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☞ ADVERTISEMENTS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.


## 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,

OARTER 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.


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


☞ A BOY WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.

COUNTY SCRIP.—A correspondent, through our columns, made an inquiry, a few days ago, as to what the County Commissioners were doing to redeem the outstanding scrip. One of the Commissioners has since called on us and stated that they are doing all in their power for its redemption and the relief of its holders. They have made it to bear interest from the 19th of April last, and have since paid none of it out, since long as has as it comes into their possession. They have no authority to borrow money for its redemption, but will make application to the next Legislature for that purpose, which will, no doubt, be promptly granted, when it will immediately be redeemed. As it stands, it is perfectly safe, and better to lay by than silver, as it bears six per cent. interest. The County is not much in debt, and, if thought advisable, the whole could be redeemed in two years by increased taxes, but the Commissioners prefer to borrow the money, and pay it off by degrees. We cannot see why this scrip should not readily pass as currency, as it is entirely safe, bears six per cent. interest, and will be redeemed at par within seven or eight months, and is, also, in the meantime, in demand for the payment of taxes, and other dues to the County—and the quantity in circulation is daily diminishing.

### The Shame of France.

Meeting a friend in the street, on Saturday, the all-engrossing topic was introduced, the disgraceful conduct of France towards her sister Republic of Rome. Our friend remarked—"I can scarcely bear to think, much less to speak, of the conduct of France. It so outrages every idea of justice, so tramples upon the principles of human freedom, that my indignation knows no bound." I feel a loathing and abhorrence when words cannot express." Our friend spoke warmly, but he spoke uttered the sentiments of every true friend of human freedom, of every order and sect, who dare to throw off the prejudices of education. Every right-thinking man feels that France is degraded, and her people feel it too, and will visit a fearful retribution upon the heads of those mad advisers who have led her into such a shameful crusade against liberty. The sentiments of the American people, as uttered by our friend, have given life to the spirit-stirring resolutions we gave on Friday and to the following animating lines, by the poet, C. D. STUART:

For shame, O France, was it for thee
To strike at Rome the despot's blow?
Thou toaster of thy liberty,
To turn on Freedom as her fo—
For shame, thou braggart—twas for thee
To lift the weapon, and shave the steel,
And on the neck of Tyranny
To place War's red and gory heel?

For shame, O France, forever shame
Be on thy hand, and on thy brow,
Thou ving n—wed to Freedom, Fame
But yesterday—a harlot now!
Oppression's pimp, and thou wouldst seek
He last and meanest lowest crawl,
Would st break thy blood tie to that nation,
And trample Rome and Freedom down

For shame, O France—lay sword aside!
Shall ever bear this damning stain
And never, as of yore, shall doubt
Thy banner to the skies again
For shame a thousand years of shame,
Will leave the blot but darker still,
Thou fratricide—white's tar name—
In thought, in purpose, and in will.

### CHOLERA RECORD.

As our telegraphic connections with St. Louis are much obstructed, we select more extensively from the papers, to keep our readers informed of the terrible ravages of the Cholera in that devoted city.

We learn from the Daily Union, of July 1, that on the Saturday previous, the interments in twelve cemeteries in St. Louis, were 122—53 of Cholera. On Sunday, July 1, the interments in eleven cemeteries, were 125—100 of Cholera. On Monday, July 2, the interments in twelve cemeteries, were 160—128 of Cholera. The reader will recollect that there are thirteen cemeteries, and many are probably buried in places other than the regular cemeteries. The same paper has the following—

"An abstract of deaths in the city of St. Louis, for the week ending Monday, July 2, was received too late for this paper. It will be published in our next. The whole number of deaths is 903—of Cholera 619; those of five years and under, 130. A note to the abstract states that the aggregate of the daily reports shows 911, making a difference of 41."

From the St. Louis Republican of July 6, we learn that the interments on Tuesday, July 3, were 130—102 of Cholera. On Wednesday, July 4, the interments were 137—105 of Cholera.

Quarantine regulations are strictly enforced—no emigrants being permitted to land. The Republican of July 6, says

"There are now at the Quarantine Ground, one hundred and one persons, all of whom are comfortably provided for on board the steamboat St. Louis. There are all Germans, of whom there were yesterday evening only four sick, two women and two children. An Englishman landed at the Quarantine Ground, died yesterday, the only death that occurred up to a late hour last evening. Dr. Haussler, a German, is resident physician at quarantine, Dr Carrow continues to perform the duties of health officer. He is stationed at the Montesano House, with a hospital crew, and boards all boats coming from the South."

Later, and private accounts by telegraph, show that there is no abatement of the pestilence. Several of the oldest and most respectable physicians have died. On the 12th, it is stated, on the authority of a private dispatch, that there were 109 deaths! When it is considered that no emigrants are permitted to enter the city, and that the population is greatly diminished by removals and deaths, this mortality is truly frightful—exceeding any ever before heard of in America. Truly St. Louis is passing through the fire of affliction.

The St. Louis Republican of the 5th, has the following:

CHOLERA AT PERU.—The officers of the Princeton, and other boats, on Wednesday and yesterday, from the Illinois River, report the following deaths at Peru, from Cholera:

| | |
|---|---|
| On Friday, June 19th | 4 |
| On Saturday, June 30th | 7 |
| On Sunday, July 1st | 10 |
| Total | 21 |

The P. and all the other boats in, up to this writing, left late Sunday evening. The disease, which had then attained the character of an epidemic, was thought to be on the increase.

At all the other towns on the river, there had been but few cases. At Peoria and Pekin, not above two or three deaths, and the former place is reported remarkably cleanly and healthy. A. M. Davis, a well known citizen of Peoria, died of the disease. The town of Peru is said to be nearly deserted, and on Saturday, the 30th ult. there were but two or three merchants doing business all others, including shop keepers of every kind, had shut their doors, and left for the interior.

☞ The same paper says,

We regret to learn from the officers of the Alock Scott, that T. J. Smith, proprietor of the wharf boat Sam Dale, at Cairo, died of Cholera on Monday last.

They also state that there were eleven or twelve cases in the town, ten of which proved fatal. There were reports of the existence of the disease at several of the towns of the river between that point and this city, and at the village of Westernberg eight or ten persons had died.

The same paper has the following.

The steamer Aleck Scott arrived this morning from New Orleans, which place she left on the evening of the 28th ult., with between 140 and 150 German emigrants. No deaths occurred among them to Vicksburgh, but from there to the Quarantine Ground, eight or ten died. About four o'clock this morning she was boarded by the quarantine Officers, four miles below the city, and without the least hesitation Capt. Swon complied with their instructions, and placed all of the emigrants, together with their baggage and effects on board the steamer St. Louis, the vessel appointed for the purpose of receiving and landing all who may come under the provisions of Quarantine Regulations. A short time previous to reaching the Quarantine Ground, four persons were buried from the Scott, and several others were taken from her in a hopeless condition. Her officers report the steamers Atlantic, Amorest, and Patrick Henry in port, all of which will bring up more or less emigrants. The Buena Vista was passed with several hundred on board.

Our telegraphic accounts keep up daily reports of the cholera in Cincinnati, by which it is seen that the mortality is not abating. The Gazette, of Wednesday July 11, has the following interesting statement, which certainly shows a deadful mortality:

CHOLERA REPORTS—WEEKLY SUMMARY.—During the latter part of the week ending July 9th, there was considerable abatement in the prevalent epidemic. The weather was warm with frequent showers, and several heavy thunder storms. In the following statement we give the number of interments from day to day:

| | Indiana. | Other Ins. |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, July 3d | 127 | 59 |
| Wednesday " 4th | 130 | 53 |
| Thursday " " 5th | 137 | 38 |
| Friday, " 6th | 91 | 57 |
| Saturday, " 7th | 85 | 43 |
| Sunday, " 8th | 74 | 30 |
| Monday, " 9th | 78 | 10 |
| | 822 | 300 |
| | | 722 |

Total number for the week.....1022

Of the 722 cholera interments, 500 were in six cemeteries used by the foreign population 50 were in the potter's field—of the aggregate 1022 interments, 726 were in six foreign cemeteries—59 in the potter's field. For the three weeks ending July 9th, the aggregate number of interments was 2530.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the following story of a man in Covington, who on Saturday 7th inst. when on what was supposed his death bed, sent for a Physician and made him the following proposition:

"He agreed to give the Doctor *three thousand dollars*, if he would restore him to health, to be decided by three citizens of Covington—but if he died, the Doctor was to pay three hundred dollars to such their (unknown) as he should name in his will. Three thousand dollars was as much as his life was worth. The Doctor would not accede to the term, in *black and white*, but finally compromised in writing on two thousand dollars if he saved him, and if not, he was to have no fee."

We have not heard whether the man died or not.

The Board of health of Dayton report 5 cholera deaths the 7th, and 7 on Sunday.

The interments at Louisville for Saturday and Sunday were 14, of which 3 or 4 were cholera and 6 were children. One of the latter was only three days old.

At Nashville, Thursday, of the 5th, there were six interments—all of cholera; and on Friday there were two interments—one of cholera.

According to the Lexington Observer of Saturday the 7th, the cholera had been more malignant in that city the preceding few days than at any time heretofore. The number of deaths from Tuesday morning to Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, was 35. There is much sickness in the country in Fayette county.

At Irvine, the county seat of Estill county, Kyright cases had occurred, of which seven terminated fatally.

At Madison, Ia., Saturday and Sunday, 8 deaths from cholera.

The Lafayette (Ia.) Journal of the 6th, announces the appearance of the cholera in that city, and reports 3 deaths.

At Brooklyn on the 6th, ten cases and five deaths. The number of deaths during the week ending on the 7th, was twenty four. Total since the breaking out of the disease in May, seventy.

The Brooklyn Eagle, says that several severe cases of cholera have occurred at the penitentiary at Flatbush. There was one death there by the disease on Friday, and another on Saturday.

At Buffalo on the 5th, fifteen cases and three deaths were reported.

At Rochester, on the 5th there were two cases.

The Boston papers mention the deaths of two persons by cholera on the 7th inst.

The packet ship Talma, Capt. Wootton, arrived at New York on the 10th inst. from Havre and a number of cases of cholera on board, during the passage, and thirty of the steerage passengers died.

The Norfolk papers state that the cholera ravages in that city. Up to the 3d inst, a period of weeks since the appearance of the disease the deaths have only numbered 71.

At Newark (N. J) on the 9th, there was one death.

At Jersey City, on the 10th, three cases.

The editor of the Camden (New Jersey) Democrat attributes the severity of the cholera in that place to the impure character of the drinking water.

BOSTON, July 10.—One fatal case of cholera occurred here to day.

MONTREAL, July 10.—There are very few cases of cholera in this city. The cemeteries report for the week ending Saturday, twenty cholera interments, most of which occurred among our Irish and French population.

ALBANY July 10.—Eight cholera cases and two deaths have been reported to day.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.)—Deaths from cholera, for the week ending Saturday last, 2. From all diseases, 72.

CHICAGO, (Ill.)—The prevalence, here, has materially diminished, 32 deaths only on the 31 inst.

WEST TROY.—The Board of Health in West Troy report, in the Advocate of 4th inst., that 11 cases of cholera and 3 deaths have been reported by the Health Officer to the Board, during the season.

The effects of the presence of the cholera upon trade and business generally are thus alluded to in the N. Y. Sun:

"It is of course impossible to correctly estimate the damage that has been done to the trade and business of this city by the prevailing epidemic. Ten millions of dollars, probably, would not cover the direct loss. The retail dry goods, merchant, artizan, and business man of every kind, have suffered in a ratio. Business has in a measure stagnated, and more in consequence of panic than any actual danger. Of all classes of trades people, the market man of our city have suffered most. The vegetable, fruit, fish, and shell fish trades have been knocked flat, and hundreds who in ordinary seasons, have carried a good livelihood by catering to the dietetic wants of the community in these articles, have this year been forced to shut up shop, and shift as they best could. The butchers, too, complain almost as badly. People seem to set their face against eating much beyond stale bread and crackers. The ice dealers also find the cholera against them. The timid—and, in times like these, fear is contagious—look at ice water with a kind of horror. If an omniscient eye was given to mortality, how much sickness and death might possibly be found to result from these fears and fancies of habit and diet. God only knows. He, who causes the pestilence in his providence, can tell wherein we are wise in erring."

The St. Louis Organ describes a fearful condition of things in that city:

"A few weeks since, in St Louis, the occasional sight of a hearse leading the slow procession of a funeral train, would arrest the sympathies of the passer by, and would for chance impart a wholesome admonition of a certainty to come—But day by day we have grown familiar with the sight—the burial of the dead has become a common and expected thing—the hearse no longer moves with a lingering pace, nor draws its lengthened line of mourners to the tomb. No! Death, true to the progressive spirit of the age, strikes with electric power, and his agents act with electric speed—there is no time for mourning now. The death of the late President of our Republic is announced by the daily press, and there is not time to turn the column rules in wonted token of respect. A funeral transits now a cavalcade of briskly trotting horses, hurrying to the grave a few half empty vehicles—often a single coach—sometimes it is a hearse following a hearse—but yesterday the ears of our citizens were jarred with a thrill of horror, by cries proceeding from a worse than lonely hearse—a hearse in which the widow was seated, frantic and alone, beside the body of her deceased husband. The rapid wheels soon bore her to a distance, but her screams still echoed on the ear. Hurry—hurry—hurry—the worm is impatient for food, and graves are gaping to welcome the dead—the horses trot with the loaded hearse—and return in a gallop to glut it again! Ere the breath leaves the body, the shroud must be made, and the coffin prepared—and the heart MAY STILL THROB when the *body is buried*."

☞ DISTINGUISHED PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.—Within a very short space of time, the following distinguished persons have died in this country and in Europe:

James K. Polk, ex-President of the United States.
General Edmund E. Gaines, of the U S. Army.
General W. J. Worth, of the U. S. Army.
General S. W. Kearney, of the U. S. Army.
Colonel James Duncan, of the U S. Army.
Marshal Bugeaud, of the French Army.
Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia.
Madame Recamier, leader of fashion in Napoleon's time.
Madame Catalani, the celebrated vocalist.
Madame Cavaignac, mother of Gen. Cavaignac.
Mrs. Madison, relict of the late ex-President of the United States.

The Court House, in Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. It was an old building, erected in 1814. The Records were saved, and the people seem rather rejoiced, than otherwise, that the old, unsightly building is gone.

FATHER MATHEW AT CHURCH.—Father Mathew celebrated high mass on Sunday at Dr. Pise's church, Barclay street, New York, and afterwards delivered an address on the gospel of the day, containing an account of the miraculous feeding of the people by the Saviour. The Herald says:—

"He dwelt particularly on the words "I have compassion on the multitude because it is great, and because they are as sheep without a shepherd." He observed upon the singular providence of God in the history of the world—how he cared for man, and provided for his wants, and as population increased, the teeming resources of the earth became more and more developed, and by the aid of navigation, the produce of the most distant climes was exchanged, and those countries abounding in corn could send their surplus to other countries in which there was a deficiency. The discovery of the great continent of America was a wonderful instance of the providence of God. It opened to the surplus population of the Old Country its fertile and inexhaustible bosom. Even what is cultivated of its fruitful soil, could supply bread enough and to spare for the whole world. God seemed to have raised up this nation, not only as a granary for the whole world, but to be a model, in its free and beautiful institutions, to all other nations. To no country did the United States afford such an asylum as to the Irish people. For that heart broken and crushed race, Providence seemed to have destined this land as a home and a refuge.—They thrive and prosper on this soil, while in their native land they pined in misery and want.—He trusted, however, in the benificence of Him who cared for even the sparrow, that the day would yet come when the Irish, even in Ireland, would be prosperous, happy and free."

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

MR. EDITOR—As there seems to be some misconception as to the recent action of Councils, relative to the Scrip, which is aided by the misrepresentations of sundry brokers, and other persons interested in the way of speculation on the same, and by the blunders, either wilful or stupid, of certain reporters for the press, a brief statement of the whole case may not be amiss.

By the certificates of loan, issued from time to time, the city of Pittsburgh acknowledges herself to be indebted to the holder in "one, two, or three dollars, bearing an interest of one per cent, per annum, receivable in all debts due the city."

In the first place, this is not like a bank note, whereby the bank promises to pay a certain sum on demand. But to this scrip, there is the condition annexed, that it is payable, and interest allowed on the payment of dues to the city. So that with this condition or restriction on the face of the scrip, the holders took it. When it began to depreciate last spring, the Councils, from a desire to protect the holder, and especially the poor men who could not afford to lose, and so prevent an enormous sacrifice of it to the brokers, who were pouncing on it like harpies passed an ordinance on the 23d of April, 1849, providing that, "from and after the 15th day of April, A. D. 1849 an interest of six per cent per annum shall be paid on all the issues of the city of Pittsburgh, of the denomination of one, two, and three dollars, which shall not be allowed at any time hereafter, on any taxes or debts due to the city, and the surrender of said certificates."

When this ordinance was under discussion, the objection was made that the brokers could buy up this scrip at the snug discount of fifteen and twenty per cent) being allowed to cut still deeper into the vitals of the city, and the curses of the citizens in this case closely connected by retaining interest in addition to their shave. And the above restriction was inserted in order to limit this interest to the payment of taxes and other debts.

It was believed, and is still, that the outstanding scrip, amounting to some $230,000, would be almost entirely absorbed in the course of a year, in the payment of taxes, wharfage, water rents, due to the city, and of the purchase money of the basin lots.

This ordinance was discussed, passed, and published, and with it before them, the brokers and other speculators bought up the scrip, and locked it up in their safes and vaults, because they well note people another bonus on their usurious profits. Some of them, (for I am glad to say that others take an honest and proper view of the matter) are bound in their threats of suits and vengeance, while there is not even the faintest whisper that any loss was *occasioned*, through their interference.

Let such men show their hands. The community will mark them. Councils were not organized for the purpose of legislating large profits to the shavers and money lenders. The city, owing twenty or thirty thousand dollars, must be paid, before she is generous. She cannot afford to bestow a bonus to those who have already made a fortune out of her finances. If she does this with one hand, she must lay additional taxes on the citizens to pay the same. Have we not been sufficiently shaved already in the loan we have thus made?

But what care the brokers for all this, so long as they can carry out Falstaff's precept, "Put money in thy purse." And what more can be expected of them when attempt to evade the law in letter and spirit of the law, taxing them for the privilege of amassing fortunes in a short time, men, who while they employ a lawyer, to enable them to violate the plain provisions of one law, threaten to employ, perhaps, the same lawyer to coerce other citizens to pay the law.

Have not the Councils which in a time of panic pass an ordinance to pay interest the right, when they want to redeem their issues, to pass another, saying when such interest shall cease, and to enforce the correct construction of the first ordinance? Is it pretended these shavers cannot read? Or that they are so stupid as not to under stand the language of the ordinance?

Let them beware how they brave the indignation of our outraged community.

COUNCILMAN.

From the St Louis Revenue, July 6

### LATEST FROM THE EMIGRANTS.

A gentleman who spent the last winter in the Rocky Mountains, and who, on his return to p. met the California teams, reached the city a few days since, and has given us the following interesting intelligence more cheering to those who have friends among the adventurers than any yet received.

The first party out, which was also the first met by our informant, was Captain Paul's company—the members, we believe, mostly from St Louis—had about the 10th of May, reached the junction of the northern and south Platte rivers, immediately following him, were Capt. Winter's company, organized at Independence, and composed of members from various southern States next, several Pittsburgh companies, and afterwards Capt. Jarrod's and Capt. Harry's companies, which left from Illinois. Turner and Harry were met about the 24th of May, some thirty miles above Fort Chiles. From the time they met Capt. Paul's company until they reached St Joseph, about the 24th ult, the train of California wagons was almost an unbroken mass, the extensive hours never elapsing where they did not come up to some other company. When still within fifteen or twenty miles of Fort Chiles they met Capt. Russell's (Kentucky) company, travelling with a war party of Sioux, nearly 10,000 strong. The Indians had been at war with the Pawnees, and were returning to their own country with fifteen scalps and a single prisoner. Delighted at their amicable protestations to their fellow travellers, they were unwelcome companions, and being strongly suspected that they were only watching an opportunity of stealing the cattle belonging to the company. For two days sojourn together, the returned warriors were induced to accompany the Platte road to push forward, by being assured that there had already been several deaths from measles among the whites, that therefore, by remaining longer with them they were only unnecessarily exposing themselves.

The Indians generally are dissatisfied with the appearance of so many whites in their territory but the overwhelming numbers of the intruders prevent a very marked expression of dissatisfaction and hostile demonstration.

On the road from Fort Chiles to St. Joseph several hundred graves were counted—most of them are in the open prairie, and a rough plank at the head of the grave, the name of the deceased, his native State, and the disease of which he died, are found hastily pointed with shoe black or such other material most easily procured under the circumstances. Beneath almost every tree also, along that distance, the newly raised sod and a coarsely drawn inscription on the tree where the bark has been removed for the purpose, shows the resting place of some other poor victim.

This mortality seems to have existed only between the starting point on the Missouri and Fort Chiles. Further than that disease and death seemed entirely to have disappeared. The emigrants were hale and hearty, and spoke of their prospects with the same hopes and animation that had spur red them up at home.

Drs. B. B. Brown, White and Silvers, Messrs. Henry Lynch, Clark, Kennerly, Lawhead, Clayton (of Clayton's) Judge Townsend and a number of others from this city, were met successively, and from the account given us must have been doing famously.

The grass all along was in as good condition as it usually is at this season of the year—and the animals, especially the oxen, were in thriving order. In one or two Illinois companies, and in some Pittsburgh companies, a few American horses, taken out by some of the members, had already nearly failed, with the assistance which their unfortunate owners could procure from their companions, no very serious consequences, it was thought, would grow out of the circumstance.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER AND IRON.—The mineral riches from Lake Superior, are beginning to come out to some purpose. The propeller Independence arrived at the Sault St. Marie on the 20th ult. with 130 tons of native copper in large masses from the Cliff Mine, and the Napoleon on the 22d ult. with 8 tons of barrel ore from the Cliff Mine, 10 tons of barrel ore and native copper from the Copper Falls location, and 11 tons of barrel ore from Lac La Belle Mining Company. The schr. Fur Trader arrived on the 19th, with 213 tons iron blooms, 13 tons and 120 bars of iron, from the Jackson Iron Works.

### Late from Texas.

Galveston papers to the 10th of June have been received at New Orleans.

Gen. Brooke had arrived at Galveston, and proceeded immediately to Lavacca.

The Galveston News gives a summary of the news from Western Texas, derived from Captain Burbank, U. S. A., who came passenger on the Palmetto, having left San Antonio on the 22d, and travelled from Eagle Pass, a military post on the Rio Grande, to San Antonio. He passed the bodies of seven Mexicans, who had been killed by the Camanche Indians, about 24 miles east of Leona, and 65 west of San Antonio. The Mexicans had been carrying military supplies to the Leona and were returning with their empty ox carts, having joined by another Mexican, who had been riding express, he and six of the teamsters were killed—one teamster escaping.

At Eagle Pass every thing was quiet. The troops stationed there were quite healthy.

San Antonio was free from cholera, no new cases having been heard of for a number of days previous to the 22d.

The expedition to El Paso had got as far as the Leona, and was encamped on that stream at last accounts.

A gentleman who left San Antonio at the same time with Captain Burbank, mentions a report current there, that three Americans were also killed by the Indians at the same time and place above alluded to.

The political canvass in Texas is getting warm. There are four candidates for Governor. Mr. Pilsbury has strong competition for Congress in his district.

Gen. Sam Houston was expected to make a speech at Huntsville on the 25th ult., in which it was thought he would take the same ground as Benton, in Missouri, on the territorial question.

The Corpus Christi Star says a company of Rangers, raised by order of the Governor, has been organized, and detachments stationed at Barranca Blanco, Loredo and Brownsville. The officers of the company are—Blackwell, Captain; Walker, 1st Lieut.; Rankin, 2d Lieut.; Atkins, 3d Lieut. Major C. G. Bryant was appointed Commissary, and Dr Swift, Surgeon.

The same paper gives the following account of Indian depredations.

INDIAN AGAIN.—An express arrived here on Wednesday last, stating that the night previous a party of Indians came to Mr. Love's rancho, six miles below San Patricio, and stole every horse he had—about one hundred head. On receipt of this news, Lieut. Walker, of the Rangers, who was stationed at Barranca Blanco, seven miles below, immediately started in pursuit of the Indians, with 40 men, and passed through San Patricio a short time after the marauders had been seen. Nothing had been heard of him or his party at the time our paper went to press.

The cholera has broken out among the Camanche Indians, first making its appearance in a party encamped on the San Gabriel. Several of the chiefs have fallen victims to the disease. The Indians were flying in every direction, completely panic stricken. These facts were gathered from a captive Mexican woman, who made her escape and came into one of the frontier military posts.

The following account of a speech of Governor Wood, at Victoria, delivered on the 16th ult., gives some interesting details of the internal affairs of Texas. We copy from the Advocate

Governor Wood said the financial affairs of the State were in a prosperous condition, and funds were coming in from Collectors. One hundred cells of the Penitentiary are finished, and the appropriations will not be exhausted until the next meeting of the Legislature. He blamed the past and the present administrations for not affording sufficient protection to our frontier. He said he had made frequent representations to the War Department but without success.

He believed that the right of Texas to Santa Fe was indisputable. When a military government was first established there, the authorities of of this State had remonstrated. The Secretary of War replied that the government was only temporary, and would be dissolved with the cessation of hostilities. Judge Baird said the only obstruction he found in his mission was in the military government. The military commander threatened to enforce his own laws at the point of the bayonet. For this he (Gov. Wood) blames President Polk in disregarding the rights of Texas and his own word.

He said that the public debt would amount to about $6,000,000, at the rate fixed by the Legislature, and recommended the sale of a portion of our public lands to pay it. Governor Wood said he did not approve of the present apportionment bill, but considered it his duty to sign it defective as it was, in preference to calling an extra session of the Legislature.

The Advocate says Governor Wood is not much of an orator, but nevertheless his remarks were well received.

LIABILITY OF ENDORSERS.—An important decision on this subject was lately made by the Supreme Court of New York. It is thus reported in the Albany evening journal.

Benjamin Dole pl'f in Error vs Charles R. Gold def'nt in Error. Error from the Ninth Ward Court. Term Sth Jan A D 1848. Decided March Gen Term. 1849. This is a writ of error to the Recorder's Court of the city of Buffalo, to revive a judgment of that Court affirming a Judgment of a Justice Court.

The action was brought before the Justice was for the recovery of the money due on a promissory note made by Andrew Cole, payable to the order of Benjamin Dole and endorsed by him. Dole being served with process appeared before the Justice and pleaded general issue. On the trial, before the Justice, the plaintiff produced the note proved the making and endorsing thereof, a demand of payment of the maker in due time his refusal to pay, and that on the same day of the demand he caused a written notice to be served on Dole, the endorser, in the words following

BUFFALO, Sept. 8th, 1847

"Dear Sir A note of $22 70 made by Andrew Cole and payable to your order, and endorsed by you, is due this day, and has not been paid. You will therefore take notice that I am the owner and holder of said note, and look to you for the payment of the same Yours, &c.
R. GOLD

And thereupon, the plaintiff rested his case.—The defendant Dole moved for a non suit on the ground that the notice was not sufficient to charge him as endorser, that it was defective in not stating that payment of the note had been demanded of the maker.

The Justice refused the non suit and gave judgment for the plaintiff against Dole, for the amount of the note interest and costs. The judgment was taken to the Recorder's Court by certiorari, and there affirmed. The judgment of the Recorder's Court is now brought here by writ of Error. The only question made on the argument in this Court or presented by the case, relates to the sufficiency of the notice to the plaintiff in Error, to charge him as endorser of the note made by Cole.

Wm. H Greene, for plaintiff in Error, C H S Williams, for defendant in Error.

MULLETT, Justice—The conditional nature of the endorser's contract is not denied in this case, nor is it denied that to make the endorser liable the holder of the note must prove on the trial, that payment of the note was properly demanded of the maker, and that the requisite notice was given to the endorser. The demand and non-payment were sufficiently proved before the Justice, and the only question for our consideration relates to the sufficiency of the notice to the indorser. The notice was a written notice subscribed by Gold, the holder of the note addressed to the indorser, dated and served the day the note became due, and stated that the note, describing it, was due that day and had no been paid, and that the subscriber was the owner and holder of the note, and looked to the endorser for the payment of the same.—This presents the question whether it was necessary that the notice should inform the endorser that payment of the note had been demanded of the maker. In this State the sufficiency of the notice when there is no dispute about the facts, is a question of law to be determined by the Court. After having examined this question more with reference to the importance of the principle involved in it, than the amount in controversy between the parties, I have come to the conclusion that the sufficiency of the notice under consideration was a question of law, that the notice was clearly defective and that the Justice and the Recorder's Court erred in sustaining it, and that for this reason the judgment of the Recorder's Court and that of the Justice must be reversed.


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

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REFERENCES—J. M. Fahden, M. D. R. Eaton. ja19

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OIL—1200 gals bleached Sperm Oil, 1500 do colored do do, 1000 do brown Tanners' Oil, 16 bbls Strait do do; 2000 gals bleached winter Whale Oil, in store and for sale by jy16 MILLER & RICKETSON

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Louisiana—J P Thompson, Saturday, 21
Indiana—P Burley, Sunday, 22
Ohio—Capt A Craig, Monday, 23
Kentucky—H Truby, Tuesday, 24
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Wednesday, 25
Indiana—P Burley, Thursday, 26.
Ohio—A Craig, Friday, 27
Kentucky—Capt H Truby, Saturday, July 28
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Sunday, 29
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