THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1849.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is publish Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN

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

See next page for Telegraphic News.

For Local Matters see next page.

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 23 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 2 and 5 P. M., and those of the Wards and Boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9, P. M.

ROBT. CAROTHERS,
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.
April 27, 1849.

A WORD TO WHIGS.

This evening, the Whigs of this county will assemble in primary meetings, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the County Convention, and of expressing their will in relation to some at least of the offices to be filled. We say, *some* of the offices, for it is almost impossible that a primary meeting can express its opinion in relation to every office. This renders the position of a delegate one of exceeding importance, far more so than has generally been supposed. Much, very much, must be left to his discretion, and as a nomination by the Whig Convention is, in this county, if at all wisely made, equivalent to an election, it follows that we commit to the delegates we send to the Convention, the important and dignified trust of choosing our legislators and county officers for us. We shall not be considered, then, as unnecessarily watchful about a small matter, when we most earnestly invoke our friends to choose for delegates men of standing, discretion, influence, and firmness, and withal well known, tried, and unflinching Whigs. It is miserable policy so seek new converts, and men of doubtful politics to our Conventions.

Another word—Guard the primary meetings jealously against the intrusion of Locofocos. These meetings are only for the accredited and full members of our political church, and any intrusion into them, by members of other parties, is an insult which no Whig ought to brook, and which none but a craven spirited wretch would offer. If one who has been a member of another party says he is about to change his ground, tell him this is not the time nor place. Let him first show his faith by his works, and serve out his probation before he asks for the high privilege of selecting the men to represent our principles. We hope, for the honor of all parties, that no such unjustifiable intrusions will be attempted, and we feel assured, no honorable person will undertake it; but so many well attested reports have reached us, that such conduct is contemplated, that we feel it our duty to call upon our friends to guard sacredly their rights.

Another word—An Allegheny County Whig has no more important, political duty to perform, than to attend the primary meetings. This is the only place where individual opinions can be expressed, so as to be effectual. How often do we hear men say, "why do you not give us a better ticket—why are not such and such principles expressed?" and ask them if they attended the primary meetings, and they will answer, "Oh, no. I forgot it," or, "I never trouble myself about these meetings," or give some other equally futile excuse. Some men think it beneath their dignity to be found at these gatherings of the people, and they will therefore leave a few young men or boys, with a sprinkling of their political adversaries, to choose the men they will have to vote for in the fall. What folly! If there is any act of an American freeman dignified and worthy of respect, it is the discharge of his duty in these primary and important assemblies of the people. We therefore enjoin upon every true Whig who expects to vote at the fall elections, and who feels the slightest interest in the success of our party and the spread of our principles, to attend the primary meetings this evening; and to be on the ground early—by *seven* o'clock. If this advice is taken, we have no fears for the result. Prudent men and good Whigs will be chosen for delegates, and a judicious ticket will be nominated.

"POST OFFICE MATTERS"—Under this head the "Mercury" reads a lecture as unjust and unfair as it is undignified, and one most strangely inconsistent with the doctrines of that paper, lately uttered in a style of offensive prudery. We scarcely expected to see it—so soon after its affected, sanctimonious, "spectacles-on-nose" lectures to the press, about dignity, propriety, high moral tones and all that,—throw off its borrowed garments and come down to its natural level. The burden of its complaint is, that the mails are irregular, which we admit, and have long deplored. About that we will not dispute. The justice of his charging the cause on the new Postmaster General, and on his "*many green horns*," as the model editor of the Mercury calls the newly appointed Postmasters, we deny. We have somewhat more experience in this matter than the editor of the Mercury, and we have had less complaints for the last few weeks, than for the same length of time for the last four years; and we feel some hope that when the remainder of Mr. Cave Johnston's Postmasters are compelled to give place to Mr. Collamer's "green horns," we shall have but little reason to complain at all. We have no wish to screen Mr. Collamer and his Postmasters from a just censure for failures in duty, but we look upon it as the pith of meanness to assail a man for political effect, for faults which originated in the administration of the Mercury's own party, and for the corrections of which, in the short time he has been in office, Mr. Collamer would need the attribute of ubiquity. A fair and upright opponent would give a new Postmaster General time to become acquainted with the various and arduous duties of his office, and to apply the proper correction to existing abuses, before he would commence his assaults.

What the Mercury means, by its insinuation that the Postmaster General, and his officials, are not approachable for the purpose of making just complaints, we do not know, unless it wishes to prejudice the minds of the public against them without cause. We take it upon ourself to say that no proper and reasonable complaint will be unattended to, and every person having business with the Department will be treated with all the courtesy which real gentlemen know so well how to award.

FAC SIMILE OF THE GOLD DOLLAR.—We are indebted to Mr. B. Singerly, the publisher of Sibbet's Review, for the annexed engraved fac simile of the new gold coin, so that our readers can have the pleasure of looking upon its pleasant portrait, if they are not blessed with its actual presence. Some people say they are, unpopular but we have no objection to receive any imaginable quantity of them in exchange for Gazettes—They are quite popular with us.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—A young friend of ours, and a thorough Whig, on coming down street yesterday, was met by a Loco, of Sixth Ward notoriety, and having heard that the Simon-pure had been making himself busy in regard to Whig nominations, enquired, "what Whig are you in favor of for the Legislature?" said the Loco. "I am using all my influence for Mr. ——, (a special friend of his own) for for the Legislature, and Mr —— for Sheriff" and the unblushing impudence, to urge that the Whig should attend the primary meetings, and mark for the Loco choice. And altho' the description given of the Loco's earnestness, have made our sides ache with laughter, yet we feel deeply the necessity of urging on our Whig friends the duty of acting in this matter, independently of Loco desire, and to watch closely, that none save Whigs are permitted to attend any of our primary meetings.

CUBA SLAVE TRADE—The Charleston Mercury states that the nefarious slave trade is again very active in Cuba, several thousand slaves having been landed within the last two months, and other thousands being shortly expected. The Captain General's fee is generally understood to be three doubloons a head, or fifty one dollars.

AMERICAN SEMI-BARBARISM.

Fentress County, Tenn.

Mr. Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune, during his late tour to the West, gathered some information in relation to the mountain districts of Tennessee, as extraordinary as interesting. Meeting with an old friend, and learning that he was on his return from visiting some of the wild lands of Tennessee, Mr. Greeley sought information of him, respecting their value and character, and the following is the substance of his account of them

My friend went out as an agent to a relative in Boston, who had been constrained to accept a conveyance of 25,000 acres of these Tennessee Lands, in satisfaction of a debt of $5000, due him by a bankrupt now deceased. The lands are situated in Fentress County, on the north line of the State (next to Kentucky,) and were duly laid down on a Map as lying in the valley of the Cumberland River, with the Cumberland Mountains in the distance, and the routes of the two great Railroads which are expected to lead from Tennessee to the Atlantic, through Georgia and South Carolina respectively, crossing each other directly in the midst of them. Such were a part of the land selling representations. Now for the facts.

In the first place, nearly the whole of Fentress and of several Counties east and west of it, lies, not beside, but *upon* the Cumberland range of mountains, which substantially divide the better portions of Tennessee from those of Kentucky.—The average elevation of this County is some 2000 feet above the Cumberland River, which barely skirts it on the North. Jamestown, the County seat, is directly on the summit of the mountain, which is broad and sufficiently level, but some 3000 feet above tide water. The soil is thin, poor, gravelly sand, annually impoverished by burning over in order to destroy the leaves and underbrush so as to afford range for the stunted hogs and sheep, which are the main subsistence of the people. The timber is almost entirely Pitch Pine, and Scrub Oak, of the worthless variety known as Black Jack, and no man acquainted with timber need be told that such timber grows only on the poorest and most hopeless soils. There is a little Chestnut, which tells the same story. The substratum was entirely sandstone, rising from the limestone valleys, running some 20 to 50 miles on either side by very steep, often precipitous accents of 300 to a 1000 feet each, which could only be overcome by a railroad at an enormous cost, if they could be at all; but in fact there has been no serious intention of running any railroads within many miles of this county. The crossing of the two great Railroads, in Fentress is simply a land speculator's swindle, designed to deceive the credulous and unwary.

There is of course very little husbandry or thrift in such a region. Hunting is the chief reliance, there being many deer in the scarcely barren forest. Tar burning has been a considerable resource, in spite of the remoteness of markets and the cost of reaching them with a product so bulky in proportion to its value, but it is now nearly abandoned, either from exhaustion of the material or a diminished price of the product. A very little grain and a few vegetables are grown, some flax also, from which, and the wool of their sheep, the people are mainly clad in the coarsest homespun. The flesh of sheep, hogs, and deer form the principal food; the mountaineer carries his gun with him on every occasion, just as the cut may carry his cane. Fighting and hunting—traditions of Indian conflicts and the more recent glories of the Mexican War—the ability of the South to whip the North—interspersed with accounts of personal skill in deer slaughtering—form the chief topics of masculine conversation.

Very few slaves are held in the Mountain region, as they could not be made profitable—indeed, the whole population, white and black, of Jamestown, the county seat of Fentress, numbers exactly fifty three, while the county may have twelve hundred to two thousand—yet the devotion of the leaders of opinion to slavery is as fanatical as if they were able to own slaves—very likely more so. Very rarely seeing a newspaper, and those they see being emitted by the Southern Locofoco school, to which they are politically attached, their minds are filled by the stump harangues, whom politics occasionally send among them, with notions that the North is constantly plotting to subvert their constitutional rights, dissolve the Union, and do all the mischief they would like to own if they could afford to. Thus they are taught to regard all "foreigners" as they call indifferent Europeans and people from the free States) with a distrust and hatred hardly surpassed by their traditionary hostility to Indians. To vote for Democrats, fight for slavery, regard all "foreign" intrusion, and resist all projects of innovation and improvement, are the cardinal maximes of these people. No Burke, no Metternich, no Eldon, no Autocrat Nicholas, could beat them at conservatism. "We are mountaineers, and attached to our own ways," is the burden of their response to all suggestions of improvement.

This people have many virtues—courage, independence, patriotism, frankness, hospitality, and general integrity. Should the country ever be seriously menaced with invasion, every cabin would send forth its deadly rifle, every mountain gorge its life of unerring and death despising marksmen. We do not under value them because on many points we widely differ from them. What we wish to make plain is simply the impossibility that people accustomed to a higher civilization should be satisfied to live as they do or should make among them even the livelihood with which they are contented. To live there, one should be trained from babyhood to stop a pheasant at a hundred yards, sighting the rifle at the very instant of raising it from the ground. The County of Fentress has probably been settled some forty or fifty years, by people who came in when game and pitch were more abundant than now—who probably came here from the Atlantic Slope of the Alleghenies, in Georgia or the Carolinas, where their fathers had been mountaineers before them. In this old County there is not the begining of a Church, and there is only preaching once a month in the Court House, which cannot boast a pane of glass, and which was in undisputed possession of two sows and their litters of pigs when my friend visited it.—Public Schools there are none, and not more than one private one in the County, if any. Very few dwellings have a pane of glass, or even a sash for one—the rude opening for light in one side of the log hut is closed with a ruder shutter, kept fastened by a rail leaning against it from without. There are girls thinking of marriage who never saw a pane of glass. Of course the door of the hut is kept constantly open for light, and the wind blowing in sends the smoke every way through the narrow tenement, rendering the process of drying up a wet traveler any thing but agreeable. Surrounded by good fuel, to be had close to the door for the cutting, the people probably suffer as much from cold as the veriest poor of our Northern cities.

There may be a saw mill in Fentress, though our friend saw none, and no sign of the existence of any. A grist mill there probably is not, and the nearest approach to one is a hand mill, which is oftenest made of corn pounded in a mortar. Coming down into a region somewhat less forlorn, our informant passed a grist mill exhibiting some peculiarities. It consisted of a single pair of stones surrounded by four posts ten feet apart, supporting a rude roof. This was the whole structure; the bags and tall chest were disposed about the stones as they best might be. A rain accompanied by strong wind would probably soak half the concern, but water is always added to meal in making bread, and they don't keep meal very long in this region.

Our friends approached Fentress from horseback from the south, via Nashville, and journeyed thence northward to Lexington, some hundred and fifty to two hundred miles. He was surprised to find the region of comparative barbarism extend from fifty or sixty miles below the Tennessee line nearly a hundred miles into Kentucky, or to within fifty miles of Lexington. Fentress was of course worse than the rest, civilization receding as he approached the mountains and regaining its influence as he left them behind; but this picture here sketched has many lineaments common to great portions of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Hard handed toilers from the Old States' fugitives from the grinding oppressions of Europe let me implore you to buy no land on the mere description of the seller, none without seeing or having it examined by a trusty friend, and none anywhere merely because it is *cheap*. There is an abundance of land which would be very dear at sixpence an acre—very much from which you could not extract a comfortable livelihood, though you had a thousand acres given you. My friend estimates that the greater portion of Fentress County might be bought at five cents per acre, and be a dear bargain at that. He is now on his way home to advise the gentleman whose agent he is, never to pay the $100 taxes due on his 25,000 acres, but let it go to the State and the wild beasts, who are its proper inhabitants.

H. G.

Letters from California abound just now, merely recounting for the most part the high prices of every thing. A letter received at Boston, dated March 6th, however, says:

"I found Mr. Robert A. Parker, son of the wharfinger of city wharf, the richest man here, worth over three hundred thousand dollars, which he has made in three years.

Gold has been bought for $5. I have seen pieces weighing from one eighth of an ounce to fifteen pounds of pure gold.

If I had a small steamboat here I could make $20,000 per month.

I would not allow my wife and children to come to this country on any account whatever. If it was not for the gold, no one could live here. Those who have cracked it up as being such a fine country, are a set of rascally liars.

As regards the quantity of gold yet to be dug, it is estimated that five hundred thousand men could not dig over the extent of the gold region in ten years."

A small room, ten by fourteen rents for $100 per month. About one half of the people live in tents, being unable to obtain other shelter. And now, if you wish to see California, and make a handsome fortune in the meantime, load either the C—— or B—— as soon as possible with six or eight light frame houses, with sufficient quantities of lime, bricks, laths, clapboards and lumber for the completion of the whole. The doors and windows should all be made and packed in Boston and everything that is required for building the houses should come with them. Lumber is selling for $600 per thousand, and it will be impossible to supply the demand for two or three years to come.

Captain Crosby is here from Oregon, and has made a fortune. Parker, the Boston boy, is coming home soon."

WOOL IN MICHIGAN.—The amount of wool exported from the State of Michigan in the year 1847, exclusive of the amount manufactured into cloth for home consumption, 968,436 lbs, valued at $213,651,50. The exports for the year 1848, it is expected, have exceeded those of 1847. The number of sheep in the State are estimated at 400,000 to 500,000.

A correspondent of the Detroit Bulletin, writing from Saut Ste. Marie, under date of May 17, says that the navigation on Lake Superior may now be considered open. Two vessels had left the Saut —one for Lapointe and the other for the mining region on the South shore.

A number of citizens of New York have presented Mr. Horace P. Russ with a magnificient silver pitcher and salver, as a testimony of their appreciation of the new pavement introduced by him.

The legislature of Virginia assembled at Richmond on Monday, in extra session. The principal business to be disposed of is the revision of the Civil Code.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. WORTH.—The order of the War Department, May 21, announcing the death of this gallant officer at San Antonio, May 7, speaks of his whole life as having been devoted to the service of his country—of his many conspicuous and important commands—of his brilliant and successful conduct in the campaigns of Florida and Mexico and says—"His loss, as a soldier of superior merit, and a gentleman of high personal accomplishments will long be severely felt."

NEWSPAPERS—THEIR VALUE—The U. States is literally a country of newspapers. No other people read so extensively. In no other country are the masses so generally educated, and in no other are newspapers so cheap. The National Intelligencer, published at Washington could not be bought, its editor says, for $100,000. It is stated that one half of the Baltimore Patriot was recently sold for $80,500, the Boston Atlas was sold for $50 000, and not long since one third of the New York Courier and Enquirer was sold for $25,000, and one third of the N. Y. Evening Post for $16,000.

TENDER MERCIES OF SOCIALISM—Proudhon, the French Socialist, who has his champions even in this country, writes from his place of exile, that if M. Guizot, since his circular against republicanism, (which he pronounces high treason,) should appear in France, every citizen would be bound to apprehend him, and drag him before the Attorney General; and, if resistance were made, *to despatch the delinquent at once, would be merely excusable homicide.* The Democratic and Socialist General Committee have put forth a series of maxims and practical rules, of which the first runs thus: "The republic is paramount to the rights of majorities." Thus the force of universal suffrage is set aside. We derive these facts from the Parisian correspondence of the Intelligencer

THE FAILURE OF BISHOP DOANE.—Some of the press are commenting at length, and with great indignation upon the defalcation of Bishop Doane. The Troy Whig, in particular, condenses the following details of indebtedness for the purposes of censure

To C. P. Mitchell, the well known ice cream manufacturer, of Burlington, he is indebted, for confectionary and ice cream, to the amount of $1,500, to Wm. Stone and Francis Roth, bakers $2,100—to the former $700 to the latter $1,400 —To Messrs. Parsons, of Mount Holly, and Fennimore & Hance, butchers, of Burlington, his obligations amount to about $5,000.

The Mobile Daily Advertiser of the 22d instant has the following paragraph:

"We learn that a serious accident occurred in the bay yesterday morning. A boat belonging to the U. S. Surveying steamer, Walker, while on its return from the city to the steamer, was upset by a flaw of wind below Choctaw Pass. In the boat were six men, among whom were the Surgeon of the steamer. One of the men, seeing the Cora approaching, secured an oar and succeeded in heading her off, and was taken on board.—We understand the boat and remainder of its crew could not be seen with a glass from the deck of the Cora, and the Captain, we're are told, did not search for them.

The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes a letter from Frankfort, Germany, under date of May 5, which says

"Madame Rothschild, widow of the founder of the banking house, died here yesterday. She had lived many years alone in Jew street, an old unfrequented quarter, where her husband first established himself, and which she always refused to leave though her eldest son, the present head of the house has been long asking children, and also alone, in one of the most splendid houses of the Corso, the principal street of Frankfort. She was 79 years old.

FATHER MATHEW.—It is announced that this distinguished apostle of temperance was positively to sail for New York from Liverpool on the 21st instant, in the packet ship Ashburton. At a farewell temperance meeting held in Cork he said

"I go to all of me at the pleasure and consolation of beholding my exiled countrymen, not as here, lingering through a life of protracted starvation and misery, but in the midst of prosperity, enjoying the remuneration of their industry, and in the comforts that plenty and domestic happiness confer. I am anxious to visit the land where I will behold no Irishman or Irishwoman deprived of the necessaries of life, but where I will see all enjoying peace and prosperity under the wings of the American Eagle."

A letter from Independence Mo, dated May 13, says

"The Cholera here is sweeping everything before it. Gloom reigns on every side. Business is at a complete stand. All the Californians have pretty much left in affright. The cholera rages so extensively among some of the emigrating parties, that they do not even stop to bury their dead.—Corpses are found, wrapped in their bedding sheets, lying along the road, in heaps of five and six together. The scene on every side is painful and horrible in the extreme."

FORTY TONS OF SPECIE.—The Mobile Herald and Tribune of the 19th, publishes the following extract of a letter received in that city, dated

PANAMA, April 25, 1849.

"The British mail steamer arrived here yesterday from Calleo. She had on board forty tons of specie. About two hundred miles have been loaded with her freight to be taken to Chagres.—Several ships have arrived within a few days—enough to take all the Americans that are on the Isthmus to California. The price of passage has consequently fallen to fifty dollars."

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Express of the 24th inst. says.

"Among the arrivals at the Mansion we notice P. R. Kendrick, Arch Bishop of St. Louis, P. P. Lefevre, Bishop of Detroit, reported lost on the steamer Empire, and Edward Barrow, late Bishop of Liberia.

Col. Warren Vindicated.

The National Whig of Monday last, contains a triumphant vindication of Col. Fitz Henry Warren, of the General Post Office, against the charges promulgated in the Union, of dishonesty and fraudulent conduct relating to the insolvency of the firm of Warren & Sons, of which he was a member. The charge originated in malice, and has been reiterated in the Union, in a style peculiarly coarse and offensive, and copied and widely circulated in the Locofoco Press generally. Stripped of the abusive verbiage in which the charges were couched, they were in substance that he had fraudulently concealed his property, and that of the firm in Massachusetts, and that on account of this fraud his creditors successfully protested against his discharge. That he had absconded from Massachusetts, and as one of the firm of Camp & Co. of Petersburgh, Va., had assisted them in secreting their property, and swindling his creditors.

When these charges were first made, Col. Warren wrote to the lawyers in Massachusetts and Virginia, employed by the creditors of the two firms to collect their claims.

Mr. Collier, the attorney in Virginia, a Locofoco, replies that in his legal proceedings he received from Colonel Warren most valuable assistance for the benefit of the creditors, and that, if they eventually succeeded in the suits to subject property, some of which are still pending, he shall advise the creditors to offer Col. Warren a release from their demands, on account of that valuable assistance.

Gen. Ashman, one of the council in Massachusetts, says the Record of the proceedings, remaining in the hands of Mr. Beach, (the author of the libel in the Union) never having been deposited in the Register's office, according to law, but, relying upon his memory, he cheerfully states "that nothing was in the investigation which ought to impair Col. Warren's character and standing as a man of integrity or honor."

Mr. R. A. Chapman, another of the counsel says—"I know no facts connected with the business or failure of the firm of P. Warren & Sons, that tend to impeach the character of any member of the firm for honor and integrity." He enquired into the allegation that Col. Warren had concealed and taken away property, and learned that he had taken none away, nor concealed any" from his creditors.

M. Lorenzo Norton, the third counsel, and the one who mainly conducted the suits, states that the investigations disclosed no fraud against any member of the firm, nor did the proceedings charge any. Of the absence of fraud he supposes Beach the Commissioner, was satisfied otherwise he would not have discharged the member of the firm before him. That Col. Warren was never cited to appear before the Commissioners for any purpose, and no discharge was applied for, in his behalf, much less refused.

So much for the foul libel. We shall see if any of the Locofoco papers, who were so eager to spread the libel, will give place to the refutation.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

A single house in Charleston has shipped from that port, within the past year two thousand seven hundred and ten bales of yarns, osnaburgs, sheetings, &c., manufactured in the States of Georgia and South Carolina. The shipments were made to various ports of the Union.

FROM THE PLAINS.—We find the following in the St. Louis Union of May 25:—

Yesterday we had the pleasure of a short conversation with Major Armour. The Major followed an expedition on the plains for a distance of seventy miles. He says that water and grass are abundant on the plains.

The cholera was sweeping the emigrants off in great numbers, and had made its appearance in the regiment of Mounted Riflemen which, when the Major passed it, had been encamped for two days, forty miles beyond St. Joseph. Out of one company of New York emigrants, consisting of thirteen members, twelve had died of cholera; and twelve of another company from the same State, had shared a like fate. Many misfortunes had attended the emigrants on their journey, owing to their inexperience and the indifferent materials and construction of their wagons. Persons are crossing the plains under every variety of circumstances; sick and well, in wagons and carts, on horses and mules, and even afoot; not only men, but women and children, and women, too, with infants at the breast, are to be seen trudging along on foot. The Major says he has realized all that he has ever heard said relative to the change that takes place in the manners of men while traveling on the plains. He says he saw but one company that appeared to have retained any thing like the the manners of civilized men, and that was a company of Kentuckians.

It is a well known fact that men who are courteous and agreeable in their manners, while surrounded with the comforts of civilized society, become little short of savages when crossing the plains. The Major says that he saw those whose teams were unable to draw their wagons from a rut into which the wheels were suffered to run, apply to men around them for assistance in getting out, and so far from rendering aid, the persons thus applied to, would only laugh and triffe with the unfortunate applicant, and the greater the trouble, the more it was enjoyed by the spectators.

Between St. Josephs and the "Station" 30 miles distant, a place at which there is an Indian agency, a store, and a blacksmith's shop, the Major saw fifteen broken down wagons.

There was a delegation of four chiefs from the Sioux and Fox at the Station, with an explanatory letter from the agent, asking a small remuneration from the emigants for the wood they would use while passing through their country, and expressing some fears of difficulty in, case the demand was not complied with, as wood is comparatively scarce, and the quantity used by the emigrants will be great.

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 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. sept4ly

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, chartered 1825—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at *the lowest rates.*

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REFER TO—J. B. M'Faddon, F. R. Eaton may19

PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William st. N. Y. and for sale by A. A. Lawrence, 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 all the invalids of Dr Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

WORMS! WORMS!—Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question, is a vital one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year is one at which the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous, we take great pleasure in announcing the administration of Spear's Vermifuge at Dr M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed to succeed when tried. For sale at the Drug Stores throughout the city my21,d&w3

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny, will be supported before the approaching Antimasonic and Whig Convention as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer. jn2d

THE SANATORY COMMITTEE desirous of obtaining information in regard to the number of deaths that occur in the city weekly the character of the diseases, and the ages of persons deceased, respectfully request the Physicians to report to them at the Committee Room, Old Court House, on Friday evening of each week jn2 JOHN M'GILL, Chm

APOLLO HALL.

MRS MARY SHAW POGG has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that she will give her first GRAND CONCERT in APOLLO HALL, Fourth street, on MONDAY evening, June 4th, continuing a variety of the most popular compositions, ballads and selections from the most celebrated Operas

Prof Robert will preside at the Piano. The piano will be one of Chickering's, from Mr Mellor's warerooms.

☞ Cards of admission, 50 cents. Cards admitting a gentleman and two ladies $1—to be had at the Music Stores and at the Monongahela House.

FRESH SUPPLY

Of the latest and most fashionable

Vestings, Cassimeres, Summer Goods, Cloths, &c &c

D. Delany, No 45 Liberty street.

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his friends to his new supply of seasonable Goods, such as the latest styles of fancy Cashmiretts, Drab de ete, French Habit Cloths, Italian Satinets, Cloths, Drills, white and Brown Russia Duck, Summer Cloths, plain and fancy French, English and American Satinets and Cassimeres, and other articles suitable for custom trade. Also, a large and general assortment of ready made Clothing made up in the most fashionable manner, and will be sold low for cash, by

jn2 w3 D DELANY

BACON—2 hds Bacon, rec'd and for sale by
jn2 C H GRANT

PEARL ASH—5 cases for sale by
jn2 R DALZELL & Co Liberty st

SCORCHED SALTS—41 bbls on hand and for sale by
jn2 R DALZELL & Co

CHEESE—200 hds prime Western Reserve, in store and for sale by
jn2 R DALZELL & Co

DRIED APPLES—50 bbls prime, for sale by
jn2 TASSEY & BEST

PEARED PEACHES—1 crate rec'd and for sale by
jn2 TASSEY & BEST

PEARL ASH—25 cases in store and for sale by
jn2 TASSEY & BEST

SODA ASH—16 cases on hand and for sale by
jn2 TASSEY & BEST

RICE—10 casks in store and for sale by
jn2 TASSEY & BEST

SOAP—50 bxs Can Soap, for sale low for cash, by
jn2 TASSEY & BEST

OIL SASSAFRAS—100 lbs just rec'd and for sale by
jn2 R E SELLERS, 87 Wood st

CHROME YELLOW—2 cases just rec'd and for sale by
jn2 R E SELLERS

CHROME GREEN—2 cases just rec'd and for sale by
jn2 R E SELLERS

CLOVES—2 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
jn2 R E SELLERS

RHUBARB ROOT—1 case just rec'd and for sale by
jn2 R E SELLERS

BATH BRICK—1 case just rec'd and for sale by
jn2 R E SELLERS

CALOMEL, Hyd Sublimed—25 lbs just rec'd and for sale by
jn2 R E SELLERS

DRUGS, &c &c—Pure Red Bark, Chlorie Ether, Iodide Potash, Strychnine, Chloride Gold, Lauer Sulphur White Precipitate, Cyanuret Potash, just received and for sale by R E SELLERS

STARCH—10 bxs Pot's, for sale by
jn2 J D WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st

BUTTER—1 bbl superior, 2 pcs family, for sale by
jn2 J D WILLIAMS

BEANS—20 bbls small white, for sale by
jn2 J D WILLIAMS

BACON—3 casks sugar cured Shoulders,
" " " Hams.
For sale by jn2 J D WILLIAMS

PEACHES—50 bush extra quality, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS

SUNDRIES—14 bbls No 1 Lard; 2 do Greases; 6 cases Brooms, assorted, 1 bale Flatseed, 9 bags do; 4 do Dry Peaches; 28 do Feathers; 6 do Ginseng, to arrive, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & Co.
jn2 Front st

CHEESE—150 hds on hand, for sale by
jn2 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Register of Allegheny county, Letters of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM SHANNON, late of Allegheny City, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and all those having claims are desired to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. SARAH SHANNON, Administratrix

Allegheny, June 2, 1849.—w3t*3

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Will J Reed, Samuel M Reed, John Reed, and Isaac G Parr, under the firm of REEDS & PARR, was dissolved on the 14th day of April last, by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, either by note or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward without delay, and settle the same with either of the above partners.

The business of the establishment will hereafter be conducted by Samuel M Reed, John Reed, and Isaac G Parr, without any alteration in the names of the firm

WM J REED,
SAMUEL REED,
JOHN REED,
ISAAC G. PARR

Springfield Paper Mill, May 22—jn2w3d3

MOLASSES—150 bbls for sale by
jn1 J S DILWORTH & Co

FLOUR—200 bbls just landing and for sale by
may30 J S DILWORTH & Co

TAR—30 bbls N C Tar, just landing and for sale by
my31 J S DILWORTH & CO

MACKEREL—30 bbls No 3 large Mackerel, in store and for sale by my31 J S DILWORTH & CO

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—Checks at Sight on New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in sums to suit purchasers for sale by
my31 N HOLMES & SONS

COLLECTIONS upon accessible points in the United States made promptly and upon the lowest terms, by my31 N HOLMES & SONS

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office from the 15th of May to the 1st of June, 1849. Persons calling for Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

Akin Ann
Abell Ann M
Adams Eliza J
Agnew Anna C
Allen Mary J
Aten Mary

B

Bailie Mary A
Baily Martha E
Bunon Elizabeth
Burr Mrs Wm
Beall Mrs S
Bell Adaline
Bell Jane
Benson Sarah
Berry Louisa
Berlin Elizabeth
Billings Louisa
Billingsly E J
Bond Julia
Bowers Elizabeth
Boyd Sarah
Boyle Hannah
Brackenridge Mary
Brentlinger Elizabeth
Bridges A T Mrs
Briggs Margaret
Brown Martha
Bryan Sarah J
Brown Margaretta
Buboup Catharine
Bundy Margaret
Burnsides Jane

C

Caldwell Susan
Calpuss Ann
Campbell Sarah A
Cannon Sarah
Carline Catharine
Cossin Julia
Clarke Susan J
Coursin Mrs
Cockane Lavinia
Conner Rebecca
Cook Caroline
Cook Charlotte
Cook Anna E
Cooper Sarah
Coz Mary M
Cox Ann
Crawford Mary J
Crochlow Isabella
Cromer H Miss
Cuddy Catharine
Cullen Adeline
Curry Elizabeth

D

Dawson Bridget
Day Matilda
Deaving Ann E
Denight Rosanna
Denny Mary
Dickson Sarah
Dixton Jane
Donovan Catharine
Doran Ellen M
Dorrance Mrs
Downey Matilda
Drexel Margaret
Dunlap Nancy
Dunlap Caroline L
Dunlap Julia Ann

E

Eachel Agnes
Elliott Anna
Ellis Elizabeth
Ernest Elizabeth
Evans Jane
Evans Mary O
Ewing Emeline
Ewing Eliza
Evans Ann R
Ewing Margaret
Ewing Eliza

F

Fawcett Mrs Geo
Ferguson Isabella
H
Fisher Sarah J
Filey Catharine
R
Fitch Lydia
Fleming Jane
Fullerton Nancy
Foster Martha S 2
Freeman E Miss
Fullerton Nancy
G

Gallager Mrs
Gamble Hannah
E
Gardner Ann
George Elizabeth
Gillreath Isabella
Glass Mary Ann
Gray Margaret
Greenfield Marina
Greer Margaret
Griffiths Elizabeth

H

Hall Sarah A
Hall Mrs
Hall Jemima
Hamilton Clara
Hamilton Jane
Hanlin Bridget T
Horan Mary
Hardmiey Miss H
Hart Sarah A
Hatfield Ellen
Hayden Christina
Hey Almyra P
Herd Mary A
Hibler Maria
Higgins Mary
Hirshback Mary
Horst Elizabeth
Holmes Lavinia D
Holmes Ann C
Horner Mrs Chas
Horner Matilda
Houghman Henrietta
Howard Henrietta
Hunter Jane

I

Irwin Sarah

J

Jackson Susan
Jackson Caroline
Johns Margaret
Jordan Deborah
Ann
Johnston Eliza

K

Kaunman Sarah J
Kearns Eliza J.
Keegan Biddy
Kelly Amelia
Keller Elizabeth
Kerney Sarah
Kerr Mary
Kidd Mary A
Kirk Mrs John
Kirkpatrick Mrs
Kinnefeler Mrs

L

Lamb Bridget
Laughlin Lizzie B
Lawson Catharine
Lee Maria
Lemon Ann
Ligget Catharine
Lightiger Eliza
Leech
Little Mrs J
Lonergan Joanna
Loftus Bridget

M

Mahan Rosanna
May Mrs Wm J
May Jane
Middleentas Sarah
M
Minard Margaret
Mitchell Mary
Miller Agnes
Miller Phebe
Miller Sarah
Moore Mrs
Mott Hannah

Moor Margaret
Moore Mary
Mulholland Sarah
Murphy Marian
Murphy Sarah
Myers Catharine

Mc.

M'Aleer Catharine
M'Aycal Nancy
M'Bratty Mary J
M'Cabe Ann
M'Common Elizabeth
M'Closkey Eliza
M'Closkey Mary A
M'Clurg Elizabeth A
M'Donald Mary A
M'Cord Susan
M'Cormick Ann
M'Coy Rachel