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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.

For Local Matters see next page.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

SENATE.
WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY.
ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, 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 Findley.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—From causes unnecessary to mention, we have suddenly been deprived of telegraphic despatches, but have commenced negotiations at the east, and hope soon to be able to give our readers their accustomed variety in this line. We ask their indulgence for a few days, and until the necessary arrangements can be made. In the working of the telegraph, so far, the public has had all the benefit. It has been a source of great and continual expense and vexation to publishers, with no corresponding benefit. Whether any improvement in this respect will ever take place, it is hard to tell but we hope for the best.

We tried hard to get a copy of the resolutions passed at the Democratic Convention, yesterday, but could not succeed. They were in possession of the editor of the Post, who refused to let our reporter have a copy. Among them, we understand, is one which recognizes the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso! What will father Ritchie and the Pittsburgh Post say to that?

Our citizens can scarcely estimate the invaluable blessings we enjoy in our almost entire exemption from the fearful pestilence which truly "walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day" in our sister western cities. We learn from a friend who has been for some months in the midst of the cholera on the Mississippi, from St. Louis upward, that its effects are most terrific, and "mourning lamentation and woe" are seen and heard in every direction, while distress and despair are written upon every countenance. The pestilence has carried mourning and bereavement into nearly every family, and there are few hearts which have not been wrung with anguish, by the sudden and inexorable inroads of death. He says the gloom which rests upon the community is most appalling. No face is ever seen to smile, no shouts of joy, or sounds of mirth are heard. All the "daughters of music are brought low." The sound of the viol and the tabret are not heard. Men move about with a strange, uncertain manner, and converse in whispers, as they spontaneously do in the presence of the dead. The very atmosphere appears to be tinged with gloom, and in St. Louis appears to be tainted with the smell of death.

Business has nearly ceased. The levee in St. Louis, which is wont to be as a Babel of business confusion, is nearly deserted, and it is almost impossible to get freight received. Laborers cannot be procured, draymen will not work, and immense quantities of produce remain piled up on the wharf. The burnt district remains in nearly its original desolation, for however anxious owners are to re-build, men will not work in a charnel house. Many of the workmen of the place have perished; others have fled; others have sick friends and none will come in to supply the demand.

Let us hope that the dreadful calamity will soon pass by, and that men will be wiser and better for this scourge of the Almighty.

Steubenville and Indiana Rail Road.

The friends of this project have, from the beginning of their enterprize, manifested a disposition to drive, bully, and coerce all whom they could not coax into a support of their object. This paper has more than once come in for a share of the abuse of some of these gentlemen, because it could not see its duty to lie in the path they pointed out, and because it could not be coerced to take a course the judgment of its editor did not approve.

The Steubenville Herald has seized hold of an article we wrote a few days ago for the correction of the Post of this city, and indulges in the usual strain of almost every thing which comes from that quarter, in reference to that road. We shall quote a few extracts for the purpose of comment:

"The editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, for some time past, has been much concerned about the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. He thinks the project a doubtful one; he sees, or rather fancies he does, obstructions which can't be overcome, and hence the road should be a abandoned. What a pity the whole project is not left to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette."

We have never said a word in disparagement of the Indiana and Steubenville Rail Road on its own merits, but much in its favor. We have never said, nor do we think the project a doubtful one. We have no wish to see it abandoned, and would not unnecessarily throw a straw in its way. Comparatively we think it not so good a route for the people of Pittsburgh, as another, and we think there will great difficulties attend any effort to bring it to Pittsburgh across the Ohio River.

"We are rather inclined to the belief that the editor of the Gazette does not know, at least does not understand, what he is talking about—or he is disposed to treat this project unfairly—*to misrepresent.*"

Why do not the friends of the project show wherein we misrepresent? It is quite easy to multiply hard words and to make insinuations, but it is not so easy to convince the public that it is not all done for effect, when they see so evidence of the misrepresentation so flippantly charged. We probably know more about the subject than some of those who pretend to be thoroughly acquainted with it, and defy them to show in what particular we have treated it unfairly.

"If a handful of men about Pittsburgh see proper to lend their money and influence to another project, it don't follow that this enterprize should stop; neither does it follow that this road can't be built without their money or their influence. If the city of Pittsburgh acted in the capacity of a rail road monopolist, we might feel the loss of her "good will"—but as yet, she has not manifested much concern, in a substantial way, by the subscription of a *creditable* amount of stock."

This captious, ill-natured paragraph can do no good to the cause its author desires to aid. It displays the grossest unfairness, and most silly guerrilla ness. It speaks of the friends and stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road as a "handful," in the first part of the paragraph, and as the whole city in the latter part. It sneers at the amount of stock she has taken, and professes to be indifferent to her aid, when every body can see that it is because this subscription was not given to the Steubenville road, that all this temper is exhibited.

The truth is, we do not know that there is a man in Pittsburgh opposed to the Steubenville road, or who desires to prevent its commencement and speedy construction. The whole question, as far as Pittsburgh is concerned, has turned on the choice of routes which she should undertake at present. She has adopted a route north of Steubenville, and parallel with it, and which takes her nearer the Great Lakes. Because she has undertaken this, she declines engaging in another work, and thus dividing her means. For this reason the friends of the Steubenville project have manifested a great deal of ill feeling, which is far from creditable to their manners or their good sense.

The article in the Herald speaks of the obstruction offered by the Ohio River, as "a cock and bull story, the mere dreamings of the Gazette's imagination." Very well, we do not care to discuss the matter now. The friends of the Steubenville road may be assured that we could wish, that it was even smaller than their sanguine imaginations make it, but we fear that they will find, in the sequel, that it is an obstruction of a most formidable character, and one which cannot be overcome quite so easy as to write a newspaper paragraph.

The great Temperance Apostle, Father Mathew, landed at Castle Garden, New York, on Monday last, and was escorted from thence to the City Hotel, by a procession of temperance associations.

BISHOP HUGHES, AGAIN.—Bishop Hughes is out again, in the New York Courier and Enquirer, in reply to Mr. Greeley. Speaking of American Catholics supplying the wants of the Pope, he says:—

"We will cheer him by our sympathy, we will supply him, to some extent, with the means of support. We shall not consent that any temporal government, either republican or monarchical, shall dare to claim him as *its vassal or dependant.* He belongs to the Catholic Church and to the human race; and, in the name of freedom, as well as of religion, the Catholics of this country will present their offerings to maintain his independence."

What can be *inferred* from this language, but that Bishop Hughes, and the Catholics of America who agree with him, affirm that the Pope of Rome, as a *temporal* as well as a spiritual dignitary, is above all earthly rule. No Republican or Monarchical Government can have him for a citizen or subject. He will acknowledge no temporal power superior to himself, so that, of course, no independent, republican government can exist where he resides, or has sway. The people of Rome can never be independent, can never control their own government, as long as the Pope is permitted to dwell there, according to this doctrine. It is no wonder, then, that they fight to desperation to expel this temporal and spiritual ruler, for when such doctrines are openly broached by a Bishop in Republican America, how much more likely are they to be urged in priest ridden Italy.

The Bishop dwells at great length on the liberal and paternal government of Pope Pius IX. Admit it all. Admit that he was the kindest and best ruler that Rome or the world ever saw, yet the very fact that his rule was absolute and independent would render his government to a sensitive mind little less galling than the rankest oppression. The chain might be gilded, still it is to all intents and purposes a *chain*, which men, in order to break, ought to peril their fortunes and lives.

Bishop Hughes said, in a previous epistle, that the offerings of American Catholics were to feed and clothe the Holy Father and Cardinals. He repelled with indignation the charge, that they were to be used to subdue Republican Rome. He now says, the Catholics of this country will present their offerings to "maintain" the Pope's "independence." Of course, if he must be independent of all government, the subject or citizen of none, he must be the Supreme Head himself. No other meaning can be derived from such language, and American Catholics, according to Bishop Hughes, will present their offerings to secure to him despotic power. We hope the people of Rome will resist even to the utter desolation of the seven hilled city.

Cholera Statistics.

In Cincinnati, for the 24 hours, up to noon, on the 3d inst., there were 127 deaths by cholera, and 33 by other diseases—160 in all. For the week ending at noon, on the 3d inst., there were 765 deaths by cholera, and 251 by other diseases—in all, 1016. This is a dreadful mortality, hardly to be exceeded in the fearful range of cholera statistics. The 3d inst. was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, and business was entirely suspended.

In St. Louis, for two weeks back, the deaths have averaged 125 to 150 daily, of cholera and other diseases. On Monday, July 2, the interments amounted to 162, of which 128 were of cholera.

In Philadelphia, the Cholera is gradually increasing. On Tuesday, there were 26 cases and 11 deaths.

The disease is also on the increase in New York. On Monday, they were 105 cases and 70 deaths—on Tuesday, 54 new cases and 26 deaths.

At Albany, during the week ending on the 28th ult., there were twenty two cases and nine deaths. On the 29th ult., one case.

At Rochester, on the 28th ult., two deaths.

At Buffalo, on the 27th, there were three cases and two deaths. On the 28th ult., there were seven cases and five deaths.

At New Haven, Conn., on the 28th ult., there were three cases and one death, all colored, and residents of the same house, in which the two previous cases occurred.

At Hartford, Conn., there was one death on the 29th ult.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on the 26th ult., there was one death.

At Richmond, on the 29th ult., there were four cases and three deaths. On the 30th, ten cases and six deaths.

A number of cases, and three or four deaths have occurred at Woodbury, Gloucester county, N. J.

At Worcester, Mass., there has been one death.

SARATOGA.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Saratoga, asserts that the cholera exists there, and mentions the names of a number of persons who have died of it.

In Louisville, some ten or a dozen cases occur daily.

The Lexington Atlas, of June 29, reports four deaths of cholera in the two preceding days. None had occurred at the lunatic asylum.

Two deaths are reported in Maysville on Wednesday and none on Thursday.

The Huntsville Herald reports that town free from cholera, but in the county (Logan) two negroes, belonging to G. P. Ewing, had died.

Up to Monday last, three deaths had occurred at Bowling Green.

Six or seven cases and three or four deaths of cholera have occurred in Harrison county, Indiana, during the week past.

At Nashville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, there were 11 interments, 6 of which were cholera.

At Memphis, on Monday, there were 3 cases and 3 deaths of cholera.

The steamer Wisconsin, at St. Louis, from above, on the 24th, reported having met the steamer Uncle Tobey, a short distance beyond Oquawka, the cholera raging on her to a frightful extent—She was bound for Galena, with about a hundred German emigrants, and had had 25 deaths from the time of leaving St. Louis.

The St. Louis Republican learns that the cholera had made its appearance at several towns on the Upper Mississippi. At Keokuk, Muscatine, and Galena, there had been several cases. The inhabitants in every place where it made its appearance, were preparing to leave for the interior, and it was thought, if the disease should prevail to any extent, that most of the towns would be deserted.

The disease was very severe again on the Missouri river, at and below Brunswick. Many deaths occurred, and the inhabitants of the river towns were flying to the interior.

During the week ending on the 1st inst., two hundred and forty-three cases of Asiatic Cholera were reported to the Philadelphia Board of Health, and ninety deaths.

The number of cases during the week, in New York, was 388, deaths 196, being an increase over the previous week of 145 cases, and 70 deaths.

We find the following very appropriate and well timed remarks in reference to the prevailing epidemic in the New York Express:

THE CHOLERA.—*Pestilence.*—Among the judgments of Heaven none has been more conspicuous than pestilence. Sometimes it has been actually miraculous. It was so, when it trav ersed Egypt in a single night, and destroyed the first born of every family. In other cases natural causes, to some extent, have been detected. And thus multitudes have come stupidly and irreverently to overlook the divine hand. At length, it seemed necessary to send abroad the destroyer, in aspects of greatly increased obscurity and mystery. The great pestilence of modern time is the Cholera. About twenty years ago it traversed the earth, and swept into eternity fifty millions of its inhabitants. It is again on its mission, and with terrific power. Its causes are yet undetected. Its form of progress among the nations is unaccountable. It is the disease of no continent, country, climate, or season of the year. The most that science and experience have gained in regard to it, is some light as to its existing causes, the symptoms of its approach, and a few counteracting influences. The cholera is still visiting city and country, and carrying dismay over the earth. Nor, perhaps, is it reasonable to expect that its mysterious ravages will be permanently arrested, till man, especially in Christian lands, is brought to recognize in it the presence and power of the Supreme. What but a miracle could more clearly mark it as a visitation of the Most High? Why then should not Christians, rulers, and the people at large, with one heart and voice recognize the justice of this chastisement, abjure the sins which may have occasioned it, and raise the earnest cry, "Spare thy people, O Lord!" How much more rational, as well as honorable to the Infinite. One, such a demonstration of humility, than either impious complaint, or reckless stoicism, or the alarm which hopes for safety in flight.

LARGE IMMIGRATION.—The unusually large number of three thousand two hundred immigrants arrived at New York, on Monday, from Europe—nine hundred of whom were crowded in one packet.

The St. Louis papers report the death by cholera, of Capt. G. T. M. Davis—some years ago an able member of the Alton Bar, then associated with the venerable Judge Bailhache in the editorship of the Alton Telegraph, afterwards a brave and active officer in the Mexican war, under Gen. Taylor, and for some months past, and at the time of his death, one of the editors of the St. Louis New Era.

Capt. Davis was a well educated, well informed man, and a graceful and forcible writer.

Another death at St. Louis, by Cholera, will be heard with painful interest by our citizens,—that of ISAAC LEFFLER, Esq. He was formerly a member of the Legislature, from this county, where he took a conspicuous stand in favor of reform, and proved himself to be an able and most efficient legislator. In all the relations of life, he stood high in this community, where he was well known and much beloved. Although he had been engaged in business for several years in St. Louis, his family has always resided here, and he has paid us annual visits, thus renewing his intercourse and acquaintance. He was preparing for this annual re-union, when the fearful pestilence struck him down in the vigor of his days when his manhood was ripening into an honored old age.

"LOYOLA, *and Jesuitism in its Rudiments.* By Isaac Taylor, author of the 'Natural History of Enthusiasm.' New York: Robert Carter and Brothers."

Many of our readers will be glad to see this work announced, especially those of them who have read and admired the author's previous excellent work. This work is arranged into grand divisions—1. The personal history of Loyola. 2. Jesuitism in its rudiments, in which its character and principally developed. The work will doubtless be greatly sought after, and greedily read. For sale by Elliott and English, Wood street

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

The ceremony of breaking ground on this important work took place, according to previous announcement, at the point of crossing the State line, at noon on Wednesday, the 4th of July.

The number of citizens of both States present was very large, and the ceremonies took place in a beautiful grove. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. George Darsie, of Pennsylvania, as President; Hon. D. K. Carter, of Ohio, and Hon. R. R. Reed, of Pennsylvania, Vice Presidents; John Allison, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Alfred Wright, Esq., of Ohio, Secretaries.

Letters were read from Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Ford, of Ohio, expressing their interest in the work and their regret at being prevented from being present on the occasion.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. George Darsie, Hon. D. K. Carter, and Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Rail Road Company, and the meeting resolved to aid in pressing forward the road to final completion.

The President of the Company, Colonel William Robinson, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and the Chief Engineer, then proceeded to break ground, in the presence of the Board of Directors, at the exact point of crossing the line between the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which had been previously ascertained by an accurate survey.

Of thousands present, a large proportion were ladies. Many hundreds dined in the grove at tables prepared for the purpose. The weather was beautiful, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the celebration of the birth day of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

At Palestine, on Wednesday evening, the Board of Directors made the following allotment of the contracts:—

Section No 25—P Crowley & Son.
" No 26—Samuel Adams & Co.
" No 27—Flood & Lonergan.
" No 28—Thomas Scott.
" No 29—C Cherry.
" No 30—Rhoads & Shugart.
" No 31—Blake & Sullivan.
" No 32—James S Stuart.
" No 33—J & P Fenton.
" No 34—Groves & Co.
" No 35—Funkhouser & Co.
" No 36—Martin & Brothers.
" No 37—McKown & Mellwain.
" No 38—Henry Drum & Co.
" No 39—Young & Patton.
" No 40—Kelly & Sawkey.
" No 41— do do
" No 42—W W Bell & Co.
" No 43—A McDowell & Co.
" No 44— do do

The whole number of proposals received was about one thousand, and the work has been let at prices somewhat below the estimate of the Engineer.

Section No 25 at Beaver Point, or Rochester No 28 is at New Brighton, and includes the masonry of the bridge across the Beaver; section No 36 is at Clarke's summit, and No 44 is at the State Line, near Palestine.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

MR. WHITE—I am gratified to find, by a glance at the Gazette of this morning that my communication in your paper of Monday last, has not been passed by unheeded, but that it has so far aroused the attention of "One of the Committee," that he has consented to reply. But I am not satisfied with his explanations, although he has actually gone so far as make the astounding disclosure, that there is a Sanitary Committee, and a committee of respectable Physicians! Why, I never doubted the existence of such committees, but we did and do contend, that if they exist, they are mere nominal bodies, for our citizens are kept in the most profound ignorance of their proceedings. Now it is not my intention to attach any undue blame to any one in this matter, but we find a general anxiety among our citizens, in reference to the health of the City and I find none who do not heartily agree with me, as to the importance of regular reports from a Board of Health. If we have the cholera in our midst, (of which there can be no doubt) why not let the public know the extent of its ravages. If there is no cholera, then publish the good news, and set at rest the public anxiety.

I have heard many complaints in the city and country around, in relation to this matter, and I regret to find that the blame does not rest where it properly belongs. The sin seems all to be laid at the door of the newspaper editors. They are expected to keep the public duly apprised of every thing pertaining to their interests so far as the health of the city is concerned, but when there are so many flying reports in circulation how is it possible for the conductors of the press to give correct statements, unless aided by the reports of a Board of Health.

Your correspondent desires us to "point out some means of compelling the Physicians of the city to make out their reports." Now, I really do not feel adequate to the task thus assigned. Inasmuch, however, as the Board of Physicians have "pledged" themselves to report to the sanitary committee all cases of cholera coming within the bounds of their practice, I think there should be no difficulty here,—they should be held to their pledge, by the sanitary committee.

In case of the increase of cholera in our city, which is by no means improbable, I would suggest regular daily meetings of the Sanitary Committee, say at 6 o'clock in the evening, or at any other hour which may be deemed most convenient, and that it be made the duty of all the physicians of the city who have met with cases of cholera during the twenty-four hours ending at the preceding meeting to report accordingly, and that the reports to be registered, signed by each member of the committee, and kept open to the newspaper reporters, that they may appear in the morning dailies. This is the only proper way we know of managing the matter; and we believe that this plan is adopted in every city and town where the cholera has existed to any considerable extent. If every case of cholera in the two cities and suburbs were reported, I believe that the number would be comparatively small, taking into consideration the large population; and in making these reports, if the number should (as I think, it certainly would) be small, then I am sure the people both in and out of the city, would rest more secure from danger and if the number should be large (than is generally supposed, why, the fact would have no other effect than to produce a greater care on the part of our citizens, to guard more strenuously against every imprudence in eating and drinking, that might tend rather to feed, than to dispel the disease from our midst.

"One of the committee," concludes his article by inviting us to accept of a vacant seat in that body, which he says can be had *gratuitously.* This is certainly as cheap as could be asked, but I beg leave to decline the proffered honor. I hope, however, that ere this, the vacancy has been filled—that the committee is now complete, and that henceforth they may discharge their duty more in accordance with the general wish, and the ardent desire of

A TAX PAYER.

ROBBERY.—A cattle buyer by the name of Wilson, of Richfield, Summit Co., was robbed of $1600 last week, under the following circumstances. He came to this city in company with L. Newton, of Richfield, and received a $1,000 check from Newton at one of our city banks. The money was put in a pair of saddle bags, placed under the buggy seat, and covered with a buffalo robe. Wilson and Newton left for home, that evening, and on the way, after dark, stopped at a public house. Wilson left the buggy to water the team, and Newton soon after on some pretence. On arriving home, the saddle bags were missed—They were subsequently found near where the buggy stopped, cut open, and money gone. Newton was arrested, and on examination bound over for trial in the sum of $5,000.—*Cleveland Herald*

From Panama and Mexico.

The Charleston Courier of Thursday has the subjoined Telegraphic despatches from New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, June 25—P. M.

The steamship Isthmus, from Chagres, via the Havana, has arrived. She left the former place on the 12th of the present month. The rainy season had commenced, but it was healthy. All the emigrants at Panama had taken passage in the steamship California for San Francisco, which vessel was expected to leave about the 20th. The United States frigate Raritan had arrived at Havana, and would leave for Vera Cruz on the 23d, to join the squadron. The steamer Isthmus brought a small mail from San Francisco.

The steamship Globe had arrived from the Brazos with $50,000 in specie. The insurrectionists had issued pronunciamentos, which were common in Matamoras and the neighboring provinces. At Vera Cruz, on the 16th, the monarchists and partisans of Santa Anna had concerted together for the overthrow of the government of Herrera, and a revolution in favor of Santa Anna was daily expected.

A Mexican vessel of war left Vera Cruz on the 13th for Tabasco, as was reported, where agents of Santa Anna were expected to land, for the purpose of making a demonstration in his favor.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26—P. M.

The Matamoras (Texas) paper publishes a document purporting to be a Declaration of Independence from the Northern States of Sierra Madre, Mexico, and we shall probably have some stirring news from that quarter soon.

A rumor prevails that upwards of seventy two emigrants from Rapides, Louisiana, en route for California, had been attacked this side of the Rocky Mountains, and all, with the exception of six, had been murdered.

According to the estimate of the Hon. T. BUTLER KING, when a railroad across the Isthmus is completed, with the aid of steamers of a speed of twelve miles an hour, the voyage from New York will be completed in the following time

To Calcutta in	47 days.
Canton in	36 "
Shanghae in	35 "
Valparaiso in	17 "
Callao in	12 "
Guyaquil in	9½ "
Panama in	7 "
San Blas in	12 "
Mazatlan in	14 "
San Diego in	16 "
San Francisco in	18 "

What a commercial revolution is here prefigured! The Isthmus Railroad will cost, it is said, but a million of dollars to construct it from Panama to the navigable waters of Chagres river. The whole length is 46 miles, summit level 300 feet, curvatures with no radius less than 1,500 feet. No grade will exceed 50 feet to the mile, while for much the greater distance (say 36 miles out of 46) no grade will exceed 20 feet to the mile. Some of the grades on the Boston and Albany Railroad are 87 feet.

The *New Orleans Picayune* has some additional intelligence, furnished by Mr. James B. Weller, who came passenger in the British steamer Clyde, from Vera Cruz. The news he communicates of affairs in San Francisco reaches to the 18th of May, the precise date of the letter published in the Tepic Gaviota, in which the story of General Smith's flight from the insurgents in California is recorded. In Mr. Weller's narrative there is not a word corroborative of this painful intelligence.

Mr. Weller left the city of Mexico on the 13th of June. A party of foreigner had just returned to that city from California, having left San Francisco on the 1st of May. They reported the country in an uncertain, unsettled state, and the property unsafe. The rainy season had set in, and the placers were covered with water, every thing was more plentiful than gold. A great many vessels had arrived and were still arriving with goods, which could be purchased nearly as cheap as in the States. A large number of persons had had arrived at San Francisco, and, were in a miserable condition, there being no houses to shelter them, and many had landed without a dollar in their pockets. This party, six in number, had returned disgusted, and reported that when they went out to the mines they were met by men who took away their provisions, &c. without any ceremony.

Mr. W. met several parties of Americans going to California by the way of the city of Mexico. One party was travelling on foot, and had arrived as far as Perote. They had nothing but a pack mule to carry their "cooking utensils," each man carrying his own gun and little bundle. Another party, about thirty in number, were well mounted on horseback.

"Every facility is afforded to travellers for California at Vera Cruz, the custom house officers being very obliging, all baggage and other articles being admitted free of duty. There will soon be a daily line from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, which will be extended to Tepic, the inland port of San Blas.

By the following, from the Mount Sterling Ky. Whig of Friday week, it will be seen that a rumor in regard to the infliction of summary punishment upon certain negroes who committed an outrage upon the person of Mrs. Foster, and then murdered her, turns out to be unfounded. They have been tried and convicted before the proper legal tribunal.

THE MURDER OF MRS. FOSTER.—On Sunday last two negroes were brought to town, charged with the commission of the murder referred to in our last paper. They belong to Messrs John R. Anderson and Jesse Hamilne, of the vicinity in which the deed was done. One of the negroes made a full confession of the murder, but the other persists in his innocence. The money, gun, and several articles taken from the house of Mr Foster, were found in possession of one of the negroes.

They have had their trials, and one is sentenced to be hung on the 12th of next month. The sentence of the other is deferred until Saturday.

The community has been intensely excited, and, although some were disposed to punish the murderers without "judge or jury," the law has triumphed, and great credit is due the conservators of the peace and citizens for the interest they have manifested in preserving the hitherto good name of Montgomery as a law abiding people.

How is Tuis?—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Republic says

"A friend has just shown me a copy of an oration delivered twelve years ago, before the societies of the College at Princeton, New Jersey, by Gov. Medowell, which, upon examination, I find to be the same speech, almost *verbatim et literatim*, which Gov. Medowell delivered in Congress last winter. It is an able speech, but the repetition of it evidences a barrenness of ideas which I did not expect to see in so distinguished a personage.

A superannuated servant, who had resided for some years as a boarder at the Asylum of Lochea died there a week or two since. Being a Catholic, she had requested that her remains should be carried to the cemetery of the chapel of Chauffat.—According to custom the Catholics of the locality were invited to accompany the defunct on her last journey. The weather on the day of burial changed to be very unpleasant, and only six accepted the polite invitation, two of these turning back when half way there, discouraged with the mud and the prospective inducements. The four persevering mourners saw the body laid in earth, and then went to the sacristy, at the invitation of the curate, to hear the reading of the will of the deceased. What was their surprise to discover that the will bequeathed twenty thousand dollars to be divided among those *who should follow her to the grave.* The will was in good form, and the money safely invested in the Saving Bank of France.

CHOLERA AMONG THE BRUTE CREATION.—The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial saw, last week, a dog suffering from the cholera, and heard of a hog similarly attacked.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Thos. S. Hall, of Virginia, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, vice Edmund Christian, removed.

Benjamin H. Smith, of Virginia, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, vice George W. Thompson removed.

James Gwinn, to be Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, Mississippi, vice Hardy Hendrew, removed.

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. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—TOOTHACHES CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Faddon, F. H. Eaton. jn19

PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, Albany, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.
BAKER'S BRONA.—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 by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st.

W. H. 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. sep14-ly

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1832—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates.
OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.
SAMUEL GORNLY, Pres't.
ROBERT PENNY, Sec'y. [illegible]

BOY WANTED AT THIS OFFICE. jy6 d3t

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSPORT BRIDGE COMPANY, June 21, 1849.
THE MANAGERS of the Williamsport Bridge Company, have this day declared a dividend, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., (or one dollar and twenty five cents) on the capital stock, on each share; payable on or before the 1st of July inst.
JOSEPH WILSON, Treasurer.
Monongahela City, July 4, 1849—Washington Reporter. jy6 w3t

Sandy and Beaver Canal.
THE Stockholders of the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company, are hereby notified that an election for Directors of said Company will be held at the usual office in New Lisbon, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day. By order of the Board
CHAS. D. HOSTETTER,
jy6 w3t Sec'y S. & B. C. Co.

BACON—20 casks Shoulders and Sides, on consignment, for sale by jy6 M'GILLS & ROE.

LARD—40 kegs No 1 Lard, for sale. jy6 M'GILLS & ROE.

DRIED APPLES—300 bush in sacks, for sale by jy6 M'GILLS & ROE.

POTASH—10 casks good Potash, in store jy6 M'GILLS & ROE.

TWO LINEN—A few pieces country Tow Linen, in store, for sale jy6 M'GILLS & ROE.

PLANTATION MOLASSES—100 barrels in prime packages; also, 100 hf bbls do. jy6 M'GILLS & ROE.

DIVIDEND.
THE President and Board of Managers of the Northern Liberties Bridge Company, having declared a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents on each share of the Capital Stock of said Company, the same will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 10th inst.
G. E. WARNER, Treasurer
Allegheny, July 5, 1849 jy6 d3t

LOST—Large Brass DOOR KEY. The finder will confer an obligation by leaving it at the Gazette office. jy6

NO 2 MACKEREL—50 bbls No 2 Mackerel, received this day by canal, and for sale very low to close consignment by
JAMES DALZELL.
jy6

RE-OPENED—A. A. Mason & Co's. Dry Goods Establishment will be re-opened on Friday, July 6th. All of their stock having been marked down, will be offered at the greatest bargains. Purchasers may depend upon securing goods at LOWER RATES than ever before. jy6

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, from business persons only, for the exclusive Agency for each City, Town or Village of the United States, in the sale of a very agreeable and warranted PERFECT REMEDY for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c. so prevalent at this time in all parts of the world. Terms extremely liberal and advantageous. For particulars, address
E. PACKER, M. D. & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
jy6 d&w

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Hand Street Bridge Company, have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th inst.
jy4 3t WM. LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

FRESH SUMMER GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES
ALEXANDER & DAY, 75 Market street, northwest corner of the Diamond, are now opening a choice stock of fresh SUMMER GOODS. A large portion of these goods have recently been purchased at a great sacrifice, from the Auction Sales at the East, and from the importers and manufacturers. We have decided upon offering this stock of goods prices so reduced as to meet the approbation of those who do business on the cheap cash principle.
The Silk Department is very extensive, embracing the different kinds of dress and mantle Silks—Silks of Chenies, and Camelian Grode Rhines.
The Shawl Department embraces a splendid assortment of India Crape Shawls, from the cheapest prices up to the finest qualities, elegantly embroidered. A splendid assortment of Bareges, Mohair, Net and splendid figured Silk Shawls.
SCARFS—Black silk, berage and figured silk Scarfs.
BERAGE and other thin DRESS GOODS—Lawns and novel styles of Berages. SILK TISSUES and other thin Dress Goods, worthy of the attention of our ladies.
LAWNS—LAWNS—In the Lawn department our additions from the Eastern auctions are quite large, embracing elegant styles at remarkably low prices.
Imported and Domestic Ginghams.
Prints and Chintzes, Brown and Bleached Muslins.
Tickings, Tickings, Flannels.
Superior English and French Satin and Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Pantaloon Stripes and Jeans, &c. All which is offered at such a reduction of prices that purchasers cannot fail to be pleased.
ALEXANDER & DAY.

BOOKS BOOKS—Levois and Jesuitism in its Rudiments, by Isaac Taylor, an not of Natural History of Enthusiasm.
Sketches of Scottish Church History, by Mitchie.
Memoirs of the Rev Thomas Halyburton, with an appendix, embracing an account of the Life of Colonel Gardiner.
The Life of Dr Johnson, by the Rev J. Hare.
Revivals in Scotland during the 18th century. Assurance Sermons by Rev George Whitefield to D. Wardlaw, D. D.
Manual of Presbytery, by S. Miller, D. D. with an appendix by the Rev J. G. Lorimer.
A Doctrinal Dispensation and Practical Treatise on Effectual Calling, by J. Foote, A. M.
Poems by Amelia. On hand and for sale by
ELLIOTT & ENGLISH 76 Wood st.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.
July 26, 1849.
THE President and Managers of the Company in erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of one dollar and seventy five cents, on each share of the capital stock standing on the name of individuals on the book of the company, to be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Reps. on or after the 10th inst.
JOHN HARPER,
jy6 d1w w1t President.

NOTICE.
PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until JULY 10th at 12 o'clock, for the same work as per specimen of two Abutments of a Bridge, from Black Lane to Hertz's Lane, below Stegner's Paper mill, on a new road. For further particulars enquire of
C. F. WARNER, Allegheny
A. JAYNES 70 Fourth st. Pittsburgh.
jy2 d10t w1t

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—History and Description of the Horse, Mule, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and Farm Dogs, with directions for their management, breeding, housing, rearing, feeding, and preparation for a profitable market. Also, their Diseases and Remedies, together with full directions for the management of the Dairy. By R. L. Allen. Illustrated with numerous illustrations. For sale by
JAS. D. LOCKWOOD, 63 Wood st.
jy4

GUM CAMPHOR—600 lbs on hand and for sale by
J. KIDD & CO.
jy3

CHLORIDE OF LIME—On hand and for sale by
J. KIDD & CO.
jy3

COOTER'S CHOLERA MEDICINE—On hand and for sale by
J. KIDD & CO.
jy3

SARGENT'S CHOLERA MEDICINE—On hand and for sale by
J. KIDD & CO.
jy3

WISTAR'S BALSOM—12 doz on hand and for sale by
J. KIDD & CO.
jy3

SULPH of Quinine, Oxide of Tin, Prussic Acid, Citrate of Iron, Iodine, Iodine of Potash, Nitrate of Silver, Chlorine, Zoxide of Lead, Chloride of Soda and Chlorine Ether, on hand and for sale by
J. KIDD & CO.
jy3

Assignee's Notice.
WHEREAS, Benjamin Smith and George A. Jones of West Bridge Company, have this day declared a dissolution of their partnership, by mutual consent, and have made to the subscriber, an assignment of all their Estate for the benefit of all their creditors, as shall evince their intention from the date thereof execute and deliver to the said Smith & Jonnson a full and absolute release of all their respective claims and demands.
Notice is hereby given that the assignment and release is now at the office of the subscriber on Fourth street in the city of Pittsburgh, for inspection and exec