THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

ROBT. CARLILE WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh
CALEB REE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. FAHEY, of Lower St Clair

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CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

PROTHONOTARY.

GEO S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair

TREASURER,

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONERS

JAS MITCHELL, of Peebles
CORONER.
WM MCARTHUR, of Pittsburgh
AUDITOR.
JOHN BYERS, of Findlay

The condemnation of "S" in opposition to the statistics of Homeopathy, has been crowded out to day, by Correspondents who have a prior claim as to the time of their application. It shall appear in our next.

Cholera in New York.—From the second to the ninth day of June, there were 121 deaths by Cholera in New York, by the official report of interments.

Pittsburgh Bonds.—The sale of Pittsburgh Bonds, reported by telegraph, and published on Thursday, should read as follows:

Philadelphia, June 12,—

Ten thousand dollars in Bonds of the Pittsburgh Loan, payable in 1856, were sold to night at Auction, at 50 per cent.

The Bonds bearing only 5 per cent interest, the price is considered a fair one.

Cast Steel is now manufactured in New Jersey, from American iron, of a very superior quality. It has been tried by a great number of our mechanics who speak of it in high terms. Thus our manufacturers are extending so as to embrace any article of foreign manufactures.

Cholera.—Our city still remains free from the ravages of this scourge of the nations, and the probabilities are that it will visit us very lightly.

The interesting communication on the cholera in Pittsburgh, in 1832, '33, and '34, from the pen of N. B. Craig, Esq., shows that our city was visited very lightly then, in comparison with other places, and during the present visitation, while cities and towns all around us are suffering we have almost entirely escaped.

We think there can be but little doubt that our exemption is measurably owing to the presence of such volumes of coal smoke, and this confirms the theory of Bird, that Sulphur is an antidote to the cholera agent. We see it stated that the heart of London, and all other large towns in England, where coal is consumed, enjoys nearly and entire exemption from the disease while the suburbs and surrounding country suffered.

The cholera now prevails in most of the cities of the Union, in Boston, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, and many others. It is still committing fearful ravages among the negroes on many of the plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. Briscoe and fifteen of his negroes have died on Madison parish, and Mr. Hackett lost also a great many negroes. At Milliken's Bend, seventeen persons had died of it in two weeks. The parish of Tensas has suffered greatly by it.

In Isaquina county, Mississippi, 61 negroes had died on the plantation of Dr. Duncan, 14 on that of C. Dunbar, and from five to ten on many others.

Fourteen negroes have died of cholera on the plantation of Dr. Carson, in the parish of Carroll, in Louisiana.

We shall dispose of the Mercury's long article on the mails, in a few words. Divested of its bald egotism and useless verbiage, its article may be summed up in the following charges:

1. That all the mails are irregular.
2. That Mr. Collamer is unfit to hold any office in the Republic."
3. That General Taylor has broken his solemn pledges, and is guilty of a baseness which covertops all others."

We will sift up these charges *seriatim*:—

1. Their irregularities of the mails.—These complaints have been made about with the establishment of the Post Office Department, but never were more universal or frequent, and with better reason, than under the administration of President Polk. This is notorious. These irregularities have not yet all been corrected, though some of them have been, and others may have grown out of attempts to render the mail service more useful to the people. There are less complaints now among our exchanges, and from our patrons, than at any time during the last four years. Almost the only source of complaint in this section now originates from one cause, which we hope the department will take speedy measures to correct—that of the non arrival of the boats at Beaver at the time specified in their contract, by which papers are frequently detained twenty four hours. We appeal to the news paper press, and to the public generally, for the truth of these statements, and we challenge the complaints of the Mercury captious as it is founded, and unjust. A reasonable adversary, with never so great a disposition to find fault, would wait for a new officer to get fairly at work, and give him time to organize his forces and develope his plans, before he would commence his onslaught.

2. Mr. Collamer's unfitness to hold office.—The language of the Mercury towards this gentleman is of the most insulting character; and whatever may have originated the instinct it displays, it will recoil upon the head of its author and publisher. Mr. Collamer entered upon his duties at Washington with a high reputation, as a gentleman of vigorous mind, energy of character, stern integrity, of correct methodical habits, and of extensive and varied learning. His management of the office during the few months he has presided over it, has added to his well earned fame, and gives assurance that the department will soon be recovered from the condition of confusion and neglect it was left in by his predecessor.

3. General Taylor's pledge.—Here we will copy the whole of the Mercury's language, which is as follows:

"No person who reads the Mercury, (always excepting the editor of the Gazette,) or who knows any thing of its character, will for a moment believe that we oppose Lord Collamer or General Taylor for mere political effect. We have never said a hard word of the latter, except on the subject of breaking his solemn pledges, but this we could not pass over; it is a baseness which overtops all others, and is so mean and disgraceful in any man, that it calls him of all respect, but in one like General Taylor it appears so vile, that we wonder any man, even the editor of the Gazette, could say a word in his favor."

There are few Americans, we think, who will read the above extract without a thrill of honest indignation. In fact the whole article, in its tone, spirit, and manner, is one which no American could have written. In regard to Gen. Taylor, it is false in every particular. He is not the man to break his pledges, or to swerve from the path of duty. Every day adds to his high character, and reveals the stability of his great soul. These slanders cannot injure him, but they show the baseness of their origin.

Major General Gaines.

Among the illustrious men who have fallen victims to that fell destroyer, Cholera, is Edmund P. Gaines, Major General of the United States Army. He died at New Orleans on the 6th of May. The following sketch of his life we take from the New York Tribune:

"He was born Culpeper in co., Virginia, March 20, 1777, and gained after his great uncle Edmund Pendleton, long presiding Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals. His father served temporarily in the Revolutionary War, and towards its close removed to the north west corner of North Carolina, and afterwards to east Tennessee, where the son was early engaged in Indian warfare, being chosen a lieutenant at the age of eighteen. His educational advantages were very moderate, and he was engaged in the study of law when in 1799 he obtained an ensign's commission in the army. In 1804 he was appointed a military Collector for the district of Mobile, then mainly in possession of the Spaniards, and in 1805 he was actively engaged in the Government measures of resistance to Aaron Burr's projects, personally commanding at Burr's arrest. About this time he was made a captain, and soon after—seeing no remaining prospect of active service—obtained a furlough and commenced the practice of law in Mississippi Territory, now Alabama. But as he was getting into practice, the war of 1812 was declared, and he promptly resumed his position in the army. He was in Wilkinson's blundering expedition of 1813, and commanded the 25th infantry at the battle of Chrysler's fields, November 11th, won distinction in the fight, and covered the retreat of our army with a gallantry and success which elected general admiration. He was made a Brigadier General, March 9, 1814, and commanded at Sakett's Harbor until August, reach ng Fort Erie and taking command there on the 5th. The gallant and successful defense of General Gaines of that post forms one of the most brilliant chapters in our military annals. At length having been severely wounded by a shell, he resigned the command to General Ripley and crossed to Buffalo. He did not recover in time to engage in the further prosecuting of the war which closed the next spring, but he received the thanks of Congress, was a medal and the brevet rank of Major General for his brilliant defense. He was soon after transferred to the South, and engaged under Jackson in the Creek war of 1812. He afterwards commanded in the Southern Military District until the reduction of the army in 1821, when he was retained as a Brigadier, and the Western Division assigned him. He was a candidate for Major General in 1828, but Mr. Adams decided that Gen. Macomb's claim was stronger. Gen. Gaines was the senior officer during what is vulgarly known as "the Sauk fuss" in 1831—3, and was for a time engaged in the Seminole war of 1836. When the Mexican war broke out, he called out a liberal allowance of south western militia, without awaiting orders from Washington—involving a heavy expense with no adequate result. He was Court Martialed for this, but not censured. He was soon after transferred to the Eastern Division, with his headquarters in this city, and only returned to the south during the last winter. Though seventy two years old, he seemed in good general health, and we did not think, on bidding him adieu at Washington, that he was so near to his long home. He was a man of extreme simplicity of character and the most unquestioned integrity.

Butler County.—The Whig Convention, in Butler County, met on the 11th inst., and put in nomination the following ticket.

For Senate—Wm. Haslett.
Assembly—Dr. H. B. Brower
Treasurer—Samuel C. Stewart.
Commissioner—Thomas Kelly.
Auditor for three years—Isaac Hill.
Auditor for two years—Samuel Hilliard.

Mr. Haslett is the editor of the Butler Whig and was nominated by acclamation.

The following among other resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Butler County repose the utmost confidence in President Taylor, and from his administration so far, and his well known and admitted integrity, honesty ability and sound Whig principles, we have every assurance that the national government will be administered on the wise and pure principles of the earlier Presidents, to wit: honestly and ably, and with an eye single to the great interests of the nation, both at home and abroad.

Resolved, That in Governor Johnston, we have a Chief Magistrate worthy of the old Commonwealth; that in his ability as a statesman, and undoubted integrity, every Whig in Butler County has implicit confidence, and gives a hearty appreciation to all his public acts, and that in him we have a standard bearer able and worthy to lead the Whig party of Pennsylvania to still nobler triumphs.

Resolved—That James M. Power the present representative of the Whig party in the Canal Board, by his wise and salutory reforms in the management of the public works, and his great ability in conducting the public trust committed to his hands, has merited our lasting esteem and confidence.

Resolved, That from the vote given last fall to President Taylor and Governor Johnston, we have proof positive of the superior strength of the Whig party in Butler County, and that to secure a similar result, on all future occasions, it is only necessary to preserve a strict party organization throughout the county, and a full turn out on the day of election.

Resolved, That we do most earnestly, but respectfully, insist on having the candidate for State Senator from our own county in accordance with the established usage of the party in the district. We claim the candidate as a right, and desire our Conferee Delegates to use all honorable means in their power to secure the concurrence of our Allegheny friends in the nomination we have this day made.

Charles C. Sullivan, Esq., was then appointed the Senatorial Delegate, and Samuel Marshall, Esq., the Representative Delegate to the State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Washington, June 11, 1849.

A beginning has been made to day on the list of diplomatic appointments. Mr. Lawrence was formally designated for Minister to England and Mr. Davis, son of Senator John Davis of Massachusetts, was appointed Secretary to the Legation. These proceedings, together with some other appointments which you will receive by telegraph, were in accordance with previous determinations. The Cabinet will be actively engaged in this class of business at least three weeks to come

I have had, to day, a conversation with a gentleman from New Orleans, an owner of real estate in the city, who gives me the most deplorable account of the progress of the flood and ravages of the disease, from the combined effects of which the place is suffering, that I have heard. New Orleans appears to be doomed to destruction and abandonment. The gentleman to whom I refer, left there on the 4th instant, and states that not only had all hope of stopping the crevasse been lost, but it had become fearfully evident that the annual June flood in the river would soon be upon the terror stricken citizens, and that the whole site of the city must become submerged. If this aggravation to the calamity which now appears inevitable, do occur, the business of the city for the year will be irretrievably ruined, and its very existence endangered. So dreadful a disaster has never befallen any city in our country. It cannot be compared with the losses and distress caused by fires, even the most extensive, for those are but temporary, and are soon repaired, but here is a calamity which compels the emigration of a whole population. In reference to the Cholera, there is reason to believe that little care is taken to ascertain and publish the exact extent to which it prevails. The deaths from the disease, for the week ending the 4th, were one hundred, but it is supposed that they were considerably more than this number.

The alarm which agitated our quiet community last week, on account of the flight through the city of the Virginia Legislature, and the prevalence of Cholera in Richmond, Norfolk, and New York, has subsided. Many people, however, continue their invitations to the unwelcome and dreaded visitor, by taking medicine which their state of health does not require, and harrassing their minds with absurd apprehensions. It appears from the tables, that the rate of mortality, compared with the number attacked in New York, is about the same in 1849, as it was at the same stage of the pestilence in 1832; that is, about one case in three prove fatal. The average number of deaths from the pestilence, during the month of June, in that city has been ten per day, while the average health of the city has been very considerably better than it was at the same time last year, or during the few weeks last preceding. There is nothing alarming in this state of things. The rate of mortality to the number of cases reported, has been much greater in Richmond than in any other city east of the mountains. More than half of those attacked have fallen. But take it all in all, this is a time of calamity in our country. Pestilence, fire, and flood, have spread death and desolation throughout our borders. It may be that He who holdeth the elements in the hollow of his hand, hath sent these judgments upon the land as a corrective to the spread of a heedless materialism, to which our unexampled general prosperity had given rise.

It is said that the reason of the non attendance of Col. Jefferson Davis, at the annual examination of the West Point Academy, held before the Board of Visiters, is, that the Cholera has broken out among his slaves. The plague appears to be peculiarly virulent among the negroes of the south.

It is a source of standing complaint among the Democrats, that Gen. Taylor has shown himself culpably forgetful of the gallant services of our officers in the late war. And to prove what they say, they point to a few removals of Democrats appointed by Polk. Knowing the acuteness of their sensibilities on this point, I take a peculiar pleasure in directing their attention to the appointment of Col. Mitchell of the First Ohio Volunteers, to be Marshal of Minnesota. Col. M. rendered gallant service at Monterey, and well deserves this mark of public esteem. I hope the Union will be as prompt in acknowledging the excellence of the appointment as it was in reprobating the superceding of the much talked of Geary, Hunes, and so on. Jemmy.

The recent accounts from California have given a new impulse to the emigration movement. According to the Boston Journal there are a large number of vessels now fitting out in our northern seaports for San Francisco, to be freighted with lumber and building materials, for which there was at last accounts, and will most likely continue to be for some time, a great demand. Several vessels were loading at Boston, and others have gone to Bangor to load with lumber for California.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cholera at Pittsburgh in 1832-33-34.

As this disease is once more threatening our city, and may possibly reach us, it may be a matter of interest to many of our citizens to have some reminiscences of its former visits to this place. I have before me a file of the Pittsburgh Gazette for the years 1832-'3-'4, and find that the editor had paid considerable attention to its progress, and from it I have concluded to give a history of its appearance and effects here.

In the Gazette of Friday, October 19th, 1832, I find the following editorial remark.

"*Cholera.*—Reports are rife that this disease has reached our city. We have made a diligent inquiry, and are satisfied that the reports are entirely unfounded."

The Gazette of the 26th October, mentions the death of William Lyon, a colored man, Polly Coleman a colored woman, and John Smith, a steamboat hand, all on the 22nd. Lyon and Smith were just from Cincinnati, and the woman was intemperate.

On the 24th, another man, also from below, died in jail.

November 2nd—The Gazette says, "no cases of cholera during the past week. Pittsburgh as healthy as usual."

The Gazette of Nov. 13th, mentions that Mrs Matthews, "who had been attacked with cholera on the 9th, was convalescent."

The Gazette of Tuesday, Nov. 20th, says, "two deaths of cholera during the past week. Pittsburgh as healthy as usual."

The Gazette of Nov. 30th, we find the following. "Our city is entirely healthy. no cases of cholera during the present week."

The foregoing, six in number, were all the cases of death from cholera in 1832.

In the Gazette of Friday, June 7th, 1833, it is stated that a keel boat hand, recently arrived from below, died at Sharpsburgh, on the 1st instant.—The woman who attended him, also died on the 5th.

In the Gazette of the 11th, (Tuesday) it is stated that two rattlemen, just arrived from below, were taken to the Hospital on Sunday, the 9th. One died that night, the other the next day. No indigenous case had yet occurred.

The Gazette of Tuesday 18th, says, "no case has occurred within the past week. The city entirely healthy."

On the succeeding day, June 19th, two deaths occurred. Mr. Losey, Steel Manufacturer, and Mrs. Dougherty. The former had been indisposed several days, and on that day had indulged in eating cherries. On the 20th, Mr. Cope a German died in Pittsburgh, and a Mr Pollock near the mouth of Saw mill run.

On Saturday, the 22nd, George Pollock, a man of bad habits, and an Italian who had been living in a fat boat, died in the Hospital of Cholera. A female name unknown, at the corner of Canal's alley and Penn St., and Bidwell, a colored man in Arthursville, both died on Sunday. From Sunday until Thursday 27th, no deaths occurred. On that day, Robert Baugher, John Stone, Joseph Barnet and Leyburn, died

On Saturday, June 29th, Sarah Sparks died at the Hospital.

On Monday, July 1st, Ann Waters and Martha Davis died.

Up to Friday July 5th, two more deaths from cholera occurred. On that day, Alfred Berry, a colored man died

The Gazette of July 14th, announces three more deaths since the 5th

From Monday 8th until Thursday 12th, there were nine deaths from Cholera. The Gazette of the 19th of July after mentioning the above nine deaths, adds The patients in the Hospital have all been discharged, and no new applications for the last three days.

The Gazette of the 23d, adds two more deaths—One at the corner of Seventh and Liberty Streets, the other, a colored woman on Water St. Four more persons admitted into the Hospital, via Augustine, recently from Germany, Spillen, Longnickle and his wife.

On the 1st of August, a boy eleven years old died in the Hospital. The Board of Consulting Physicians, on the 6th, report that they had heard of only six deaths, during the preceding week, of cholera; and that they knew not of a single case then existing.

The Gazette of the 9th, has the following. "Our city is now as healthy as usual. No cholera case having occurred since the 1st instant.

In the Pittsburgh Gazette of August 12th, we find the following. "The Cincinnati Gazette gives as the whole number of deaths in that city, from 23rd to 30th July, one hundred and twelve, of these 51 by cholera, and adds, "the proportionate of cholera is little diminished." The Pittsburgh Gazette then adds—It is now just nine weeks since the first native case occurred here, and in those nine weeks the deaths by cholera here were 52, just one more than in a single week at Cincinnati, when the mortality had decreased.

On the 26th June, 1833, Mr. H. W. Marshall died in this city of cholera, being the first case in that year. Mr. Marshall was a clerk on a steamboat, and had just returned from St. Louis, and had a slight attack of the disease at Louisville. From that time until the 5th of August, I find no notice of the disease here. On that day the health Physician stated that no case of cholera had come under his notice, nor had he heard of any death by that disease, within the last forty-eight hours. On the 11th he states that five deaths from cholera had occurred in this city and vicinity, since its reappearance. On the 14th, he reports five deaths more the 15th. On the 20th, he says, "no deaths in the city since the 13th, but three deaths in the Fountain Inn District." On the 22nd, he reports no deaths in the city, and three additional deaths in the Fountain Inn District On the 27th, he says. The health or the city is improving, no case or death in the city or vicinity, since last report. No subsequent report was made. The total number of deaths in the city and vicinity in 1833, from cholera was fifty-six, and the total number in the three years, was one hundred and fourteen. Fewer deaths than had occurred at Cincinnati in three weeks in July 1833.

Surely there must be some local cause operating here, which thus restrains the ravages of that disease. I will not attempt to indicate that cause.

I have thought this account of the progress of the cholera here might be useful in case it should again *really* appear among us. Dr. Edwards, in another portion of the letter, from which you made an extract in the Gazette of this morning, gives a most amusing instance of the effects of fear, in seasons of cholera. This notice of the previous effects of cholera here is certainly calculated to allay alarm, and in that respect may be useful, while it also gives a salutary lesson as to the necessity of strict attention to our mode of living.

C.

Rail Road from Cleveland to the Pa. State Line.

We publish to day the notice of the gentlemen named in the charter, that the books of the Cleveland, Painsville, and Ashtabula Rail Road Company will be opened for receiving subscriptions on the Fourth day of July next, preparatory to the organization of the Company. This Charter, which is liberal in its provisions, was granted by the Legislature of Ohio in 1848. Success to the enterprise. We venture the prediction that within three years, Cleveland will be in direct Railroad communication with Buffalo, and with New York, by the New York and Erie Road. But, will the Pennsylvanians, in their enlightened policy, allow us to pass without further difficulty? We think they will. Rather than fail in the object, and we know the sentiments there pretty well, Erie county will secede from the State of her adoption, and return to her natural mother, New York.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Another Crevasse.—We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that on the evening of the 2d instant a crevasse took place on the plantation of Mr. J. B. Lapreire, seven miles from the city. During the night it increased very rapidly and attained a breadth of 200 feet. The neighboring planters have united their forces and are actively engaged in repairing the breach

Two negro men were hung at Lexington, Ky., on the 1st instant. They had been convicted of the crime of murder, and made a full confession of their guilt, both before the trial and on the gallows.

Sir John Franklin.—The London papers give an interesting account of the sailing of the "North Star," the vessel fitted out by Government for the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir J. Franklin's Expedition. The vessel was towed out to sea by the war steamer Stromboli. She was visited by the Lords of the Admiralty previous to her sailing, together with a master shipwright, to see that every thing was properly fitted for their long and dangerous voyage.

The English paper speaks in very handsome terms of the letter addressed by the American Secretary of State, Hon. John M. Clayton, to Lady Franklin, in relation to her husband.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

Mr. Editor:—I have observed of late years a growing popular hostility to the law profession, which is one of the noblest professions that has ever engaged the attention of man—Sneers, ridicule, and even grave arguments, are at times hurled against law and lawyers. Why and wherefore? Surely a science, which comprehends the intimate ways of transmitting property from hand to hand, as the ever varying and complex necessities of trade and commerce give rise to—a science which takes into consideration the reciprocal rights and duties of master and servant, husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward,—a science which clearly defines and establishes the respective boundaries of crime, protecting the life, the liberty, and the reputation of the citizen, as it punishes the invader of private happiness, and the violator of public order—a science which, says Blackstone, "employs in its theory, the ruling faculties of the soul, and exerts, in its practice, the cardinal virtues of the heart; a science which is universal in its use and extent, accommodated to each individual, yet comprehending the whole community," is not a theme for ridicule, or the funny sneers of would be wits. For upon the law and its due observance depends, in some measure, the happiness of the people, and the perpetuity of the government. I have been led to these remarks from reading the following lines in the American, of Saturday 9th, in treating of the defeat of the Common School. he says, "a lawyer is hired to the study of, first, how an existing law is to be properly construed, and after how it may *most plausibly be misconstrued*." I shall give the editor credit, for intelligence enough to know, that the latter part of the above sentence is one of those popular errors of the day, which have not the slightest foundation in truth, for their existence. It is true, however, that the very soul of a lawyer's study, is to know how a law is to be properly construed, and a splendid study it is. For it is only when we come to examine a law, that we find how difficult it is to pass one, which shall meet and harmonize every contingency that might spring up, amid the conflicting passions and infinitely diversified interests of men. Experience shows us, how the human mind differs upon any given subject, in proportion to the education and superior intelligence of the examiner. We are accustomed to make all due allowance for that difference of opinion, because we daily see the purest and most gifted intellects of the land *honestly* analyzing to the same words, different ideas, in their endeavors to arrive at the intent of the legislature, and in the laudable efforts so to construe the law, as to promote the greatest amount of good to the greatest number. No pure, high minded lawyer, and many such there are! will ever give advice to a client contrary to what he conscientiously believes, to be the true construction of the law. It is from this source springs much of the controversy in regard law and lawyers. For instance, a man receives some slight or imaginary injury, and immediately, with a mind blinded and a heart panting for revenge he seeks a lawyer, tells his case, and is told, he would have both time and money, if he would drop the matter with a downcast countenance, he leaves the office under the impression that the lawyer is ignorant of his profession, or else he is either his enemy, or has been bribed by the opposite party. With these feelings he enters the office of another attorney perhaps a petitfogger (for every trade has its vermin) who undertakes his case, and comes out of the court-end of the horn, with a long string of costs, which is heard against law and lawyers. the long curse of the disappointed clients—to close, he has lost his case, through his ignorance, or gross ignorance, as to how he should have conducted his business or mercantile affairs, and that ignorance and stupidity is by him and his friends attributed to law and lawyers. So we might run with a hundred instances. Let the above suffice. Again, the editor remarks how a law would have been if we will elect those whom it is to govern, is another matter, and not to enter their practice, and is held as foreign to every purpose of their profession. When and where did the editor obtain his knowledge? Surely, not from observation. Else he would have been aware, that it is at the bar the people are generally awakened to the fact, that a law has been passed which will operate with great hardship upon particular cases, and to the great detriment of the public. This arises not from any ignorance among the people, but because it is at the bar that the law is the legitimate theme for discussion, how it might operate, how it *does operate*, and how it should operate, engages the close attention of the lawyer, and for its exposition requires, in some degree, that comprehensive grasp of thought, "that accurate analysis—that rapid generalization—that patient mastery over details—that almost simultaneous contemplating and balancing numerous particulars," which as characterize a mind habituated to legal investigations. Occasionally, a defective or injurious law in its tendency, it is soon made known from the bar to the public, and proper steps are taken for its repeal or amendment. Not only the general and constitutional history of one's own country but the history of nations, renowned for warlike and illustrious in arts, are early sought for, to know how they have regulated their civil polity—how certain laws have operated in given cases—whether for weal or for woe; and instead of being foreign to every purpose of the profession, is, in fact, the very gist of it, especially the constitutional lawyer. This may perhaps account for the fact that, in every struggle for human rights, the bar has furnished some of the most eloquent defenders, and boldest leaders of the popular movement. It is well remarked, by an able writer "that when the whole legal fraternity are reproached as a pack of licensed swindlers, it would be well to remember that the most conspicuous rebels and writers of English freedom, in olden times, were lawyers—that Erskine, Burnet, Romilly, and Macintosh, of late and under days, were lawyers, and Jefferson, Adams, Clay, Sherman, Henry, and Hamilton, with many other bold spirits, who thundered and lightened during the storm of the American revolution, were lawyers.

JUNE.

Mails for the Pacific.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters.—California and Oregon Mails, via Panama. Charges, and Panama.

The United States steam packet "Falcon" will be dispatched from the port of New York on Thursday, the 28th instant.

The Public is hereby notified that mails may be sent to New York, Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, and New Orleans, Louisiana, to be conveyed by the "Falcon," which will sail from New York on the 25th instant; from Charleston on the 1st of July next (morning) from Savannah on the same day, (evening) and from New Orleans, to be conveyed by the steam packet "Isthmus," leaving that port (New Orleans) direct for Chagres on the 11th of July next. Mail bags should be made up at New York and at the other points named for Chagres, Panama, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, and Astoria.

The entire postage for a single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be 124 cents to Havana, 20 cents to Chagres, 30 cents to Panama, to be prepaid in all cases, and 40 cents to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, or Astoria, to be prepaid or sent unpaid at the option of the sender. Newspapers and pamphlets sea postage three cents each, and inland postage to be added.

Post Office Department, June 8, 1849.
J. COLLAMER, *Postmaster General.*

Post Office Printing Patronage.—The misapprehension which appears to exist, and is manifested in numerous applications to the several Heads of Departments, in regard to the patronage of the Press at their disposal, is perhaps greater in regard to the General Post Office than to any other Department of the Government. On this subject the following statement of facts in regard to that matter is due not less to our brethren of the press, all over the country than to the Post Office Department itself

The printing patronage dispensed directly from the General Post Office Department consists of the large Advertisements issued for proposals for the re-letting of contracts to carry the mails. This is given out at this office once in four years, and the United States being divided into fourdistricts, an advertisement is issued every year, but each one for a different part of the Union. In New England and New York the mail service has just been let under advertisements issued in December last, and of course the Department will have in those States no patronage of that kind to dispense before 1853. The next lettings will be for the district composed of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas, and advertisements will be issued for these States in December next.

The Printing for the Department at Washington city is regulated by law.

The publishing of Lists of Letters is also regulated by an act of Congress, and application therefor should be made, in all cases, to the local Post-masters, and not to the General Post Office Department, which has no control over it.—*Nat. Intel.*

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

ATTORNEYS.

Robert Hughes, of Texas, to be Attorney of the U. S. for the District of Texas, vice Franklin H. Merriman, removed.

Francis T. Bartow, of Georgia, to be Attorney of the U. S. for the District of Georgia, vice Henry R. Jackson, removed.

P. Sheward Johnson, of Delaware, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Delaware, vice William H. Rogers, removed.

LAND OFFICERS.

Thomas T. Russell, of Florida, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Augustine, Florida, vice John M. Fontaine, resigned.

Hercules R. W. Andrews, of Florida, to be Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, Florida, vice Thomas J. Hodson, removed.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Robert W. Allston, Collector of the Customs at St. Marks, Florida, vice Nathaniel W. Walker, removed.

John C. Martin, Appraiser of Merchandize at Philadelphia, vice Thos. Stewart, removed.

Appointments by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Redwood Fisher, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandize at Philadelphia, vice Reuben Hanse, removed.

Edward M. Donaldson, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia, vice William Lutle, removed.—*Nat. Intel.*

MOLASSES—117 bbls in store and for sale by
jn15 KIER & JONES

LIST OF LETTERS

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

Ladie's List.

A

Adams Ann E — Alanson Catharine Andrews Mary
Armstrong L L Miss

B

Bailey Mary — Bennett Elizabeth — Britton Maria
Baldoff Mary — Best Elizabeth J — Brooks Cath e
Baldwin Eliza — Bignell Sarah — Brooks E B Miss
Baker Mary E — Billingsly Elmira — Brooks Eliza
Barry Harriet — Black Harriet — Brown M H Miss
Barton Miss — Bond Rachel — Burnside Eleanor
Bayne Margt J — Bonebrake Eliz'h — Burrell Matilda
Beck Martha S — Boreland Margt — Byrn Olivia
Beer Nancy — Briggs Harriet
Beers Sarah — Brisbane Cath'e

C

Cadwell Rachel — Conner Cath'e — Coz Mrs
Cinnamon Elizbth — Cook Mary Ann — Cretser Mary
Collins Sarah A — Corcoran M A P — Culp Mrs
Cotterman Carlie

D

Dayton Frances A — Ditcher Martha A — Dorris Isabella
Davis Elizabeth — Donnley Cath'e L — Dougherty Elizbth
Dean Sarah — Donovan Mary A — Dougherty Mary J
Dearing Ann E — Donnovan Mary — Dougan Bridget
Deeny Buddy — Donaghue Mary J — Downs Mary
Dilworth Mary J — Donnelly Mary R — Driscoll Margt
Doran Ellen M

E

Edie Harriet N — Edwards Sarah
Ewalt Jane — Egan Julia

F

Fairborn Mary A — Fisher Matilda — Fonderamin Susan
Fadd Elizabeth — Flowers Sarah — Forrest N H
Finnegan Mary — Fitch Lydia A — Frampton Amelia
Finney Mary L — Folt Eve

G

Galbreath Isabella — Glorml Sarah — Graham Dorcas
Gallagher Cath'e — Gregg Bridget — Graham Elizbth
Gardner Mary A — Grier Ann
Glenn Louisa — Grogan Fanny

H

Hagan Biddy — Harra Rachel — Heuing Hannah A
Haines Mary G — Hase Hannah — Hofer Maria
Hamill Mrs — Haslett Matilda — Hill Ann
Hanlin Rose Ann — Hays Elizabeth — Hinds Jane
Hanna Mrs — Hayes Mrs — Hitchcock Mary I
Hazinton Elizbth — Hann Matilda — Hopper Sarah

I

Irwin Eliza

J

Jackson Sarah — Jones Lydia A — Johnson Minerva
Jordan Mrs Geo — Jones Sallie — Johnson Sarah
Jussie Mary I — Johnson Susan R — Johnston Mary
Jones Margt S — Johnston Sarah S
Jones Martha — Johnston Eliza

K

Kearns Celina — Kelly Sarah — Kerr Ann
Keller Elizabeth — Kennedy Mary — Kerr Mary J
Keiar Sarah — Kennedy Eliza — Keegan Mary
Kelly Meiry — Kenter Nancy — Kifer Frances
Kingore Letitia — Kinkead Maria J

L

Lady Harriet — Leaning M Miss — Lonergan Ellen
Larimore Eliza — Little Margaret — Leather Mary
Leonard Matilda — Logan Elizabeth — Leach Mary

M

Mauer Mary L — May Agnes R — Morrow Jane
Mahon Nancy — Miller Mrs — Moss Mary
Manik Mary Jane — Miller Margaret — Moore Ann
Mattingly Mary — Miller A C — Mullen M R
Mason Ann — Morris Mary — Murdock Charlotte
Maxwell Ann — Murray Jane C — McSpadden Jane

Mc.

McAfee Elizabeth — McDowell Eliza — McLaren Eliza
McCandless Mar ha — McFeely Sarah J — McLaughlin Jo
McCartney Catha rine — McLachan Marie — McLaughlin Han nah
McCartney Ceci — McGregor Sarah — M Lanyon Han nah
McCloskey Mary — McKee Lydia M — McMinnes Ellen
McCloud Jane — McKee Mary — McMinnes Ann
McCurdy Sarah — McKenna Ann — McMunn Mary
McCurdy Eliza — McKnight Catha rine — McNulty Cathe rine
McCulloch Geor gena — McLain Rachel — McSpadden Jane
McFadden Mary — Newsom Mary — Newsom Mrs

N

Nevins Mar. — Nemulla Eliz'h

O

Orr Ann R — O'Connor Mary — McDaniel Cath'e

P

Parker Margaret — Patterson Eleanor — Prew Mrs
Parker Lydia — Peel Sarah J — Pritchard Rhoda
Parr Marie — Peel Martha — H
Patterson R I — Mrs — Phillips Mary J

Q

Quant Sarah

R

Rans n Rebecca — Richardson Jane — Rodger Grace
Reed Letitia — Rodday Catharine

S

Sagnor Mary — Sheridan Catine — Snodgrass N
Sawyer Mrs John — Shorer Elizabeth — Soule Mrs Geo
Scott Margaret — Shaw Elizabeth — Spencer Susan S
Scott Mary — Smithley Susan — Squires Elizabeth
Scott Bridget — Smith Ann — Stearns Mary A
Seamon Elizbth — Smith Dorcas — Stewart Agnes V
Sharpe Sarah — Smith Martha J — Summers Susan
Shepard Matilda — Smith Rebecca — Sweetman Kate

T

Tate Fanny — Thompson Sarah — Toye Maria
Thompson Sarah — Thorley M J Miss — Torrey Jane
Thompson Mary — Turner Ann

W

Waterbird Caro line — Whittier Adaline — Williams Ellen B
Wallace Cathe rine — Weir Margaret — Wilson Betsy
Wallace Mary — Weir Eliza J — Woodrow Eliz'th
Wilson Eleanor — Wilcox E R Mrs — Wood Mary Jane
Whetzel Eleanor — Williams E S Mrs — Wormley Eliza J
Whitcraft Sarah — Wilson E S Mrs — Wormley E S Mrs

Young Esther S

Gentlemen's List.

A

Ackley Henry — Aiken Robt 2 — Anthony M Gear
Adams Henry on — Alexander Sam — Appleton S
Adams John 2 — Anderson John — Armstrong Jas 2
Adams John — Anderson Wm — Armstrong John
Adams John 2 — Anderson Geo H — Armstrong Robt
Adams Beverly — Andrews Wm P — Askew Peter
Adams R G — Anthony S F — Aston Henry
Adams Wm — Auchenel Sam — Ainsworth Step

B

Babington Thos — Blysions Jos — Brush Chas
Bailey R W — Bingham Jas — Brindle Saml
Bains Jos — Blake Grinfield 2 — Brinchley Geo
Bancker Jas W — Blair Thos — Brown Dan
Batchelor Fred — Bowman Jerome — Brantharer Jacob
Barry Michael — Bowen Geo W — Branstrup John W
Barker Richard — Bowers Chas — Bray Martin
Barnett Chas — Bourne Elijah — Brady John
Barton S N — Boltes & Cohen — Broughton Alfred
Barnes Wm — Bolton Geo Saml — Brien Dennis 2
Barrett Patrick — Boice J C — Brooks E.
Barr Rossi 2 — Bonfield Wesley — Brook John 2
Barrows A Herbert — Boaker Jacob — Brownover Alonzo
Barnes Wm — Boyer Thos M — Bruf Wm
Bell Robert — Boyd Thos — Broadwell S
Bell Bell — Beggs Chas 1. — Brown Thos 2
Beatty Jas — Bowens E C — Burns Francis
Beale Walter P — Beatty Francis H — Burns Thos
Beatty Francis H — Buchanan Alex — Burns Thos
Beaser John — Ball Thos J — Butler E J
Beauchamp Jas — Bell Thos C — Butler John S
dore — Bell Isaac — Burchfield Jas M
Breen David