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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

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The Venezuela Expedition—Discovery of Gold Mines.

It has been some time since our readers have heard from the steam ship Venezuela, built here, for the navigation of the river Orinoco, in Central America, under the management of Vespasian Ellis, Esq. We are pleased to learn, through the polite encess of our respected townsman, ANTHONY BEELEN, Esq., whose son, Mr. FREDERICK A. BEELEN, is a member of the expedition, that it has been so far highly successful. The steam ship Venezuela makes regular trips from Puerto Espano, Island of Trinidad, to *Angustura*, (or *Bolivar*, as it is now called,) on the Orinoco, and sometimes up as far as Nutrias, on the Apure, a branch of the Orinoco. The last letter received by Mr. Beelen, from his son, is of peculiar interest, and he has kindly permitted us to publish the following extract. Our readers will see it is of a late date, and has just been received:

PUERTO ESPANO, May 10, 1849.

Having written to you at great length yesterday, and having but a moment more, before sailing, to devote to you, I have clipped from the Gazette, of this city, an article copied from the Demerara Gazette, of last week, in regard to the newly discovered gold mines, in the province of Guiana. The article is at fault in some respects, which I shall refer to in a moment; but to those who have visited the valley of the Orinoco, together with that of the lovely Caroni, the discovery of immense gold mines near Upata, has not been a matter of much surprise. I have often heard the Indians on those rivers, and higher up the country, telling the traditions handed down to them of the existence of the precious metals in many places and what is more singular still, the places themselves not described generally, but with exceeding accuracy.—In the present case, for example, we all knew in Bolivar that those mines existed near Upata, but it required the energy of Dr. Louis Plassard to indicate their precise locality, which he has most admirably done. Dr. Plassard, with whom I am well acquainted, has given me the particulars of his discovery and shown me several specimens of the gold. The former I will give you in my next. The latter are the purest ores I have ever seen. The region of country in which the mines lie is, perhaps, unsurpassed in the world for its delightful climate and luxurious vegetation. Though within a few miles of the Equator, the constant temperature is that of an American spring.

The writer in the Demerara Gazette is incorrect in his placing of the "New California." It is not situated near the river Cayonie, nor does this river flow into the Massaroni, but into the Essequibo. Upata is situated in an angle, formed by the Caroni and Orinoco rivers, and, instead of being five days' journey from the City of Bolivar, it is only about one. Upata is situated on the very spot of the El Dorado of Manoa, so longed for by Sir Walter Raleigh. You will remember my long letter written to you after visiting this section of South America, and from it can judge of the attractions of the place. For my own part, I have never seen a more lovely country, and, as for the scenery around, why, the pencils of Claude and Salvator might vie with each other to eternity, in choosing subjects for their canvass. You will see also an account of a late extraordinary voyage made by the steamship Venezuela. She is the wonder of the tropics, and those who built her may well be proud of their effort. And here, let me allude to Mr. Nelson, who built her engine. It is not often you have heard of high pressure engines being used on the Ocean, yet the Venezuela crossed the gulf of Mexico, and Carribean Sea, in the most stormy month of the year, and though it is now nearly twelve months since she left the United States, yet so well and powerfully were the boilers and machinery finished, that not a "single screw has been found loose," any where since, and I think, I can safely (in the name of the Orinoco Steam Navigation Co.) recommend him to the world.

The Royal British Mail Steamer closes her mails to day, and I am obliged to conclude. I will sail from Trinidad this afternoon for the Spanish Main.

Below we give the extracts referred to in the above letter. The discovery of gold Mines in the delightful region of Guiana must act as a powerful diversion to the tremendous stream of emigration now setting in to California, Venezuela, and the whole region of the Orinoco, is easily accessible from the United States and from Europe, and can be visited with but little risk or fatigue.

The extract with regard to the extraordinary speed of the Steamship Venezuela, and the remarks in the letter, in reference to Mr. Nelson, of our city, who built her engines, must be exceedingly gratifying to that gentleman, as well as to every citizen who feels a natural and commendable pride in the success of our manufactures. We are gratified to learn, that the Company with which Mr. Nelson is now associated have at present a contract for supplying engines for two ocean steamers, which was no doubt awarded from the fact of the engines of the Venezuela giving so great satisfaction. These steamers are not intended for the Orinoco trade, but for some other, and the hulls are also constructing in this vicinity. A small stern wheel steamer is, however, to be sent out to the Orinoco, to be used in low water, and on the small streams. We are promised by Mr. Beelen further information, from time to time, of the interesting country watered by the Orinoco. The following are the extracts.

A Second California.

We have seen a letter addressed by His Excellency, the Governor of Ocenoque, a province of the neighboring republic of Venezuela, to a gentleman in this colony, containing the important intelligence of the discovery of valuable and productive gold mines in the mission or district of Upata, near the river Uruare, in the province of Guiana, and at a distance of only five days' journey from the city of Bolivar, consequently, in the immediate vicinity of this colony. The individual to whom Venezuela is indebted for this discovery, if indeed it can be deemed a subject of congratulation, is a French Physician, Dr. Louis Plassard.

The particular spot where the mines are situated is at the foot of a range of extensive mountains not far from the river Cayonie, a river which, we need scarcely inform our local readers, intersects a portion of British Guiana, and flows into our Massaronie. So auriferous is the newly discovered gold region said to be, that the extent of its limits has not yet been ascertained. If the region exists at all, it doubtless penetrates far into the territories in which we are at present resident, and over which waves the British flag.

Specimens of the gold have been brought to the city of Bolivar by the Indians inhabiting the frontiers between British and Venezuelan Guiana. It is found in the most pure bedded in stones of a pure white color, and has been pronounced to be of the finest quality by the most eminent jewellers, by whom it has been tested in the city of Bolivar.

We do not vouch for the accuracy of the foregoing information; but we consider it by no means improbable. Guiana has been but little explored since the date of its discovery three centuries and a half ago. The coasts only have been cultivated by Europeans, the interior being left to the dominion of nature. But that this is in every respect one of the richest countries, in every variety of natural production, in the world, there can be no question, and from the earliest times, from the time of Sir Walter Raleigh, who probably explored this country better and more accurately than any man either before or since, it has at all events been a very prevalent idea, that a portion of the American continent is the seat of mines of the precious metals to an inexhaustible extent.—*Demerara Royal Gazette.*

STEAMER VENEZUELA.—*Fastest trip on record to the Southern Waters.*—From the following card which the passengers in Venezuela, which reached our port on Saturday evening, it will be seen that she made her trip from Bolivar to Port of Spain in 30 hours; the distance is 600 miles. The passengers have further declared that were it not for the Venezuela having towed down a heavily laden brig, she would have made the passage in twenty-four hours:

"A CARD.

"Harbor of Port of Spain, May 6, 1849.

"Captain of Steamer Venezuela—

"Dear Sir—Satisfied as we are with the exceeding quick trip of our voyage from Ciudad Bolivar to this place, in the unaccountable short space of 30 hours, we cannot do less than congratulate you in the few lines we address you. We do not doubt but that the people of the province of Guayana and their neighbors, as well as those of the island of Trinidad, will take advantage of such an admirable opportunity as your Steamer affords of establishing reciprocal relations of amity and commerce; particularly when it can be done with so little expense and with such great convenience.

"With our sincere well wishes for your success, we remain yours, &c.

"J. Lavenix, F. Pizzurro, Felipe Cardier, A. McGregor, Juan B. Enquiningo, G. D. Marguret, and others."

The delightful country residence, referred to in an advertisement, in another column, is worthy of the attention of any of our citizens who wish to secure a spot in a high state of cultivation, with fine scenery, healthy and sheltered location, and possessing altogether rare advantages for a country residence. The annual produce of these two and a half acres, consisting of gooseberries, grapes, raspberries, plums, strawberries, peaches, rhubarb, &c., is not less, in value, we are informed, than $1,100 00 per annum. The labor of one man, with a little assistance occasionally, will be sufficient.

"CITY MORTALITY."—Under this head, an article appeared in our yesterday's paper, without credit, by the neglect of the compositor and proof reader. It should have been credited to the *St. Louis Rep.* We make the correction, for fear strangers and persons at a distance may suppose that it refers to Cholera in this city.

We learn that Governor JOHNSTON has signified his intention to be present at the ceremony of "Breaking Ground" on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Rail Road, on the 4th July, at the State, Line in Beaver County.

The name of *Bloomington*, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, in Iowa, is changed to *Muscatine.*

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"*The Poetical Works of Martin Farquhar Tupper*, including a Thousand Lines, Hartenus, Geraldine, and other poems New York, published by John Wiley."

This neat volume contains the poetical works of Tupper complete, in a neat, compact form.—The admirers of this sweet poet will be gratified at this acquisition, as the author highly deserves a niche in the temple of fame erected by the rare poets of England. Sold by J. D. Lockwood, 63 Wood Street.

"*The world as it Moves.*" This is a Weekly Magazine, containing 40 large royal octavo pages, of original and selected matter. Its articles are of an excellent class, combining information with amusement, and keeping up the reader with the great world of literature, science, art, and general progress. Its price is $5 per annum, making four volumes of 520 pages each. It is published in N. York by Lockwood & Co., and edited by William Wallace. J. D. Lockwood, 63 Wood st., is agent for Pittsburgh.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for July, commences a new volume, with rare and great attractions, both in its unique illustrations, and its pleasant and entertaining original matter. Mr. Godey's 40,000 subscribers cannot be otherwise than pleased at his successful efforts to excel in the Magazine line of its class. This is an excellent time to subscribe, and we suppose the proprietor will have no objection to add a few more to his formidable list.—Those who wish to see a specimen of the work, should call upon Mr. R. Morse, 4th st. who is agent, and through whom it can be received free of postage.

The Telegraph Controversy.

A writer in the Louisville Journal, says he has been permitted to copy the statement of the points decided by the Court, in the late telegraphic trial, which was prepared for the Western Law Journal, by one of the counsel—submitted to Judge Monroe, and revised and partly re-written by him, as follows:

S. F. B. MORSE ET. AL. *versus* O'REILLY ET AL.—*In Chancery—Petition to Discharge Order.*—The Court, the Hon. T. B. Monroe sitting alone (the Hon. John McKinley being absent,) held in substance.

1. That the electric telegraph of Bain may be used on the line of telegraph in Kentucky, constructed by the defendant O'Reilly, without infringing the injunction heretofore allowed in this cause.

2. That the defendant O'Reilly, having answered to the charge of contempt committed by him in violating the injunction, and having disclaimed all purpose of infringing the injunction, the order directing the marshal to take possession of the line of wires of the defendant, for the purpose of preventing further violations, may be discharged and the possession restored, on the defendant's executing a bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with two sufficient sureties that he will not infringe the Morse patent, and, in case of such future infringement, pay and satisfy any decree that may be hereafter ordered against him in this cause.

3. That the question of the exclusive right of Morse to the alphabet of dots and lines, described in the accedulas annexed to his patent, not having been fully argued, and the Court not being satisfied that his exclusive right to said alphabet extends beyond the art of imprinting the characters of which it is composed by the telegraphic apparatus by him invented, no opinion is expressed on this matter, but it is reserved for future consideration, if it shall become material.

Canal Commissioner.

From the following article, from the Mercer Whig, the reader will learn that Mr. Power, our present excellent Whig Canal Commissioner, *declines* a re-nomination for that office. It has been our impression, and a pleasing one to us, that Mr. Power would be our candidate this fall, but his determination makes it important for the party to look about for a candidate, who, with the requisite abilities and fitness, will unite the strongest support. Such men there are in abundance, and we shall be entirely satisfied with any choice, possessing these requisites, made by the State Convention. We have no personal or sectional preferences in this behalf. The success of our principles and cause in the State is all we ask.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The time is approaching when the Whig party will again be called upon to make a selection of a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. But few counties have yet appointed delegates to this Convention to be held in Harrisburgh, in August next, and of those, but few have given any instructions. The Whigs of Crawford county, some time since, held a public meeting, appointed delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to support the re-nomination of James M. Power, Esq., the present able Whig incumbent, whose term of office will expire next fall. The feeling in favor of the re-nomination of Mr. Power appears to be general, so far as we have been able to learn, and there appears to be a disposition amongst the Whig party to secure his services to the State for another term of three years.

We were amongst the earliest of Mr. Power's friends, and warmly seconded his nomination in 1846, when by means of his sterling worth and personal popularity, the Whig party succeeded, for the first time, to conquer the, before invincible legions of Locofocoism in the Keystone State, and which laid the foundation for the after success of the Whigs, evinced by their triumphantly giving the vote of the State to Johnston and Taylor, in the general and Presidential elections, in the fall of 1848, and it is now with regret that we state, that we are authorized by Mr. Power to announce, that he will not be a candidate for re-nomination, for the office of Canal Commissioner, before the State Convention in August next. As sometime will be required to look around for a suitable person in the Whig ranks to supply his place, Mr. Power deems it proper to make the announcement thus early, that full time may be had for that purpose. For our part we have the name of no one to suggest, and all that we would ask is, that the Whig party, in its selection of its candidate for Canal Commissioner this fall, may be as fortunate as it was in 1846, and that the result may be the same it then was, which it would be, we have no doubt were Mr. Power again our candidate.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The most prominent names among the Locos for this office are Francis L. Bowman, of Lusurne; John A. Gamble, of Lycoming; Asa Dimock, of Susquehanna; Gordon F. Mason, of Bradford; Alonzo J. Wilcox, of Elk; John H. Broadhead, of Pike. Among the Whigs, the choice seems to rest upon Henry M. Fuller.

THE SULPHUR REMEDY.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

I have seen in this day's Tribune a notice of Dr. Bird's proposed remedy for Cholera, and I think that, though my station is an humble one, I ought to offer the following to your notice. During the prevalence of this distemper in '32, I lived in Birmingham (England,) where more sulphuric acid is made and used than any other place, perhaps, in the world; and, though all the towns and villages for many miles around were severely afflicted, the disease never reached Birmingham except in one instance of an aged female, and nearly all the physicians there denied that as being cholera.

In consequence of the demand for sulphur choleraic prescriptions, crude brimstone has risen from $23 to $34 per ton in New York.

Overland Journey Across Mexico.

We publish the following letter at the request of one of our townsmen who has some relations in the expedition. The California Company, whose overland journey is described sailed from Philadelphia, on the 1st of February in the brig Thomas Walter for Tampico, thence to take the overland route for California. Intelligence of the safe arrival of the company on the Pacific, and the details of the journey will be found in the following interesting letter from Mr Luther Dock, a member of the company. This is the first account that we have seen of the successful accomplishment of the overland journey, by any of the recent California companies. It describes many incidents and scenes of a novel and striking character—

MAZATLAN, April 20th, 1849.

We have at last arrived at the city of Mazatlan, after a journey of 53 days across Mexico—a journey which I think I shall never forget. After all the hardships we have gone through, the company, with one or two exceptions, are in good health and spirits, and I have not had a day's sickness since I left home.

On the 4th of March, we left the ranch, 15 miles from Tampico, where we engaged our horses and mules. Our travelling averaged from 10 to 18 leagues, or from 30 to 54 miles per day. On the 21st of March we arrived at San Luis Potosi, distant about 400 miles from Tampico. For the first 200 miles we had an Indian path through the chapparal, and from that to the city of San Luis we journeyed across plains, hills and mountains; the most difficult of the latter being the "Porto Canaro," which can scarcely be surpassed by the Alps. We were detained at Ville La Vallace," four days journey from Tampico, nearly five days getting our horses shod, a duty which, after all, fell upon two or three of us. We were detained thus in many towns and villages, exchanging our horses or having them re-shod, so that we lost in all about ten days.

On the 25th of March we left San Louis, and arrived on the 2d of April in Guadalajara, distant about 300 miles, over barren plains, rocky mountains and valleys. This city we left on the 4th of April, and were several days crossing the Mexican Cordilleras. At midnight on the 7th several of us started express for Tepic, where we arrived on the morning of Sunday the 8th, the rest of the party arriving in the evening. The distance of Tepic from Guadalajara is about 300 miles, and it is about thirty leagues from San Blas, a seaport town of the Pacific. Here about ten of the whole Camargo Company left for San Blas, where they took passage for San Francisco in a small schooner and a brig.

On the 10th of April I left Tepic with the rest of the company We travelled together till the night of the 12th, when Capt. Grant, Bingham, and myself started for the city of Mazatlan. On the 13th B's horse gave out. I then gave Capt. Grant my colt, and he and the guide left us at Ezquenapa, where we remained till the party arrived. You will think we have done *tall* riding when I tell you we have travelled one hundred miles a day without changing horses. Grant arrived in El Puerto Mazatlan on the morning of the 14th, making on that day 145 miles. That is express travelling for you. The company arrived here on the night of the 16th. I can scarcely express to you my delight on first beholding the Pacific Ocean. The waves dash on the beach in true Long Branch style, and the bathing in the surf is equal to what you find at that pleasant resort.

We have taken passage for San Francisco in the Peruvian barque Fanny, of 500 tons, De Brot, master. She is a fine, large vessel, similar to the American, and De Brot is a jolly, good captain, and very obliging. She carries 150 passengers, and will leave on the 22d or 23d. I hope that by the time this reaches you, we will be in San Francisco. We expect to make the passage in from 25 to 30 days, but it may take us 40.

The passengers that left us at San Blas in the schooner arrived here this afternoon in a miserable condition. Their vessel is very small, and the passengers had not room even to lie down on her deck. Her owners evidently wished to cheat the passengers, as she was represented to us at Tepic as being very different from what she really is. The most eager of the company took passage in her before they arrived at San Blas, and were forced to go in her or lose their passage money. I am sorry to say that friend W. is one of those that were thus cheated.

I have been aboard of our barque where our little mess have all taken berths together. We expect to have a pleasant trip up the Pacific.

I cannot give you all the details of our journey through Mexico, but must reserve them for my return. I will, however, give you a few items.

When ten leagues from Guadalajara, we saw the bodies of three robber chiefs, hanging from a scaffolding, where they had been for a month. One month before, they, with 300 robbers, attacked and killed a party of 30 men. A company of Mexican rope was sent in pursuit of them. They succeeded in killing a few and capturing the chiefs, whom they shot in Guadalajara. They then erected a scaffold near the place of massacre and strung them up to rot. The gang of robbers is still among the mountains, and similar gangs are to be met with all over Mexico. They are, however, careful not to attack armed parties.

When we were preparing to leave San Luis Potosi, the commander of the city told us to be ready for a fight, as a party of 200 robbers was prepared to attack us ten leagues from the city. We were on board every day, and we several times discovered spies on the road, and among the mountains, watching our movements; but from some cause or another, they were afraid to attack us.

On the 7th of March, we entered the city of Rio Verde, about six days' march from San Luis Potosi. On the week before our arrival, Gen. Iqueros, with 2500 of his followers, attacked and captured the city. He is fighting for liberty, and has about 5,000 men under him.

On our arrival at the city the people welcomed us with great joy, thinking we came to aid them. We entered the town about dusk. The roads were as level as a floor. Orange and lemon trees overhang the streets, forming a continuous arch, the branches hanging full of fruit, and exhaling a most delicious odor. It reminded me of Paradise. That night we were visited by one of Iqueros' men. He wanted our aid, but we respectfully declined giving it. He said an attack on the city by the government troops was expected every minute. Had it been made, we should have had to take one side or the other.

The next day we left the city. As we departed young and old plucked fruit from their trees and handed it to us by the basket full. The sweet lemon is as common there as the orange, and is a fruit of which you have never heard, the varieties of the Cactus are very numerous, and some are very handsome, growing to the height of 40, 50 or 60 feet, and being some three feet in diameter at the base. They would be natural curiosities in the States. Those that are admired so much at home are not to be compared with those of Mexico. There is scarcely a tree or plant that we have met with, that has not a thorn or briar of some kind.

Captain Grant is the great man of the Americans here. He has been working hard in arranging our passage by the barque, and every one appeals to him for advice. I cannot give him too much praise. If the whole Camargo company had taken his advice when in Tepic, some would not have been entrapped to go on board the schooner.

I forgot to mention that while at Rio Verde it was thought necessary for us to have a pass from General Iqueros to pass his small parties that were scouring the country. Grant sent a Mexican to the mountain to procure it, but he soon returned with orders for Grant and his guide to attend the General in person. I wanted to accompany him, but he would not allow it, and went himself, returning in four hours from the mountains, and very much pleased with the General and his men.

The next day, when three leagues from Rio Verde, we met fifteen of Iquero's men, drawn up in order of battle on the road, armed with lances, &c. We were eager for a fight, for we could have put them to flight in five minutes. When, however, Grant showed them their General's pass, they bade us adieu and thundered up the mountain.

Grant, Custer, Bingham, Watson, and William all wish to be remembered to you and their friends.

I forgot to mention that the accounts from the gold mines are very flattering. Several persons have arrived here with fortunes, and they say the people do not know the value of the metal. If it can be obtained by hard work, I am in for it.—I have seen a slab weighing a pound and twenty ounces as pure as possible.

Yours truly,

LUTHER DOCK.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE POLITICIAN'S LAMENT.

An editor sat in his old arm chair,
His brow wore a look of sorrow and care,
And strange were the thoughts which passed through his brain,
As he turn'd o'er his papers again and again,
And read on the pages all scatter'd about
How Zack must go in, and Polk must go out!

"T'is strange," said the editor, wiping his brow,
"That we, the Democracy, fail to win now;
For Cass is a man whom we all did expect,
By speeches and writing, to safely elect.
The size of his body, the strength of his mind,
His service in State, and his letters combin'd,
Are wonderful truly, beyond any doubt,
Yet Zack must go in, and Polk must go out!"

The editor sighed a remarkable sigh,
And something like water came into one eye,
And something like water stole down his smooth cheek,
And fell on the "Union," so *honest* that week,
Now doubting the truth, then fearing to doubt,
That Zack must go in, and Polk must go out!

"Ah!" said the editor, starting with pride,
As he cast the dear "Washington Union" aside,
"Tis folly to grieve when we know we are right,
So let us prepare for the next coming fight,
And slander old Zachry as much as we can,
Till we get every State to cry down the rude man.
And this is the way we will put them to rout,
Make way for our party, and turn the Whigs out."

"But oh!" groaned the editor, scratching his head,
"Tis *four* years to *that*, and the Whigs must be fed:
In the meantime the scamps will grow saucy and fat,
Look pleased with their keeping, and buy this and that,
While I must lay back in this homely old chair,
A good deal the worse from political wear,
Lamenting the day as I turn me about,
When Taylor stepped in, and Jimmy stepped out."

H.

Pittsburgh, 1849.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—Can you inform the public what the different Ward Committees of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities have collected for the sufferers by the recent fire in St. Louis? After that large meeting, and the numerous committees and sub committees, is all our charity but as sounding brass? We have the character abroad of being extremely selfish, of making great boasts of our philanthropy, but never fulfilling our promises.

Many of our citizens who participated in the bounty of St. Louis, in the relief extended to us in 1845, desire to reciprocate the benefits, and are they to be refused the privilege of repaying some portion of their debt? I trust not, and I do hope that some project undertaken by our citizens will be completed, and that we will not let every thing fail.

More especially would we ask why the Ward Committees appointed Sub-Committees, who positively refused to act. Only three or four block committees out of ten or twelve in our ward, have attended to their duties. I do hope that the original Ward Committees will arouse, and give a good account of their stewardship.

SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FILIAL DUTY.

Mr. Editor,—The public were apprized, a few weeks since, through the medium of the Advocate, of a superior sermon, composed with marked ability, by Rev. Dr. Upfold, on the duty of children to parents. At that time a limited edition of the sermon had issued from the press, designed chiefly, if not exclusively, for the use of the congregation of Trinity church; but the favorable notice taken of the discourse, by numerous correspondents, in different and distant parts of the country—all urging the importance of its wide-spread circulation—induced the publisher, in compliance with the wish so generally expressed, to have a new edition of a *thousand copies* printed. The value of the sermon, moreover, is considerably enhanced by the artistic skill of the printer, Mr. Parkin, to whose merit it is but just to pay a passing tribute of respect.

An opportunity, such as rarely occurs, is now presented to the moral and religious members of community, for procuring, at a moderate price, a sermon of uncommon excellence, so condensed as to require but a brief period of time for its perusal. At the book stores of Elliott & English, and J. H. Mellor, on Wood street—of Beeson & Co., on Market street—and at the Methodist book store, on Fourth, between Wood and Market streets, the sermon is deposited, for the accommodation of purchasers.

TAUTH.

THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS ACROSS THE PLAINS.—The St. Joseph Gazette makes the following estimate, in substance:

The number of wagons which have crossed

At St. Joseph is	1,200
At Duncan's Ferry	600
At Kanzas Ferry	500
Savannah Landing	550
At ferries from Savannah to the Bluffs	1,500
	4,350

These wagons will average about four yoke of oxen to the wagon, making, in all, 38,000 oxen.—The number of men to the wagon is about an average of four, making in all, 17,400.

Grand total—4,350 wagons, 17,400 men, and 38,000 oxen.

About two hundred more men are gone with pack mules. Every eighty wagons will occupy one mile of the road, and the whole train will make up a grand column of fifty-five miles in length. It must be recollected that those who have started from points south of St. Joseph, Independence, Weston, Westport, &c, are not included in this estimate. The whole number upon the plains cannot fall much short of 30,000 men.

THE RULING PASSION.—A convention is proposed to be held at Memphis to consider the scheme of a rail road to California. Among the distinguished persons invited to attend was the Hon. John C. Calhoun, who, in his reply, acknowledges that this is one of the greatest projects of the age; but, at the same time, links the slavery question with it. If the improvements made, it will, he says, cost millions, some of which the South may be expected to pay; and before it can with propriety be given, he thinks that the South should absolutely know whether slavery will be permitted to exist in the territory through which it passes, and how the Southern States will stand with reference to the rest of the Union.

A REAL CALIFORNIA WATCH, without any doubt, was that one brought home by Lieutenant Beall, from his late sojourn there. It was bought in San Francisco for $750, and the owner repeatedly refused $1000 for it, the supposition being that it was all pure gold. Since its arrival eastward, however, it has been chemically tested, and is found that there is no gold about it, except the cases, the rest being merely washed over.

REDUCTION IN THE REVENUE MARINE.—The reduction of the officers in the Revenue Marine, rendered necessary by the act reducing the expenditure in collecting the revenue, which comes into operation on the 1st of July, was made on Wednesday. A telegraphic despatch says:

The reduction is to the extent of thirty-two officers, and comprises one-third of each grade from captains down. The selections were made upon the most equitable rule, having an eye solely to the benefit of the service. The Secretary of the Treasury did not interfere; and the duty was performed by three gentlemen connected with the Department—two of them being democrats. The list was sent to the President, and concurred in by him without any alteration. It goes into effect on the 30th inst.

The Norfolk Argus of Thursday contains the following list of officers said to be dismissed:

Captains—Wm. W. Polk, Andrew Matthew, Wm. B. Whitehead, J. J. Nimmo. ——— Kapp, Caleb Currier, William A. Howard, Levi C. Hardy, Winslow Foster.

First Lieutenants—Charles Grover, Thomas Stoddard, Caleb Prouty, Osmond Peters, Joseph Amazeen, H. N. Tracy, Nicholas Austin, J. G. Breshwood.

Second Lieutenants—George Berryman, John M. Jones, John T. Stoneall, John B. Hendren, Richard H. Jones, Benj. J. Kellum, E. T. Hyatt, W. H. Albertson.

Third Lieutenants—Henry Wilkinson, Eugene W. Watson, Wm. C. Dunnavant, J. B. Yates, F. G. Mayson, J. Ross Brown, Alexander Murry, J. A. Underwood.

A writer in the National Whig thus speaks of Mr. Crawford, the present Secretary of War:

"I know not by what influence Mr. Crawford was withdrawn from the pursuits of professional life, to be placed at the head of the War Department; but one thing is perfectly certain, which is, that with a man of his unaffected modesty and unobtrusive retention which he has deservedly reached, what ever may be said of his adversaries, can never be justly attributable to any irregular agency on his part—political or party strategy, and particularly that of a selfish tendency, forms no ingredient in his composition. Competent ability and integrity have shined in the performance of his duties, have ever been, and will ever be, his distinguishing characteristics. From what is known of him, it may therefore be fairly and confidently predicted, that under his guidance the multifarious concerns of the department will be as judiciously and ably administered, as by the most experienced and sagacious of his predecessors, and that, too, notwithstanding the recent state of war, and its multiplied and complicated results, have entailed upon the present "war minister" tenfold the toil, trouble, and embarrassment formerly, or ordinarily incident to his office.

The manners of the Secretary are exceedingly affable, though, at the same time, perfectly simple—both deactements of the true Southern gentleman—he is accessible to every one, and places all upon the same level of Republican equality. Instead of finding him like "the mailed Mars" of "the bearded Pard," or some other heathen model of official terror, there he sits, simply attired, assiduously engaged in his studies, manifesting no impatience at the various interruptions to which he is subjected—listening an attentive ear to every one, and either I do not know that, in these times, like Marlborough, he can refuse a favor with so much grace as to induce the applicant to be as grateful as though it had been granted, yet this is certain, that the rejection seems at least to be as painful to the Secretary as though he himself were the disappointed party. Even this, for a public functionary, is no inconsiderable praise. Courtesy in high life is duty; it costs but little and amounts to much."

NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune, of the 10th inst., says that there is now a fine prospect of stopping the Crevasse. In regard to the overflow it says:

THE OVERFLOW.—The water in the rear of the city is gradually receding, and judging from all circumstances we think there is no reason to fear another rise. The most unpleasant part of the business is to come. As the water retires it becomes stagnant, and the odor arising at present in many streets is exceedingly offensive. What the effect of this will be, time only can determine, but we are of the opinion that it cannot but be detrimental to health. No pains or expense should be spared by the authorities in obviating, as far as may be, this evil. The free use of lime should be commenced quickly.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn that Mr. William Shrigley, living in the north part of Washington tp., was killed by lightning during the severe storm on Thursday night. It seem that he arose from bed, and went to the, door, opened it and while standing there was struck and fell back on the floor. His wife who remained in bed was also stunned by the shock, and recovered near day break, to find her husband lying dead.—*Zanesville Courier.*

The Steamer Panama—Interesting California Items, &c. &c.

BOSTON, June 16, 1849.

A letter from Panama, dated May 7th, has been received at New Bedford, from one of the passengers in the mail steamer Panama. The writer says that the P. proved herself a most superior sea boat, having been several times in the most imminent danger, particularly during a terrific gale, which lasted for four days, at the Pacific entrance of the Straits of Magellan, on the 10 of April last.

Flour at San Francisco was but $10 per bbl, and at Panama but $6,50.

Six hundred persons have returned from the Isthmus to the United States. Many persons were there who could not start forward for want of funds.

The letter states that one man had obtained $140,000, by his own digging and picking, in three months. Messrs. Cross, Hobson & Co. have made $400,000, in five months, by the sale of goods

The steamer Oregon is paying $112 per month for ordinary hands.

Canadian Affairs—Health—Markets, &c.

MONTREAL, June 16, 1849.

The Governor General is at Monklands, and it is said will not come into the city again.

A strong guard is still kept at the Government House, although every thing is perfectly quiet.

A person named Thomas McGrath made an assult on the City Counsellor (Wilson) yesterday.—The only cause for this was, that the Counsellor expressed an opinion as to his character a few days since, in Council, when McGrath was proposed for a vacant seat in that body.

There has not been a single case of cholera in Canada, with the exception of one in the penitentiary at Kingston.

It is said that the British American League will meet on the 18th of July.

CALIFORNIA.—The N. Y. Herald has the following additional items:

The steamship California sailed from San Francisco on the 1st of May, and arrived at Panama on the 21st.

The steamer Panama arrived at Panama on the 5th of May, from New York, and sailed on the 7th for San Francisco, full of passengers.

The steamer Oregon sailed from Panama on the 23d of May, for San Francisco, full of passengers.

There were forty six passengers at Panama at the last accounts, and one hundred and twenty, on the Isthmus, en route for the gold region.

We were informed, yesterday, that Mr. James Sinclair, whose death has been reported, left this city last October, in the John W. Cater, and who was returning home with $50,000 in gold dust.—This amount he did not, of course, gather in the mines, he probably acquired it in trade.

The Panama, no doubt, brings late accounts from Valparaiso—at which port we may look for the arrival of a number of California bound vessels.

A correspondent who possesses chemical knowledge as well as much experience, sends us the following recipe:

Directions for Boiling Rice—Take one pint of rice, wash it, and put it in work for two hours.—Have ready two quarts of boiling water, with a little salt in it, in a stew pan. Half an hour before you wish to use it, pour the water in which the rice is soaked from it, and, with a table spoon, shake the rice into the stew pan without stirring it, and let it boil ten minutes, then strain the liquid from the rice. Return the rice to the stew pan, and let it steam for 15 or 20 minutes, when it will be done, and the grains will be separate. Add a little butter and send it to the table.

The above is the proper way to cook rice, which is important to know, as we are now prevented from using almost all other kinds of vegetables.—This recipe is furnished by a lady in whose family it has been a regular dish on the dinner table since 1832.

Editors will render a service to the community by publishing the above.

At the late session of the New England Conference of the Methodist Clergymen, at Springfield, Massachusetts, a report was made on the subject of temperance, which concluded with the following resolution, relative to the use of tobacco

"Whereas, true temperance implies a total abstinence from all things injurious to health, and only a moderate use of those things which promote it, therefore

Resolved, That while we advocate and practice total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, we will also every where, by example, and on all proper occasions by precept, discountenance the vulgar use of tobacco."

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Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE PRINTING TYPE FOUNDRY.

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the May's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

RAFER TO—J. R. M'Faddan, F. M. Eaton. ja19

PREMIUM LEMON SYRAP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BARRY BROS.—An improved Chocolate preparation. Being a combination of Cocoa nut, innocuous invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass, and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Perfumery Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch14

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

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 8 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M.

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1832—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORNLY, Pres't.
ROBERT FERRY, Sec'y. my8dtm

MARRIED,

On Tuesday night, 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Herron, ALEXANDER HLAIR, to Miss ANNIE R., daughter of Wm Robinson, Jr., Esq.

Delightful Country Residence for Sale,

SITUATE in the borough of Manchester, about two miles from Pittsburgh, and about a mile from the Allegheny market, containing two acres and a half of land—very pleasantly situated, and fully stocked with a great variety of the choicest fruit. The above will be sold for cash, or exchanged for a good and well situated farm. For particulars, apply at

jn21:d1w&w2t*8 THIS OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED PRICES OF COUNTRY WINDOW GLASS.—At a meeting of the manufacturers of Window Glass in this vicinity, held at the St. Charles Hotel in this city, the following list of prices of 10x8 various sizes Window Glass was agreed upon. The glass will be left in the hands of agents here, who are instructed not to sell at any less rates than given in the following list:—

8 by 10