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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN

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**See next page for Telegraphic News.**

**For Local Matters see next page.**


## ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the established usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county, will assemble in primary meetings, in their several Election Districts, on Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1849, to elect two persons from each district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clk, A. M., to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the General Election in October next. The Antimasons and Whigs of the townships (Pitt excepted,) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., and those of the Wards and boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M.

HOPT. CAROTHERS,
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

April 27, 1849

The fearful mortality by cholera, in certain points, at the west and south, is most appalling.

At San Antonio, Texas, where the disease broke out the last of April, the deaths averaged some twenty a day, out of a small population.—The disease proved fatal in every case, and the physicians were completely bewildered, as nothing appeared to do any good. The inhabitants, in alarm, fled—the stores were shut up, and business ceased. It was at this place Gen. Worth died.

Another case of great mortality was that among the passengers on the steamer Monroe. She left St. Louis, for Independence, with 150 passengers. Before she arrived at Jefferson City, the capital of the State of Missouri, the cholera broke out, and several of the passengers died. At that place, the panic being great, the boat laid up, and the passengers went ashore, where every thing was done for them that humanity could devise. The Presbyterian and Episcopal churches were turned into temporary hospitals, and the sick and dying passengers taken into them. From Thursday, the day the Monroe landed at the wharf, until the Sunday evening following, there were 37 deaths; and from Sunday, until the Friday following, there were 15, making 52 deaths out of the number of passengers landed, besides several deaths among those who had left the city, and would not stay with their sick companions. Thus nearly half of the passengers of the ill fated boat perished. The passengers were mostly California emigrants.—Twenty-four of twenty-eight members of the Jeffersonville California Mining Company, perished, and the rest returned to their homes.

FROM ST. JOSEPHS AND THE PLAINS.—The accounts from the California emigrants, at St. Josephs, and the Plains, are not very flattering.—From the St. Louis Reveille, of the 22d, and the 23d, we learn that great dissatisfaction exists among the emigrants who have not yet started, and many companies are disbanding and selling out at enormous sacrifices, to raise means to return home. Many emigrants, also, whose extravagances have plunged them into pecuniary difficulties, have had their equipments seized by the Sheriff, and sacrificed at auction.

The case is not much better with those who have started. The majority of wagons, it seems, have started out overloaded. The following incident seems to bear them out in their opinion. A teamster was engaged with his wagon to accompany one party with a load of corn to a distance of about one hundred miles back of St. Joseph. He fulfilled his contract, and in returning, literally filled his wagon with bacon and provisions of every description, which had been cast on the roadside from overloaded wagons.

A letter from one of the foremost companies says that after one or two day's journey in the Pawnee country, they were continually stopped by creeks difficult to ford, where it became necessary to empty the wagons. This occurred generally once, and sometimes twice in a single day, and was beginning to exhaust the strength and patience of the men. The grass, as had been foreseen before leaving the settlements, was too short and too new for the subsistence of the animals. The latter quality it seems has a tendency to purge them, rendering them unfit for hard service.

We are fearful that terrible sufferings will be the consequence of the rashness and improvidence with which such a formidable journey has been undertaken. To add to their other troubles, the Cholera is marching with the emigrants. The probability is—a sad one—that the disease will follow the emigrants a long way out. At some distance back of Savannah it was committing terrible ravage. The company of Dr. Thomas J. White, of St. Louis, had been compelled to stop a while on account of disease.

Daniel Winters, one of the workmen in the Virginia Iron Works, in Wheeling, was killed on Monday last, by becoming entangled among the machinery.

AN AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—It is stated that in the preparation of the life of Buckminster, by Mrs. Lee, which is soon to be published, she has had access to many interesting private papers. Among these is a manuscript autobiography of Daniel Webster. A paragraph quoted from this shows us a fact which will be both encouraging and consoling to diffident school boys. Mr. Webster says—

"My first lessons in Latin were recited to Joseph Stevens Buckminster, at that time an assistant at the academy. I made tolerable progress in all the branches I attended to under his instructions, but there was one thing I could not do—I could not make a declamation, I could not speak before the school. The kind and excellent Buckminster especially sought to persuade me to perform the exercise of declamation, like the other boys, but I could not do it. Many a piece did I commit to memory and rehearse it in my own room, over and over again; but when the day came, when the school was collected, when my name was called, and I saw all eyes turned upon my seat, I could not raise myself from it. Sometimes the masters frowned, sometimes they smiled. Mr. Buckminster always pressed and entreated with the most winning kindness, that I would yet venture *once*, but I could not command sufficient resolution, and when the occasion was over I went home and wept bitter tears of mortification."

The Cholera at New York continues. In the 24 hours ending Friday noon, there had been two new cases and one death. The same was the case for the 24 hours ending Saturday noon.

The above are reported by the authorities.

The Day Book says a Mr. Narthing, a respectable gentleman, died of cholera on Wednesday, though he had been once relieved by his physician in the morning.

A death by cholera, so said by two physicians occurred at Albany, on Tuesday night, of a man who had been indulging freely in liquor for some time at New York. In the morning he was affected with diarrhœa, and in the night violent vomiting and purging set in, with cramps, which resulted in death in about ten hours after the vomiting commenced.

THE CHOLERA IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicesburg Sentinel, of the 15th May, says:

"We regret to learn that this dread disease is still prevailing with great fatality in adjacent counties and parishes. At Yazoo City the cases have been very numerous and violent, and we learn that there were six or seven deaths a day for several days of last week. This is equal to three times the number here, or to 450 a day at New Orleans. Major Phillips, at the bend above Yazoo City, has lost 23 negroes out of 150. Mr. C. F. Hamer, on the Yazoo, has lost seven or eight, and several other planters a proportionate number. At Millikin's bend, 22 miles above this city, and on several plantations in the vicinity, the disease has been equally fatal. Our own city has been truly fortunate—occasional one or cases in a week—have occured here."

SLAVES CAPTURED.—The captain of the barque Montezuma, at New York, reports that a Portuguese slave schooner, called the Union, had been captured off Rio by the English and taken to Demarara.

FROM CURACOA.—Capt. Coleman, of the brig Abram, at New York from Curacoa, reports that an earthquake had taken place at Maracaibo, and had done severe damage to the city. Monagas was still President. All was quiet. Paez, it is supposed, would be President.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—By the Prussian brig Pomona, at New York from Gonaives, 11th instant, accounts had been received from Port au Prince, announcing the arrival of President Soulouque with a small part of his army. He had issued a proclamation, avowing his defeat and a loss of about 5000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

This has not been an eventful week in the political world. Yet some great progress has been made. Regardless of the cries of the wounded, unmoved by the insults, and the imprecations of its enemies, the Administration is pursuing the even tenor of its way, rebuking proscription by visiting late, though effectual retribution, upon the proscribers, and placing the late victims of an inexcusable tyranny upon even ground with their oppressors. I have before commented upon the removals and appointments of Monday and Thursday. There was no cabinet meeting to day, and therefore, justice was delayed for another 48 hours. There will be execution done upon a number of prominent offenders on Monday. There will be howling, and wailing and great tribulation, but as I have said, justice must be done, and will be done.

To day our city has been agitated by a rumor that there have been five cases of cholera and one death, by the disease, within our limits since yesterday morning. At present, I can only say that there is a diversity of opinion in regard to the truth of the rumor.

But there is no doubt whatever of the dismissal of the Democratic Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, and one or two other functionaries therein, or of the appointments of Whigs to take their places. A thorough reformation of the personnel in this bureau is talked of.

We consider it almost settled that Mr. Lawrence will be Minister to England, Mr. W. C. Rives to France, and Hon. Edward Stanley, of N. C., to Chili or Spain. These points in the programme of foreign appointments are established. Pennsylvania will probably have Brazil, New York St. Petersburgh, and as for the other three or four principal missions, they will be distributed among the politicians of the West and South. So that you see some progress is making toward the arrangement of the delicate matter of the diplomatic offices, though the distribution will not be formally made until the middle of the next month.

The month of June will see completed nearly as much of this indispensable business of turning out Democrats and putting in Whigs as is now in contemplation. By that time enough of the former will have been dismissed to admit of an equal participation of their opponents with them in the honors and advantages of the public service.

There is a great deal of building of a public character now going on in the city. The Smithsonian Institution is advancing rapidly, and the exterior will be completed during the present season. It will present a front of four hundred and fifty feet in length. The Washington Monument will attain the height of sixty feet before winter — Two courses of the marble facing on the outside of the obelisk have been laid. About a hundred men are employed upon it, and the work appears to be going on satisfactorily, but I cannot forbear expressing my fears that the plan of raising a shaft of 600 feet in height upon a base of fifty five feet square, with an interior cavity twenty five square, that is leaving the walls but fifteen feet thick, is utterly impracticable. They have also commenced the foundation of the wings to the Patent Office. When these contemplated extensions are finished, the Patent Office will be one among the most beautiful edifices in the United States.

The editorship of the Union is becoming a question of almost as much doubt and perplexity as that great and literary problem of the last and present age, the authorship of Junius. Criticism has exhausted itself upon old *numents umbra*, and has given up the search. So of the more venemous, extravagant and abusive articles of the Union, the curious are completely at fault. Your readers will bear me witness, that I have never condescended to handy personal epitheis with that paper, that I have never descended from the dignity of political controversy to retaliate the bitter and scurrilous abuse which the editor of the Union has more than once dealt out to me, but I cannot help alluding once more to the *extraordinary character* of the opposition which is carried on by the late official organ. Look at the recent personally offensive article against the President, the several members of the Cabinet, and particularly against Mr. Warren, Assistant Post Master General. When was the like of them seen in any other journal having pretensions to respectability?

But who writes them? It is evident that the more recent of them have been contributed by others than the senior editor. I was fiercely, savagely assailed some weeks ago by that editor, for mentioning as a rumor what now there is abundant evidence for believing to be true, that Ex-Senator Westcott was the author of some of the earlier articles upon "Proscription." Four of them have been traced to his hands by mutual acquintances of the editor and the Ex-Senator. But Mr. Westcott is a man of too much good feeling to write anything in the strain of the editorials of the Union, which have very recently excited in an equal degree the indignation and astonishment of the moderate and respectable men of all parties. He is not the author of them. A friend at my elbow suggests that they are pervaded by a vein of peculiar asperity and virulence, not to say malignity, which is characteristic of a person writing under the sensation of a loss of salary. I may say that they are generally attributed to the late Commissioner of Patents, who is reported to be anxious to have been for some time one of the editors of the Union. But this is yet mere conjecture. There has been no announcement in the journal referred to, of his having become connected with it.

And what can be the object of this series of personal assaults upon the Executive and the chief persons in office? The most general opinion is, that all the old party principles having become unpopular, are to be abandoned. That is what the Barnburners say. Their theory is that the "old issues are dead," and because the Hunkers would insist upon keeping out of the grave those old dead and buried questions, they separated from them. But now the Union, the head and front of Hunkerism, intends to acknowledge the decrease, and it means to unite and rally the entire party upon the one great principle of anti-proscription! That is the game. Democracy must be "resurrected," in order to put down proscriptions! That is *the* joke of the nineteenth century, and is the most side splitting thing which the press has given to the country, since the disappearance of John Jones and the Madisonian. "Oh Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name," was the exclamation of Madame Roland, when led to the guillotine. And now may we say, but not irreverently, "Democracy, oh Democracy! what impudent impostures, what transparent trickery are perpetrated in thy name!" JUNIUS.

SINGULAR OCCURENCE.—A man named Edward C. Bleakney, on the nineteenth of May, left a horse and wagon at Comb's Livery Stable, in the Fifth Ward, and said that he was going over the hill to the Fourth street road. He has never been heard of since, and his friends are unable to tell what has become of him. He took with him a pair of saddle bags, with a small quantity of clothing. Bleakney had been but recently married. Any information respecting him would be thankfully received by his brother, W. Bleakney, of the Fifth Ward.

PATENT OFFICE APPOINTMENT.—We learn that the "Mr. Skinner," appointed to take charge of the subject of "Agricultural Statistics" in the Patent Office, is not John S. Skinner, Esq., editor of "The Plough, Loom, and Anvil," but F. G. Skinner, a partner in that excellent magazine, from which he will retire on the first of June to take his new station.

TOM CORWIN AND GEORGE LIPPARD.—They say at Washington that Corwin's levee is always as well attended as any in the city, and that strangers coming thither always call on him as one of the "lions." Among others, Lippard, the writer of of raw-head and bloody-bones stories, and who conducted a kind of praitical sheet during the Presidential campaign in which he abused Corwin without stint, called upon him a month or two since and introduced himself with the easy and confident air of a patron. Said Lippard, smiling.

"Governor Corwin, my name is Lippard, George Lippard, of Philadelphia, whom you have probably heard of,—very glad to make your acquaintance, sir. I blackguarded you a good deal last year."

"Corwin, (with one of his peculiar looks) "Ah! Well, Mr. Lippard, you look very much like a blackguard!"

Lippard was shut up, and left.

The most ill judged thing we have seen for some time, is the exposure of the editor of the N. York Mirror, for the purpose of showing why he was not appointed Marshal of the Southern District of the State of New York. The whole thing amounts to this: The President did not see proper to appoint him to the office! But this is not all. Mr. Fuller parades before the public a series of extracts from the public press condoling with him in his fall ure,—and they are every one of them, from the columns of the Democratic press! We regret, for Mr. F.'s sake, that he should not have borne his failure to get the office he wanted with more dignity.—*Washington Whig.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Caledonia.

By the receipt of the *Boston Traveller*, of Saturday evening last, we are put in possession of the interesting details of the news from Europe, brought by the Caledonia. The news from the Continent is of the most interesting character. The states of Germany are on the verge of revolutionary movements against their sovereign princes, who have not acceded to the constitutions of the Frankfort Assembly. In Saxony, the work has already begun, and the Grand Duke has fled his capital. The Hungarian war is still being carried forward with almost undiminished success on the part of the Magyars. The Austrian Government has called for Russian aid, and a hundred thousand troops were reported to be marching to her relief, but doubts are expressed whether even Austria and Russia combined can conquer the enthusiastic Hungarians, especially as Croatia, Gallicia and Transylvania, and perhaps other States, are thought to be all but ready to join hands with Hungary against Austrian rule.

The most interesting intelligence, however, is the severe repulse the French have met with at the gates of Rome, which is more decisive than even the telegraphic account made it. We perceive, also that the French people are greatly excited on the question of intervention in the affairs of Italy, and both in the National Assembly, and by the press, the conduct of the President and his Ministers is condemned in the strongest manner by one party, and lauded by another. We select the following important details:

ROME.

The Roman Government is most active in the commissariat department, and there is corn in store for twelve months' provision. The strongest barricades are in the three leading streets that converge on the Porta del Popolo, which gate is well garnished with artillery. The Ponte Molle is sure to be blown up at the first alarm.

The English families in Rome who desire protection, are told by government that the dwellings on the Piazzi di Spagna of Signor Sterni will have a guard of a hundred carbineers to preserve from harm such British subjects as choose to take refuge there. French families are told to get together in the Villa Medici, now occupied as an academy of art, and their safety is guaranteed.

The Neapolitans are supposed to be advancing through the Pontine Marshes, but their advent inspires only feelings of contempt. The junction with the French will bring disgrace on *la grande nation*, without adding to the effective strength of the crusaders.

The Paris Siecle gives the following account of the disaster to the French troops at Rome:—"The letters which we receive, both from the officers of the expeditionary army, and from the officers of the navy who have been employed in the transport of troops and stores, give precise details of the affair at Rome, which we think it our duty to notice. Gen. Oudinot at first sent two companies into the city of Rome through a postern, the key of which had been given up to him. Whether from treachery or from any other cause, this postern was closed as soon as the company had passed, and others immediately after had to halt and firing begin. He resolved to go to their succor through breaches to be made in the wall, but when he had released the fragments of these companies, he was obliged to retire to San Paola. The general narrowly escaped being taken prisoner in crossing a bridge, upon which he had to pass in a sharp attack. This retreat, imposed upon him by the situation in which he found himself, drew his troops out of the line of communication, and the inhabitants of the country, who up to that time had been very cordial with the soldiers, supplying them with provisions, suddenly withdrew in apprehension of a defeat. It was not till the next day that the general could regain Castel Gelido and re-form his line. He then retired to within six leagues of Civita Vecchia, where he was to wait for reinforcements. The disaster is even greater than was at first supposed. We have to mention *hors de combat*, including 47 officers. Among the killed is an officer of great merit, M. de Joinquiere."

The Constitutionnel gives the following details relative to the entrance of the French army into Rome: "Amongst the great number of prisoners captured by our army there were but five Romans. Several hundred Frenchmen, and as many Poles, had taken part in the action against our troops behind the barricades. It is certain that two of the trumvirs out of the three wished to treat with General Oudinot. Mazzini, the only one opposed to an arrangement, is not a Roman."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The intervention of the Russians is at length officially announced in *Wiener Zeitung* of the 1st instant. It is stated that the total Russian force placed at the disposal of the Austrian Government, amounts to 150,000 men, but that 50,000 of them will be held in reserve, and will not enter into the Austrian territories. The Russian vanguard of 8000 men is stated to have already crossed the Cracow frontier. The first Russian corps will, it is said, amount to 25,000 men, and enter Hungary by way of Trenschin. A second corps, should it be found necessary, will probably march by way of Gallicia, through the Jablunka Pass, into Hungary, and a third by way of Dukla, across the Baskids, part of the Carpathians. The point of entrance of the two last bodies of troops, each of which will amount to 20,000 men, will, however, be regulated by circumstances. The Russian forces, destined for Transylvania amount to 40,000 men, and will enter partly by the Bukowina and partly by the southern frontier of Transylvania. These Russian movements have caused several of the camps in the frontier of Posen to be abandoned by the Russian troops, which have so long occupied them.

The Hungarians have gained new victories over the Austrians under the command of Weldon, near Tereed, not far from Presburgh, and forced them to retire rather quickly to the latter place.

The Emperor has arrived in Schoenbrunn, the imperial palace, half an hour's walk from Vienna. It is supposed he will take the command of the United Russian and Austrian forces, to avoid the conflict of jealousies between the generals of both countries.

A letter from Vienna of the 5th mentions that Jellachich had been cut off, and had taken refuge in Esseg. Edenburg is said to be taken by the Hungarians. Stadion has resigned. Several Russian generals have reached Vienna, but no soldiers up to that date

*The Austrians Totally Defeated in Three Battles.*—In the Liverpool Journal of May 12th, we find an account of three decisive victories obtained by the Hungarian under Gecsey and Dembinski over the Austrians. In the first battle Jellachich and his Croats were attacked, thoroughly cut up and dispersed. Jellachich himself was a fugitive, and was last seen in the neighborhood of Esseg. Next Welden was attacked near Comorn, and totally defeated, with great loss. Next, in a sally of Walgemuth, the third Austrian General, was defeated. These three great victories had raised the enthusiasm of the Hungarians to the highest pitch, and it was thought that Russia and Austria united, would be unable to put them down.

Still later accounts state that an Austrian army which made a stand at Tyrnon, had been defeated and compelled to retreat to Presburg.

The road to Vienna was open to the Hungarians, who, unless the Russians advance with great speed, will shortly be in possession of Vienna.

Another account says that the Emperor of Austria still hesitated as to calling in the Russians, and would make another effort to adjust matters with the victorious Hungarians.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

We subjoin the following particulars illustrative of the disturbed state of Germany, some mention of which is made in the telegraphic account on our first page:—

SAXONY.—On the 14th there were reports at Berlin of an outbreak at Dresden, and of a sanguinary collision between the troops and the people (the latter of course aided by the national guard,) which are condemned by the arrival of numbers of wounded and by travellers from Dresden. It appears that the populace, hearing that the King had refused to accept the German Constitution, attacked the palace and arsenal, that the troops were called out, and fired; that the communal guard, in lieu of assaulting the military, hesitated—some, it is alleged, purposely or accidentally fired upon by the latter—and then joined the populace; that barricades were thrown up; and that the King, arrested for a while, quitted Dresden, and retired to Konigstein. When the train left on the 6th the struggle was not entirely terminated, or, at all events, the question was not decided whether there should be a Provisional Government proclaimed by the people, or whether N. Carlowitz, who left Berlin for Dresden on the 3d, would be permitted to form a ministry in the King's name. The accounts state that thirty four of the populace were killed yesterday, and a proportionate number wounded.

Advices from Dresden and Leipsic to the 6th inst., say that a considerable number of the troops of the line, including the 100 artillery men, had passed over to the insurgents in the former city and acknowledged the Provisional Government. Prussian troops arrived in the capital on the night of the 5th.

On the 5th hostilities were for the most part suspended—an armistice existing for the greater part of the day.

On the morning of the 6th, the following was posted up in the Neustadt:

"The events of yesterday and to-day, so truly painful to my heart, which broke out in a violent attack upon the arsenal, and even upon my palace, while a great part of the communal guard renounced its duty of co-operating for the re-establishment of peace and order, oblige me for a while to leave Dresden, and betake myself to the fortress of Konigstein. While I scrupled to accept the proposals made to me from many sides to recognize immediately the German constitution proclaimed at Frankfort, I did so from the deepest conviction of the necessity of a temporary suspension of those measures, and consulted purely the welfare of our common country, and by my decision transgressed in nowise the limits of my undoubted perogative.

I hope from the earlier so often proved sense of my beloved Saxons for justice and legality, that further serious measures will not be needed, and that I shall soon be enabled to return to my dear city of residence.

Care has been taken to provide for the uninterrupted march of the Government during my absence. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

Countersigned by Dr. FERD. ZSCHINSKY.

Dresden, May 4, 1849.

Early on the morning of the 6th the insurgents commenced an attack on the troops, and the contest raged unremittingly till mid day, the troops taking some barricades. During the day General Homilius, of the artillery, and some other officers, were shot dead. The cabinet of natural history has fallen a prey to the flames. The military authorities have ordered that all persons taken in arms be immediately shot.

On the afternoon of the 6th the Saxon troops, aided by their Prussian auxiliaries, were in possession of the so called New Town, the Elbe bridges, the Bruhl terrace, the palace and the arsenal.

During the 6th the Hotel de Saxe, and another house near the Old Opera, were battered down by the artillery. Another Prussian battalion was expected to arrive in Dresden on the evening of the 6th. The majority of the insurgents wear red caps and other insignia of republicanism. Arnold Ruge, one of the leaders, called for a forced levy of 50,000 thalers. Several large towns, including Bautzen, Gorlitz, and Loban, have acknowledged the Provisional Government, but Leipsic is still vacilating, so far at least as the authorities are concerned.

Up to the morning of the 7th instant the conflict still continued. The Provisional Government have issued a proclamation, setting forth that the King had called Prussian soldiers to his aid, in order to oppose his own will to that of the people, lauding the bravery of the insurgents, and urging them to fresh resistance.

Further reinforcements of troops were despatched from Berlin on the 7th. On the other hand, the committee of the insurgents have published an address to the Prussians calling on them not to aid the 'conspiracy of princes' in destroying the liberty of the people.

BAVARIA.—In every part of Bavaria the landwehr has declared in favor of the recognition of the German Constitution.

## FROM MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL FROM CANTON, &c.

We have by arrivals at New Orleans and Mobile, further advices from Mexico, by which now generally comes the latest intelligence overland from California.

The schr. Hound brought Tampico dates to the 10th inst., and city of Mexico to the 1st, seven days later.

The insurrection in Sierra Gorda continued, though it is said the chief, Senor Querox, had proposed to Gen. La Vega to lay down their arms, and the President was disposed to pacificate.—The accounts of the success of these insurgents at Rio Verge is very contradictory.

The rebels were near San Luis de Potosi. It was thought that the Government would be unable to stop the progress of the rebellion. The Indians had considerable mistrust as to the good faith of Government in what they proposed to them, if they would lay down their arms.

Gen. La Vega returned to Tampico on the 17th ult., and his troops arrived some days after. The conspiracy at that place was, however, quelled, and those who were chief in it were to be forthwith tried.

A bill was reported in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st ult., authorizing the Government to contract for a railway from Vera Cruz to the capital, and thence to a port on the Pacific, with branches to other cities, as they may be required. The road is to be finished in fifteen years. The contractors to have a monopoly for fifty years.

The cholera was diminishing at New Leon. Valuable mines of metals had been discovered in Jalapa, from some of which gold had been obtained. A great cross had been committed at a church in the city of Mexico, and the jewels of the Virgin, valued at $20,000, were carried off.

The steamboat Navigator, building near the capital, would be ready to be launched at Lavega on the 7th.

In the attack by the Apaches on the city of Banavichi, (Sonora,) Dona Anna Maria Corella, a lady belonging to one of the principal families of the ancient capital of Arizpe, flung herself into the flames of a burning house, when pursued by the savages, heroically preferring death to dishonor. All the other females were carried off.

The journals of the capital have intelligence from San Francisco to the 28th of March. The weather had moderated at that place, and, according to the Alta Californian, large crowds had proceeded towards the gold regions. Since their departure, however, much rain and snow had fallen which must have seriously interfered with their labors.

From January 1st, 1849, to April 14th, the number of persons who had left San Blas for the gold regions was nine hundred and sixty.

The Home brought $8,000 in specie from Tampico.

**Eleven Days Later from California.**

The British mail steamer Severn arrived a Mobile on the 21st inst., in four days from Vera Cruz.

At the latter port she left the United States ship Saratoga, to sail for Pentacola in a few days.

The Severn brings news from San Francisco to the 9th of April, confirming previous accounts of abundance of gold.

Gambling and inebriety were on the increase.

Provisions at the placers were still very high.

In some parts of Mexico whole towns have been deserted by men who have gone to the gold mines.

At Valparaiso the same rush for the gold mines continues, nearly all the merchants are preparing to go there

A convention has been proposed to be held in Monterey on the 1st instant, to form a constitution for California.

Commodore Jones has offered a pardon to all deserters, sailors and mariners, who may surrender.

A vessel which left Canton in January last, had arrived at San Francisco, and states that fears are entertained that there will be a new rupture between the two nations, on the entrance of the English the present month.

It is announced that the steamers had had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, and the New York Tribune has the following further items, throwing light on the subject, by letter from San Francisco

One letter says that the Californ a would sail on the 5th of April, and another on the 10th. Commodore was making every exertion to recover her deserted crew; he had arrested one of the assistant engineers and several men, and had them in irons on board the Ohio.

Gold is said by our informants to be more plenty at San Francisco than it had been. Nearly all the people waiting there were about setting out for the mines.

THE CREVASSES NEAR NEW ORLEANS AND OVERFLOW OF THE CITY.—We copy the following from the New Orleans Picayune of the 19th. It will be seen that the Suave crevasse has not yet been stopped. The back part of the city still continues to be overflowed. The Mississippi had risen 12 feet at Memphis up to last Sunday, and was only three feet below high water mark, and the Arkansas river was also rising.

Our latest news from the Suave crevasse is that the volume of water through the breach has materially increased, in consequence of the moving of the old bulk which was partially sunk in the gorge. We learned last evening, that the bulk was driven through the parting yesterday morning, carrying away a considerable portion of it, and rendering the difficulties of stopping the crevasse much more formidable.

The joint committee will meet at half past ten o'clock this morning, in the office of the Mayor, and receive the report of the surveyors on the various propositions to stop the crevasse.

*The Overflow.*—There was a very slight fall in the water in rear of the city yesterday, which raised strong hopes in the minds of many of the sufferers by the inundation, that dry times were coming. We regret to say that the outlets which have been made through the Metairie Ridge, and we trust that a further rise, at least, will be prevented by these means.

*The Crevasse opposite the Barracks.*—We learn from a gentleman directly from the scene a few hours since, that the breach is from sixty five to seventy or seventy five feet wide, and that a very strong current of water is now rushing through it.

Very great damage must be the result of this crevasse. The swamps in the rear are all full of water from the late one at the English Turn, and it is feared that the rattle, by the additional water from this new one, may be drowned.

It is hoped that the breach may be closed during the next week—our informant thinks by Thursday. Operations to stop it were this morning commenced.

CHOLERA—The Nashville Banner, of the 24th, says

We regret being compelled by our duty as a public journalist, to have to state that the cholera has again made its appearance in our city. Some nine cases have occurred, as near as we can learn, by careful inquiry, six of which have proved fatal.—We shall again resume our weekly report of the number of deaths, and continue it so long as the fatality continues, that our friends in the country may know fully upon what to rely in relation to it

The Lexington Atlas, of the 25th, says:

We learned from Professor E. Dudly, who left the Lunatic Asylum at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, that there had been, during the day, six or seven new cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal.

The Cholera has again made its appearance in Memphis and Baton Rouge. In the former place, the Eagle records six deaths in three days, and in the latter, Mr. Dufrocq, the Mayor, was one of its victims.

St. Louis, May 24.

The number of deaths from cholera, yesterday, were 24, and the number of cases for the week ending Thursday, 231. The cholera has appeared among the Mormons at Council Bluffs, and is very bad among the California emigrants. Baldwin, the murderer of Matthews, whose sentence was death, has been changed to imprisonment for life. The business of the city is gradually reviving. The Council have passed an ordinance to widen the streets of the city in the burnt district, and to erect fire proof buildings.

When Mr. Peters, the new collector of New Orleans, entered upon his office he found that of the one hundred and fifty subordinates, one hundred and forty were Locofocos and ten Whigs. This was the rule under a Locofoco President. Of course there will be no objections to changing the rule under a Whig President!

The Washington Union calls the President the "simple minded man who occupies the Presidency," and says, he is not so capable of filling the high office of President as the humble porter who stands at his door to usher in his company."

Nothing but the drivelling senility of the editor of the Union, the central organ of all the Locofocoism of all the country, can possibly be suggested as even the slightest palliation of such a miserable, idiotic outrage.—*Louisville Journal.*

## APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

For the want of some other ground on which to attack the new Administration and its honored head, great clamor is kept up by the Opposition press, and especially by its venerable leader in this city, on the score of the recent removals from office. But one would think it was a somewhat hopeless task for the partizans of the late administration to get up a clamor on that ground.—Like his predecessors, Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Jackson, the course pursued by the late President was purely of a partizan and proscriptive character. His political friends may be safely challenged to produce an instance of an appointment made on any other principle: and with respect to removals, thousands of meritorious and faithful officers in every branch of the public service were displaced on the simple ground of political opinion.

This is not denied by the opponents of the present administration; but they assail it on a different and somewhat fanciful ground. Their argument, stripped of its phrases, is this: "It is true, General Jackson and his Democratic successors pursued a proscriptive course; they professed to be party men; the country expected no better of them, but Gen. Taylor came into office on higher ground, as the President not of a party, but of the whole people."

The weakness and disingenuousness of this argument we have taken occasion heretofore to notice and sufficiently expose. But, as it continues to be put forth, as a sort of forlorn hope, by the *Union* and its coadjutors, we will pay it the ill-deserved respect of a further brief consideration.

In the first place, then, let us ask, in what way were the generous sentiments avowed by General Taylor in the course of his candidacy met by the partisans of the late Administration? How did the Union treat them and treat him? From the moment that he became a formidable opponent of their Nominee, was there any thing too unfriendly or too bitter to be said of him? Were not his personal, his political, and even his military character held up to reproach and ridicule by these writers, and the most unscrupulous attempts made, not merely to defeat his election, but to blast his good name? In this way, by the act of the Opposition party and press, the canvass, of necessity, assumed a Whig character, and General Taylor was chosen by the united and strenuous efforts of the Whig party, against a most violent and remorseless party opposition. What, then, does the Union ask? Has it the face to demand—nay, is so poor spirited as to wish—to have the offices of trust and confidence under this reviled candidate filled—still filled—by its friends and co-partisans, generally themselves among the noisest of the revilers? Would it be possible to carry on the Government upon the principle which the Opposition press is now selfish and greedy enough to proscribe to the new Administration?

These opposition gentlemen seem to forget that many of the removals of which they complain are required by the very principle on which they are so affectedly condemned. Many, we believe it may be said most, of the removals which have been made, are of warm, often violent *party men.* A pretty pass things are come to, if General Taylor, from a patriotic dislike of party policy, were compelled to keep in office men who were not merely rank party men, but men who in the late elections exerted all their official influence, and often in the most unwarrantable manner, to prevent his election.

We have, however, the satisfaction to believe that the absurd clamor will be as powerless towards the end to which it is aimed as it is ridiculous on the part of its authors. The editor of the Union may rest assured that his hollow phrases produce not the slightest effect either on the friends of the Administration or the country at large. The people will be gratified to see unscrupulous partisans removed from offices of trust and political influence. When this work is done, they will sustain the President in giving effect to his generous and patriotic disposition. But they do not wish him to show his dislike of party by keeping violent and proscriptive party men in office; and as we really feel not a little lurking kindness for our venerable neighbor, we would whisper to him on this topic, that the American people have a little common sense, and that if he wishes the Administration to break down the division walls of party, *he had better set the example himself.* Let him show, however, more nerve than he has yet shown, manfully charges against the President, of "imbecility" and "want of capacity," let him give fair play to the measures of the Administration; and we will then (as far as depends on our humble selves) see what we can do for himself and his friends now in office.

The country is fully satisfied with the course pursued by President Taylor, and will sustain him in it. There is a prevailing impression that many unfit men are in the employment of the Government, and the people desire their removal. It is notorious, that the office holders, to a large, resist ed Gen. Taylor's election. The people see no particular reason why they should be retained in office to the exclusion of as good, and better men, who have brought about a change in the Administration. We admit, however, or rather we maintain that *mere partisan service* is not a sufficient ground for appointment, and we are happy to believe that this is a fixed principle with Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet. If this will satisfy the *Union*, we shall not quarrel. We believe it is the firm purpose of the President to appoint *the best qualified men.* Our regard for impartial justice will necessarily impose some limitations to this principle, but in practice, no great difficulty will be found in giving to every part of the country its due share of appointments without encroaching on the principle of superior fitness. Let this principle be adhered to—let the best man who can be found be preferred—and, though the *Union* may melt into tears, the country will be satisfied. What the people want, is to see the public work well done, to see confidence reposed in trustworthy men.

Very little sympathy is felt by the people with proscased office seekers. A few personal friends are grafted with their success, especially if it gives a convenient support to some deserving but unfortunate man, but the feeling does not go far. For all high office the right-thinking mass of the public wish to see high qualification. We rejoice to believe that these are the views of the Administration. The President especially has seen service. He will never knowingly commit important trusts to any but the men most likely to perform them faithfully and ably.

In a word, let the President, in his new sphere, as in every other which he has filled through life, firmly act up to the principle of what is best for the country and the public service, and the brilliant hopes of his Administration will be more than realized. With respect to measures, he has but to ask "what, upon the whole, is required to bring about the greatest attainable amount of public good" with respect to men, "who of the candidates is best qualified for the trust." By resolutely following the answer which his own honest discernment and the advice of trusty counsellors may give to these questions, he will be carried easily and pleasantly through the most embarrassing duties of a Chief Magistrate, and will be sustained by an approving country.—*Nat. Intel.*

**Wrecks of Vessels on the Western Waters, and Insurance payments.**

We have before us a very interesting Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of Wrecks and Insurances. It is imperfect, because some of the Custom House officers neglected to make any report. Among those was the Surveyor of Cincinnati—which omission of statistics for the Ohio river very imperfect. We have, however, the Reports for Pittsburgh, Louisville, and St. Louis. The losses, by the wreck of vessels, and the number of these wreck, taking into view the whole Commercial Marine of the United States, are almost incredible. At this time, when twenty four Steamboats have been burnt up, at once, and when there have probably been thirty Steamboats destroyed in a month—the subject of wrecks and insurance have more than usual interest. The Report from the Treasury Department is for the year, ending 30th June, 1848. We will begin with the port of St. Louis.

In that year the losses, enrolled at St. Louis, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Steamboats wrecked | 13 |
| Number of lives lost | 48 |
| Value of boats | $119,000 |

All these vessels were wrecked on the Mississippi River. On the vessels and cargoes, the amount of insurance paid was $290,365—distributed between vessels, and cargoes, thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid on Hulls | $58,365 |
| " " Cargoes | 232,020 |

These sums were paid by the following offices.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Louis Insurance Offices | $213,313 |
| Columbus Insurance Company, (Ohio) | 65,186 |
| Protection and Aetna, (Hartford) | 7,801 |
| Firemen's and Merchants, (Louisville) | 3,050 |

The returns for the port of Louisville, are

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of boats wrecked | 5 |
| " of Lives lost | 9 |
| Value of Steamboats | $105,000 |
| Value of Cargoes | 119,000 |

These Boats were wrecked—9 on the