entitled to a seat in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. FAIR PLAY.

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

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Robert