# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH,

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1849.


**ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.**

ASSEMBLY.

ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESFY, of Lower St. Clair

SHERIFF.

CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

PROTHONOTARY.

GEO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair.

TREASURER.

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles

CORONER.

WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh

AUDITOR.

JOHN BYERS, of Findlay.

### POST OFFICE.

The Post Office will only be open on the 4th of July from half past seven to half past eight A. M.

Our readers will doubtless remember our remarks on the examination alluded to below.

Having had an opportunity of attending the examination of Mr. Caton's School, on the 27th inst. we take pleasure in stating, that it was highly satisfactory; that the various exercises of the pupils were remarkable for promptness, accuracy, and good order, and that the teachers seem to have been exceedingly diligent and laborious in performing their important duties. We hope the public will continue to bestow that liberal patronage on Mr. Caton, which he so eminently deserves.

ALEX. T. McGILL,
R. W. LOOMIS,
RICH'D EDWARDS,
O. METCALF,
GEO. BREED,
D. R. KERR,
LUKE LOOMIS.

POOR SIMON DRUM.—Our readers have not forgotten the wonderful victory raised by the Locofoco party, throughout the Union, on the occasion of the removal of Simon Drum, the Postmaster at Greensburgh, an office he had held, possession of for some thirty or forty years. Mr. Drum was well known as a warm partisan and devotee of the Locofoco party, and an opponent of the present administration, and there were otherwise good and sufficient reasons for the change. To name no others, he had been in that office long enough, and it was high time for him to give place to some other deserving citizen. The Locofocos knew this—they knew that his removal was all right enough, but they thought they had an opportunity to make capital; that they could get up sympathy for the poor old man, and do a wonderful deal of execution. The ouse was given at Harrisburgh and at Washington, and suddenly there went up a wail from one end of the country to the other, which seemed to be so honest, so sincere, so full of anguish, that even the Whigs, themselves, were startled, and some Whig editors were actually caught by the well laid scheme. They thought the administration had made a mistake, and done wrong, that poor Simon ought to have been let alone.

To help on the matter, a grand supper was got up at Greensburgh, and one or two Whigs induced to attend it. Mr. Drum was toasted and feted until he thought he was not only the most injured man living, by those rascally Whigs, but also the most wonderfully popular among the genuine Democracy of old Westmoreland, and of the county that had been seen since the days of Old Hickory. What a proud day for poor Simon Drum!

Amidst all this noise and noise and confusion, some waggish Whig coolly suggested that if Simon was really so much beloved, and his case was so terribly hard, the Democracy of Westmoreland, who had a sheriff, and some other important officers to elect, would, of course, offer him his pick and choice, and thus express their sympathy in some tangible form. If he was so needy, and his case was one of so much hardship, that the Whigs had done wrong to him, although he was a political opponent, certainly his political friends, who gave him the *edge* of public supper, would take pleasure in thus befriending one so injured and so beloved.

This proposition was received by the Locofocos, however, with a growl of disapprobation, and they told the Whigs to mind their own business. Although this looked ominous for poor Drum, yet he ventured to try for office, notwithstanding. He did not dare to look so high as the Sheriffalty, though one would have supposed, to read the Locofoco papers, that the Governorship would hardly come up to his merits and claims, but he contented himself with aspiring to the humble office of *County Commissioner*, yielding, probably the small pittance in that county of one hundred dollars a year.—Surely that small boon would be granted. If his merits were so great that General Taylor ought to keep him in office, although a political enemy surely his political friends would, for very decency, if nothing else, give him that small office.

Well, the Locofoco Convention met, and Mr. Drum's name was announced as a candidate for Commissioner, when—oh! tell it not in Washington, publish it not in the streets of Harrisburgh, lest the Whigs triumph—Mr. Drum was *defeated!* —rejected from being a candidate of the Locofoco party, for the humble office of County Commissioner.

Such is the proof of the utter hypocrisy of the crocodile tears of the Democracy in the case of poor Simon Drum! He was given a supper and toasted, not for his own sake, but to injure the administration! His removal from office, by the Whigs, was worthy to be signalized by columns of indignation and lamentation, but he himself was not worthy to receive the most humble office at their hands. Poor Simon Drum! His name will long be associated with Locofoco hypocrisy and insincerity.

ROME.—The latest accounts, received by the Hibernia, leave us in almost painful state of suspense in regard to the fate of the Republic of Rome. We fear, however, that here this the Pope is in the Quirinal, the head of an ecclesiastical despotism, and that Republican France has incurred the indelible disgrace of destroying Republican Rome. His Holiness, will, however, have an uneasy seat, gained, as it will be, over the slaughtered bodies of his people, who only asked for the divine right of choosing their own rulers, and their own form of Government.

We see no hope for Roman freedom in the present temper of France. The Government of England will do nothing. Most likely it desires to see the Pope quietly back again. It dreads the effects of these continental revolutions upon its own stability. With vast apparent strength, the British Government is almost impotent for foreign interference, from the intense pressure of difficulties at home. Although the Ministry will not dare to outrage the feelings of the Protestant people of England, by openly sympathizing with Pius IX, yet such sympathy must probably exists, if not with the Pope as a spiritual, yet as a temporal sovereign.

France, by her strangely inconsistent, and most disgraceful conduct towards the Republicans of Rome, has destroyed all respect for her present Government, among the friends of liberty. Louis Napoleon has shown himself the foe of human freedom, and his fall, which will soon come, will be regretted by few. A splendid career was before him, but he insanely marred it in the outset.

BISHOP HUGHES.—Mr. Greeley, of the New York Tribune, replies at considerable length to the letter of Bishop Hughes, assuming him in relation to his remarks about the collection for the Pope. We have room for the following extract, only:

"But Bishop Hughes pronounces the present decadency in Rome a "reign of terror," and perceives no evidence that it is the work of the Roman people. Now suppose it were the work of that people, beyond dispute or cavil, would the then acknowledge their right to choose their own form of Government, and to admit that it would be wrong in the Pope to attempt its subversion? If he would, we totally misapprehend the drift of his sermon on the subject last winter. We understand him to maintain the right of the Pope to rule Rome as derived from no present consent of the people, but from the necessities and powers of his spiritual authority. If we have not misapprehended the Bishop, it seems idle to establish the fact of the popular acquiescence in the present form of Government, when the fact, if established, would not be deemed conclusive.

But we waive this and join issue with the Bishop. If a radical change of Government was ever shown to be approved by the people interested, such is the case with the present Revolution. In the first place, it was effected without bloodshed, unless the preceding fall of Rossi be held to constitute the single exception. Since the Pope fled to Gaeta, two general elections have been held by universal suffrage, not of aliens but of the Roman people, and each has resulted in favor of the present Republican rule with scarcely a dissenting voice. More recently, the Roman territory has been blackened with Foreign Armies, all hostile to the Republic, all sent to aid in the restoration of the Pope's sovereignty. At least two of these armies now occupy Roman cities in great force and their leaders would gladly harness forward any public expression of their citizens in favor of the Pope's sovereignty and against the Republic. In view of the strongly probability that Rome must speedily succomb, how easy it must be to get up anti-Republican demonstrations in Civita Vecchia, Bologna, &c., if there were not an immense majority friendly to the existing Republic! Why is it that Oudinot and his Austrian compeer can elicit no Roman call for the Pope's restoration throughout the late Papal States? Grant that Rome itself is under terror, (as it doubtless is, but through fear of her external, not internal foes,) why is it that the Legations keep silence? We hear of peasants gathering from every quarter and swarming the roads leading to Rome, all going to fight for the Republic, not one for the Pope—and this on the anti-Republican authority of the London Times. Have we advices that a single regiment has been mustered from the entire three millions of Roman people to fight for the Pope's restoration to temporal sway?"

The Democratic State Convention assembles in this city, at the Atheneum, to morrow, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner and for other purposes connected with the interests of the party.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.—There were 25 deaths in Louisville on Wednesday last, 16 of Cholera. The disease is on the increase and its attacks are more fatal.

The disease still lingers in Lexington, Ky., 5 deaths in three days at last accounts.

The Maysville Eagle reports four deaths of cholera from Saturday noon to Tuesday noon.

The cholera had nearly disappeared from Nashville. For the three days ending on Monday evening, there had been nine interments, three of which were of cholera. Governor Brown, who lately returned to the city from the canvass in the Western part of the State, had had a light attack of the cholera, from which he was fast recovering.

The Dayton Transcript notices four deaths in that city from cholera, on Monday and Tuesday last.

There were, eight deaths of Cholera at Portsmouth, during the week ending on Tuesday.

The dreadful mortality at Aurora, Indiana, continues, although a very large number of the inhabitants have left for the country. The deaths last week number 66. The entire population is only 1400.

Professor James Hamilton, for 25 years the eminent Professor of Mathematics in the Nashville University, died of cholera on Thursday evening last. Three of Prof. H.'s sisters also died during the week.

The Cincinnati Dispatch says that a man died after the arrival of the cars from that city at Springfield, one night last week. He was a native of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and was returning home, after spending the winter in the South. On his way up he complained to the conductor of feeling unwell. On the arrival of the cars at the depot, he could not be found, and it was supposed he had gone to the hotel. The next morning his dead body was found by the side of the rail road. His remains were interred, and his effects forwarded to his family.

OUTRAGEOUS.—Some mischievious wag of an editor announced, with much gravity, that Elixur Wright, of the Boston Chronotype, had eighteen children, and soon would be the happy father of the nineteenth, at this Elixur complains most bitterly, and says the fellow has put his estimate *four* too high. The chap who got up the story should make the amende honorable. Fifteen children is enough for one man to train.

### FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, June 28, 1849.

A new article of American manufacture has just been shipped for China, in the shape of a steamboat, one hundred feet long, eighteen feet beam, and eight feet hold. Sheets to run from Canton City down to Whampoa, and is owned by Capt. R. B. Forbes, of Boston, one of the most liberal and scientific gentlemen of the age. He has left for Europe, and takes the overland route to China, and will witness the operation of his experiment personally. Capt. F. is the inventor of a new plan of fitting masts for sailing vessels, and has conferred lasting benefit upon the commercial marine of the country.

The number of Cholera patients on Tuesday, was very alarming, and caused the press to demand, with an almost unanimous voice, the abandonment of any parade on the 4th of July, or any demonstration except a voluntary one. The Odd Fellow's procession on the 4th gave an increase of Cholera, and that of the Masons on the 25th is disagreeable with Tuesday's mortality. Should a military parade be persisted in on the 4th, one hundred deaths may be looked for. Some of the hotels are not paying rent now, being released by a clause in their leases, which so provides when an epidemic rages.

Bishop Hughes' circular to the Catholics, in relation to the contributions to be made to the deposed Pope, has created a good deal of conversation, and caused a wide breach between himself and Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune. Mr. Greeley argues that contributions of money can only be necessary to the Pope to enable him to establish his despotism over three millions of people now better governed by a republic, and that we, as a republic, cannot decently help such an object.—The Pope, it is argued, by his acts, gave his people such a taste for freedom, that they have insisted upon the largest liberty, and he must submit.—The most zealous and the most influential Catholics among us are grieved at the course affairs have taken, and concede the advantage thus far in the debate to the pen of Mr. Greeley.

The Panama Railroad Stock books were opened yesterday, and a large amount taken. The road is as sure of being built as any in the United States, and at promptly. The gentlemen who have it in charge are the leaders in all great enterprises, have immense wealth, and never say fail in anything. It will be but a short time before the Canton market will be opened to the enterprise of the Western coast of the United States.—The nucleus of an immense empire has been founded upon the Pacific, and their supplies will not be drawn from the Atlantic, but from China and Asia generally, at least of all articles produced by those countries.

In monetary affairs, there is no change. Sound Stocks continue in great demand, and parties seeking permanent investment think no price too high for choice kinds. Fancy Stocks, on the other hand, are in small demand, and lower rates are taken. Money is abundant beyond all precedent, and on call, loans per cent. is taken.

The coal trade is to see a new state of affairs at once—a road is to be made from the Lackawana region to tap the Erie road at Great Bend. The coal will then pass over fifty miles of the Erie road to Owego, thence up the Ithica and Owego road, and thence into the whole centre of New York, East and West, furnishing also the fuel for the salt boilers of our State, and for all domestic purposes. The consumption of coal must, from this new facility, increase with great rapidity, adding largely to the revenue of Pennsylvania, and at the same time enriching our public works, and our citizens by giving them cheaper fuel.

A false report of the arrival of the steamer is in circulation, and transactions in produce at a stand, waiting for the wires to announce the news. Cotton dealers are looking for a rise, but no other article can be affected.

The whole country in this vicinity, in consequence of the hot weather, is parched to ashes, and unless rain falls soon, the crops will be ruined beyond the renovation of the most genial showers.

C.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette*

**The Locusts! The Locusts!**

MR. EDITOR—These interesting visitants, after a self-inhumation of seventeen years, are making the woods vocal with their music, "from morn to dewy eve," and, occasionally, throughout the night. They have emerged, "at the appointed time," from the bowels of the earth, to spend a short but joyous life among the green trees, and complete their mysterious destiny, by providing for a future generation of their species, and this being done, they perish. As a large portion of the present generation have never heard of "the locusts" and the wonderful regularity with which a new generation appears at a given period, (scarce six times in a century,) a scientific notice of them could not fail to prove interesting to the readers of the old Gazette. Let us have one.

RUSTICUS.

LOG CABIN, near Harlinsburgh,
June 22, 1849.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A correspondent of your paper, over the signature of "A TAX PAYER," complains of the non existence of a Board of Health, or a Sanatary Committee, in this city, for the purpose of reporting the cases of disease, which occur amongst us.

Allow me to say, in reply, that there is such a Committee, acting in conjunction with a Board of respectable Physicians, who have pledged themselves to report any cases of Cholera, which may occur within their walks or practice, and that the Committee have, in addition, requested the Physicians in general, by advertisement in the public papers, to submit to them a weekly statement on that same subject. So far, however, no cases whatever have been reported to the Committee, except such as come from the river, which have been regularly furnished by the Physician of the Port, which were not considered as properly belonging to the city.

I have only to add, for the information of your correspondent, that if he is desirous to furnish his advice, there is now a vacancy in the Committee, which can be had *gratis*, and that they will at all events, be obliged to him, if he will point out some means of compelling the Physicians of the city to make their reports.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

### Latest Reports from California.

The following Telegraphic report of the latest news from San Francisco, appears in the New York papers. We copy from the Commercial Advertiser

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.

By the arrival of the royal mail steam ship Clyde, at Mobile, we have dates from San Francisco to the 19th of May, seventeen days later than previous accounts.

The advices in the main, with some drawbacks, were considered favorable to the prospects of the gold diggers; some among them were very successful, while others did not make enough to defray expenses. Thousands of persons were daily arriving; some were disappointed, and preparing to return. It was said that much suffering existed among the miners, and that about eight thousand persons were employed in digging for gold.

Letters to the Picayune and other papers, from San Francisco, dated May 18th, state that every thing was in a disordered condition; that no law existed but the law of the strongest, which had been proclaimed by the mass. Governor Persifer F. Smith, and the troops under his command, were refugees on board the American ships lying in port, and soldiers were hunted down like wolves.

Passengers who came by the Clyde, and who left San Francisco on the 15th, say not a word about the above report, and the inference doubtless is that the rumor is unfounded. They had encountered both whites and Indians at the placers. These reports appear to stand in some need of explanation, not to say confirmation. If the law of the strongest is the only recognized law, we should suppose that soldiers would be the very men to carry it into operation. Instead of being hunted down like wolves, they ought *prima facie* to be the hunters. At all events, we cannot readily understand why "the mass" have abandoned the attractive pursuit of gold seeking to engage in this novel kind of wolf hunting or what has stirred up such a general animosity against the men of muskets.

If the tale is true, we must suppose that General Smith has undertaken or attempted some movement of a highly unpopular character, though it is difficult to imagine what measure he can have resolved upon likely to induce a feeling of hostility so inveterate and so universal. Besides, we have picked up an idea that the population at San Francisco is for the most part orderly, respectable, accustomed to the wholesome restraints of law, and sensible of the advantages which they produce, and therefore not likely to engage in a war of extermination against the Governor of the Territory and the force under his command.—*Commercial Advertiser!*

From the Telegraphic Despatches of the New York Express.

### The California Rumors Confirmed.

By the arrival at Mobile on the 20th inst., of the steam ship Clyde, the Sun has reliable files of Mexican papers, with advices from San Francisco to the 19th of May, being seventeen day's later, as noticed briefly under the telegraphic head in yesterday's paper

The trouble between Gen. Smith and his command, and the people of San Francisco, is confirmed.

The idea of military rule is resolved most decidedly.

Gen Smith and a few of his troops have been driven on board the vessels of war in port. The rest have fled to the mines.

In consequence of the hostility of the people, and the total impossibility of doing any thing by force, Gen. Smith will return home by the first opportunity.

San Francisco is completely in the hands of the rowdies, and the streets are one continued scene of fights and brawls. All peaceably disposed persons are in favor of Gen Smith, and it is the universal opinion that he is not half sustained by the home government.

E. Trist of Uncle publishes a number of interesting items brought by Mr. Redding, from San Francisco. Affairs at the upper mines were in a most deplorable state. Several attacks had been made on them by the Indians.

The latter are represented as being most daring and desperate in their butchering all who came within their reach. Those who have gone in search of gold do not find it the dearly path they anticipated. They are obliged to work in the water up to the middle, exposed all day to a scorching sun. Add to this the attacks of the Indians, which are daily becoming more frequent, the expected approach of the cholera, the sickness already among them, and we have a faint idea of the misery. Many are turning the attention to other branches of industry, while many are preparing to return home.

There were over 8000 persons at the mines one-half of whom are Americans, one quarter Californians and the remainder Peruvians and Chilians.

The general idea among the Americans is that no FOREIGNER SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO DIG GOLD; and it is almost certain that difficulties resulting in bloodshed will from this cause. The hatred between the American and the swarms of foreigners is intense. The average amount of gold collected by all who are at the mines, scarce exceeds five dollars per day for each, and it is generally believed that he will be the best off who returns home in good health. The expenses of living at the mines are enormous.

Colonel Mason upon whose shoulder rests the foundation of all the latter fee rages, which have been engendered in a few days, is very sick, and that no doubt will add to the difficulty when he will be assassinated by the foreigners.

It would be curious if, after all, the law of the party most strong should be proclaimed, and the new masters of the country driven from their new possession.

### LATER FROM MEXICO

*Another Revolution—Santa Anna coming back—Taboo threatened by a Banditti of Robbers—Ravages of the Cholera—Arrival of the U. S. Ship Saratoga, &c.*

The country is in state of complete revolution, and the return of Santa Anna was daily expected. Taboo is has pronounced for him, and the most alarming reports were afloat that a large band of robbers was marching to attack the place.

Sierra Gorda, the scene of the great battle, is the head quarters of the robbers.

Madam Anna Bishop, and Bochsa, her companion, left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 16th inst

The U. S. ship of war Saratoga, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th, from Tampico, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th, from Tampico, arrived at Vera A subscription of $2000 has been raised at Oaxaca for the Pope.

The Cholera has appeared in several parts of Mexico, making sad ravages. By a recent report of the municipal justice it appears that the number of deaths by this disease in 1833 was

| | |
|---|---|
| Males, | 10,628 |
| Females | 11,174 |
| Total | 21,802 |

Foreign goods introduced into Guadalajara for consumption have been reduced in duty 15 per ct

A decree issued by the President, according to law, takes off the duty on foreign gold, in powder, scales, or bars, imported into Mexico, and likewise on retained silver.

Accounts from the Sierra state that the inhabitants of the State of San Luis are generally determined to reject the terms offered to the insurgents by the general government.

### From the Pacific.

The editors of the Baltimore American are indebted to Henry Lareintree, Esq., of the U. S. Navy, who has just arrived from the Pacific, for late papers, and the annexed items of news from that quarter —

Mr. Barton, our Charge at Santiago de Chili, having been unable to obtain from that Government the *amende* held to be his due, in consequence of the course taken in reference to his marriage to a lady of that country, had closed the Legation on the 27th of April, and was to demand his passports forthwith.

The U. S. ship Dale was expected at Valparaiso, with $1,500 000 of California gold—a portion of which was for the Atlantic States.

The ship Ann McKim, which arrived at Valparaiso, on the 15th of April, in 15 days from San Francisco, had $80,000 in gold.

We find nothing of special political interest in the papers. The *Comercio* of Lima contains an account of the execution of Col. Wincendon, of Bolivia, who was shot at La Paz on the 17th of April. The crime was a political offence for which he suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Col Wincendon, was we believe, educated at St. Mary's College, in Baltimore.

LATE FROM AFRICA.—The brig *Laurel*, arrived at New York, brings late advices from the west coast of Africa, having left Sierra Leone on the 20th of May:

The armed schooner *Lark* arrived at Sierra Leone from England on the 12th of May, and sailed for Monrovia on the 14th. This is the vessel presented by the British Government to the Republic of Monrovia. She is of 150 tons burden, rigged with a foretopsail and topgallantsail, and carries four brass guns. She was sent out under the command of British naval officers, who will deliver her to the authorities at Monrovia, and join some of their own vessels of war upon the coast.

There were two slavers condemned and sold May 10th and 17th; one of them had on board when taken 900 slaves. There was also a schooner brought in on the 19th of May, but was not yet condemned when the Lucretia sailed.

The United States ship, Portsmouth, Commodore Cooper, was at Porto Praya May 1st, all well.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The New York Courier, of the 26th June, speaking of Gen. Taylor has the following just remarks

"No President ever enjoyed a larger share of public confidence than General Taylor. There is not a respectable fraction of the citizens of any section of the Union, who doubt in the least his perfect integrity, his predominant patriotism or his resolute determination to discharge the duties of his high office with a single eye to the best interests of the whole country. It is not easy, as the *Union* and its satellites will find, to destroy the hold such a character has upon the public respect and the public confidence. He has done nothing thus far, to shake that strong and general trust in his ability and his integrity which gave him the high place he now holds; and he will rally, in any emergency, to the support of any clear, decided and judicious policy which he may put forth, the great mass of the people throughout the Union.

We look with full confidence to his clear, sound judgment, and to his resolute patriotism of purpose, for deliverance of the country from the tremendous evils which Loco Foco chicanery is striving to bring upon it.

### The Next House of Representatives.

Some time since, the ex-official at Washington put forward the following estimate of parties in the next House of Representatives, with a view of encouraging the hopes and stimulating the lukewarm zeal of its followers. By this statement it will be perceived that the Locofocos and Free Soilers together have an aggregate majority, and by a strange sort of coincidence, the *National Era*—the Free Soil organ at Washington—adopts the estimate and claims the balance of power.—If it had claimed a majority upon these figures, it would have been more consistent with the diare probable coalitions which we have recently witnessed in many of the Free States, and between that wing of the party professing to be opposed to slavery in the North, and the other wing in the South, which is the open propagandist of the "peculiar institution." But to the estimate:

| | Dems. | Whigs. | Free Soilers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elected. | 72 | 53 | 10 |
| *To be elected* | | | |
| Rhode Island, | 1 | — | — |
| Massachusetts, | — | — | 1 |
| Ohio, | 1 | — | — |
| Maryland, | 8 | 3 | — |
| North Carolina, | 4 | 5 | — |
| Alabama, | 5 | 2 | — |
| Louisiana, | 3 | 1 | — |
| Texas, | 2 | — | — |
| Mississippi, | 4 | — | — |
| Tennessee, | 6 | 5 | — |
| Kentucky, | 4 | 6 | — |
| Indiana, | 8 | 2 | — |
| | 113 | 107 | 11 |

From this calculation we take occasion to dissent in several particulars, and we present the following statement as our view of the result:

| | Locos. | Whigs. | Free Soilers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elected, | 72 | 53 | 10 |
| *To be elected* | | | |
| Rhode Island, | — | 1 | — |
| Massachusetts, | (vacancy) | — | — |
| Ohio, | 1 | — | — |
| Maryland, | 2 | 4 | — |
| North Carolina, | 3 | 6 | — |
| Alabama, | 5 | 2 | — |
| Louisiana, | 2 | 2 | — |
| Texas, | 2 | — | — |
| Mississippi, | 3 | 1 | — |
| Tennessee, | 5 | 6 | — |
| Kentucky, | 2 | 8 | — |
| Indiana, | 7 | 2 | — |
| | 104 | 116 | 10 |

If our figures are right, there will be a Whig majority of 12 over the Locofocos proper, and a majority of 2 over the Locofocos and the Free Soilers together. In our estimate we make no allowance for the 4th District in Massachusetts, being pretty well satisfied, from the recent result, that there will be no immediate election. Mr. Palfrey will have the privilege, as we believe, of resting at home.

In the western district of Rhode Island we claim the election of a Whig, upon satisfactory information that all the difficulties that have heretofore unfortunately divided our friends, are now reconciled and that they will cordially unite—as they ought to do—upon the nominee, whoever he may be.

We claim no changes in Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, or Indiana, although there ought to be gains of a member in Indiana, and one in Alabama; and we concede the vacant district in Ohio to the Locofocos. We claim a gain of one member in Louisiana, one in Tennessee, and two in Kentucky. Our intelligence from the last two States induce us to believe that there is reasonable probability of a further gain of two members.—*North American.*

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The Philadelphia American has received from the Treasurer of the Mint in that city the following statement:

The amount of California gold received at the Mint of the United States in Philadelphia for coinage up to June 29, is as follows:

Total ounces, about 58,458—equal in value to about $1,050,000.

A considerable portion of the above has been received by the recent arrivals from that country.

The valuation is made at $18 the ounce.

But little of the last lot of gold, brought by the Crescent City, has so far reached the Mint.

While upon this subject, we may not inappropriately add, that the work of coining the gold dollar was commenced on the 9th of May last, and has been continued ever since. The coiness and beauty of this coin induced an eager desire at first to obtain it, and there was, for several weeks, a great rush for it. Curiosity, however, having been generally satisfied, the demand has lately decreased.

We are also indebted to the politeness of Col. Snowden for the following memorandum of the total amount of coinage of the gold dollar up to yesterday

Amount of Gold Dollars coined at the U S. Mint, from May 9th to June 29th, 1849, inclusive, $362,-150.

NEW TOWN AT THE MOUTH OF THE WABASH.—We copy the following from the Vincennes Gazette. The site is an excellent one if the town can be protected from the overflows of the Wabash and Ohio. Large quantities of produce are shipped from the Wabash for New Orleans, which generally have to be taken up to Evansville, a distance of 50 miles, to be re-shipped

Several of our citizens, who were appointed for that purpose, have recently returned from a survey of the grounds near the mouth of the Wabash, with a view of making a depot there for the same, and we are pleased to say they think the location a good one, and that a purchase will be effected with out delay, when the erection of suitable buildings, ware houses, &c. will be commenced at once. This enterprise we consider a sensible one, which cannot fail to produce the brightest results to Vincennes."

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.—We understand that the President will leave Washington on his tour to the North, about the middle of August. He will proceed from Baltimore to York; and from there via Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, and the Bedford Springs, Hollidaysburg and Pittsburgh. He will then pass through Ohio to Cleveland, where he will embark for Buffalo, and will be at the New York State Agricultural Fair at Syracuse on the 10th. From Albany he will proceed east to Boston, and after visiting the capitals of New Hampshire and Maine, will return south via Providence, New York and this city, his purpose being to reach Washington about the close of September.—*Phil. News.*

CHOLERA STATISTICS.—A table is going the rounds of the papers purporting to furnish the statistics of the cholera variations of 1832 at sundry places in this country. In New York, the disease is said to have made its appearance on the 3d of July, and continued fifty-nine days. The number of cases is set down at 6,075, and of deaths at 2,214. These particulars are incorrect in every respect. Nine cases and eight deaths were reported to the cholera committee of this city on the 1st of July, and the disease continued to prevail up to the third of November, a period of one hundred and twenty six days. No record of the cases was made public after the 20th of August. To that date they numbered 5,094, and the deaths 2,-913 The whole number of deaths by the disease up to its final disappearance in November was 3,524. If the table, therefore, is not more reliable in its statements as to other places it is of but little value.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—It will be learned with great gratification that on or about the 20th of July next our great central improvement will be opened to the public as far as Millerstown, a distance of thirty miles beyond Harrisburg. The bridge over the Susquehanna is nearly finished.

The Harrisburg Keystone says that the entire line to Lewistown will be ready for use by the middle of August.—*Phil. North American.*

DEATH OF THE HON CALVIN BLYTHE.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Calvin Blythe died on Wednesday last, at Fairfield, Adams county, (Pennsylvania,) in the 57th year of his age. He was a lawyer of distinguished abilities, and had filled various responsible stations, having been for several years a member of the State Legislature, and afterwards President Judge of the twelfth judicial district, the duties of which he discharged with great impartiality. Under the administration of President Tyler he was appointed Collecter of the port of Philadelphia, and continued in that responsible post until removed by a change in the National Administration, proving himself a most efficient officer. He was a man of great kindness of heart, and, in all the varied relations of life, both his public and private acts were characterized by the strictest probity. He had latterly resumed the practice of the law in the city of Philadelphia, and a few weeks since went to Adams county to spend a portion of the summer with the family of his brother.—*Phila. News*

THE ASTOR PLACE RIOT.—The New York Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions brough, in twenty-one bills of indictment on Saturday against individuals concerned in the Astor Place riots. In was stated about the Court that among those indicated were *Captain Rynders, John S. Austin*, and other members of the Empire Club.

The *Military Review* gives the following synopsis of the troops on duty (7th regiment) at the Astor Place riot, and the number of wounded:

| | Present. | Wounded. | | Present. | Wounded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Troop | 52 | 32 | 5th co | 15 | 6 |
| 1st co | 23 | 11 | 6th co | 28 | 15 |
| 2d co | 55 | 19 | 7th co | 18 | 15 |
| 3d co | 20 | 9 | 8th co | 27 | 13 |
| 4th co | 23 | 22 | Field officers | 3 | 3 |
| | | | | 244 | 144 |

AUSTIN was arrested on Saturday and committed for trial, and RYNDERS will probably be imprisoned to-day.—*New York Mirror.*

A Cincinnati paper relates the case of a man, supposed to be dead from the cholera, who rose from his coffin while the burial service was performing. It adds that "the consternation of the assembled company may be imagined, but it cannot be described. Some were for leaving immediately, some were incredulous, and some believed a miracle had been performed. This scene took place on Walnut street, above Canal, and may be ascertained by any one disputing our report. At last accounts the person was doing well. We understand the cause of the man's stupor was too large a quantity of cholera medicine given him containing opium."

### 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 — Antoony Mary
Atcheson Ann

B

Baker Martha — Billingsley Eliza-beth — Branstroff Emeline
Baker Eliza Jane — Black Sophia — Bryan Sarah P
Baldwin Sarah J — Blackford E — Bryan Margaret
Barnes Harriet — Blakely Alice — Burbridge Margaret
Barry Harriet N — Bowman Mary — Burkhead Mary
Basden Mary — Boyer Mary — Burgess Margaret
Bayless Sarah B — Brady Frances — Burns Mrs
Beck Susan — Brandeaburg Lydia — Burrell Leonora
Beatty Rachel — Bradley — Butler Phebe
Beers Sarah — Briggs Margaret — Bryan Olivia
Bennett Elizabeth
Bigley Susan L

C

Caldwell Susan — Canwan Jeanette — Craig Eliza
Campbell Sarah — Chaplin Amelia — Crowan Mary E
Carlton Eliza — Chapman Mary — Cullin Adaline
Caron Julia — Clayton Rebecca — Culp Margaret
Carr C — Cosgrove Bridget

D

Dangnfield Eliza — Denlinger Elis'th — 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 — Doggan Bridget — Dunlop Nancy
Dunlap Jane — E
Eberman Agnes S — Edmon Margaret — Ewalt Rebecca
Edgar Maria — Elliot Ann J — Ewing Emeline
F
Finegan Eliza — Fleming Rebecca — Forsyth Mary
Fitzgibbon Cath'e — Fletcher Mary R — Foster Rhoda M
Flanegen 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 — Green Martha B
Gearing Eliza Ann — Gillespie Mary E — Greer Ann
Grocery — Gschernet — Griffiths Mary
H

Hall Phebe Ann — Hemingray Margaret — Herron Elizabeth
Hamshire Elis'th — Higginbottom Esther
Harnett Mary Ann — Henderson E J — Hopcroft
Harrett Mary — Miss — Hill Mary Ann
Harshberger Marcia — Henderson Eliza — Hogan Mary C
Hastings Clemen-tine — Hendrixon Caths — Horton Gertrud 2
Haymaker Sarah — Henry Catharine — Hooper Rachel
Hays Emily — Henry Charlotte — Hutchinson Josephine H
Hays Elmira P — Herbert Eliza — Huffman Mrs
Holtz Mary Jane — Herring Charlotte — Hughes Eliza
N
I
Irwin Susanna
J

Jackson Ann — Jordan D A Miss — Jones Lydia Ann
Jenkins Mary Ann — Jones Mary Ann — Johnston Mary
Jones Cassandilla — Jones Cassandilla — Ann
K

Kinfauer Cath'e — Kinghan Elizabth — Kinney Judy
Keefer Eliza J — King Mrs E — Kinney Annie E
Kerr Susan — Kirkpatrick — Kirkpatrick Nancy
Kincaid Mary A
L

Lamer Harriet — Larky Ellen — Lockard Elizabeth
Lamer Frances — Latshaw Margaret A — Logan Mary
Langston Elizabeth — Leet Mary W — Lowry Catherine
Large Amanda — Loning M Miss — Lowry Ellen
M

Mackerel Sarah M — Mitchell Eliza — Morgan Miss L M
Madigan Mrs — Miller Jane — Morela A Mrs C
Marchand Sarah — Miller Hannah — Morris Sarah J
Marks Sarah — Miller Matilda — Morris Matilda
Martin Catherine — Mooney Mrs Hugh — Morrison's Margaret
Mann Cath'e A — Morgan Mary Ann — Murphy Margaret
Mesnick Sophia — Morgan Mrs S A — Murray Mary
Mc
Mc Brarity Mary Jane — McCracken Mary J E — McGrady Alice — McGrady Sarah
McClure Elizabeth — McClelland Eliza-beth — McGinnip Sarah
McCabe Mary — McClelland Sarah — McKinley Eliza
McCurdy Maria — McClintock Jane — McMillan Ann M
McCurdy Maria — McClung Margaret — McPherson Rachel
McCrede Rosanna — McCullough Margaret — McPeridge Jane — McSpadden Jane
McFord Susan — McFarlane Elizabeth — Mc Williams Margaret
McCormack Hannah — McGinley Bridget — McSwiggin Catherine
N

Negley Mrs F C — Newman Jane — Nobbs Abigail
Neal Margaret A — Nicholson Sarah
O

O'Bryan Mrs H — O'Connell Joanna — Ormond Elizabeth
P

Packer Mary — Patterson Eliza-beth — Phillips Mrs J M
Parker Margaret — Phillips Eliza
Patterson Mrs FA — Perry Kezia — Pilkington Fanny
Quigg M
R

Reed Miss L — Riddle Matilda — Roberts E W Mrs
Revere Emeline — Riley Mary — Ross Emeline
Richards Sarah — Riley M — Rowley Isabella J
S

Sands Jane — Shaffer Elizabeth — Somerville Jane
Sands Susan — Shaffner Caroline — Sowden Elizab
Sanford Ellen — Shaw Elizabeth — Speer Sally
Savage Mrs — Shaw Jane — Steevick Sarah
Scallan Ann — Shepard Mary J — Sterling Margt
Scanlan Sarah — Shepler Mrs — Stewart Mrs
Scott Elizabeth — Simpson Jane — Stewart Sarah
Scudder Mrs R F — Skidmore Elizabth — Sunson Mary A
Sealy Elizabeth — Smith Jane — Sutton Ann M
Slade Elizabeth — Smith Mrs
T

Tate Sarah — T ompson Ann — Trow la Anne
Teaman Nancy — Thomp on Isabel — Tramond Mary
Tarrow Harriet N — Tia M
Thomas Mrs — Tocus Nelly
V

Vernaen Mary
W

Wake field Carl'e — Wheeler E ther — Williams Rosina
Walker Mary L — Wheeler Prudence — Williams Mrs
Walker R J Miss — White A Miss — Wilson Anna M
Harriott Mary Ann — Henderson E J — Wilson Sarah