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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

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THE HEALTH OF OUR CITY.—From all diseases, much less that of the Cholera, Pittsburgh was never known to be more free than at the present time, notwithstanding we have daily steamboat arrivals from the different points on the river below, and even from the very midst of cholera. There is nothing here, in either city or suburbs, so far as we can learn, even approaching the Asiatic Cholera. We do not boast, however, of this great blessing we enjoy, our object being merely to warn the inhabitants of the surrounding country against any undue fear as to the prevalence of Cholera, or, indeed, any other disease, to any extent, in our city, at the present time. How long we may be so, is not for us to say; but from the fact that, from the first appearance of the Asiatic Cholera this side the Atlantic, there is no city or town where the disease has appeared at all, that it has touched so slightly, according to population, as it has at Pittsburgh. We think we may rest comparatively secure from its ever appearing here, to any alarming extent at least.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.—From the latest newspaper accounts from the West and South, and by the arrival of steamboats here from the different points on the rivers below, we have accounts of the fearful ravages of this most mysterious and fatal of all diseases to which flesh is heir.

That section of country on the river between this point and the mouth of the Ohio, which seems at present to suffer most from Cholera, is at Cincinnati and Louisville, and we learn that the inhabitants along the river between those points, are suffering more or less with the disease, of its premonitory symptoms. The city of Maysville, Ky., is the nearest point on the river, below Pittsburgh, a distance of some four hundred miles, where the cholera prevails to any extent, and even there it is comparatively light.

Abundance of Gold—Immigration.

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20, 1849.

GENTLEMEN—I arrived at this port on board the Silvie de Grasse, on the 18th inst. It is impossible to sketch a picture sufficiently vivid to convey to the minds of your readers an adequate idea of the state of business, or the extent of the excitement produced in this country by the extraordinary discovery of gold upon the Sacramento. It is estimated that $80,000,000 have been taken from the mines since the Spring of 1848. Much the larger portion of this amount has been carried out of the country by foreigners. Gold is so easy to be obtained, and has become so abundant, that almost all persons have abandoned Agricultural and Mechanical pursuits. Masters of vessels get $500 per months; pilots, $300; mates from $350 to $400; common sailors, $100; mechanics, from $10 to $15 per day; common laborers, from $5 to $8. Freights from ports in the Columbia River, and other ports along the coast, are higher than they are from New York to this place.

Every description of real and personal property has greatly increased in price. A lot in this place which I know was offered at $300 in November, 1847, is now estimated to be worth from $40,000 to $50,000. A friend of mine pays $1,200 per year rent for a miserable frame shell about twelve feet square, without lath or plaster, and having a mud chimney. The following are examples of prices: Lead, $1 per lb; Powder, $5; Flour, from $15 to $20 per cwt; Butter, $1,25 per lb; Lard, 37½ cents; Cheese, $1; Eggs, 50 cents each; Wood, $50 per cord; medium boots, $12 per pair; medium Shoes, $6. Boarding, without lodging, from $16 to $40 per week; single meals, $2,50 to $3. Every kind of fire arms, and almost every sort of Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors are very high. Dry Goods, however, have declined very much within the last ten days. Lumber is selling here at 50c per foot at Sacramento City, it sells for $1. Farm Wagons are no where to be found.

Emigration to California is very great, and causes the demand to be always in advance of the supply of Provisions, Goods, Wares and Merchandise. Every ship brings a great number of passengers—sometimes several hundred. It is said that not less than 10,000 Mexicans have come across by land. About 2,500 Chilians have arrived, in addition to a great number of Peruvians.

It is almost impossible to say anything so extravagant as to exceed the reality of what exists. The people have gone mad. The beggars of yesterday are carrying bags of gold on their shoulders to-day. The country is in a state of disorder and confusion, and being without a Civil Government, or without a Military one having troops to enforce its authority, every man does that which is right in his own eyes.

ACHILLES DE HARLEY.

Death of Ex-President Polk.

From the Nashville Banner of June 16.

We briefly mentioned in our last number the demise of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Ex-President of the United States.

"His death, so soon after his retirement from the elevated public station to which he had been called by the voice of a free people, presents a striking theme for reflection, and must create a profound sensation throughout the republic. "But yesterday," and "his word might have stood against the world"—to-day, he is consigned to the dust, a marked example of the mutability of all earthly greatness, a sad and emphatic illustration of the fleeting nature of the things of life. Unfortunate enough to differ with him in political sentiment, a tribute is needed from us in testimony of his private worth. We had hoped, in common with the rest of our citizens, that notwithstanding his failing health, on his return here from Washington, he might yet be spared for long years, to be a blessing to his family and friends; but the decree had gone forth, and he who but recently received the homage of a mighty nation—who was cheered on his way homewards by the voices of great cities, came only to find a grave in our midst. For one, we were never so struck as on beholding on his arrival here the marked effects of the corroding care inseparable from high station. Forcibly were we reminded of those eloquent lines of the great bard—

"An old man broken with the storms of State
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye."

Let his "virtues then be written in marble: his failings in water!" Out of respect for his memory, who, whatever may have been his political errors, was eminently worthy of esteem in all the private relations of life—as a tribute to that greatness which has left the impress of its character upon the institutions of his country, which must endure to the end of time, we place upon our sheet the emblems of mourning, and to the immediate circle who are called upon to mourn his loss, we, in common with the rest of our fellow-citizens beg leave to tender our most respectful sympathies.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

To the life and fortune of a man who has been the President of the United States there belongs an interest which concerns not only the people of our own country, but the people of the civilized world. As the Chief Magistrate of a great Nation, he must live in history, and with the name of his country his own name must be associated.—His election to the exalted station of Chief Magistrate forms a subject in the history of that country as well as in his own life; his retirement from the Presidency marks another period; and when death takes him away, the whole nation feels that one of the great men of the world has gone down to the grave, whose departure demands our regrets and whose memory ought to command our respect.

Mr. POLK was the tenth President of the United States who was elected to that "great office." He was the youngest of all his predecessors, and when he retired he was scarcely past the prime of life. All the other Presidents save only the lamented HARRISON, who died whilst in the station, lived many years after they had laid down the honors and cares of office. WASHINGTON survived to see nearly the close of the term of the elder ADAMS, and ADAMS and JEFFERSON lived through several Administrations, and went down to the grave together on the birth day of the independence of the country. MADISON and MONROE were gathered in their ripe old age, and the younger ADAMS and JACKSON fell like—

"Autumn fruit that ripens long."

All were old men, and all lived to see the results of the measures they have proposed when in their high offices. Mr. VAN BUREN, of all who have been elected to the office, has lived out their term, only survives. Mr. POLK, the last and the youngest, even in less than four months from the time he left the White House a private citizen, has been called to his last account. Death, which spares none, has taken him away, and, as a man eminent in his day, and honored by the people, it is proper for us, as a people, to manifest our regrets at the sad event, and to testify respect for the memory of one who was the President of the United States.

LITERAL DONATION.—The Hon. *James Buchanan* has given to the city of Lancaster, in trust, the sum of $3,000 to remain as a perpetual fund, the interest whereof to be annually expended in the purchase of fuel for the use of poor and indigent females of that city, during inclement winter seasons.

Our Great Railroad.

The following table, showing the comparative aggregate receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad since the 1st of October last, with the receipts of the corresponding months of the previous year, which we clip from the Patriot, adds another to the many and powerful reasons which have been already adduced in favor of our own great work, connecting the two boundaries of the State, and welding together, as it were, in one compact mass, the interests of a people who have a common—and, if rightfully pursued, a glorious destiny before them.

	1848.	1847.
October,	$130,907 21	$125,452 74
November,	121,882 79	129,731 56
December,	145,611 60	120,967 43
	1849.	1848.
January,	102,565 82	110,418 51
February,	106,032 15	116,131 63
March,	170,962 54	150,030 43
April,	126,163 32	122,701 65
May,	125,463 38	113,611 63
	$1,029,560 34	$989,045 58

This table exhibits an increase in the receipts exceeding $40,000 in eight months, or at the rate of about $60,000 a year. And this is the result of the operations of a road, one terminus of which is connected by stage coaches across the Alleghanies, with the waters of the Ohio.

Such facts speak more strongly than all the persuasive arguments that can be employed. They show to the practical man of business that his interests must be subserved by the immediate construction of the road to Pittsburgh, and to the man of dollars and cents, who looks upon dividends as a necessary condition of investment, that abundant and certain security is furnished by aiding this work. Every day's delay in withholding subscriptions, or in denying countenance and co-operation to the enterprise, is so much capital contributed to our rivals, and so much substantial profit deducted from sources of legitimate revenue.

Boston has been built up by an enlarged system of policy, intended to attract trade to her doors, and rail roads diverging to every point, and undertaken without regard to cost, have been among the most efficient means of contributing to her commercial wealth and power. Her capitalists did not regard the immediate returns from these enterprises as their sources of compensation, but relied upon an extended intercourse, new commerce and the attraction of foreign capital, to recompense the outlay. Experience has proved the wisdom of the policy, by an unprecented appreciation of real estate—sufficient in eight years to cover more than the cost of all her rail roads in the States of Massachusetts and New York—and by the profitable results of these works, independent of these collateral advantages.

It is in the power of our people to command the largest portion of the most valuable part of the trade of the West and South West, and to secure to both from a section of country, the great channel of travel between the Mississippi and its tributaries and the Atlantic. Now is the appointed time for energy and action. New York and the Eastern cities—our most dangerous competitors—are endeavoring to cut off Philadelphia from a participation in the golden harvest, by projected lines of improvement along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and by already established communication on land and water. To advance slowly is to endanger our success—to hesitate is to sacrifice a prospect which no future energy can repair. The day upon which the last pair of iron bonds, riveting this city with the West, is finished and opened, the prosperity of Philadelphia will, with a sudden bound, have passed the stand improvement of the last five years; and this benefit will be general—it will reach the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer—it will diffuse a new life into every pursuit, and it will make this city what nature, in showering so many advantages upon her, intended she should be—a great commercial emporium.—*United States Gaz.*

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS RETURNING.—The St. Louis Republican of the 15th instant, states that the steamer Kansas had just arrived from St. Josephs, having on board, as passengers, some ten or twelve persons who are just in from the encampments of the emigrants now crossing the Plains for California. Some of these persons went as far as three hundred miles out, when, becoming discouraged from the fatigue and hardships of the journey, they gave up the trip, and are now on their way back to their friends. Two or three are from the vicinity of Chicago; others reside in Ohio and Kentucky, and they all agree that the undertaking was more than they could conveniently stand. They, also give anything but a flattering account of the health and harmony prevailing in the different companies, and seem to think that large numbers will be returning before the main body gets beyond Fort Laramie. These rumors, however, are to be taken with some degree of allowance, as the disaffected ones now coming back may view matters in a worse condition than really exists. They all state that the sickness was not as bad as when they first started, but their accounts about the grass, water, &c., materially disagree. Some say the former was fine and the latter in great abundance; others that the horses and mules were starving for the want of both.

The officers of the *Kansas* report the cholera prevailing at Lexington, Brunswick, Glasgow, and Jefferson City, but there were few or no cases at the other towns along the river. At Lexington, on Tuesday, six new cases were reported. At Jefferson City several persons had died within a few days, among whom was Mr. Obermier, of the firm of Obermier & Brothers. The weather was quite warm, and raining nearly every day. River falling fast at St. Joseph. On Sunday it fell nearly two feet.

A SENSIBLE OPINION.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, which leans towards Locofocoism, although not a member of the radical school, in speaking of the course of the Administration in appointing Whigs to offices held by the Locofocos, says:

"We do not think that President Taylor has shown either want of talent or want of fairness in turning out men who, previous to his election, *abused him as the most rebellious and disgraceful manner.* On the contrary, we lament the want *of decency and high mindedness* in those officeholders who, while slandering a candidate *before* election, would *stoop* afterwards to retain office under him—nay, WHINE FOR IT."

We commend the contemplation of the good sense in the above paragraph to the wailers!

POLITICAL OPPOSITION.—The quiet citizen who has his own business to attend to, and who does not apprehend that the country will be ruined immediately, would be surprised to observe the virulence and the bitterness with which General Taylor's administration is attacked by adversaries who do not seem capable of viewing any thing except through the medium of party prejudices.

Mr. Jefferson had a similar opposition to encounter. "The very first acts of the administration," he says in a letter to Gideon Granger in 1801, "the nominations have accordingly furnished something to *yelp on*, and all our subsequent acts will furnish them fresh matter, because there is nothing against which human ingenuity will not be able to find something to say."

There is nothing, indeed, against which human ingenuity will not be able to find something to say; and it would be very weak for an Administration to expect or to endeavor to please every one. It has its duties to the country to perform, and it will be judged by its own standard of honesty, capacity and fidelity. The spirit of its acts, the scope and character of its policy, its tone and demeanor, will give shape and force to the impression it is to leave finally upon the public mind, as they will fix the place it is to occupy in history. But the attacks of the violent, the complaints of the querulous, the demands of the unreasonable—these may be left to perish by the force of their own reaction.—*Balt. Amer.*

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 10.

By the arrival of the brig Vulture at this port from Port-au-Prince, we have dates to May 29.—Coffee continued quite scarce. The monopoly law was still in operation, and several infractions of this law by the Haytien officials had been punished by the Government.

A portion of the President's army was still in the barracks at Port-au-Prince, but there was no probability of a renewal of the war.

It has been ascertained that the Haytiens had 1,000 killed in the late battle with the Dominicans.

The currency was $13½ paper for $1 of silver.

The brig Hetty was in port, loading for New York.

AFFAIRS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We take from the New York Courier and Enquirer the following further particulars of the news by the America:

In Parliament, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on the 14th instant he would bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada, Lord John Russell having given a pledge that in the meantime nothing should be done to prejudice the present position of the Rebellion Losses Bill.

The conduct of the American Government, in reference to the expedition to be sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, has been alluded to in Parliament in very flattering terms.

Affairs on the Continent had undergone no important change during the week preceding the departure of the America, though the events had been neither few nor trifling.

All accounts received from the French departments represent the appearance of the growing crops in the most favorable light, and the same may be said of the crops in England.

In Ireland, however, although there are yet no just grounds for positive alarm, yet there are unmistakeable evidences of the fatal disease in the growing Potato, and especially in the vicinity of Dublin. Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the sentence of death passed on the State prisoners in Ireland had been commuted to transportation for life.

The whole of the Western Provinces in Ireland are represented as in the most deplorable condition. Society is utterly disorganized.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

In France a new Cabinet has been formed by the coalition of Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. The new Ministry is the same as the old, except Dufaure takes the department of Minister of the Interior, M. de Tocqueville of Foreign Affairs, and M. Lagumias of Commerce. Both Bedeau and Remusat refused to accept the department of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the difficulties of the Italian question.

Much surprise was excited by the omission of Marshal Bugeaud from the list. The Paris papers, generally, express disapproval of the compromise, and predict its failure. The Red Republicans are especially violent in denouncing the new Ministry.

The Message of the President of the French Republic to the Legislative Assembly, was published in the Paris papers of Tuesday. It is composed upon the American, and not the European model, and fills four columns of the European Times.

M. Lesseps' idea of conquering the Romans into affection for France has not yet been realized, and he has returned to Paris for further instructions.—Some accounts say that he was recalled, and that the same messenger carried positive instructions to Gen. Oudinot to reduce the Eternal City to subjection at all hazards, and that having moved his army close to the city he would occupy it unless both from a sense of duty and fear, the Romans have announced their firm resolution to defend to the death the expected assault of the French, and it is stated that they have an efficient force of 80,000.

The Pope still persists in demanding the unqualified renewal of his powers as a temporal ruler and this the triumvirate, backed by the people, declare that they will never concede.

There is at the bottom of every heart, says Mazzini, a determination the most profound, to accomplish the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope. At heart the same hatred to the government of Priests under whatever form it may be presented. We shall fight to the last against all projects of a restoration."

The English Press in their review of the Message of the President, speak of it as exhibiting an unlooked for degree of ability in its author, and as being a vigorous and eloquent exposition of public affairs. The condensed and energetic style of which characterized the proclamation and addresses of the Emperor Napoleon is apparent throughout the whole Message. The subjects of which following the American model, are appropriately divided, and considered under the several heads of finance, military establishments, including the native agriculture, industry and commerce, public works and foreign affairs. The Treasury commences with a recital of his original engagements to the country, all which he claims to have faithfully observed, and to these he promises to adhere.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Frankfort Parliament has transferred its session to Stuttgardt. Its influence will be exerted to form a Republic after the French model—to be composed of Baden, Wirtemberg, Rhenish Bavaria, &c. The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony have promulgated a new constitution for Germany, in which the principle of universal suffrage is recognized.

In the present, as in previous attempt to form a union of the German States, the King of Prussia is made the prominent head. Austria is excluded from the present arrangement. All the other States are invited. Very little confidence is felt that the present attempt to combine the States under one Supreme head will prove more fortunate than the last.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

The war in Hungary presents no new feature, since the fall of Buda into the hands of the Hungarians, no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle, though the Hungarians have achieved further, and in some respects, important victories. There is evidence that the contestants are concentrating their force, and accounts of a tremendous battle are every day looked for.

The Austrian General Weldon, has been superseded by Lieut. Haynau. Prince Paskiewitch will command the united Austrian forces in the East, and Gen. Haynau in the West.

We have been favored, (says the Baltimore American,) with the following extract from a letter from a gentleman of Baltimore to his friend in this city. The fact which it mentions, of the prompt and decided course taken by Commodore Geisinger, for the protection of the lives, property and interest of his countrymen in the exigency referred to, reflects honor on the Navy, and is highly creditable to the gallant officer named.

CANTON, March 28, 1849.

"I have been here twenty days, and we have been expecting a row with the Chinese mob, but I think the precaution taken will prevent any thing of the kind. By the treaty between Great Britain and China, it was stipulated that foreigners should be permitted to enter the city at the expiration of two years. The time is up on the 6th of April, and Gov. Benham insists upon the privilege or right being practically carried into effect. The Chinese mob are very adverse to any thing of the kind, and threaten to exterminate the barbarians if they attempt to enter the town. We have all the necessary preparations to meet the difficulty, and have addressed a letter to Com. D. Geisinger, who is in command of our squadron, to give us protection. He not only promptly responded to our call, but even anticipated our wishes by reducing the draft of water of the brig Dolphin, to enable her to come up and anchor in front of the factories. He has conducted himself in the handsomest manner, and is entitled to the thanks of his countrymen, and foreigners generally. The Dolphin was aground on three occasions on her passage up."

Encounter between Cassius M. Clay and Cyrus Turner.

A terrible and fatal rencontre occurred at Foxtown, Madison county, Ky., on Friday evening last, between Capt. Cassius M. Clay and Cyrus Turner, a member of the Legislature last winter from that county.

The particulars, as we learn them by passengers in the stage, are these: Mr. Clay was making an impromptu speech when he was called "a d——d lie" by some one in the crowd. He rushed from the stand in the direction of the voice, and was met by Turner, who snapped his pistol three times at Clay. Clay's pistol also snapped twice, when he threw it down, drew his bowie knife and at the first blow ripped open Turner's abdomen. As Turner was falling, Clay raised his knife to strike again, when his arm was caught and held, and a dirk knife plunged in his breast by some on in the crowd. Turner sent word to Clay afterwards that he would tell him who stabbed him, in case both recovered.—otherwise he would not tell him.

Other accounts say that it was Turner, and not a third person, who stabbed Clay.

The following private telegraph dispatch is the latest intelligence from the scene of conflict:

LEXINGTON, June 18, 11½ M.

Mr. Turner died on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock. It is said that Clay will certainly recover.—*Maysville Eagle, June 19.*

The Territory of Minesota.

We learn from the "Minesota Chronicle" that the recently appointed Governor of the new Territory (the Hon. Alex. Ramsey) arrived at St. Paul on the 26th ult, with his Lady and younger brother, and was cordially welcomed by the people of the Territory.

On the 1st of June, Gov. Ramsey issued his proclamation announcing that the officers duly appointed had assumed the duties of their respective stations, and declaring the Territorial Government to be duly organized and established.

What may be regarded as a good omen, almost simultaneously with the arrival of the Governor, the Hon. Wm. Slade, General Agent of the Board of Popular Education, reached St. Paul, accompanied by several young ladies from the Eastern States, to engage in the establishment of schools in the new Territory.

So far as we can judge from the papers, Minesota is so rapidly increasing in population that in a few years she may be expected to present her claims for admission into the Union as a State.—St. Paul is the capital of the Territory.—*National Intelligencer.*

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—A letter in the Boonsboro Odd Fellow states that on the 29th ult., while a number of laborers were blasting rocks on the railroad, near Newton, Huntingdon county, Pa., the blast exploded prematurely, instantly killing four persons, and badly wounded some eighteen or twenty more, three of whom have since died. The others were, at last accounts, recovering, but some are yet in critical situations, and it is doubtful whether they will recover. The undertaker of the job was among the killed.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN RICHMOND.—There have occurred in Richmond, from the 30th May to the evening of the 17th June inclusive, only thirty-five deaths from cholera; of these, seventeen were whites and eighteen blacks. This statement is made up from the entires on the books of the Shockoe Hill Burying Ground, and may be regarded as perfectly reliable. Persons at a distance can readily perceive that cholera prevails in this city to a very limited extent. The population of the city may be safely estimated at 30,000—the proportion of deaths is believed not to be materially larger at present than is usual at this season of the year. —*Times.*

From the National Intelligencer of June 21.

Funeral Honors in Memory of the late President of the United States.

Pursuant to the Orders of the several Departments of the Government, under the direction of the President of the United States, all the Public Offices were yesterday closed, being all needed, besides, in the habiliments of mourning, the heart of the day keeping people generally within doors, little business of any kind was done out of doors: so that our city wore something of the quiet appearance of a Sabbath Day.

From the absence in our columns yesterday of any notice on the subject from the Departments of the Interior and the General Post Office, our readers may perhaps have been led to infer that the Chiefs of those Departments did not unite in the official testimony of respect to the memory of Ex-President POLK. To guard against such misapprehension, we transfer to our columns from the "Republic," of yesterday, the following notices:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Tuesday, June 19, 1849.

In testimony of respect for the memory of the late Ex-President POLK, who departed this life on the 15th instant, it is ordered that this Department be closed, and the business of its several offices be suspended to-morrow, Wednesday, the 20th instant.

J. COLLAMER, *Postmaster General.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 19, 1849.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late JAMES K. POLK, Ex-President of the United States, and in pursuance of an order of the President, the Department of the Interior, and the several Bureaus thereof, will be immediately placed in mourning, and all business will be suspended during to-morrow, the 20th instant.

T. EWING, *Secretary.*

FROM OREGON CITY.—We have been favored by Theophilus Bates, Esq. with the perusal of an interesting letter from his sister, now resident in Oregon City, dated Feb. 20. She says that the discovery of the gold mines in California has entirely changed the aspect of things in Oregon. The rich lands are now almost deserted and valueless, or are sold for almost nothing, or in exchange for pack-mules to carry the inhabitants to California—"Some to dig their fortunes, others to dig their graves." Some return with fortunes, gamble till all is lost, then return to dig for more.

She says the condition of the people of Oregon is to suffer much from the emigration to California, as whole families were departing for the Mines. There is a prospect of the country being deserted and depopulated in the Spring (last), and there are fearful apprehensions of Indian depredations. When the Indians get rum, they frequently threaten to exterminate the whites, and the absence of the men emboldens them in these threats. Provisions are very high in Oregon—vessels press to and from California without stopping. Many fear a famine unless the soil is cultivated. Even in the Sandwich Islands, whence the Oregon sugar market is supplied, the sugar plantations are deserted for gold digging.

The climate, she says, is delightful. They have had a little snow and some sleigh-riding, which is unusual for that country.

Most of the people of California are from the Western States.—*New York Tribune.*

CHOLERA IN OUR CITY.

The following are the deaths from Cholera, in our city, since our last issue at noon on Saturday:

On Saturday evening—Mrs. Pollard, in the square above Plumb street.

On Sunday—Mrs. Nancy Coons, (the mother of Mr. Chas. B. Coons,) and Mrs. Thos. M. Donovan, on Third street, Miss Jackson, in the square above Plumb street, Geo. Harrod; John Fathers, (a German,) a negro girl (belonging to Jos. Wallingford) at E. Dutten's, on the hill-side below the city.

On Monday—Miss Harle, at Thos. C. Fitzpatrick's, on the hill-side above the Seminary; Huldah, a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Leroy Clarke, at a house below the Magazine.

This Morning—Peter Wallace and wife, on Lee street, Mrs. Fields, on Second near Limestone street.

Total—12 deaths in three days.

We hear of a large number of cases during the same time—some 60 or 70 in all—most of which were relieved by prompt medical treatment. Two or three of the cases, however, are very dangerous, and will probably die.

We are glad to see that the city authorities are again having the streets thoroughly limed—a salutary precaution, and better late than not at all.—*Maysville Eagle, June 19.*

Progress of the Cholera.

	New cases.	Deaths.
Philadelphia, June 19,	6	2
New York, June 19,	41	10
St. Louis, June 12 to 18,		330
Nashville, June 9 to 16,		23
New Orleans, June 6 to 12,	3	57
Lexington, Ky., June 12,	2	2
Lexington Asylum, June 5 to 12,	15	3
Louisville, June 12 and 13,	8	6
Cincinnati, June 14,		35
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18,	3	3

SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—We learn from the Patriot that R. M. Magraw, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, rummitted yesterday to the Treasurer of Maryland $20,000 on account of interest—making $55,000 which has been transmitted since the 1st of December, the commencement of the fiscal year. This is evidence of the admirable management of the road and its prosperous condition.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Fatal Railroad Collision.

BOSTON, June 19.

A fatal railroad collision occurred this afternoon, on the Western Railroad. The accident happened at Brookline Crossing, between the New Haven and Brookline trains. The engineer of the Brookline train, had both his legs broken, and it is feared otherwise fatally injured. A fireman and a brakeman were also injured. The cars suffered much injury, and the rails were badly torn.

SUPREME COURT—IMPORTANT DECISION.—A very interesting and important case was decided in the Supreme Court on Monday last, in which Judge Coulter delivered the opinion. It was the case of Oliver vs. Kauffman, brought up by writ of error from Cumberland Co. by defendant below, against the money paid of $2000 was obtained for feeding a family of negro slaves, which were taken in his farm by another person, and in the night taking them away in his wagon.

The decision of the court below was reversed, and Judge Coulter in the opinion, held, we understand, that the action at common law could not be maintained; that the State courts have no jurisdiction: but that the action should have been brought in the Federal Courts, under the Act of Congress, Stevens and Gaullagher for plaintiff in error, Biddle for defendant.

This case has given rise to much agitation. Mr. Kauffman is a very respectable and wealthy farmer of Cumberland County. Some two years ago, a family of slaves from Maryland or Virginia were brought and left on his premises. He found them there, gave them food, and had them removed in one of his wagons. He was sued by the owner of the slaves; the case was tried before Judge Hepburn, and a verdict obtained against Kauffman of $2000. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the defendant, who employed Mr. Stevens to argue the case. It came up last week when Mr. Stevens delivered one of the most eloquent speeches ever listened to before that body. The decision of the court was delivered on Monday by Judge Coulter and is one of marked ability. We understand that the Court were unanimous in the decision.—*Harr. Tel.*

A letter from Monterey, California, dated April 12, says—

"The mineral region has been now traced downward; gold is now found much nearer this town than San Francisco; and the citizens have just raised a subscription of $2,000, and employed a surveyor and workmen to open a road from here to a central point in the Southern mineral region; so that, in a few weeks, a greater part of the miners can receive their supplies at the least expense from this port, which will materially change the aspect of business here.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Aldermen Britton, and unanimously adopted in the New York Board of Aldermen on Monday, the 18th:—

Whereas, it is understood that General Zachary Taylor, the President of the United States, intends soon to visit the State of New York.

And Whereas, it is due alike to the eminent services rendered by this distinguished individual to his country, in advancing its honor and prosperity at home, and adding to its renown, as to the elevated office he fills, that the hospitalities of the city be tendered to him and an opportunity be afforded to all our citizens to welcome our President to the Commercial Metropolis of the Union. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed of three on the part of this Board, to co-operate with a like committee of the Board of Assistants, to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of General Taylor, and that the sum of $2,000 be appropriated for that purpose.

Alderman Britton, Clark, and Hatfield, were appointed, and on motion the President was added.

THE FOUR GREAT POWERS—THEIR MILITARY FORCE AND MEANS.—The probability of a European war, imparts interest to the following estimate of the armies and resources of the four great powers of Continental Europe.

MILITARY FORCE.

Russia, in Europe	665,640 men.
Austria	291,023 "
Prussia	335,000 "
France	300,000 "

RESOURCES.

RUSSIA.—The estimated annual income is $125,000,000! She also possesses extensive gold mines, the products of which the Emperor has been hoarding up for twenty years, and has invested large sums in the Stocks of other European powers.

AUSTRIA—Annual revenue about $76,000,000.

PRUSSIA—An annual income about $40,000,000.

FRANCE—Annual income about $270,000,000.

These estimates are but general averages—they are probably rather below than above the exact figures.

[From the Missouri Republican of 5th June.]

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

We understand from Messrs. CAMDEN & FORBES, Agents in this city, that the Board of Directors of this Company held a meeting immediately upon hearing of the late fire in this city, and unanimously resolved to add *one hundred thousand dollars* to their capital. They now offer to the public an unimpaired capital of *three hundred thousand dollars*, as "PROTECTION" for the future, and authorize their agents to say that their *earned* premiums are full "*indemnity for the past*," and that the cash is ready to pay all losses, adjusted by them with their usual promptness. This is what we call the *right sort of grit*, and should secure to the Company a large increase of business, and add to the popularity of this already favorite institution. d2t*

☞ We are happy to inform our readers of the arrival in our city of the Signor Vito Vitu & Sons, the original and only importers of Italian, French, German and English fancy ware in the country. The senior partner of the firm has been engaged in that business for the last 33 years, and had annual sales in the United States and Canada. This is his second visit to this city. We understand he has engaged Mr. M'KENNA as Auctioneer, and rented that splendid and spacious hall room called Washington Hall, belonging to David Pittammons, Esq., Wood street, between Fifth and Sixth street, and will have his first sale next Thursday, June 28th, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This will be the richest treat the citizens of Pittsburgh ever enjoyed. Oh! by the by, we were nearly forgetting to say Mugano, of the Eagle Saloon, will be about with his Ice Cream, which is said to be very cool, considering this warm weather.

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. C. 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 or's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—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 elegance in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

HAWKE'S BUDDA.—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 in Pittsburgh by A. JAYNES, at the Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

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

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office to front parlor—hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M. and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1852—continues to insure, upon every description of property, *at the lowest rates.*

OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
ROBERT PENNEY, Sec'y. my5-d6m

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 21st inst., by the Rev. David M'Connaughy, D. D., Mr. W. H. M. PURSY of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH ELLEN, daughter of Robert Officer, Esq., of Washington, Washington county, Pa.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, 24th inst., WILLIAM GALBRAITH, son of William and Mary Kyle, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place, (to the Cemetery,) at 10 o'clock, A. M. this day, from the residence of the parents, Penn street, Ninth Ward.

Bible Presentation.

A beautiful copy of the Bible will be presented by the Allegheny Division S. of T. to the Ladies Mountarbell Union D. of T. The presentation will take place on Monday evening, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, in South Common Methodist Church, and will be presented on behalf of the Division by the Rev. Mr. Graham, and received on behalf of the ladies by Dr. George M'Cook. Prof. Bingham will be present with his class, and entertain the company with some choice pieces of Sacred music. The friends of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend. ja25-1t

☞ A meeting of all who are in favor of the free navigation of the Ohio river, will be held in the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, at 4 past 7 o'clock in the evening of Thursday, the 28th inst., to take in consideration the obstruction about to be created by the erection of a bridge at Wheeling. And so determine what measures ought to be adopted in order to prevent the general rights of the public and commerce being sacrificed for the benefit of a private corporation and local interests.

Lorenz, Bingham & Co. Capt. J. C. Woodward.
Clarke & Thaw, do John Klinefelter.
Wm P. Young, do David Coldwell.
Burbridge, Wilson & Co do Standish Peppard.
Lippencott & Co. do Saml. Dean.
Church, Cerothers & Co do Pres H. Duvol.
W. Sutch, do Saml. J. Reno.
D. H. Stone, do R. J. Graves.
Bakewell, Pears & Co do R. C. Gray.
B. A. Fahnestock & Co do James Holmes.
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THE subscriber, who has been in business in the same building for the last thir