THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1849.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

☞ Advertisements are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 9 o'clock, and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out

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.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

All our readers will be gratified to learn that our reproach is at last to be wiped away;—that Pittsburgh is to have a Hospital worthy of her present and growing importance. The money has been raised, the site secured, and in our columns, to day, will be found an advertisement for proposals for erecting the necessary buildings. From the well known practical knowledge of the excellent committee who have this important work in charge, we infer that the buildings will be worthy of the object and of the city, and that they will be erected of durable materials, and in a manner to stand the tests of time. A Marine Hospital is now erecting in the vicinity of the city, by the General Government, so that on the completion of both these edifices, and their proper organization, taken together with Mercy Hospital and Mr. Passavant's Infirmary, Pittsburgh will be rather remarkably favored with institutions of this description. From the rapid increase of our population, all doubtless will be needed by the time they are ready.

A Merchants' Exchange.—We are gratified to observe that an effort is to be made immediately for establishing a Merchants' Exchange, using the rooms of the Board of Trade for that purpose until arrangements are made to erect suitable buildings. The necessity and utility of such an institution are too well established to need any argument. Every city, of any pretensions to extensive trade and commerce, has them, and could not do without them. Such an institution has been needed here for years, and our business men and merchants have been subjected to great inconveniences for the want of one. Still it will be attended with some difficulty and opposition at first, from persons who cannot or will not understand its operations, and appreciate its benefits. A quiet and determined perseverance will, however, accomplish wonders, and its opponents will finally be compelled to yield to the just and reasonable rules and customs of trade. It will be a great convenience to the business men of a place so extensive and scattered as Pittsburgh, to know where to find, at a certain hour, almost any manufacturer, produce dealer, &c. All, at least, of any prominence, can then be seen, and an immense amount of business can be speedily transacted. It will also form a common centre for commercial information, which will be very convenient. Its transactions will establish the ruling price, and its files will show the importations into the city, by steamboats, as soon, almost, as they arrive. In various ways, if conducted and encouraged with a liberal spirit, it will advance the welfare of the city, and subserve the interests of business men.

Locusts.—This destructive insect is making its appearance in this section in vast numbers. The ground, in woods, orchards, and gardens, is perforated with countless holes, from which they have emerged to the light of day, and the trees, fences, &c., are covered with the skins which they have shed. By examining the trees, they will be found in immense numbers, about half the size of a full grown locust, and very active. They will doubtless cause great destruction to vegetation. We are informed by some who have paid attention to these matters, that it is now seventeen years since they appeared in such large numbers, and they assert that this is what is termed a "locust year." They are certainly a singular insect, and it is most surprising how they contrive to make their way to the surface of the earth, from a considerable depth, in places where the ground is beaten hard by constant treading, and it is singular, too, that they appear at the surface almost at the same time whether the ground is hard or soft. In the morning there may be no appearance of them; by noon the ground will be pierced in every direction, particularly under trees, and in a short time after the insect throws off its underground robe, and spreads its wings for its flight of destruction.

Melancholy Casualty.—Dr. Silas Holmes, an Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, was accidentally drowned in Mobile Bay on the 21st instant. He was at the time surgeon of the United States steamer Walker, engaged in the coast survey, and was returning to that vessel from Mobile in a sailboat when she was capsized by a sudden squall of wind. There were six persons in the boat besides the surgeon, four of whom were saved by clinging to the boat, and one by the aid of an oar. The other was lost.

The Cholera at New York is decidedly on the increase. The board of health report, at Tuesday noon says:

"Dr. Greer, resident physician, reports that eight new cases of cholera have occurred since his report of yesterday, four of which have proved fatal."

Several new cases are mentioned by the papers in private practice, and the Mirror says that the board passed a resolution on Tuesday requiring physicians to report all cases of cholera they may be called to attend forthwith to the sanitary committee. The Day-Book, of Tuesday, says:

"Yesterday, Mr. Lawrence Hill, an old and very respectable merchant (flour commission business) at 45 Pearl street and 32 Bridge street, was attacked at his store with violent "cramps" in the abdomen and other symptoms of a bad case of cholera. He was removed to his house (Court st. Brooklyn) where, notwithstanding all efforts for his relief, he died before sunset. It is said that in this case there were none of the usual premonitory symptoms, such as diarrhœa.

"In the course of the day, a person employed by a measurer in South street, not far from the neighborhood of the first case, was attacked in the same way, with the same fatal result, in a few hours.

"this is a manifestation of the disease in a wholly different class of people, and quarter of the city, from those hitherto affected by it.

"Since the above was written, it has been ascertained also, that there was a fatal case in Broome st., near Greene.

"It is also said that, on Saturday, there was a fatal case of cholera in Charlton st.

Elizabeth, Allegheny County, Pa., June 2, 1849.

Mr. D. N. White—

Dear Sir—The primary meetings in the Borough and Township were numerously attended. The people of the country turned out almost to a man. I send you the result of the proceedings:

Township—James Patterson and H. Applegate, delegates; instructed for R. C. Walker, for Assembly; C. Curtis for Sheriff; F. C. Flanagin, for Prothonatory; John Morrison, for Treasurer; and Capt. S. Kerr, for Commissioner.

Borough—Daniel Sarver and C. F. Diehl, delegates, personally the friends of R. C. Walker, but instructed for S. Frew, after an animated and excited canvass, by a majority of 2 votes, and for C. Curtis for Sheriff, F. C. Flanagin for Prothonatory, John Morrison for Treasurer, and Capt. Kerr for Commissioner. Upwards of 100 votes were polled in the Borough.

—West Elizabeth—E. Percival and J. B. McGrew, delegates, friends of R. C. Walker, uninstructed.

In all these meetings the best feeling prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the proceedings of the evening. May the same liberal spirit prevail in the Convention on Wednesday next.

Respectfully your ob't servant.
JAMES A. E. REILY.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road.—We learn from the officers of the company, that the work is steadily progressing on the middle division. An estimate of over six thousand, six hundred dollars was paid on Saturday last. The final estimate was paid on one of the heaviest sections on the northern division,—it embraces the heavy Bridge abutments at the crossing of the Cuyahoga River, and the stone work will compare favorably with my work on the eastern or western roads.

There are now a heavy force engaged on this division, sufficient to complete all that portion under contract, the coming fall. The masonry is now nearly completed.

The friends of the road are in good spirits.—Farmers upon the line are feeling a deep and increasing interest in the road, and should it be necessary, will again put their shoulders to the wheel, and give a long pull and a pull altogether. No portion of our community better understand their true interests than the tillers of the soil.—*Portage County Whig.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, May 29, 1849.

The moderate and conciliating address of Mr. George W. Lane, of Alabama, written in reply to an invitation to become the Taylor candidate for Governor of that State, has attracted considerable attention. He declines the nomination, and recommends all his friends to vote for Mr. Belser, who was an elector on the Taylor ticket last fall—Belser to the letter, which was republished by both the whig papers here, and commended as containing sound whig doctrine, because it has been expected for some time, that Mr. Lane would succeed Ma. Gillette as Solicitor of the Treasury—For some unexplained reason, however, this intention is now departed from, and it is decided that Judge Lane shall be tendered some other appointment, and that John C. Clark, of New York, or some other prominent whig politician from the Northern States, shall be nominated to this office.

I am informed to day that there is a strong probability that Hon. Waddy Thompson, of S. C. will be appointed minister to Mexico. Gen. Thompson was appointed to this mission in 1841, by General Harrison, and was superceded in 1844 by the stupidest diplomatic appointment ever made, that of Gov. Shannon, by President Tyler. So far as knowledge of the Spanish language, and of the forms of business, and some experience are recommendations, they are decidedly in Gen. Thompson's favor. It is remembered to his honor, that he was one of those few brave and sensible men in the bigoted and foolish State of South Carolina, who in the time of highest excitement about the Wilmot Proviso, manfully stood up and declared that the adoption of it would be no cause for the dissolution of the Union, and that there could be no Slave States added to the Union from the territory west of the Rio Grande. For inculcating such lessons, among such a people, he deserves honor and credit, and on this account his appointment would be well received. Though there are other whigs occupying a position in the party, which would seem to better entitle them to this high post, yet all admit that it is well to do something to confirm and gratify the patriotic and well affected portion of the South Carolina people, who are attached to the Union, and to check that sentiment of isolation in the midst of the other States of the Republic, which it has been the aim of Mr. Calhoun and his followers to create for South Carolina. Polk meanly crouched to them, and offered the highest diplomatic position within his control, successively, to two of the most active propagators of this treasonable sentiment, Messrs. Elmore and Pickens, who in their excess of pride and magnanimity of soul, both declined the honor. Perhaps they thought it a higher honor to refuse to have any thing to do with Polk, in which many honorable men will agree with them.

Gov. Johnston has been expected in town for some days, but not having seen him, nor heard of his arrival, I think he could not have come, up to last night.

The Union of this morning, formally announces the association of Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioner of Patents, with Thomas Ritchie, as part proprietor, and co-editor of the paper. For several reasons the party throughout the country will be gratified by this proceeding. The paper can hardly fail to be improved in vigor, in consequence of Mr. Burke's accession, and I trust, also, that its tone will become somewhat more respectful and courteous, than that in which it has been conducted for the past four years. We shall certainly hear less of that antiquated twaddle about the "resolutions of '98 and '99," "ardent young Virginians," "high toned Virginia gentlemen," and things of that kind, which could never occur to any but a man who imagines the sun to rise and set within the boundaries of the "old dominion." It is now plain' ly perceptible that the more direct and forcible articles which have appeared since Mr. Westcott's contributions ceased, have been furnished by Mr. Burke.

The new editor will doubtless assert his powers rather in the discussion of such great questions of National policy as the Tariff, Internal Improvements, the extension of Slavery to Free Territory, and others of similar importance, than to raising a pother about the dismissal of Jones, or Brown, or Jackson, from public employment. Mr. Burke has too much sagacity to think of arraying the party against proscription, a principle which may be called the life of its being, and the breath of its nostrils. We shall now soon know upon what political issues the party takes its stand, against the administration of Gen. Taylor. The western people will now be informed whether the democracy is to oppose, or to advocate appropriations for Rivers and Lake harbors. Gen. Cass's letter to the Chicago Convention was altogether unsatisfactory on that head, the Union will be more elaborate, and more luminous. I suggest to Mr. Burke, however, that his very first care should be to provide for the very important general question that has lately been much *speered at* the Union, and particularly by the Baltimore American; namely, what is "*the democracy*," which it represents, and where it is to be found. I shall now take the Union, for I shall feel some confidence that I can open it at breakfast without finding some unpleasant and ill tempered assault upon myself.

The rumors thicken of resignations of prominent office holders, at the capital, to take effect June first. I do not believe them, but have no doubt that measures are in progress for superceding them all by whigs, which will be fully matured in a month or six weeks. Junius.

Washington, May 30th, 1849.

Among other appointments understood to be agreed upon, is that of Hon. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, to be Charge to Constantinople. Mr. Marsh is at this time not only the most distinguished linguist in the United States, but one of the most celebrated in the world.

It is reported that Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, formerly an able member of Congress from Ohio, and now President of the Washington Monument Association, is to succeed Mr. McCulloh as first Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. Whittlesey is a very clear headed man, and possesses a mind which qualifies him in a remarkable degree for the peculiar duties of this office. But I must be permitted to state, though in perfect good feeling towards Mr. Whittlesey, that there are certain weighty considerations why he should not receive this or any appointment under the government—any one, at least, requiring the employment of all his time and faculties. He is now the President, at a good annual salary, of the Washington Monument Association. This is not only a noble and patriotic, but an essentially national object, which may well demand the continued devotion of all his time and all his talents. He has, too, already two sons in office here, and one, I believe, in the army. He is considerably advanced in years, and has filled many distinguished official stations.—Would it be difficult to find some younger man equally qualified, who might, with more appropriateness, be called to the station.

Peter G. Washington, Auditor of the Post Office Department, will certainly have to vamos. He made himself, it is alleged, a little too conspicuous among the official electioneerers of the last campaign, though he had not the assurance which led such men as Brown McCalla and Burke, to take the stump for Cass and Butler.

You will perceive, in the Democratic papers, many congratulatory paragraphs upon the majority which that party retains in the Senate, and they point to this circumstance as a rock of security and protection for their party against what they are pleased to term the proscriptive purposes of the existing administration. Perhaps they are too confident here. Is the Senate so decidedly Democratic? If we classify its members in precise accordance with their party relations, at the time they were elected, we shall have the following division:

Whigs	25
Democrats, (Hunkers,)	31
Free Soilers	3
Vacancy—Illinois	1
	60

The Free Soilers are, Senators Hale, Chase and Whitcomb.

Some ardent Democrat may except to this statement, because Mr. Whitcomb, of Indiana, was elected by a union of the Hunker Democrats upon the candidate of the Free Soil members of the Legislature; but the answer is, that on the same reasoning, Hale and Chase might be classed with the Whigs. It will be said, too, that although there is a vacancy in Illinois, occasioned by the rejection of Shields, there is no room for doubt that it will be filled by some Democrat.—As to that, there is a good deal of doubt, for I consider no other result so probable as that Long John Wentworth will be elected as the Free Soil candidate, and as a compromise between contending factions.

But suppose that Whitcomb act with the Democrats, and that a Democrat be chosen from Illinois, then that party will have a nominal majority of six in the Senate, and there will be a Whig Vice President in the Chair. But that majority is so composed, as to render it certain that it could be used for no merely factional purpose, as for instance, that of systematic opposition to the President's nominations. There are Benton and Calhoun, who can hardly be called party men at all, and who are more apt to vote with the Whigs than with their opponents. There is Col. Davis, of Mississippi, who was so nearly a Taylor man during the canvass, and Hunter, of Va., who will tend himself to no schemes of a purely party character.—Every one of these men would resolutely set their faces against the rejection of nominations that were personally unexceptionable, as Gen. Taylor's are admitted to be in a most remarkable degree.

So that, upon the whole, our Democratic friends will perceive that there is no reasonable prospect of the Administration party ever requiring the use of the casting vote of the Vice President in the Senate. But I beg to remind them that even if they had the strength in that body to throw out all Gen. Taylor's nominations, that would not restore a single one of their friends who have been, or shall be, turned out to grass. However, not wishing to hurt their feelings, I will not pursue the subject into further details. Junius.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, May 29.

The city has been in a complete state of "collapse" this afternoon, in consequence of the exhibition of a lump of gold, valued at $2,000, brought by Lieut. Beale, from California. The most sceptical have given in their adhesion to the gold mania, and he is a bold man who has many doubts now. The Crescent City will bring the metal brought by the steamers to Panama, and until then we hold our breath at the immense stories told of the wealth of our western province, or colony rather.

A new place of amusement is at once to be opened, that will give New York a real London, or rather European luxury. Castle Garden is to be devoted to concerts *a la* Mazard. The large number of foreign artists here will enable us to have a band almost as good as that of Julien or Strauss, and dancing will become quite a national pastime. Loungers now can drop in at the Garden and, with their ladies, dance an hour, and then ramble on to another soiree of pleasure.—The concert will draw crowds, and the charm of the dance will make the Garden quite a lion.

The general health of the city continues good but we still have cases that are called cholera. The presence of this disease creates no alarm, for, this far, not a single case has occurred in which the victim was not in a horridly filthy locality or intemperate.

Business was hardly ever so so dull as now, or with less prospect of improvement. Goods have fallen rumously and some styles can be bought for less than fifty per cent. of the opening rates of the season. Country merchants purchase sparingly, and are very cautious indeed. The number of merchants in the city is smaller than usual, and their families are not with them as heretofore, but remarkably fatal. So surely as merchants are unattended by their families on a business trip to New York, trade is good, and as invariably bad when they come alone, as now.

The Bank of Commerce has adopted the policy in relation to circulating notes, mentioned some time since. No more notes will be issued by it in consequence of the individual liability claim in their charter. Other city banks will take the same step, and using country notes instead, thus making country funds current. Capital never was more abundant here or more difficult of employment. Four per cent is all that short loans can be made at, and all good commercial paper is taken at the legal rate. Stocks, however, continue dull and tend downward so far as non-paying kinds are concerned.

A good deal of interest is shown at the progress of the trial of Mr. Walker, who shot his wife, or his mistress rather, last February, on Lexington Avenue. She was formerly married to a gentleman in New Haven, from whom she was divorced, after much notoriety. At the time she was murdered, she was, no doubt, living with Fremont as his wife, though a marriage is claimed by her friends. Mr. Walker is connected with some of the most prominent families of the city, and the upper ten are of course full of the subject. Death makes and disclosures, and this *lawsuit* is one of the last revolutions, blasting the reputations of many, and disturbing the peace of numerous families.

In markets there is not much animation, and prices of breadstuffs are not varied enough to need a quotation. The sales for export are to a good extent, in flour as well as grain. Freights are very low, and breadstuffs can be laid down in Liverpool at as low a rate as has been known for many years. Mess pork $9.37½@10. Prime, $8.50. Lard is dull. Cut meats are firm, and in large demand, full 1400 packages changing hands for the day. Ohio Butter, 9@11c. Cheese, 6@7c and in demand. C.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Indian Massacres in Texas.

Arrival of the Northener and Falcon—Death of General Porter—Increase of the Flood at New Orleans—Great Indian Massacre—Ravages of the Cholera.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received by the Baltimore papers:

Charleston, May 30—8 P. M.

The steamer Northener, from New York, has arrived.

The steamer Falcon, Lieut. Hartstein, U. S. N., commander, arrived off the bar this morning. She received her mails and proceeded on her voyage to Charges at 12 o'clock, last night.

We have accounts from Havana to the 24th inst., but there is no news of interest.

We are also in possession of New Orleans dates of the 25th. There seems to be no better prospect of stopping the Crevasse in Shawe's. The water is fearfully on the increase, and great alarm exists of a more extensive inundation.

George Porter, Assistant Editor of the "Picayune," and Editor of the "Spirit of the Times," is dead. His disease was of the Bilious type.

The last accounts represent the crevasse to be unchecked, and indeed unmanageable. It had seven four inches in the last 12 hours. Phillips street, in the rear of the 6th Ward is utterly impassable for all vehicles, the bridges being all swept away. The cholera has broken out in the vicinity of Suave's crevasse, and one of his children and three of his negroes have died of it.

The Cotton market exhibits the same activity and firmness.

ALARMING ACCOUNTS FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Globe, from Brazos Santiago, arrived at Galveston on the 21st. She brings the sad intelligence that an express had arrived at Brownsville, stating that Palo Alto had been attacked by a formidable band of Camanche Indians, who indulged in acts of the most startling barbarity. The stage from Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietors and passengers all made prisoners. A train of transportation wagons, loaded with valuable merchandize, had also been captured. Unfortunately there was no force to oppose the daring marauders, there being no mounted men at Fort Brown. The loss of property is immense. One gentleman has lost 70 horses—The men have been killed, and the women and children carried into captivity.

Gen. Allenios, military commander at Matamoras, was called upon by the civil authorities of Brownsville for the assistance of his mounted dragoons. His answer was that he was ready to furnish all the force at his disposal if authorized by the commandant of the Texan Department to cross the frontier. The latter refused. In a few hours a large body of Mexican cavalry appeared on the opposite bank of the river, awaiting permission to cross.

The whole American population in the valley of the Rio Grande are in a state of extreme agitation.

Accounts from San Fernando, in Western Texas, brings the information that Maj. Berry and his party have been cut to pieces by the Indians—They were attacked, 150 miles beyond the hacienda of San Juan de Jenda, and all murdered but one prisoner.

The ravages of the cholera at San Antonio are most awful. The whole number of deaths is not short of 500. The disease had broken out in the camp of the 3d Infantry, and in the Quartermaster's encampment on the Salada, where many were dying.

Boston, May 30.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES—SHIPWRECKS—SAILING OF THE CANADA.

The ship Palestine has arrived bringing accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 7th ult. Rosas and the French Government had agreed upon a settlement of their difficulties.

A French ship and two schooners have been lost on the coast of Patagonia, the crews of which are all reported to have perished.

The Canada sailed to day, carrying out 131 passengers. Among the number are Bishop Portier, of Mobile; Kebol Beanitede, of Baltimore; Mr. Haywood and lady, of Charleston, S. C. The Canada also took out some specie.

Of the multitudes who have addressed letters to the members of the new Administration, there are many, we have reason to believe, who are disappointed—perhaps offended—at receiving no answer. We think that a moment's reflection will show the injustice of such a feeling. Of the hundreds of letters which the Heads of Departments receive, most of them relate to the private affairs of individuals soliciting office, or setting forth matters of personal concern to themselves; but is it reasonable to expect that all such communications shall be answered or even acknowledged? Such a thing we presume was never done, because it could not be done, under any Administration, and, if it were attempted now, there is not a member of the Government who would not be compelled to give up a great deal of the most important public business belonging to his Department—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Deposits of California gold, as well as of foreign gold and bullion, are being daily made at the Philadelphia Mint—most of which is re-appearing in the shape of gold dollars.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Arrival of Lieut. Beal—The Steamship—Gold on Board—Good Order, &c.

The steamship Southerner arrived at New York on Monday morning from Charleston, having among her passengers Lieutenant Edward Beale, U. S. N., just from California. He has most likely brought dispatches for the government as he was announced some time ago on the Pacific coast in that capacity.—The New York Tribune says:

"Lieut. Edward Beale left San Francisco April 14, in the steamer Oregon, and arrived at San Blas 22d; remained there three days (coaling;) left 27th, and arrived at Panama 5th May, 9 P. M. after touching at Acapulco for water. On the 7th arrived at Panama, and left Chagres in barque Florida, and arrived at N. O. 21st.

"Left in Panama steamship Oregon and California. They would leave for San Francisco in about ten days. There were several sailing vessels also there, fitting up for passengers. The means brought by the Oregon and California, were at the Isthmus, waiting the arrival of a steamer at Chagres.

"Lieut. E. Beal has in his possession a lump of gold weighing eight pounds, which he brought from San Francisco.

"Lieut. Beale speaks in high terms of the order maintained by the population on the placers as well as in the more settled parts.

"We have received a copy of Le Trait d'Union, a French paper published in the city of Mexico, May 12, in which we find advices from California to April 9.

"Gen. Smith published on the 1st of April a circular whose provisions are of considerable importance. After proclaiming that the fiscal and other laws of the United states were in force over the Territory of California, he announces that merchandise subject to duty cannot be disembarked at any port, since no officer has been appointed by Congress to receive such duties. He also informs all adventurers who go to seek gold on the public lands of California, that by doing so they infringe the established laws and render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment."

The New York letter, of Tuesday evening, in the Philadelphia American, gives the following further particulars:—

The Oregon and California would return to San Francisco in about ten days. The Oregon took sail to San Blas, where she took in a supply of coal, and the California got a small supply of coal at San Francisco, from an English vessel, at $10 per ton. The Panama had not arrived at Panama when Lieutenant Beall was there, but doubtless arrived soon after, and it is probable that no difficulty existed in getting along from the Isthmus on the way north. The crew of the Oregon, on her arrival at San Francisco, were put in irons and kept on board of the Ohio. They were only put back upon the Oregon the night before she sailed. The crew of the California was mostly made up of sailors picked up at San Francisco, at $100 per month, steward, cook, &c., at $150 per month. The Oregon furnished the California with an engineer, taken up at Mazatlan, where he had arrived from the United States. These steamers will now probably make their regular trips, and persons will go regularly from and to Panama. The amount of gold on board these ships is not distinctly stated, but from the best information I can obtain, the Oregon has $150,000, and the California $200,000.—More could have been taken, but bills of lading through to the States could not be obtained. Gold was selling at $16 per ounce, and was very abundant.

The arrivals at San Francisco were numerous daily, and Lieut. B. thinks there were 50 or 75 vessels at anchor. The town was very full, but not so full as it would have been, had not the large number of persons been going up to the mines. All the accommodations in the city were crowded, and two-thirds of the people were encamped out. A small room in a little shanty ten feet square, rented at $3 per day. Board in good houses was $10 per day. The merest dog lather received $16 per week. There was considerable difficulty in getting up to the mines, in consequence of the lack of conveyances, and the prices of transport were exceedingly high. Persons were coming in daily from the placer with gold. There appeared to be no limit to the amount of gold to be obtained. Lieut. Beale came with him a single lump of gold, which I have seen, weighing eight pounds troy, and worth about $1,500. This is much the largest *boulder* ever brought to this country. The population at Santa Fe are represented as being a very highly respectable and quiet one. The only law in force, which is executed in the most stringent manner, Lieut. B. heard of no outrages of any kind while he was there. He arrived at Santa Fe on the 1st of April, from the States, via the Gila and Pimos. He heard of Fremont being on the Gila, on his way to Santa Fe, and saw Mrs. Fremont at Pimos.

The Mobile Advertiser, received last night, has an interesting account obtained from Lieut. Beale, as he passed through from New Orleans. Giving the particulars of his adventurous journey out through the Rocky Mountains with despatches to Santa Fe, California and Oregon, losing several men in the snows, with other matters in California, it says,

Lieut. Beale informs us that the rumor of a mutiny on the Ohio is without foundation, as every thing was in a most perfect state of subordination on that vessel the night before he left. Governor Smith, having entrusted him with despatches for our Government, he took passage from San Francisco. At San Blas he received information from a party of Mexicans who had been trading among the Indians, of the safe arrival in the country of Col. Fremont and party. That gallant officer had proceeded across the desert for San Francisco.

At Panama Lieut. Beale met Mrs. Fremont with Mr. Jacobs, her brother in law, and communicated the news concerning her husband. She had previously received accounts from the United States, of his difficulties and of his fortunate escape. About two thousand persons are waiting at Panama for transportation to San Francisco. About three hundred of these, including Mrs. Fremont, would take passage in the Oregon. The California was to leave San Francisco the day after Lieut. Beale, with Mrs. Persifer Smith, and a number of other ladies returning to the United States. With his party Col. Mason would also return.

Further California Particulars—Diamonds and Emeralds Found.

We learn from the New York Tribune, of yesterday morning, that Mr. Parrott, our consul at Mazatlan, is now in that city, having left Mazatlan April 10, and come overland through Mexico.

He reports having met with companies continually during his overland journey. The road to the Pacific is lined with them, and they are all, so far as he saw, doing well.

There were four of the vessels at Mazatlan and two or three at San Blas, for California. The price of passage varied from $50 to $250, according to the accommodations.

Mr. Parrott's visit to the placers was undertaken for the purpose of informing himself, and his relations are even more astonishing than any which have previously reached us.

The limits of the present land where the South are constantly being extended by new discoveries, the Northern districts, owing to their remoteness from civilization, have not yet been fully explored. The earth in some places has been dug to the depth of nine feet, and the proportion of gold found to be quite equal as on the surface. The richness of the dry diggings is in some places almost incredible. Mr. Parrott estimates that the amount of gold which will be obtained the present year, at thirty million dollars.

But the riches of California do not consist in gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profusion, as well as the rarest and most valuable jewels. Two mines of silver have been lately discovered, one of which is known to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities.

A rough diamond, nearly the size of a hen's egg, has been found by one of the miners in the Sacramento Valley. Gen. Vallejo, who was Mr. Parrott's informant, says that it was brought to him by the finder, who demanded $150,000 for it. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with, but their value is scarcely known. Three or four new quicksilver mines have been discovered, one of which, a very rich deposit, lies between the valley of Santa Clara and San Joaquin. The Forbes mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. The extent and value of these quicksilver mines is not equalled by any other locality in the world.

Beds of coal have also been found near the coast, but cannot of course be worked under the present state of things.

Mr. Parrott informs us that in the Sierra Navavada, to the north east of San Francisco, there is a volcano in active operation. On the 3d of March the heaviest snow storms in the memory of the inhabitants, took place.

There are but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, twenty of whom are Americans.

The price of lots in the town, as before stated, enormous. The sales take place, however, with little regard to the owner of property, and as there are two or three separate claims upon a great part of it, this may lead to great difficulty in the future. Sometimes the same land is sold to different parties by two Alcaldes.

The U. S. sloop of war Dale, which sailed from San Francisco for the U. States on the 20th of March, has $200,000 in gold dust on board.

Nearly the whole of Capt. Sutter's 40,000 bushels of grain rotted in the fields, for the want of somebody to harvest it. The price of flour at the diggings when Mr. Parrot left was $3 per lb, though at San Francisco it was down to $10 per bbl.—There was not much sickness at the diggings except scurvy and a few cases of fever. There was also some scurvy at San Francisco, owing to the want of vegetable food, the cultivation of the soil being entirely neglected.

St. Louis.—The St. Louis Republican of May 25, says:

Preparations are making all over the District to commence work on new buildings, and it will not be long before many of them are under way. We hear of some leases of property, which give a pretty good idea of the value of real estates in this quarter. In one case, forty dollars per front foot is paid for forty feet, the lease running for thirty years—two splendid stores are immediately to be put up, both of them designed for the use of the lessee. With fire proof buildings, wide streets, and occasionally alleys, there is every reason to suppose that buildings in this quarter will be in demand.

Maryland Crops.—The Frederick Examiner, on the authority of farmers from every part of the county, speaks of the wheat crop as follows

"The fly is depredating extensively, so much so, that some fields are almost totally destroyed.—Taking all in all, the best judges conclude, that unless a great change for the better takes place, but little more than a half crop may be expected."

A letter from Washington, in the New York Express, says—

"Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, has been or will be tendered the mission to England. He has not accepted, but probably may do so, in which case, however, he will not leave before the autumn. Mr. Bancroft is expected to resign, and to be home during the summer. His free trade correspondence with the British Government has received a quietus."

The New York and Erie Rail Road is to be opened to Oswego on the first of June. The event will be celebrated in a becoming manner.

We understand that the receipts of the New York and New Haven Railroad run from $1100 to $1400 per diem at present. This is one of the dullest seasons of the year. When the pleasure travel commences the income will be largely augmented.—*New Haven "Palladium."*

Shot Tower of a New Construction.—A company are now manufacturing shot in New York by a new process, which is said to work admirably well. The New York Post thus describes the operation of the new method:

"Our readers have, perhaps, seen a pea suspended in a current of air blown upwards from a pipe stem, or a small ball of marble hanging in the midst of a perpetual jet from a fountain. This principle is applied to the making of shot. A current of air is forced upwards in a flue, and thus retards the shot as it falls from above and cools it, without making it necessary that it should drop from any great height. A tower of moderate height answers the purpose. Formerly it might have cost $80,000 to build a shot tower, now we are told one may be built for one eighth part of the sum, and the process of manufacture is greatly cheaper.

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. sep14-ly

Fire and Marine Insurance.—The Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company—chartered 1835—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates

Office, No 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't
Robert Finney, Secy. my5 3dm

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.

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 Pressure. Teeth Thoroughly Cleaned in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Hours—7 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M.

F. H. Eaton

Parrish Lemon Sugar.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, Williams 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

Worms! Worms!—Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is a vexed 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. As 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 directing the attention of parents to the Vermuge of Dr. M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried. For sale at the Drug Stores throughout the city. my31-d&w3t

Western Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL $300,000.

J. Finney, Jr., Sec'y. B. Miller, Jr., Pres't.

Will insure against all kinds of risks,

FIRE AND MARINE.

All losses will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid

A native institution—managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have established, in the offering the best protection to those who desire to be Insured

Directors—B. Miller, Jr. Geo. Black, J. W. Butler, N. Holmes, Jr. Wm. Robinson, Jr. Wm. Coleman, Geo. W. Jackson, Wm. M. Lyon, Jas. Lippincott, Thos. K. Leech, James M'Cauley, Alex. Nimick, Thos. Scott.

Office, No. 29 Water street, (warehouse of Spang & Co., up stairs,) Pittsburgh. jy14,ly

Western Pennsylvania Hospital Buildings.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Building Committee, up to the 9th day of June, inst., for furnishing materials and erecting the Western Pennsylvania Hospital buildings, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of J. W. Kratz, architect, Fourth street, after the 11th instant.

Builders in proposing for said work, will state the price for which they will undertake superintendence in a finished state; and accompany their bids with the names and proposals of their respective undertakers for the various departments of the buildings

The Committee will also receive separate proposals predicated on estimate, measurement and price of raises, in which case bidders will state the price of the stone masonry and cut stone work, per perch and foot; brick work per thousand, in the walls; plastering per yard, joists and other timber per thousand and feet, board measure; carpenter work, painting, glazing, &c. with the per centage on their respective established Bills of Prices.

The work all to be done under the direction and special inspection of a general superintendant appointed for the purpose by the Committee.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for fencing and enclosing the Hospital Grounds, according to the plan to be seen at Mr. Kratz's office.

JOHN GRAHAM,
JOHN BISSELL,
WM. M'CHESNEY,
W. W. WALLACE,
THOS. BAKEWELL, } Building Committee

jy4d10w20

The Brownsville Water Cure Establishment.

DRS. BAELZ & MASON, in returning their grateful acknowledgments to the friends of the Institution and to a discerning public in general, for the liberal patronage hitherto received, announce at the same time that they have made essential improvements in the interior as well as the exterior of the establishment, during last fall and winter, which will greatly enhance the comforts and amusements of invalids, who intend to visit this place during the ensuing summer.

All the prevailing diseases are treated here, and they will endeavor to keep up the reputation the establishment has won through the west, by strict attention to patients that entrust themselves under their care.

In order to undergo the treatment, patients have to furnish themselves with two woollen blankets, two cotton sheets, three comfortables or a light feather bed and six towels. Terms, six dollars, payable weekly.

jy2 d1m

Improvement in Pianos.

THE subscriber is just receiving an assortment of Pianos from the factory of Nunns & Clark, N. Y., which for elegance of exterior, beauty of finish and superiority of tone and touch, surpass any thing ever brought to this city. Mr Clark, of the above firm, long and most favorably known as the former foreman in the celebrated Piano establishment of Stroadwood, London, has recently improved and perfected the Pianos of Nunns & Clark, N. Y., to an extent which, unquestionably, entitles them to the reputation of being the very best as well as the cheapest Pianos to be got in this country. The lot now opening, comes with the additional recommendation of an improvement in the style and finish, which makes them at once the most elegant and tasty things ever brought out. These instruments, together with the stock on hand, form the most extensive, varied and desirable assortment ever offered here, all of which will be s