THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1849.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

☞ ADVERTISERS 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 special time will invariably be charged until ordered out

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

SENATE,

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JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
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WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,

JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

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

THE LOCUSTS.—A short time ago a communication appeared in the Gazette, requesting us to publish some facts respecting the natural history of the Locust, as it is commonly called, or the "cicada septiegnia" of entomologists. A press of matter has hitherto prevented us from publishing the following facts.

The most connected series of observations respecting this subject has been made in Maryland, where the appearance of the locusts has always been carefully noted since the year 1749. In that year they appeared in the month of May. They reappeared in 1766, in the same month, as was likewise the case in the years 1783 and 1800. In 1817, they did not appear until the beginning of June, owing, as is presumed, to the cold and wet weather which prevailed during the month of May and June. In 1834 they appeared in the months of May; so that they may be expected again to emerge from the earth in Maryland, in the year 1851.

They come forth at different times, in different states, and there will frequently be an interval of a year or two between the northern and southern parts of the same state; but wherever they are seen in numbers, there they have appeared seventeen years before. They emerge from the earth in the month of May, and it is a singular fact that they always come out of the ground in the night. In the early part of June, they begin to lay their eggs, which are deposited in lines of about two inches long, in the tender twigs of trees.

The operation of boring is performed by the female, who perforates the twigs in a longitudinal direction. The instrument with which this is effected, is needle shaped, and is about the size of a large needle. With this she bores in the direction of the grain of the wood, until the fibres are broken, and a secure place furnished for the ova. The eggs are then deposited, side by side, in two rows, each containing about fifteen eggs. They are milk white when first deposited, about the tenth of an inch in length, and of the thickness of a horse hair. One insect will frequently lay between eight hundred and a thousand eggs. After the parent has fulfilled this duty, it dies; and the young, as soon as they attain a little growth in the grub state, fall to the ground, and descend to the depth of two or three feet below the surface of the earth, in order to undergo their change into the pupa state. After attaining their last transformation, they are found in great numbers over large districts of country, though the time of their appearance is varied according to the heat of the climate, &c.

Notwithstanding the commonly received opinion, they are in no way prejudicial to vegetation, except from the damage they do in depositing their eggs, and it is probable that but a small portion of the young locusts which penetrate the earth ever reach the surface again, as they are doubtless destroyed in immense numbers by beetles, ants, moles, &c. The common hog is very fond of them, and roots them from the earth with its snout, before they become visible to us. When in their perfect state, they are eagerly sought for, and as eagerly devoured by many kinds of birds, as well as by the grey squirrel. We learn that the Indians frequently eat them when fried, and consider them a great delicacy. On one occasion they swarmed in such numbers in New Jersey, that they were used in the manufacture of soap.

The locusts appeared in this vicinity during the present year, in great numbers, but they have now disappeared to fulfil their mysterious mission beneath the earth, and greet him in manhood, who, when a little child, gazed upon the parent insect.

THE NEW CENSUS.—We publish the following Circular, in order to let the public see what is want ed in Washington, by the Census Department, and information respecting which can come better from many practical men than from any one else:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 10th July, 1849.

Sir—Will you have the kindness to inform the Census Board immediately what subjects embraced within the Census of 1840, have no practical bearing upon the resources of your State, and which had better be dispensed with to the admission of more important considerations. Please also inform the Board what subject not embraced in the Sixth Census, would, in your opinion, be worthy of notice in the Census of 1850.

Anxious to arrange the preliminary measures in such manner as will be to the best exhibition of the varied interests of the Union, the Board has authorized the preparation of blanks to differ somewhat as the requirements of different sections may suggest. In blanks sent to the Northern States, to include questions relative to the growth of Cotton, Rice, and Cane Sugar, would be as superfluous as to include productions exclusively Northern, in blanks sent to the Southern States.

It is hoped that the importance of the subject, and the solicitation of this Board, will insure an immediate response to inquiries, the object of which is to ascertain the development of the resources of the whole country, and the peculiar resources of your State or neighborhood.

Address "Department of State Census."

JOHN M. CLAYTON,
REVERDY JOHNSON,
JACOB COLLAMER.

Jos. C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Pastoral Letter.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Brethren*—The President of the United States has recommended that *the first Friday in August* be observed throughout our land as a day of *fasting, humiliation and prayer*. Such an observance universally becomes a people, who owe so much to the God of nations, and who are now suffering so severely under his chastening hand. Therefore affectionately invite the Clergy and Laity of this Diocese to a due participation in the solemnities of this National Fast; and I set forth the following as proper Psalms, Lessons and Prayers, to be used on that day:

1. Instead of the Venite, in morning prayer, the *fifty-first* Psalm.
2. Instead of the proper Psalm for the morning of that day of the month, the Sixth Selection.
3. First Lesson, Isaiah lviii.
Second Lesson, St. Matthew vi.
4. Before the General Thanksgiving, the Prayer already put forth to be used in the Diocese, substituting *visited for threatened* at the end of the first sentence.
5. In the Ante-Communion Office, use the Epistle and Gospel for the *Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity*, with the following *Collect*:

O, Almighty God! who, by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, dost call upon us seriously to consider the shortness of our time here upon earth, and reminded us that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Give us grace to turn unto Thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to-day which to-morrow it may be too late to seek; that so being strengthened by Thy good Spirit against the terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we, may at all times be ready to give up our souls into Thy hand, O gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through Jesus Christ our Lord! *Amen*.

(Signed,) A. POTTER,
Bishop of the Diocese.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12th, 1849.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—Quite a serious collision took place yesterday between the freight train going west, and the passenger train coming east about six miles west of Kalamazoo. Two valuable engines were considerably injured, and the baggage car and two or three freight cars stove up. Two or three persons were slightly injured.

We understand the accident occurred by the freight train running on the time of the passenger train.—*Detroit Adv.*

THE BOUNDARY LINE.—The boundary line between the United States and Canada, run in accordance wiike the Ashburton treaty, cost the laborers of 300 men in 18 months. For three hundred miles a path was cut through the forest 30 feet wide, and cleared of all trees. At the end of every mile is a cast iron pillar, painted white, square, four feet out of the ground, seven inches square at the bottom, and four at the top with raised letters on its sides, naming the Commissioners who run the line, and the date.—*Miners Journal.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1849.

The past week has been barren of incident, and save the conversation about the Cholera, we have had little to talk about. The decrease in the number of deaths within the past few days has revived the hopes of many, that New York has seen the worst of the pestilence.

A few southern merchants have returned to the city from the northern watering places, and have begun to look round preparatory to making their purchases of goods; and the fall trade may be said to have begun. The importations are large, and the stocks of goods already ample, in all assortments.

Mr. Calhoun's manifesto against Col. Benton, was received yesterday afternoon, and in the face of the hot weather, has been fought over with a good deal of feeling by the press. The bitter sneering tone of Mr. Calhoun; and his assumed contempt of Col. Benton, do not help his argument much here; and the old Missourian is not quite whistled down the wind yet. There is a strong and growing feeling here at the east and north, that free soil is to be the rallying cry of the next presidential campaign; and that he who dares oppose this principle ensures his defeat. Mr. Calhoun's argument but strengthens Mr. Benton's position; and people here look to see Mr. Benton the locofoco nominee for the north in 1852.

Some of the patriots who were refused the privilege of serving General Taylor in the Custom House, have, of late, been extremely "exercised" at the absence of a creed on the part of the old soldier—quite forgetting that the Allison letter is the exponent of his views. The anxiety on the part of a few disappointed office seekers has been employed by the locofoco papers of this region to express serious doubts whether the administration can go on without their help; but their labors are all in vain. Gen. Taylor, in his annual message, will be found orthodox upon the tariff and internal improvements; and further than this, his opinions are immaterial, inasmuch as there are no other matters of general interest before the people, and the opinion of General Taylor a matter of no consequence just now.

The steam boat New World has at last made a passage to Albany that is *fast*, in the most rapid meaning of the term, as used by steam boat men. She landed her passengers in Albany in eight hours and seventeen minutes, including all the stops. To Poughkeepsie, 75 miles, she made the run in three hours, running time, or twenty five miles an hour, or twenty five per cent greater speed than is made on the rail roads of New England.

In financial affairs there is nothing new to note. Abundance of money can be had for almost any scheme, and upon very small security. The large rise in government stocks has turned the attention of capitalists to rail road bonds as a more lucrative investment. Within a few days 700,000 of Erie new bonds have been taken at 92½, and none are to be had now so low. An attempt is now making by Mr. Samuel Jaudon, of the U. S. Bank memory, to break down this company; but with little success. A road that will earn $300,000 for the current year, is not crushed so easy when managed by men who stand as high as do the Erie Rail Road Directors.

The news by the Caledonia received here this morning is looked upon as favorable, because peaceful. For all American staples the European markets are good, and as a matter of course, we read of the military movements abroad very calmly after that. The improvement in cotton, and the continued good demand for out bread stuffs, that now seem so probable, warrant the opinion that the rate of exchange during the fall importations will not be against us to an extent that will take off our coin; which is the only circumstance that can cause any advance in the rate of interest over the present rate; thus assuring an easy money market during the fall and winter. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Wheeling Bridge.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have read a number of articles in our own and the Wheeling papers on the subject of this bridge, and beg the use of your columns to say a few words. But, in advance, I would earnestly entreat the Wheeling editors not to use such sparkling wit—such cutting satire—such terrible threats, on this subject—at least during dog days. When the dog star ceases to rage, these rugy writers may delight their readers with such choice morsels, but in mercy spare them at present.

The advocates of this attempt to obstruct the free navigation of the Ohio river appear to be conscious of the weakness of their arguments.—Hence they do not attempt affirmatively to show the policy and importance of such obstructions.

The entire burthen of their song is that Pittsburgh has already spanned the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and of course their mouths must be shut. This does not appear to me to be a ton sequiteur. At most, it only applies to the few stock holders in these bridges, which are about 1 cent of every 5000 of our population.

But on turning to the laws of Pennsylvania, I find that both the bridge companies were chartered on the 19th and 20th days of March, 1810—nearly ten years before the use of steam boats was known upon these western waters. These bridges had their origin long prior to steam boats; which have had to accommodate themselves to these obstructions. What the rights of the stock holders and public in these bridges may be, I know not, nor do I care. This I do know, that the Ohio River is not the Monongahela—that 1810 is not 1849—that our bridges are built in accordance with their charters, while the Wheeling bridge is in palpable violation of its charter. And when ever you point me to a city of some 100,000 inhabitants, with a U. S. Custom House, nearly 5000 steam boat arrivals annually, carrying some forty millions of dollars worth of freight, upon the upper branches of the Monongahela River, then, but not till then, will I admit the force of your argument. The Monongahela is a local stream, bridged under State authority—slackwatered under State authority. The Ohio River is a magnificent national highway, the boundary of six States, and the work, over which no obstruction of this kind ever has, and I hope never will be permitted to be thrown.

But the important question is not simply this Wheeling Bridge—but shall we permit this stream to be bridged at every point. A writer in your own paper a few days since endeavored to defend this Wheeling Bridge because he wants a bridge at Cincinnati. Now if Wheeling can build a bridge at an elevation of 92 feet—Cincinnati at 112 feet—then Steubenville may build at 70 feet—Parkersburgh at 50 feet, and Fishing Creek at 30 feet. No wonder that the interior, fearful of the trade of the Ohio, should be alarmed and aroused to action to repel such an invasion of their rights. The state of Pennsylvania having expended some 30 millions of dollars in constructing works of internal improvement, would indeed, be foolish to permit her great feeder to be cut off. The city of Pittsburgh which numbers annually about 3,300 arrivals, and the same number of departures of steam boats, at her wharf, engaged in the Ohio river trade, would be indeed short sighted if she permits the foundation of her prosperity to be undermined.

For if this company, whose charter requires them to erect their bridge of such a height that steamboats can pass on the highest floods heretofore known—can now say that such boats shall cut off 40 or 50 feet from their chimneys—then other companies with less liberal charters may say that they shall have no chimneys at all. If steam boat owners have no protection but what the caprice of local interest will allow them—then it is time they should know it, that as soon as their present boats are worn out, they may seek some surer employment.

Our Wheeling friends may as well understand the matter at once. The great question at issue is not in regard to their bridge—that, if built, *can and will be abated as a nuisance*—the first flood that occurs after its erection.

But the steam boat interests of the west want to know how far the Courts of the United States will go, in the preservation of the Ohio river to the entire Union.

In another paper, I may notice some more of the reasoning.

"FREE NAVIGATION."

By the President of the United States.

A RECOMMENDATION.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on His Protection, should humble themselves before His throne; and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of Divine mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, add so long crowned us with manifold blessings; and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Our city, we are glad to say, continues remarkably healthy. It is now less visited with disease than any other large city of the Union, and we have every reason to believe that it will continue in the same satisfactory condition during the season. The predictions of impending sickness which a few weeks ago were so generally made, have not thus far been realized; and notwithstanding the fears of pestilence inspired by the inundation, we seem further than ever removed from the evil. The many fine theories of miasmatic influences which have been put forth as the solution of all hygienic questions appear to be at fault in this instance, unless it be considered that the recent heavy and continued rains have so effectually removed from our streets and sewers the elements of corruption, that the atmosphere remains in its normal state of purity. We believe it is the generally received opinion that rainy weather during the summer exercises a favorable effect upon the health of the city. However, it may be, the fact is undoubted that at this moment New Orleans is on the score of freedom from disease, as desirable a place of residence as any in the Union.—*N. O. Picayune, 19th.*

Minnesota.

The following is the second of a series of papers on this territory, said, by the Washington Republic, in which they appear, to be "by a gentleman of distinguished literary fame, who has done more to unfold the riches of the West than almost any one since the days of Mr. Flint."

Meteorological observations, made at Forts Snelling and Atkinson, for many years, indicate a highly favorable climate. At the latter post, the maximum heat, for the months of May, June, July, and August, 1848, was 82, 88, 84, and 81 degs., respectively; the mean temperature, during the same months, being, in their order, 63, 65, 71, and 62 degs., and the minimum 38, 47, 51, and 51 degs. Thunder showers are frequent in those latitudes, and even on the higher tributaries of the Mississippi. The amount of free electricity is thought to produce local currents which mitigate the sultriest days. Thirty seven inches of rain fell at Fort Atkinson in 1848.

By observation made at Sandy Lake in July, 1820, (vide Schoolcraft's Nar. Jour., Pub. Ex., p. 268,) the maximum heat at that high point is shown to be 90 deg.; and the mean temperature between the 17th and 24th of the month 73 deg., which is a little higher than the entire monthly average heat in 1848 at Fort Atkinson, lying some four hundred miles, atmospherically, south. Probably the entire month would sink the northern average a couple of degrees, leaving it 71 deg. and showing a remarkable equality of summer temperature over a very wide range.

Volney appears to have been the first observer to notice the prevalence of a valley current from the tropical latitudes up the Mississippi—a remark in which he is sustained at later dates by Dr. Drake and Dr. Hildreth. It is evident, from the scanty materials we possess, that this gulf current does not spend its force until it has wellnigh reached the southern terminus of the Itasca summit. It is at this point the extreme upper Mississippi escapes those icy winds from Hudson's and Baffin's bays, which are often felt, during the spring months, in northern Michigan and northern Wisconsin. The same latitudes which cross the lake country give a milder climate in the valley of the upper Mississippi. One of the causes of this phenomenon has probably been noticed above. Others will doubtless be found by a scientific scrutiny of its meteorology.

Longivity must characterize a country without fevers or congestions. Surgeons, who have been stationed at the military posts of Minesota and the upper Mississippi, generally give a very favorable view of its diseases and their diagnosis under the effects of the climate. Malignant fevers seldom or never originate, in these longitudes, north of latitude 44 deg. It is also well known that the cholera, which in a single instance, in 1832, was carried by steam boat as high as latitude 46 deg., did not spread at that sanitary point, namely, Michillimackinac, but was confined south of the general latitude of 43 deg. to 44 deg., which is, according to the late Dr. Forrey, very nearly the northern—leaving out Green Bay on the east and Prairie du Chien on the west of Wisconsin escaped its ravages. So far, however, as fevers and malignant diseases have been locally compared, there is a decided tendency to pass the lake latitudes in the Mississippi valley.

Both falls of the Mississippi, within the boundaries of Minesota, are quite elevated. This elevation is rocky and often precipitous, at the river's brink, as high as St. Anthony's falls. Above that point, which is, according to Nicollet, in latitude 44 degs. 53m. 44s. a succession of elevated plains, with forests of the drift statum, come in and characterize both banks, as far up as Sandy Lake, and, with intermissions, quite to the falls of Puckaguma. The consequence of this elevation is, that its waters, which reveal themselves abundantly in springs, lakes, and streams, flow into the Mississippi with rapid currents and cascades, which present numerous seats for hydraulic works. At these works, the pine forests of Minesota may be readily converted into lumber to supply the central and lower portions of the valley. At the falls of St. Croix the Chippewa, and other tributary streams, have already been occupied, in part, with such works. At the falls of St. Anthony, where the Mississippi drops sixteen and a half feet perpendicular, with strong rapids above and below, its power may be thrown, by a series of mill canals, upon almost any amount of machinery. This point, which is distant nine hundred miles above St. Louis, and two thousand miles from the Gulf, is the true head of steam boat navigation, and must become an important manufacturing city and point of transhipment. In a future state of the country, boats of moderate tonnage may be built above the falls to run, during the freshets, as high as Comtoguma, or Sandy Lake, Puckaguma.—They may also ascend the De Corbead to the mouth of Leaf river. ALGOS.

The St. Louis Republican, of July 17, gives the following items:

BUFFALO ROBES.—The steamers St. Croix and Mustang arrived last evening from the Missouri river, bringing down about twelve hundred packs of Buffalo Robes, consigned principally to the firm of P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co. A party of mountain trappers, in the employ of the American Fur Company, came passengers.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.—The steamer Mustang, from Council Bluffs, reached port last evening. Her officers inform us that when they left the Bluffs, a Mormon train of about four hundred wagons was crossing the river, preparatory to setting out to the Great Salt Lake City. The Missouri river is reported rising slowly from the Bluffs down.

From the St. Louis Reveille, July 17.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS—CHOLERA ON THE MISSOURI.—We are indebted to a friend, Mr. W. L. Parvin, who arrived yesterday on the steamer Mustang, for the following items:

The California emigrants are getting along very well. Grass on the plains has been abundant, owing to the numerous rains. The companies beyond Fort Laramie have suffered but little from sickness, but the remainder, upon the same route, have had the cholera and small pox among them—some of them to a considerable extent.

The prevalence of cholera increases while we go on, and in the vicinity of the Missouri river. Dr. Cook, formerly of St. Louis, died at St. Joseph on Tuesday last, of Cholera. There were four or five deaths at Kansas, and two at Independence, during the week ending on Friday, 13th.

In the vicinity of Camden, the Cholera is raging with great violence. Eight persons are reported to have died in one house, within forty-eight hours. The steamer Monroe lost seven passengers, one of whom died at Lexington. Her passengers were nearly all sold on board at Fort Leavenworth.—At Waverly, about twenty-five deaths had occurred during the last three weeks, and most of the inhabitants had left for the country.

At Brunswick, on Friday, there were six deaths; on Saturday, up to four o'clock, four, and never, so dangerously ill. At Arrow Rock, on Saturday morning, there were three cases and one death.

Six Mackinaw boats, belonging to the American Fur Company, and laden with buffalo robes, had arrived at St. Joseph from Forts Benton, Union, and Laramie.

The river was rising at Council Bluffs, on a stand at St. Joseph, and falling at Sibley, and all the way down.

THE RECOGNITION OF HUNGARY, we stated a few days ago, was the subject of memorial, embodied in a resolution passed at a public meeting held in New York city some few weeks since, and addressed to the President of the United States.—The Secretary of State has returned the following answer to one of the officers of the meeting in question:

Sir: I am requested by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 9th instant, and the printed account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Hungarians and others in New York. These proceedings had not escaped attention.

The government and people of this country are profoundly interested in the events which are now passing in Europe, and all information calculated to throw light upon the present struggle between that country and Austria and Russia, cannot fail to be welcome.

It is the policy and practice of the United States to recognise all governments which exhibit to the world convincing proofs of their power to maintain themselves. If Hungary sustains herself in this unequal contest, there is no reason why we should not recognise her independence

Congress, it is believed, would sanction such a measure, and this government would be most happy in that event, to enter into commercial as well as diplomatic relations with independent Hungary.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

A POLITE SHERIFF.—*Making his Next Comfortable.*—Sheriff Sumner was remarkable for his great attention to matters of etiquette. Nothing could make him forget his natural politeness, and it was in this quality was extended when it had a most ludicrous effect. Towards criminals he was extremely polite, and on one occasion, when an unfortunate prisoner was to be executed, the sheriff, with that kindness of heart which was one of his prominent characteristics, paid every attention to the culprit which his dreadful situation seemed to require, and when the poor fellow was led upon the scaffold, and the rope had been adjusted, Mr. Sumner inquired in the most friendly manner—

"Does the knot suit you, sir?"

"Yes, I don't know but it does," said the prisoner.

"If I could make it more comfortable to you, I should be extremely happy," said the sheriff.—"Will you do me the great favor, when you are ready to drop your handkerchief?"

"I haw'nt got any handkerchief," said the prisoner.

"Oh! excuse me. Will you oblige me by making use of mine for the occasion?"

The handkerchief was accepted and the black cap was drawn over the doomed man's head. After a short time the handkerchief was dropped.—Mr. Sumner cut the cord, and as the body dropped down, he raised his hat from his head and said with a most polite bow, and bland smile, "Good morning, sir!"

CALIFORNIA.—Letters from California to the 21st of May have been received in this city from a distinguished officer of the army stationed on the Pacific.

They represent that the excess of goods beyond the demand is great, that labor is still scarce and that 4,000 persons who came from Sonora, are working the mines on the San Joachim river.

A rumor had reached California that Congress had established a territorial government, in an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill. Great embarrassment was apprehended in the civil affairs of the territory, if it should turn out that the rumor was false, and that Congress had failed to legislate on the subject.—*Washington Republic.*

From the National Intelligencer.

We had lost sight of our old friend *Major Downing* so long that we were quite refreshed on Saturday by the receipt of a letter bearing his well known superscription. Our readers, we are sure, will be equally glad to hear from the worthy Major again, although he still dates from that region, the terror of politicians, Salt River. His letter will be found in another column, and we have only to hope that if our neighbor of the *Union* should be disposed to take exception to the freedom of the personal address, the honest advice and good intentions of the Major may plead his excuse.

A Voice from Salt River.

HEAD OF SALT RIVER,
July 18, 1849.

Dear Mr. Ritchie—I can't keep from writing to you no longer. I must say we are getting most out of patience up here in this Salt river territory; and are beginning to feel a good deal disappointed to think General Taylor is holding on to the Presidency so long. I was in hopes after you concluded to stay down there to Washington and fight the battle out, that you would have routed him out by this time, and gin our party a chance to come back again. Not that I've got any thing agin General Taylor; and I don't say but what he's a clever sort of a man enough, and fout well in Mexico; and I don't know but he and the folks round him is carrying on the Government all smooth and regular. But all that's nothin' to the pint. The whole nub of the argument is, they've got our places, and we want 'em. This Salt river country is a tiresome place to stay in. And we've been waiting here now a number of months, hoping you would upset the whole apple cart of the Administration and give us all a fair chance to pick up the fruit. But we've been disappointed. I don't see as you are any nearer getting General Taylor out of office than you was three months ago. We've had a number of meetings up here about it, and talked the matter over, and some of our friends are quite put out with you about it, and fling out about your being old, and lost your spunk, and don't fight with the grit you used to.

I took your part strong, and told 'em 'twas no sich a thing; if you was older than you used to be, you was tuff as a pitch nott yet, and had as much grit in you as ever, and only wanted rousin to make you fight like a tiger. They finally agreed I should write to you and stir you up, so as to make you come down upon the Administration hot and heavy, as though you meant to do something, they'd be patient a little longer. But if not, they'd kick the "Union" over, and take up another *organ* for the party. I asked them how they thought they could better themselves by that, and where they thought they could find an organ to be compared with the Union?

"Why," says Bill Jones, says he, "we'll take the Salt River Herald."

"But," says I, "you know the Salt River Herald can't hold a candle to the Union for respectability."

"I don't care for that," says he, "the Herald is a smarter paper; it can tell two lies to the Union's one week in and week out, and put a sting in the tail of every one of 'em."

"Well, I aint agoing to brag," says I, "about the Union's talents for hatchin fibs, but there's one thing you ought to remember, the *Herald's truths are always unworn*, whilst the *Union's fibs are always well stood to*, and you know, according to the old sayin, which is considered worth the most."

I think I rather got ahead of Bill in the argument here, for he couldn't answer me a word. And now, my dear Mr. Ritchie, you see what sort of a pickle we are in, and I hope you will spunk up and put your foot down hard; go at the Administration in arnest; take hold of 'em like a catamount, and give 'em such a clawing that they'll be glad to clear out in a hurry, and let our party come in and have the rights again that have belonged to us this twenty years. Now, I dont want to find fault nor dictate to you, I know it aint my nature. But I must say I think you have been quite too tame a long back, and too mealy-moutbed, as if you was afraid to speak out your mind. The fact is, you must go at Gineral Taylor in real arnest. He's the head of the Administration, and you know if we can cut the head off the critter's dead. But you must give harder blows than any you have used yet. I dont deny but what you have used some considerable smart words towards him; I don't deny but what you've called him a "dolt" and a "dunce," and a "nincompoop," and "no cypher," and "a disgrace to the country," and "an imbecile, ignorant tyrant;" and "a whitened sepulchre," and a man who "is disgracing himself," and "a fraction of a man;" and "an eighth part of the Cabinet," and "the fly upon a coach wheel," and "a butcher," and "a hoss," and "a Cyclops," and "a Cyclops," and sich a like. But all of this dont amount to nothin. It's only just nudgin a man in the ribs with your elbow, when you ought to up fist and knock him head over heels. If you really mean to do anything, you must come to the scratch and hit him soft kind of way. You must put the blows on with a sledge-hammer. Instead of calling him a dolt you should call him a natural born fool. Instead of allowing him to be a eighth part of a man, your should swear right up and down (that is, if you ever do swear) that there isn't a particle of him in sight of the north star about him. Talk up to that kind of way, and our party would begin to take courage, and feel as if there was some hopes for 'em yet.

There's one thing that's very important, and I see you don't have any idea about it; and that is, that we should get Gineral Taylor out somehow or other on the Wilmot proviso. It's a shame and disgrace, and a crime worse than high treason, that he keeps his mouth shut on that subject. I hope you will be able to contrive some way or other to get it out of him, for I know it is a difficult matter. Cousin Nabby used to have a way of getting secrets out of folks when they was asleep, about their lovers and so on. I believe she used to do it by stealing into the room slyly where they was asleep, and holding a looking glass over their faces, and then peeping in 'em, and they would answer any question she asked 'em. Now, if you could catch Gineral Taylor asleep somewhere, or if you could get one of the servants of the White House to catch him asleep sometimes, and hold a looking glass over his face, and whisper to him and ask him whether he is *for or agin* the Wilmot proviso, probably the secret would be out, and our party would be safe. It makes not a pin's difference which side he comes out on; we can fight him as well one way as t'other, but we only want to get him out. We are ready to head him on both tacks. If he comes out for the proviso, we can run him down with Gineral Cass; and if he come out *agin* the proviso, we can run him down with Col. Benton. But if he dont come out at all, we can'd be afraid we can't run him down with nobody.

Now, do try and do your best to get him out on the proviso, for you see how important it is.

So I remain your patient but rather hungry friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

FAMILY POISONED.—In the afternoon of yesterday, a most alarming report was spread in the vicinity of Sixth and Chesnut streets, that the entire family of Mr. Blastin, the keeper of a gentlemen's ready made linen store in Sixth street, had been poisoned. We know not how it first originated, but we have gathered, it seems that a mixture of flour with arsenic had been made in mistake for saleratus into cakes for dinner, of which Mr. Brush, wife, and six inmates of his house partook, and in about an hour after eating were taken all seized with vomiting and violent pains. Dr. Bryan, their physician, was immediately called in, and did every thing that lay in his power to alleviate the sufferings, and save the lives of the sufferers. The cakes were analyzed by Dr. Durand, the chemist, who detected arsenic therein.

Up to a late hour last evening, the whole family, we are pleased to state, were doing well, and all considered out of danger. The arsenic had been laying on a shelf in a paper, unlabelled, near the place where the fatal mistake was made. We hope this almost fatal occurrence may prove a warning to those families, who keep arsenic in their houses, without any mark of distinction upon it.—*Phila. Inq., July 20.*

The Union quotes a passage from a letter published in the Baltimore Clipper asserting that he heard with his own ears, Gen. Taylor proclaim, in the presence of a number of persons assembled at the White House: "I am for good roads, good harbors, and good laws; and then we can go ahead."

Our contemporary gives us a criticism upon these words, from which we infer that this style of plain, straight forward remark, is something too homely for Democratic ears. For our own part, we approve both the sentiment and the phraseology of the President. They are good enough for us. The Union prefers the circumlocution and rhetoric of their last Administration on these subjects, which reduced to vulgar English would read thus—"Give us bad roads, bad harbors, and bad laws, and then we can go backwards."—*Washington Republic.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held, near the foot of Cherry street, on the 13th inst., on the body of Mary Adeline Winggetter, found dead in a lumber yard. She was lately from Pittsburgh. She was two years old. The jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death by Cholera.—*St. Louis Union, July 17.*

PERSIAN LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, Arrowroot, nourishing 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 mch14

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1836—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at *the lowest rates*.

OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

ROBERT PENRY, Sec'y. SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't. my5dtdtm

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—TOOTHACHE 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. je19

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.

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

RICE—15 tierces Carolina, to arrive; for sale by G. B. GRANT, jy26

☞ We, the undersigned, Merchants of Allegheny city, agree to close our Stores at 7 o'clock, P. M., on and after the first day of August, 1849, SATURDAY'S EXCEPTED. Further, We do pledge ourselves to adhere firmly to this agreement, until a majority of us shall have agreed to make this agreement null and void.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
A. M. Marshall,
John Dean,
M. Connolly,
A. M'Dyghe,
James Spratt,
F. B. Moore,
J. D. Chambers,
T. T. Myler,
Nathan Whiting,
R. M. Rhoads,
Haines & Wilson,
J. S. Russell,
F. Vanhorn,
Wm. Wilson & Co.,
G. R. Adams,
J. Copeland,
Gordon & Rafferty,
John Vickery,

HATTERS.
Wm. Hobson,
Pratt & Benney,
W. Hickenbottum.

SHOE DEALERS.
John Parker,
Walter Glass,
A. M'Lean,
Peter Mertz,
L. M'Intosh,
John A. White

CLOTHING STORES.
John M'Grath,
James Cowling,
Edward Cowling,
W. & T. Cutler,
Kaufman & Gerwig,
George Spangler,
James W. Conner,
Wm. M. Dawson.

N. B.—In accordance with the above agreement, we would respectfully invite the public to make their purchases before that hour.

W. MONROE,
C. BERINGER, } Committee.

Allegheny, July 21, 1849.—(jy23-d3t*

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, July 25th, at his residence on Grant, between Fifth and Sixth streets, WILLIAM STEVENSON, Jr., in the sixty-first year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE HUHN, by calling at my office and paying charges, will receive a Box containing valuable Medicines, Books, &c., &c.

GEORGE B. MILTENBERGER,
No. 57 Front st.

jy26

20 BBLS. best double refined Winter Strained Lard Oil, received and for sale by

W. & R. M'CUTCHEON,
No. 152 Liberty street.

67 BOXES Prime Cheese, of a large size, received and for sale by W. & R. M'CUTCHEON,
No. 152 Liberty street.

jy26

WANTED—A good compositor at this office. jy25-dtf

SUGAR—150 hhds. strictly prime, for sale by
jy25 C. H. GRANT, No. 41 Water st.

MACKEREL—100 bbls. Large No 3, Massachusetts Inspection, to arrive; for sale by
C. H. GRANT.

jy25

EMPIRE MINSTRELS,

WOULD tender their sincere thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their very liberal patronage the past THREE WEEKS, and have the pleasure to announce that they will again entertain their friends at

APOLLO HALL, THURSDAY EVG, JULY 26.

On which occasion new Songs, new Dances, &c. &c. will be introduced.

Doors open at 7½—Concert to commence at 8.

☞ Tickets 25 cents. jy26

FOR GREENWOOD GARDENS.

The steam boat A. MASON, now runs from the Point, foot of Liberty street, to the Gardens, leaving at 9 o'clock A. M., and at the beginning of each hour until 9 P. M. Visiters may rely on finding the boat at the hour. She leaves the Garden, the last trip, at 10 o'clock

The season is fast advancing, and those wishing to visit this delightful retreat, now is the time to spend a few hours, not in the smoke and dust of the city, but in pure atmosphere, perfumed with the fragrance of flowers.

All kinds of refreshments, except intoxicating drinks, are kept on the premises. Gentlemen, for the reasons for quiting business, can be given by addressing the subscribers, No. 164 Market street, Wheeling, Va.

PRYOR & PAULL.

jy24:d10t—Wheeling Gaz.

SAFETY FUSE—30,000 feet for blasting, for sale by
jy21 J S WILWORTH & CO

POWDER—2000 kegs Blasting Powder, sup. quality
1000 do Rifle do do
400 hf do do do do
100 qr do do do do
In magazine, and deliverable at any hour during the day
jy24 J S DILWORTH & CO

CHEESE—50 boxes Cheese, in store and for sale by
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FLOUR—350 bbls Flour, super