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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.

ASSEMBLY.

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AUDITOR.

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WESTERN RAILROADS.—The Boat replies to our queries, in reference to the Steubenville Railroad and a Bridge at that place, by saying, that it is not a difficult matter to erect a bridge over the Ohio river which will not obstruct its free navigation."

We differ in opinion in regard to the difficulty." We apprehend it would be a very difficult matter,"—a stupendous and most expensive work of art, but we presume it could be done; but when erected, it would require a stationary engine to take the cars and locomotive over the dizzy height.

With reference to the terminus of the rail road at this end of the line, and the means of reaching Pittsburgh, from the mouth of Chartier's creek, the Post answers not a word.

The editor says he is not a champion for any particular road—he wants the rail built—he is friendly to all.

We will not dispute his sincerity, but must say he has a very partial way of showing his friendship. He has done every thing in his power to advance the Steubenville project, without appearing to care what effect his correspondence and other publications would have upon the Ohio and Pennsylvania road. Even in the article under consideration he does all he well can to injure the latter project. How far this course comports with the friendship the editor professes, we leave the public to judge.

The editor complains that there is no movement, in this city, with the view of forming a connection with Steubenville. He is aware that the Steubenville project was respectfully received and considered, and that the people of this city *did*, with most remarkable unanimity, make choice of the route by Beaver. Having made choice this route, and subscribed their stock and made preparations for a commencement, what would the editor *now* have the people do? Abandon it and adopt the Steubenville project? He will hardly advise this. It would be a fully forgiving for any same man to recommend! What then—We presume the editor would say that both should be undertaken at once. Would he venture on this? Would it be wisdom in the people of Pittsburgh to undertake two such works at one time? To a word, *it could not be done!* Where the use, then, of distracting the public mind with it?

The editor, however, takes considerable view of the subject, as couched in the following paragraph:

"If, however, it is found impracticable to cross the river at Steubenville, we think the road might be brought to Wellsville, a distance of only 25 miles, and there unite with the Cleveland, Wellsville, and Pittsburgh Railroad, which at these might be merged in the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad at Beaver. Would that suit the Gazette's directors?"

Passing the unnecessary jibe at the close of this paragraph, we answer, such an arrangement would suit the Gazette, and we presume all with whom it may have influence. It is the only sensible arrangement by which Steubenville can reach Pittsburgh. We have often thought so, in suggesting it, but have been restrained, from a wish to keep the attention of the people of Pittsburgh to one object. We look upon the attempt of the people of Steubenville to cross the Ohio river in two places, at that place and at Pittsburgh, as futile, involving as it does immense expense, a difficult route, and legislation from Virginia. But, by following the Ohio river to Wellsville and Beaver, she may accomplish all she desires, at less expense, and without difficulty. The distance will be greater, as to length, but not, we apprehend, not much greater as to speed. If we do not greatly err, a bridge at Steubenville, of the proper description, and which would have no obstruction to navigation, with a stationary engine, would cost as much as the erection of a rail road from Steubenville to Wellsville.

As to the impertinent questions propounded by the Post, at the close of its article, we presume it can be enlightened by preferring them at the proper place and in a proper manner. They display that intense selfishness which has so long been the bane of Pittsburgh, and which show a mind incapable of grasping a liberal idea. Those persons who suppose that the extension of a railway along their grounds in the neighborhood of a city, is going to enhance their value, from that fact alone, take an exceedingly superficial view of the question. So, also, the location of a depot, where goods and produce are merely changed. A rail road coming to this city, let it enter and terminate where it will, on either side of the river, will benefit the whole city in the aggregate, and one part, probably, as much as another. We do not apprehend that it will have any effect to change the present locations of business except to extend and increase them. Away, then, with the paltry selfishness which is ever inquiring whether this or that public work is to benefit "me," especially, and which can see nothing except through self-interested spectacles.

The doctrine of *Instructor* has heretofore been a cardinal feature in the Locofoco creed. It was most sound and excellent doctrine when it could be applied by Locofoco Legislatures to Whig Senators, but it is quite another thing when applied to Locofoco Senators. Then it becomes unsavory, bitter, disgusting, and is finally rejected. No less than three Locofoco Senators have flatly refused to obey the instructions of their Legislatures. Two of them are from free states, Messrs. Douglass, of Illinois, and Walker, of Wisconsin, and the other is from a slave state, Mr. Benton, of Missouri. The most curious feature in this matter is that the two former are instructed because of their leaning towards the demands of slavery, and the latter for his firm stand in favor of freedom.

Mr. Walker takes his instructions in high dudgeon, and in a letter of June 7, says he shall consult his own convenience and inclination, as to the time and manner in which he will reply to the instructions of the Legislature of Wisconsin; and he goes so far as to defy the body which elected him, says they have treated him worse than a felon, and that he has "nothing more to fear from their displeasure or to hope from their justice or commendation. They neither could, nor can, do further, either in their own disgrace, or in injustice to me."

The following is a spicy paragraph from his letter:

"They first stab me in the back, and then ask me to turn and defend myself. Had the request been made before the treacherous and cowardly thrust was given, I should have at once complied with it, as a matter of duty, as well as of pleasure. But not so now. Until the knife is withdrawn, I shall consult my own feelings and honor, and those of the friends who stand by me, as to the time, place, and manner, when, where and how I shall reply to the indignity."

We presume we shall hear no more about the doctrine of instructions from the Locofoco party. Their own repudiation of it, when it comes in contact with their convenience and party ties, is too palpable and notorious for defence.

In Missouri, the war between the two wings of the party is waging hotter every day. We think Benton will conquer. The Missouri Republican says that it is understood that Judge Atchison has sent to the press a Manifesto, in which he announces his opposition to the doctrines of Old Bullion's late speeches, and takes issue with him. The document may be expected in a few days.

Willard P. Hall, member of Congress from the same section of the State, it is said, will take the same *chute*. The one signed—the other refused to sign the Calhoun address; both are now on the

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Bishop Hughes is out in a letter, in the New York Courier, against Horace Greely, of the New York Tribune. It will be recollected, by readers generally, that Greeley and the Bishop used to be very good friends. The offence of Mr. Greeley, of which the Bishop complains, is saying in the Tribune, that the collections to be taken up for the relief of the Pope, were to be used by his Holiness "*in his present struggle against the Roman Republic.*" The Bishop is very tart, and in the first place denies that the money is to be used for any such purpose, but to feed and clothe the Pope, Cardinals, and other official dignitaries. In the second place, he denies that there is any Roman Republic to war with the Pope, a most terrible Crush, and the Bishop asserts that it is a revolution of strangers, and assassins, who are as great a terror to the Roman people as to the Pope. He says "they have plundered the churches—they have extorted money from the people—they have almost legalized assassination, wherever their authority prevailed."

How it be hard for Bishop Hughes to persuade the American people to believe such an absurd story. Wonderful men, indeed, must these "strangers be, if they can drive off a Pope and all the other dignitaries of the Church, establish a government on the principles of universal suffrage, maintain order, and resist the arms of three nations, and do all against the will of the three millions of the Roman people! The Bishop taxes credulity too much.

MINNESOTA.—Since this new territory has received a regular government, numbers of tourists have visited it, and emigrants are flocking in. From all the accounts we have seen of it, and from some personal knowledge of those high latitudes, we have no doubt that Minnesota will, in a few years possess a large, intelligent, and highly moral population, and that as much real, substantial happiness will be enjoyed there as in any portion of our wide Union. It may not be as wealthy a state as some others, but living will be cheap, and artificial wants limited, while it will be among the healthiest climates in the world. There are settlements now up as high as 46 degrees, and thriving villages, and pleasant farm houses greet the eye of the traveller. The Fever and Ague, that scourge of more southern portions of the West is unknown there.

Poots upon Benton.

A few days ago, we had Benton upon Calhoun, and now we have the renowned Senator, best know by the respectable soubriquet of *Hungman Foote*, upon Benton. Mr. Foote's letter is addressed to another famous personage, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, who has a fort of affinity, we take it, for such folks, of the Bombastes Furioso order, as Foote. It fills up some six columns of the Union, and is composed of a mixture of quotations and straddlecount observations. He tells his brother Wise, in the outset, that there was some little, though very little, fight last year; "but now the very blackness of darkness appears to have spread like a funeral pall over the whole firmament!" Sad enough—Foote must feel very bad at such a gloomy prospect. The "machinations of wicked and perverse men," he says, "have triumphed over intelligence and honesty, patriotism, energy of purpose. That is, slavery has for the extension of its territories. This has made the new states and men so wicked, that the wrath of God is upon them." Having accomplished the most humiliating of all things, Mississippi Senator retires up Mr. Benton, and here he calls to his aid that remarkable collection of words for which he is famed, to express the withering condemnation of the great Missourian. The following extract is but a faint specimen.

"I cannot doubt that you will agree with me in considering the last indulgence of Mr. Benton as one of the most remarkable productions of the literary age. It would appear to have met with the usual favor in certain quarters, and to have received from many commendations from the editors who have not been classed as his admirers. Indeed, he is said to have found a warm friend in the Presidency itself in several quarters, of course also in such neighborhoods; and, yet, for the life of me, I can see nothing either in the speech or the speech-writer which should provoke such exhibitions of admiration. It is evidently along meditated, laboriously prepared, and carefully memorized composition. It is evidently along meditated, laboriously prepared, and carefully memorized composition on certain ominous topics of most surpassing interest, and yet do I feel that I can observe, at just, and without the smallest exaggeration, that its feeble and confused reasonings, its tawdry grandiloquence in some places, its coarse scurrility in others, its awkward and clownish attempts at a sort of Ciceronian facetiousness, its immeasurable dogmatism, its nauseating egotism; and that infernal spirit of malignity which it breathes throughout, and which would have been far better suited to subdue the outcries of some "goblin damned," or devil broke loose from hell, than to give grace and dignity to such of human impotence and temperament, and would be sufficient to extinguish the glory and blast the fame of the most distinguished orator that either ancient or modern times have afforded. I will not weary you by dilating further upon a theme that could not but prove unsavory. You have heard the "man of head and intellect" attempt to grapple with great questions of State when he evidently seemed to suppose that a fit of genuine rhetorical inspiration had come upon him, and you will have no difficulty in appreciating the encomiums which have been so liberally bestowed upon the august deliverer of *Calhounites*.

Mr. Foote, having thus eased his oppressed heart, proceeds to multiply quotations to prove that Mr. Benton has for been the most consistent man that ever lived, on this question of slavery, any more than his friend and leader, Mr. Calhoun. He produces lengthy quotations to prove that Mr. Benton was once "ferocious and exhibitant in behalf of slavery," and at one time a "raving *nullifier* and *secessionist*, and advocate for *armed resistance*." We suppose he will not allow a man to change for cause, or repent of his evil deeds.

Having got through with this labor, and shown that, if Mr. Calhoun has pursued a very tortuous course, Mr. Benton's has not been much better, Mr. Foote winds up his letter by asking two questions. "*Can Mr. Benton be elected to the Presidency?*" At the close of a lengthy argument on this question in which he says, that Mr. Benton cannot obtain the vote of a single Southern State, nor the support of the Whig party, he answers the question in the following emphatic language:

"For all these reasons, and a thousand others which, if necessary, I intend to specify hereafter, the Democratic party will never take up Mr. Benton for the Presidency. *Never! Never! Never!*"

So, Mr. Benton can never be President, if Mr. Foote can prevent it. Question 2d is, "*Can Mr. Benton be elected to the Senate from Missouri?*" Mr. Foote is not quite so certain about this question, but he gives his reasons for believing Mr. Benton's prospects of re-election are gloomy indeed, and so leads his letter.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

A very large number of proposals have been received for the grading and bridging of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, from Beaver to the State Line; and many experienced and energetic contractors from other public works have attended the letting.

It is confidently expected that Gov. Johnston, Pennsylvania, and Gov. Ford, of Ohio, will be present at the celebration, at the State Line near Palestine, about eighteen miles from Beaver, on Wednesday next. The 4th of July where the ceremony of breaking ground will take place at noon on that day. A large assemblage of the citizens of both states will undoubtedly be present, as the invitation is a general one. The roads to Palestine are good, and the citizens have made large preparations.

In order to have time to compare and deliberate upon so large a number of bids, and to afford an opportunity of consultation with the Directors residing in Ohio, the allotment of the contracts will not be made until after the celebration. The contractors, to whom the work is allotted, will be notified by letter, and a list of them will be published in the Pittsburgh papers, probably on Saturday, the 7th of July.

Letter from a California Emigrant.

We have before us a letter from a California Emigrant to his brother, in this city, dated Fort Guilds, Mo., May 16th, from which we make the following extract:—

"We arrived at this point this afternoon, all in good health; that is, as many of us as are now moving together, numbering only nine messes. We started from St. Joseph, with eighteen messes, but owing to a difficulty which occurred in our ranks, we have had a split, and only nine messes now remain on our side, making our number forty five. I believe we get along better than before the division.

We have had a difficult time since we left St. Joseph. Our wagons have been too heavy to move with facility, and we have had to throw away three trunks, and a number of shovels, spades, hoes, and many other articles. I saved my trunk, one shovel, one spade, a pick, two axes and two hatchets. We have, therefore, not much more than our clothing and provisions, and we still find it hard to get along; and there is a probability that we will have to take to pack mules yet, which course I think would have been better for us in the start. As I have no doubt it would have enabled us to get along much better than with wagons, unless very lightly loaded.

We met here a party of New Yorkers, on their return home from California. They gave us every reason to understand that gold is plenty, and that we can make our fortunes in a short time. I hope their stories may be all true. They have some of the *dust* with them, but how much, I have not ascertained. They gave us a favorable account of the road and said that we could get through with but little difficulty.

The number of emigrants passing to California by this route, is immense. The military store keeper here informs me that five hundred wagons have passed during the spring, in addition to which large numbers have passed in pack mule companies.

The company that John C. Richey belongs to is three days ahead of us.

We apprehend no danger from the Indians. Twenty men of us will move with as much safety as if there were one hundred. We have not seen twenty Indians since we left St. Joseph.

We have had a hard time owing to the scarcity of grass, and the large amount of travel through this way; but we live in hopes of better times soon.

There are one hundred mounted riflemen at this point, but part of them are to leave next week for California.

Lumber is a scarce article here, and the houses are all built of sod, and roofed with the same material.

In our travelling, each day brings to us a hard task, having to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, and travel 15 to 20 miles per day. Yours, &c.

JOHN S. WILLOCK.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE—At this very critical stage of the health of our city—a time at which that dread disease, the Cholera, is undoubtedly in our midst, and has already given evidences of its presence by the death of at least a small number of our citizens, why is it, we ask, that we have no regularly organ sed Board of Health and Sanitary Committee, whose duty it is to *report* through the medium of the press, the actual condition of the health of our city, and the number of deaths occurring daily from Cholera, or other diseases. Under present circumstances, we are truly astonished that there is no Board of Health or Sanitary Committee, *from whom* we may expect regular daily exhibits of the health of the city, and we think that *now*, if there ever was, is the time for such salutary measures. If this matter were at once taken into hand, and *judiciously* acted upon, it would relieve our citizens of much uneasiness, uncertainty, and doubt, as to the presence of Cholera here, and it would dissipate the undue dread and alarm which at present frighten away from our city the inhabitants of the surrounding country, upon whom we are dependant for our daily supplies of marketing. We know that there is a Sanitary Committee, and that it *should*, if they give us any *report*. If there is a Board of Health we are not aware of it, for we have no reports from any such association. Let us have a Board of Health, whose duty it shall be to report upon the actual sanitary condition of the city, and a medical committee vested with that Board, who will give such medical advice as they may consider due to the emergency of the case, and let it be the duty of these Committees, to keep the public advised, as regards the existence of Cholera here, and the number of deaths occurring daily, that it or any other disease may happen to be prevalent.

A TAX PAYER.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE—I was much pleased with an article in your columns of this morning, which you commence "A very pleasant era of Rail Roads." Yes, my friend, it is a very pleasant era, no doubt, to commercial men, very, very, no doubt, it is also a very pleasant era. Plank Roads in just come into the county of Pittsburgh. You are aware that I am just about to call upon our Legislature incorporated a Plank Road company for constructing a Plank road from the City of Allegheny to Perrysville, a distance of about three miles. It has been an object of much taken sufficient to justify the company in commencing the work. Accordingly, they have met and elected a board of managers, treasurer, &c., and the writer had the pleasure yesterday of seeing said board, in company with an approved and experienced engineer, whom they have employed, about five miles out from the city, in progress of locating said road, and was informed by them that their success for that distance was of the most encouraging character, having obtained, with very little cutting, or much extension of its length, a grade not exceeding in any place three and a half degrees, and much of it below two degrees. There is about enough of stock taken to complete three fourths of the road, and no doubt is entertained of the complete success of the enterprize. The vast amount of travel on that section of road, seems to the stock holders a profitable, nay, probably a very large dividend on their investments, and the character and standing of the present Board of Managers is a sufficient guaranty for the expeditious and strict economical, as well as permanent and durable construction of the work. And I believe, Mr. Editor, that this is evident to the commencement of the new Plank Roads around our cities. In order to compete with farmers and gardeners at a distance, near the line of our contemplated rail roads, our town farmers at a distance of a few miles from the cities must be provided with better means of bringing their produce to market. And I therefore justifies the conclusion that a good Plank Road can be made and kept in good order at less expense than any other, and the writer has no doubt that the experiment now being made with be on such a kind as to induce all sections of our country where such improvements are wanted, to engage

PLANK.

Allegheny, June 29th 1849.

The Last Days of Ex-President Polk.

An interesting account of the closing scenes in the life of the late President is given by a Nashville correspondent of the Herald. Mr. Polk's fatal illness, it appears, was introduced by overexertion while arranging the details of his spacious mansion, and more directly by the labor of placing the books in his large library. For the first three days his complaint, common diarrhœa, which was with him of many years standing, excited no alarm—but the 7th came bringing with it the physicians, advisers, other and was called in, but to no purpose. Mr Polk continued gradually to sink from day to day. The disease was checked upon him four days before his death, but his constitution was so weakened that there did not remain recuperative energy enough in the system for healthy reaction. He sank away so slowly and insensibly that he was eight hours before he died after the heavy death respirations commenced. He died without a struggle, simply ceasing to breathe, as when deep and quiet sleep falls upon a weary man.

About half an hour preceding his death, his venerable mother entered his room, and kneeling by his bedside offered up a beautiful prayer. The scene was strikingly impressive. Major Polk, the President's brother, was also by his bedside, with other members of the family.

On the succeeding day the body lay in state, and the mansion was everywhere shrouded in black.—Masonic ceremonies were performed over the corpse before it was coofined. The coffin bore the simple inscription:—"J. K. Polk. Born November, 1795. Died June 15, 1849."

The body was deposited in the Grundy vault temporarily; but it will soon be removed to a vault on the lawn of the ex-Presidential mansion, where a window now stands, and over it will be erected a stately mausoleum, in which the body of the President from Tennessee will be entombed in the centre of its Capital. Mr Polk by will, the seven days before his death, gave the lawn to the State, in perpetuity for this purpose.

Mr. Polk sent for the Rev Dr. Edgar of the Presbyterian Church, several days before his death desiring to be baptized by him. He said to him impressively:

"Sir If I had suspected twenty years ago that I should come to my death bed unprepared, it would have made me a wretched man I am about to die and have not made preparation. I have not even been baptized.

"Is there any ground for a man thus situated to hope?"

The conversation intiguing Mr Polk too much for him to be then baptized, it was postponed, to take place the next evening, but in the interval, the ex-President received that when he was Governor and lived here he had held many arguments with Rev. Mr. McFerren, the talented and popular Methodist minister of the place, his warm personal and political friend, and that he had promised him that when he did embrace Christianity, that he Rev Mr. McFerren, should baptize him. He, therefore, sent for Rev Dr. Edgar, made known this obligation, expressed his intention to be baptized by his friend the Methodist minister, and accordingly was so consecrated.

—Mr. Polk has died worth about $100,000, the bulk of which is settled upon his amiable lady.

"A SAFE PRESIDENT."—The Savannah "Republican" impressively invites the attention of men of all parties and persuasions, the lovers of peace and the lovers of law and order, the conservative and the progressist, the American born and the foreigner who has cast his lot among us, to the position which, in the case of the steamship United States, Gen. Taylor has assumed in regard to the present condition of Europe. There is a moral grandeur in the determination disclosed, (says the Republican) a devotion to peace, a patriotic regard for the true interests of this mighty republic, and a firm resolution to watch over and guard it from all harm, and to hold it on in the noble career marked for us by the Father of his Country, which should not fail to find a ready response in every American bosom. President Taylor's policy is a wise one, his determination patriotic; and, while predetermined factionists may exhaust the vocabulary of billing-gate for terms of abuse and vituperation, the nation, the great mass of the People, will rally to his support, and sustain and uphold him.—This is a part of his "administrative policy," which has been so sneeringly alluded to. PEACE! *Peace* with all the world: this is his doctrine. "Good faith and justice towards all nations"—peace and harmony with all the world." It will be seen (says the same paper) as his Administration progresses, and its policy is developed, that there is an American statesman that will cannot fail to commend it to

IS GEN. TAYLOR A NERO OR NOT?—Since the Union is in the catechising vein, we suppose it is as ready to answer as it is to ask questions. Now, we have a serious inquiry to put to the "sole organ" of Locofocoism at the seat of Government. A few days since the Union called President Taylor a "Nero." Yesterday, in its leading article, it call him "an honest old soldier." We wish to know by which of these opinions it intends to stand.

If we know the particular Nero to whom the Union refers, he was any thing but "an honest old soldier." He was an old fiddler. He was an old debauchee. He was an old murderer He kicked one of his wives and killed her. He caused another of them to be put to death. He assassinated his mother. He poisoned sundry of his friends and counsellors. All this he did before he reached his thirty-first year, when he died by his own hand. This is the gentleman of whom the Union declares that Gen. Taylor is another of the same kind.

We therefore call on the Union to explain. Did it call General Taylor a Nero in a Pickwickian sense? Or is the Union really under the impression that Nero was "an honest old soldier?" We pause for a reply.—*Republic.*

UNITED STATES MINT.—We understand that by new a regulation which has been adopted at the Philadelphia mint, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which is to take effect on and after the first of July, gold coined with silver will be rated at such rates as will yield an increased return to depositors.—The California gold, for example, will pay about a half of one per cent. more than heretofore, and the return upon pale doubloons, Bechtler's coins, and most of the gold of North Carolina will be somewhat greater.—*Republic.*

JENNY LIND.

We do not know how we would convey to our American readers a more just idea of the excitement produced in the English play-going population by JENNY LIND'S Musical Performances, whenever she appears in public, than by copying from a late number of the London "Punch" the following capital parody of the quaint narrations which abound in *Pepys's Diary* of his own Life and Times:

"MR. PIPS, HIS DIARY.—*Saturday, May 5th, 1849.*

"To the Queen's House in the Haymarket to hear Jenny Lind, whom every body do call the Swedish Nightingale. Did go with a Pit Ticket. Went at 6 p. m., expecting a Crowd, and there a Mob of People already at the Doors, and some did say they had come as early as five. Got as close as I could to the Pit Entrance, and the Throng increasing; I treated by-and-by Ladies in their Opera Dresses standing without their Bonnets in the Street. Many of them between the Carriage Wheels and under the Horses' Heads: and methinks I did never see more Carriages together in my Life. At last the Doors open; which did begin to fear they never would, and to with the Press, a most terrible Crush, and the Ladies screaming and their Dresses torn in the Scramble, wherefore, I thought it a good Job that my Wife was not with me. With much ado into the Pit, I do Way being stopped by a Snob in a green Frock Coat and Bird's Eye Neckcloth, that the Checktakers could not suffer to pass. The Pit fill in a Twinkling, and I fain to stand where I could might, nigh to Fop's Alley; but presently a Lady fainting with the Heat and carried out, which was clad on I mean that I got her place. I never did behold so much Company in the House before, and every Box full of Beauty, and hung with Pink and Satin Curtains, did show like a brave Picture in a gold Frame, which was very handsome to look round upon while the Musicians were tuning Two Fiddles (sound and the Overture played, the Curtain to rise) Lord, Lord, Lord, *Somnambula*, the piece of Amina actress, Lords, Ladies, and Shah on their Legs, bowing, cheering, waving Hats and Handkerchiefs, and clapping of Hands in such a Kind Glorious Bellowing, that I did not hear a single Note of the Opera Singer. To think that she should drive a Coach and Four Horses Crowds together to hear her sing a few pretty Sugarplum Melodies, and sort of Up the Chimney Pleasant Which cast off by her Lovers. But she throw a Grace and Beauty of her own into the Characters and Music, which I take to be the Mark of a true Genius. She was more Pleasing divers Songs twice over, and called upon the Stage at the end of the Act, and again when the Opera was finished, when, good Luck, to her Cockneys and Poison flung in heaps upon the Stage. She was called for, and did Sing, but by her singing, but she has spent a great deal of Money in building Hospitals, and I do wish (Heaven forgive me!) I had all she has given away in Charity."

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REFER TO—J. H. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. jn19

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BAKER'S BRAHMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, innocent, nutritious and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Perfumery Store No. 20 Fourth st. mch14

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

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st. opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sept4-ly

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, chartered 1839—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates. OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
ROBERT FINDLEY, Sec'y. my5-ddm

Medical Society.

A regular meeting of the Medical Society of Allegheny Co. Pa. will be held in UNION HALL, corner of Smithfield streets, on Tuesday, July 3d, 1849, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. S. IRWIN, } Sec'ts.
A. M. POLLOCK, }

DIED,

On Sunday, 1st July, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., of cholera, HENRY GARDNER, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning at 9 o'clock from his late residence, near the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Washington street.

☞ Signor Vito Viti's great sale will be continued this day at 10 o'clock

Sanatory Notice.

THE SANATORY COMMITTEE, desirous of promoting the health of the city, would notify the owners of all vacant lots, especially in the burnt district, where filth can be deposited, to have them so fenced as to prevent the accumulation of noxious matter, otherwise they will be under the necessity of returning them as nuisances.

JOHN M'GILL, Chairman.

GREENWOOD GARDEN, JULY 4th.

PROVISIONS are made in this Garden for the accommodation of five thousand visitors this day with refreshments usually kept in this retreat. An efficient police will be on the premises, and good order maintained.

Admittance to the Garden [illegible]

This Garden contains [illegible] land out in near 3 miles and [illegible] supplied with houses, seats, bowers, &c., all [illegible] with flow ers both native and exotic. [illegible] and a Greenhouse, which is the place capable of entertaining from two to three thousand visitors at one time.

Three steamboats, the SCOTT, E. LIPSE, and FLYONIA, will run from the Greenwood wharf (opp. foot of Pitt street, to the Garden—one leaving every 15 minutes, from 8 o'clock A. M., until 12 P. M.

No intoxicating drinks on the premises. jy2

FIRE WORKS.

50 kegs No 1 Crackers; 50 M Torpedoes; 10 gr. Roman Roman Candles,
10 Rockets; 20 gro Grasshoppers;
[illegible] Serpents; 20 [illegible] ass'd Pin Wheels;
6 Triangle Wheels; 13 Port Fires.

With large assortment of other Fire Works, too numerous to mention. Persons wishing a good article will please call.

C. YEAGER,
109 Market st

jy2d3t

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until JULY 10th, at 12 o'clock, for the stone work per perch, of two Abutments of a Bridge, from Bank Lane to Herr's Island, for Stephen Morrison's saw mill. For further particulars, enquire of

G. E. WARNER, Allegheny.
A. A. JAYNES, 70 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

jy2 td July 10

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT

A. A. MASON & CO'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

At still greater Reduced Prices.

A. M. & CO., desirous of reducing and closing out their Stock preparatory to receiving their New Fall Goods, will offer greater inducements than ever. Their recent large purchases at the New York Sales, made at such immense sacrifices from cost, will all be closed out the same ruinous rates. Amongst the articles recently opened they mention.

6 cases fast colored Lawns, at 7 cts
9 " " and Muslins, 8 and 9c
A large stock Silks Shawls and Visits, very low.
25 cs M de Laines, 12½
" lot Berages at one half price
" 25 cs Ginghams at 12½c
" Embroideries very cheap
" Bonnets, half price
" H mery, Gloves, Laces, Trimmings, &c
7 cases Merrimack Calicoes, at 8c
5 " 12½ ct Calicoes at 6½c
20 " and bales brown and bleached Muslin, cheap.
Irish Linens at 10c; Linen Ginghams 12½c
Bonnet Ribbon 8 and 10c; Gloves at 4c

With an immense variety of other Goods, all of which will prove a saving to purchasers of from 25 to 50 per cent. The store will be closed one day for marking down and preparing the stock for the sale.

A. A. MASON & CO.

FOREIGN CORDIALS—Orgeat, Lovoisa, Curaçoa Maraspquin, Anisette and fancy French and Italian Cordials, in baskets and cases. For sale by the bottle or dozen, at the Wine Store of

JACOB WEAVER, Jr.
corner of Market and First sts

jy2

PORT WINES—Offley, Webber & Forrester, 1834; Pure rich and dry. Gould, Campbell & Co's old dry 1828. Osbourne's 1834; Pure 1840. Pure Juice particular Port, Harris & Sons, Pure Juice, thrable, double and single Grapes. These wines are all celebrated for their medical properties, and can be had wholesale or retail at the Wine Store of

JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

jy2

COCOA SHELLS—20 lbs Cocoa Shells, for sale by

LIST OF LETTERS

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

Ladie's List.

A

Adams Eliza — Alger Julia — Anderson Maria
Ackins Mary — Allen Jane — Anthony Mary
Atcheson Ann

B

Baker Martha — Billingsley Elizabeth — Branstroff Emeline
Hazer Eliza Jane — Blackford E — Bryan Sarah P
Baldwin Sarah J — Black Sophia — Bryan Margaret
Barnes Harriet — Blakely Alice — Burridge Margaret
Barry Harriet N — Bowman Mary — Burchfield Mary
Basken Mary — Boeler Mary — Burgess Margaret
Bayless Sarah B — Brady Mary — Burns Mrs
Beach Susan — Bradley Frances — Burrell Leonora
Beatty Rachel — Brandenburg Lydia — Butler Phebe
Beers Sarah — Briggs Margaret — Bryan Olivia
Bennett Elizabeth

C

Caldwell Susan — Carwon Jeanette — Craig Eliza
Campbell Sarah — Chaplin Amelia N — Crogan Mary E
Carlton Eliza — Chapman Mary — Catlin Adaline
Caron Julia — Clayton Rebecca — Culp Margaret
Carr C — Cosgrove Bridget

D

Dangafield Eliza — Denlinger Elizabeth — Dougherty Mary
Davidson E Mrs — Denny Mary — Downey Matilda 2
Davis Anna M — Dickey Nancy H — Dryden Judith
Dean Martha Jane — Dillon Mary — Duncan Eliza
Deem Agnes — Donaldson Sarah — Duncan Mrs A H
Degoy Louisa — Dongan Bridget — Dunlap Nancy

E

Ebernum Agnes S — Edmon Margaret — Ewalt Rebecca
Edgar Maria — Elliot Ann J — Ewing Emeline

F

Finegan Eliza — Fleming Rebecca — Forsyth Mary
Fitzgibbon Catherine — Fletcher Mary R — Foster Rhoda M
Flanegan Jane — Fogarty Sarah — Frazier Susan C
Flemming Sarah

G

Gaily Ann Jane — Geoghegan Mrs C — Grant Anne C
Gallagher Mary Jane — Gillespie Jane — Graves Fanny
Gault Mary — Gilkeson Martha J — Greer Martha B
Gearing Eliza Ann — Gilespie Mary E — Greer Ann
Gracey Catherine — Griffiths Mary

H

Hall Phebe Ann — Hemingray Margaret — Herron Elizabeth
Hamshire Elizabeth — Henderson E J — Higginbottom Eliza
Harbolt Mary Ann — Henderson Jane — Irnseth
Harnett Mary — Hill Mary Ann
Harshberger Maria — Henderson Eliza — Hogan Mary C
Hastings Clementine — Hendrickson Caline — Horton Gertrude 2
Henry Catharine — Hoopt Rachel 1
Henry Charlotte — Hutchinson Josephine H
Haymaker Sarah — Henry Matilda — Huston Mrs
Hays Emily — Herron Eliza — Huff Ann
Hays Elmira P — Herring Charlotte N — Hughes Eliza
Hutts Mary Jane

I

Irwin Susanna

J

Jackson Ann — Jordan D A Miss — Jones Lydia Ann
Jenkins Mary — Jones Mary Ann — Johnston Mary
Johns Margaret — Jones Cassadilla — Ann

K

Kiefaver Catherine — Kingshan Elizabeth — Kinney Judy
Keiner Eliza J — King Mira E — Kinney Anne E
Kerr Susan — Kinley Frances — Kirkpatrick Nancy
Kincaid Mary A

L

Lamer Harriet — Larky Ellen — Lockard Elizabeth
Lane Frances — Latshaw Margaret A — Logan Mary
Langston Elizabeth — Lent Mary W — Lowry Catherine 2
Large Amanda — Lenig M Miss — Lowry Ellen

M

Mackerel Sarah M — Mitchell Eliza — Morgan Miss L M
Madigan Mrs — Miller Ann — Morelaud Mrs C
Marchand Sarah — Miller Hannah — Morris Sarah J
Marks Sarah — Miller Sarah — Morris Matilda
Mason Mary — Mooney Mary — Morrison Margaret
Martin Catharine — Mooney Mrs Hugh — Murphy Margaret
Martin Catherine A — Morgan Ann M — Murray Mary
Martin Cath'e A — Morgan Mary G
Mestrick Sophia — Morgan Mrs S A

Mc

McBrarty Mary Jane — McCracken Mary J E — McGrady Ann
McCabe Elizabeth — McClelland Eliza — McGripp Sarah
McCaw Mary — McClelland Ann — McKinley Laura
McCully Maria — McClellan Ann M — McPherson Rachel
McCardle Rosanna — McCullough Martha J — McBroy Catharine
McCord Susan — McFetridge Jane — McSpaden Jane
McCormick Hannah — McGee Anne — McWilliams Margaret
McNeary Mrs F C — McIntosh Margaret — McIntosh Isabella
McNeil Margaret A — Nicholson Sarah

N

Negley Mrs F C — Newman Jane 2 — Nobles Abigail

O

O'Bryan Mrs H E — O'Connel Joanna — Ormond Elizabeth

P

Packer Mary — Patterson Eliza — Phillips M J M
Park Margaret — Patterson Beth — Philips Eliza
Patte so. Mrs F A — Perry Keziah — Pitkington Ann

Quigg Mrs

R

Reed Miss L — Riddle Matilda — Roberts E W
Reeves Emeline — Riley Mary — Ross Emeline
Richards Sarah — Ri