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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

SENATE,

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY.

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JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh

CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh

WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair

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CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

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GEO S HAYS of Upper St. Clair

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COMMISSIONER,

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles

CORONER,

WM. M ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh

AUDITOR,

JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

For Local Matters see next page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

The Foreign News, by the Cambria, has no particularly exciting points, but it is, nevertheless, important and interesting.

It brings the gratifying intelligence that in Great Britain and Ireland there is a cheering prospect of an abundant harvest. Although this may not be pleasant news to a few whose interests are at stake, but to the community in general it will afford unalloyed pleasure. The time-man always rejoices to hear of good crops, as many bitter pangs of hunger among the poor are thus averted, and poverty has a lighter lot than under a pinched harvest. The short crop of wheat, in this country, and the effects of the long-continued drought upon the fall crops, will run up provisions sufficiently high without the addition of a failure in England. If we cannot export as much produce, we must be content to take fewer goods, and try to manufacture the remainder at home, which is the only safe mode in the long run, and the only way in which we can be truly independent.

The cholera, it is said, is increasing in England, and raging to a "frightful extent;" but in the absence of any particulars or statistics, we must make due allowance for the excited imagination of the telegraphic reporter. We think it will turn out that its ravages fall short of what has been seen in this country. It is worthy of attention, however, that the cholera is far more uncertain and eccentric in its present than in its former visitation. Then it appeared gradually to pass from the east to the west, and finally fixt itself in the Rocky Mountains or the Pacific Ocean. Now it has been in England more than a year, sometimes visiting one place and then another—being very fatal in Scotland and exceedingly light in London—ravaging the famine stricken districts of Ireland, and passing by the dense manufacturing districts of England, but always to be found somewhere, and instead of gradually dying away, it has suddenly broken out afresh, and is busy in its terrible mission, as the destroyer of the human race. A deep mystery hangs over this fearful exotic from the jungles of India, which manifests a disposition to become a settled and permanent agent in Europe and America, in the hands of the King of Terrors.

Hungary is still gloriously struggling for national existence and national liberty, but we fear she is destined to fall beneath the power of Austria and Russia. Our heart is saddened when we contemplate her hard fate. Like Poland, her national existence is to be blotted out, and the spirit of liberty crushed in her brave people. Although she puts forth heroic efforts, and astonishes the world by the magnitude of her armies, the bravery and heroism of her people, and the extent of her resources, yet we fear she must finally fall. She may gain many glorious victories, and cover herself with imperishable renown, yet she must necessarily grow weaker and weaker, by her almost superhuman efforts, while the resources of her enemies are almost inexhaustible. Nicholas of Russia cares but little about the loss of his men, while he can feed his immense armies by impoverishing his allies and the invaded country, and can keep up the stern military discipline by which he governs the half of Europe.

France, which ought to step out at this crisis and support the sinking cause of liberty in Germany and Hungary, has become the willing tool of despots, and is engaged in the honorable work of putting down Republicanism in Rome—which is but the prelude to the same operations which is soon to be enacted in Paris, where Republicanism now only exists in name. Unhappy, degraded France—the sport of a fickle populace, and of more fickle, and thoroughly selfish and immoral leaders, who are ever ready to sacrifice liberty on the altar of personal aggrandizement.

In Rome, French money is freely distributed to buy the people over to the Pope, but with little success; while his Holiness congratulates Oudinot on his triumph over the very people he wishes to govern, and whose blood stains the whole way to the vatican. He thanks the French General for bombarding the Holy City, and laying waste its environs; for impoverishing its people, and injuring its works of art; for putting down her legally elected Assembly, and destroying her liberal constitution. He does not cease to direct his prayers to heaven that French perfidy and French vandalism may succeed in destroying the spark of liberty so gloriously enkindled. And this is called the "triumph of order."

The Pope will soon go back we presume, and sway the sceptre of his temporal sovereignty over the unwilling necks of a subjugated people, who will have every reason that men can have to execrate his name and misrule, and who will embrace the first opportunity to hurl him from a seat which rests upon the blood and liberty of the Roman people. The blood of the martyrs to freedom on Roman soil, will bring forth abundant fruit—Their memory will be cherished in the hearts of millions, while that of their destroyers will be execrated.

The N Y. Tribune has published an epitath to their memory, which will be responded to by the friends of freedom in every land. It is in the following words

"In memory of the martyrs to Human Liberty, who fell during the siege, May and June, 1849, as DEFENDERS OF ROME against the machinations of despotism, the wiles of ambitious hypocrisy, and the infernal perfidy of monarchical villians who have stolen power in France, by means of hollow professions of that Republicanism they mortally hate, and swearing fidelity to that constitution which they hastened most glaringly to violate Thus richly deserving, the lasting detestation of the honest and just. Not so they who fell on the ramparts of Rome, sternly struggling against overwhelming numbers, against subtle machines, against fate: their highest hope that in them, living or dead, the sacred cause should not be dishonored. Their proudest wish that freedom's champion throughout the world might recognize them as brethren nobly dying that surviving millions may daily abhor tyranny and love liberty, closing their eyes serenely, in the generous faith that rights for all, dominion for none, will soon revivify the earth baptized in their blood.

Stay, heedless wanderer! defile not with listless step the ashes of heroes! but on the relics of these martyrs swear a deeper and sterner hate to every form of oppression. Here learn to feel a dearer love for all who strive for liberty. Here breath a prayer for the speedy triumph of right over might, light over night: and for Rome's fallen defenders, that the God of the oppressed and afflicted may have them in his holy keeping.

"They never fail who die
In a great cause: the block may rock their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sunshine; limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls—
But still their spirit walks abroad."

Byron—Marino Faliero, Act II Scene 2.

The *Baltimore Sun* copies some remarks from this paper, in reference to the various roads which will be connected with this city and Philadelphia, by means of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and thus remarks:

"Similar roads will also connect with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Wheeling, *and we rather anticipate the connexion will be this made a considerable length of time before the road between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia is completed.* The distance will also be much shorter to Philadelphia or New York by way of Baltimore.

We think the editor of the Sun labors under a great error. We apprehend, that the railroad will be completed between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh some years before it will be between Baltimore and Wheeling; and it will be still longer before connexions west of Wheeling are completed. All the railroads now progressing in Ohio, have a direction too far north east to suit the Baltimore road.

The following article, from the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, will be read with pride and pleasure by every Whig in the State. The Whigs have the high qualifications of redeeming the honor of the State, by paying the interest in par funds, and of meeting her engagements without obtaining a loan—events new in her history since the resumption of specie payments. The Treasurer, Mr. Ball, has acquired lasting honor by his extraordinary and successful efforts in overcoming the obstacles thrown in his way by unscrupulous politicians, who were willing to sacrifice the credit of the State for the sake of party victory. Let the people read and ponder —

PAYMENT OF THE AUGUST INTEREST—EXTRAORDINARY EXERTIONS OF THE STATE TREASURER.

For the first time since the resumption of the payment of interest on the State debt, Pennsylvania will to-day redeem her honor without recourse to a temporary loan. We are informed that there was yesterday an opposite at the Bank of Pennsylvania, to the credit of the State Treasurer, a sufficient amount of par funds, to meet the semi-annual instalment of interest falling due on this day, amounting to the sum of $992,215 36

This is, indeed, highly gratifying to every citizen who values the honor and credit of the State above all factious and party considerations, and reflects no small degree of credit upon Mr. Ball, who has made such extraordinary exertions to put the financial affairs of the State in a sound and healthy condition. In this great and important work he has encountered difficulties that would have appalled and paralized any man of less determination; but Mr Ball had set his whole heart upon redeeming the faith of the Commonwealth, and nobly has he done it. He has triumphed over every obstacle, whether of time, circumstance, or faction. When he took charge of the Treasury Department, on the 7th of May last, he received of Mr. Plummer all available funds, $105 491 17 On that same day, a loan which was made to pay the February interest, fell due, amounting to..... $50,000 00 Also another loan to pay laborers, &c..... 25,000 00 Interest on both for 90 days..... 3 75 00

Total..... 158,575 00
Deduct sum received of Mr. Plummer..108,494 17

Leaving to be raised and paid on these loans the sum of..... $49,380 83

In addition to this there have been paid the heavy demands of the Canal Commissioners, amounting to..... 438,930 92 Also the other current demands on the Treasury, amounting to at least..... 250,000 00 Also the interest on public debt due 1st August, amounting to..... 992,215 36

From which it will be seen that Mr. Ball has paid more than $1,940,000 00 to a state of affairs which has no parallel in the financial history of Pennsylvania.

This is not all. The worst feature of the case is to come. A wicked combination was formed to prevent the payment of the August interest. Men who are now living on the money of the State, as well as men who, recently were, took part in this unworthy combination. Names and facts are now known. The only be exposed in due time.

Such a state of affairs was well calculated to appal most men. Not so, however, Mr. Ball. He is a working, faithful citizen. None of your advance pay demagogues. The word fails to not in his vocabulary. He was directed by Act of Assembly to apply the first receipts of the Treasury to the payment of the above loans. He succeeded in getting the time extended, in order that he might contribute more to the pay of claims on the public works. Finding that many persons, including some of the basest clamorers for the *poor laborers*," were drawing the money largely in advance, he issued an order stopping that practice.

And yet the efforts of the *Keystone*, and their man Friday, without regard to facts, figures, decency or truth, still charge that he is withholding money from the poor laborers. Mr. Ball has done more for the benefit of these same laborers than all the Locofocos on the canal from one end of the State to the other. He is a poor man himself, and really sympathizes with all such. He shows it in acts, not in professions, and thus differs from some patriots he treubleth.

Mr. Ball has completely triumphed. The little conspirators are defeated The faith of the State is sustained. The interest will be paid to-day—Everlasting thanks to those noble counties which came promptly to the aid of the State Treasurer in the dark hour of his need, when figures and demagogues alike seemed to frown upon him.

What dirty game will they try next? What's over scheme their long experience in intrigue may suggest, they will be met, defeated, and exposed "*Come on Macduff.*"

FRANCE AND ROME.—The Paris correspondent of the London Economist anticipates a serious difficulty between France and Austria, on account of the intervention of France in the affairs of Rome Austria demands that she is entitled to enter the Eternal City and maintain a garrison within its walls, which, of course, France objects to. The Pope had also declared to the Austrian cabinet, that he would rather remain at Bologna than return to Rome hampered by any conditions. These conditions cannot be accepted by France, as the Government persists in declaring, with solemnity, that the French intervention into Italy had been undertaken for two motives—to watch the other powers who sent armies into the Roman States, and to guarantee the Roman States the liberal institutions which had been granted them by the Pope before his flight to Gaeta. General Bedeau, who is considered as an able diplomatist, as well as a good general, has been instructed to follow the negotiations with the Pope and the Austrians, and the French intervening army has been increased to nearly 50,000 men, in order to give more weight to the general's notes, rather than to continue the siege of Rome.

ABD-EL-KADER.—This gallant Moorish captain is still kept in durance by the French government. The violation of promise committed by the former dynasty is continued by the present one, and in answer to his petitions for release, he has been answered that the government is afraid he will not keep his word. It must, therefore, by this peculiar fear, continue to violate its own.

GREAT BRITAIN AS A WHEAT MARKET.—A simple fact confounds, very often, a vast deal of theory, however cunningly and plausibly set forth and it may surprise some of the free traders in this country to know that, on the 2d inst, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer stated, in his place in the House of Commons, that, of the nearly 14,000,000 bushels of wheat imported during the previous eleven months, 4,320,000 bushels came from France, 4,410,000 bushels from Prussia Holland and Belgium, and only 5,625,000 bushels from the United States.

From Texas.

A late arrival from Texas furnishes the following intelligence:

Mr. F. R. Saunders, a gentleman who arrived in Galveston from Chihuahua on the 14th inst, informs the editor of the News that he met the U. S troops bound for El Paso at Los Moros. They had found a good road, and were all in good health and spirits. Mr S. also met several companies of citizens on the route to the gold region, all of whom seemed to be getting on well. The Indians do not appear to molest them. He left the Gila on the 1st of June, and contradicts the reports of gold having been found there.

The large Government train which left San Antonio early in June for El Paso, proceeded as far Turkey Creek, nineteen miles west of the Nueces, where they halted and despatched runners to the Rio Grande for the purpose of procuring a fresh supply of mules, those with which they started being completely broken down and the forage nearly all exhausted.

The cholera is reported to be raging at Fredericksburgh as an epidemic; thirty persons had died at the last accounts.

Brevet Major Johnson R. Gates, of the 5th regiment U. S. Infantry, died of it at that place on the 25th June. Major Gates was a brave and gallant officer, and served with distinction in the Florida war, and also in the Mexican war, at the Resaca de la Palma, where he was severly wounded. As soon as he recovered from his wound he joined Gen. Scott's wing of the army, and bore a gallant part in the capture of the city of Mexico.

Lieut. John Bricker, of the 8th Infantry, U. S A, was thrown from his horse in San Antonio a few weeks since. His head coming in contact with a post, he was so severely injured that he died in thirty hours.

Letter from Dr. Ackley.

We copy from the Plain Dealer the following letter, dated Sandusky City, Tuesday morning, 7 o'clock:

The state of health here owing to the prevalence of the cholera is deplorable. I have not a few minutes to write, but had I whole day, no adequate idea could be given. It must be seen to form a proper estimate of the suffering.

I arrived here on Monday morning at 3 o'clock—since which time I have been engaged every moment in visiting patients, passing from one to another, without attempting to say with one particular one to observe the effect of medicine. I have seen enough, however, to convince me that the cholera here is of a more malignant and severe form than in other places in the country. In some portions of the town inhabited by the German and Irish population, the disease has become infectious; a cholera atmosphere, or stench, can be observed along the entire length of some streets, but more particularly in the vicinity of houses where there are many sick and dead.

I found but three of the resident physicians here. Doctors Cochran, Baird, and Lane, who are energetic with commendable fortitude in doing all they can The medical men who have left are not to be blamed, they were worn out and sick, and in a condition that incapacitated them from rendering medical aid. Last evening some physicians arrived from the interior of the State, and there is now a prospect of having a sufficient number to have the sick properly attended to.—Whether the disease will yield to the course of treatment instituted in Cleveland and elsewhere with such success, I cannot say. I think it will.

H. A. ACKLEY.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

July 31, 1849.

There is little to break the monotony of the city, though there is a manifest and growing improvement seen in the business streets. The Southern merchants are out in good force, and some of the leading houses are quite busy. At the Custom House, there is a good deal of activity, and we need nothing but a hundred less cases of the epidemic a week to give an impulse to business. The Hotels are steadily filling up, and many are comfortably full.

The large increase of Cholera cases sent off by telegraph should cause no uneasiness, for the disease is no worse than when a smaller number was given. We have now correct returns, and I am glad to say this day's report shows a material decline of the epidemic.

A new Old Hunker Democratic paper is to be started here under the editorial care of S. S. Southwork, or as he is better known, John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas. He is a politician of the ultra school, and wields a ready and very pungent pen, and promises to make no mean competitor. He is proficient in the use of the slang phrases that enter so largely into the composition of "Democratic principles," and Gen. Taylor will be proved a Federalist, a United States Bank man, and an anti-Republican in the shortest time, and the "organ" service, as long as the party furnishes the cash.

The stock of the Panama Railroad Company has been sold to some extent at par but it can no doubt be had a little cheaper than that for it is only a fancy after all for a few years. The most energetic measures are in progress to procure good contractors, and no pains will be spared to push it to completion at an early day.

In Wall street, there is not an item of news, and a small attendance of the usual lounge rs, who have disappeared into the country. The deposits of the banks are enormous, and their specie line larger than is of the least value to the banks, or as security to the public. Short loans are made upon the old rates of four and five per cent, and the legal rate is rarely paid, except upon long investments.

Commercial newspapers show signs of life not to be mistaken The tea folks announce cargo sales, and the importers advertise goods. The production of Wheat has called into operation the ingenuity of the world, and all the aids of commerce. Every thing is ready for a start, and it will soon be made in earnest.

In the way of amusements, there is quite a revival, and we have now the French Opera and Niblo to help invigorate the minds of the desponding, who are forced to pass an evening in this "devoted" city, which, in spite of all obstacles, and all disadvantages, is the safest place for one infested with a panic of any sort.

Markets are without material change, and in expectation of the steamer, large operations are declined, and holders of staple goods firm.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Our Population. &c.

As a Historian of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, Birmingham, Manchester, Lawrenceville, East Liberty, Oakland, Minersville, and neighboring towns—within a circle of five miles—which all being connected with our city business, I have in my last, or fifth edition of my Directory, at page four, put down what I believed then to be our population, at 102,500. When my father moved to Pittsburgh, in 1801 or '2—our population then scarcely exceeded 1000 or at most 1 200—and we then had but one old log church for the Presbyterian congregation—where Dr. Herron's now stands in Wood street. As I never expect to write another Directory, and we are to have the Census taken by the U. S. Government next year and we will then have an official report, I have now, under our peculiar circumstances, consulted again a few of our oldest and most respectable citizens, and they all concur in opinion with me, and I now believe our present population—in our two cities and towns around, as above stated—is upwards of 120 000; about 25,000 of whom are from Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales, about the same number Germans, French, &c., and about 8 or 9 or more American born citizens; and that within this circle, we have about 100 Churches, &c, and as many Sabbath Schools, and an increase of our Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Attorneys at Law, and all classes of our fellow citizens.

I make this statement, as we are in a few days, i. e., Saturday, the 11th, to be visited by the President of the United States, Zachary Taylor, and Wm. F Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania, and perhaps, soon by the great successful apostle of Temperance, Father Matthew, we wish all who have our last Directory, to cut this out and paste it on the first page, as it forms part of our Historical work.

We wish all our morning and weekly papers to copy, to give all a chance to read it, and cut it out to paste in our directory, &c.

ISAAC HARRIS,

Agency and Intelligence office, 33 Wood St.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We publish the above at Mr. Harris request, and for the purpose of giving our opinion of the various extravagant estimates which have been made from time to time in relation to the population of this city and vicinity We consider them all too high and far from creditable to our modesty and good sense.

We estimate that the next census of the two cities, and of their environs, Manchester, Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, &c. will show a population of *between forty and seventy thousand*, not above the highest nor below the lowest figure This will be an increase of nearly 100 per cent in ten years, which ought to satisfy the most anxious for a speedy growth.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. The first receipts arising from actual service on this road, were placed in the Company's treasury yesterday. The amount, $160, was the proceeds of a trip to Middletown, some days ago, and it is the beginning of the substantial proof of the propriety and necessity of the construction of the road. It is believed that the track will be opened for travel as far as Lewistown, towards the close of August next, and by that time every thing will be in good order and readiness for the forwarding of passengers that the packet boats will cease to run between Harrisburg and Lewistown

We have already announced the fact, that a line of coaches is about to be organized, to run from Lewistown to Pittsburgh, and we now learn that it will be ready by the time the railroad is opened to the former place. By this arrangement, travellers from this city will reach Lewistown at 5 P. M. the same day, and of course arrive in Pittsburgh much earlier than they can now do.

Every thing shows that the Directors and the Chief Engineer are sparing no means whatever to bring the road into useful operation at the earliest period possible, and our community has reason to be grateful for efforts which are fast breaking down the obstacles that stand between us and the vast trade of the West—*North Amer.*

The U. S. steamer Allegheny, under the command of Lieut Wm. W. Hunter, arrived off this city on Tuesday evening, from a cruise on the Brazil and River La Platte stations, and last from the Mediterranean. Her passage was made in 24 running days from Gibraltar, touching at Madeira and the Bermudas; the first American man of war that has ever visited that important group of islands, almost within sight of our coast. She made the run from Gibraltar to Madeira, distance 640 miles, in three days; from Madeira to Bermuda, 2459 miles, in seventeen days; and from Bermuda to Cape Henry, 670 miles, in four days; performing a distance of 3,769 miles in the above named time, averaging over 156 miles a day, and announcing her own arrival at Washington. Her cruise has been a most active one, and her properties as a steamer and sailer have been rigidly and successfully tested in all weathers. The experiment of this mode of propelling war steamers has, in the Allegheny, passed through such an ordeal as to give gratifying assurances of its entire success.—The Officers and Crew all well.—*Nat. Int.*

THE YELLOW CREEK TRAGEDY.—A MOTHER DROWNING HERSELF AND THREE CHILDREN.—A correspondent has furnished us with the particulars of the above melancholy tragedy, which occurred in Ross township, in this county, on the 13th of June. The affair was adverted to in the News, and talked of in private circles, but for the want of more authentic information, and for fear of doing injustice to some one, we have forebore a public exposure of the strange and unnatural fete, until the present. The name of the lady is Mrs. Rebecca Mitcham, wife of one Harrison Mitcham. She left home on the 5th of June, and after loitering about the neighborhood for a few days, took her children, the eldest about six, the second four, and the third one year of age, to the banks of the Big Yellow Creek, and in the deepest place in the stream consigned herself and the three children to a watery grave. When the bodies were discovered, the youngest child was tied fast to its mother, with an apron and a pocket handkerchief. The second was tied above the knee, to prevent his rescuing himself by any chance struggle. The head of the eldest showed some signs of violence, whether done in being thrown into the stream, or previously is not known. The causes which led this woman to the commission of so horrible an act, are said to be inattention, abuse, cruelty, and jealousy on the part of the husband. The provocation must have been great; the anguish intolerable to have prompted a mother with a babe in her arms, followed by two interesting children, to search for herself and them a premature death and an early eternity—Let this be as it may—the deed has been committed—and the spirits of the wronged wife and innocent children have taken their flight to another and it is hoped a better world.—*Steubenville Her.*

CURIOUS WILL.—Among the legacies which the corporation of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York, has long had in charge, is one made many years ago by John Leathe. He leaves £1,000, with the following instructions

"I give and bequeathe unto the Rector and inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York, and their successors, one thousand pounds lawful money of said State, to be by them put out at lawful interest, and the annual income thereof to be laid out in sixpenny wheaten loaves of bread, and distributed on every Sabbath day, in some part of said church, after divine service, in the morning, to such poor as to them shall appear most deserving."

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The Boston Traveller gives the following items of intelligence from California, obtained from a passenger in the *Crescent City*.

The number of arrivals of passengers at San Francisco in June, by sea, was about one thousand per week. By land, at the mines, from Lower California, Sonora, Durango, and Mexico generally, the immigration is computed at fifteen thousand, with many thousand mule loads of merchandise, which has thus found its way into California, duty free, to the great dissatisfaction of the sea board merchants.

Coin was scarce at San Francisco, being absorbed by the custom house for duties. The average price of gold dust $15.50 to $16 per ounce. It is computed that on the 20th June $100 000 worth of flour was exposed in open air, and more than $500 000 worth of other merchandise, chiefly dry goods, for want of storage. Storage was from $1 to $3 per barrel per month.

The average receipts of the French restaurant are one dollar per minute. Mr. Jarvis informs us that his first dinner in San Francisco, ordered from a hotel, for two gentlemen, two ladies, and four children, consisting only of meats and pastry, cost $90. Eggs $3 per dozen. Boat hire to go to steamer, thirty minutes pull, $8. Ordinary day labor $6—varying from that to $20. Mechanics in proportion.

Buildings were springing up very rapidly, mostly of the cheapest character. At present one half of the population live in tents. The population increases slowly, as the departures for the mines about equal the arrivals. The risk to property at San Francisco from fire is very great. The buildings are of the most frail and combustible description.

Good order in general prevailed both at the bay and mines. Capt. Grayson was robbed on the 5th of June of $15,000 by a Chilian servant, to whom he reposed confidence. He would undoubtedly be hung as soon as apprehended. Another robbery of $6,000 occurred a few days after. As a general thing property is respected, evil doers being kept in check by fear of Lynch law.

Colonel Fremont and lady had left for a rancho below the Pueblo de los Angelos, which he had purchased for $50,000. It is well stocked with cattle, some 10,000 head, and has good buildings on it. He will probably be a candidate for the Governorship.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

From the Plains.

SALT CREEK, Indian Territory, June 19, 1849

Yesterday we met Captain Hughes, of the Platte country, on his return from Fort Kearney. He had taken out six hundred head of cattle to the post for the Government. His party left the fort on the 7th instant, on their return to the settlements accompanied by a few retreating gold diggers on their way back. When about thirty miles this side of the fort they were surrounded by a large war party of Cheyennes and Sioux, numbering about five hundred, who robbed them of almost every thing, taking teams, provisions, saddlery, &c., they were down in the Pawnee country for the purpose of making war upon that tribe, and the morning before they met Mr. Hughes, they had entered a Pawnee village near the Platte, and destroyed it. Luckily for the Pawnees, they were out on a hunt, and thereby saved their scalps for that time—They then started off in the direction of the Blue Fork of Caw river, where they supposed the Pawnee had come on a hunt. On the second day after, they came full in with the Pawnees, who had organized to meet their enemy; they numbered about seven hundred warriors, partly composed of Omahas and Otoes. When they were informed as to the number and direction of the enemy, they started off in high spirits, and the Captain thinks that they will drive the Cheyennes and their allies. These other Indians are from the vicinity of Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, and have Major Fitzpatrick, believe, as their agent. From the known character of that gentleman, there is no reason but that he will interfere with their making many like excursions.

Up to the 7th June, four thousand eight hundred and sixty two wagons had passed Fort Kearney on their way to California. I am not informed whether this number includes the train which went by the Mormon road via Council Bluffs. Eight hundred California wagons crossed at that point exclusive of Mormons, and if they continued on the Mormon trail throughout, the left they Fort ten miles south—so it is problematical whether they are included in the above registry or not.

A company from Dayton, Ohio, were attacked a few days ago, by a band of Pawnees, after they had entered the Platte bottom about eight miles west. The Indians gave them battle, killing five red skins, with only the loss of a horse shot and one of the company slightly wounded.

I hear of no epidemic among the emigrants beyond Fort Kearney. As near as I can learn, about two hundred have died on the road from cholera. The great trouble to the emigration has been *too much baggage*. At Fort Kearney, where the emigration passed, flour was selling among them at one dollar per hundred pounds, flannel shirts one dollar, worth from five to twenty dollars and every thing else in proportion. Captain Hughes company had bought a perfect cord of clothing and other things at such rates.

We yesterday met a Mr. Williams, who left Salt Lake on the 7th of May. Three hundred miles beyond Fort Laramie, the Indians robbed himself and his companions of their horses and outfit, and they had come on foot to that point before they obtained riding animals. There was no particular news at the Lake when he left. The spring crop promised fair. He met the main California emigration well on towards Fort Laramie From the *so far as I can judge* manner they were pushing on, there was not much comfort among them, and he saw our informant's word, many of them were getting on badly."

On the 15th inst, the Washington city company were met within forty miles of Fort Kearney—all well, and going on finely.

JOAQUIN.

The Governor of California.

It has been generally known that General P. F. Smith, U. S. A., had gone to California, in command of the troops intended to garrison that country, and therefore some curiosity has been excited on account of the recent proclamations, &c, having been signed by General Riley without the presence or existence of General Smith being in any manner alluded to. The state of the case is as follows: The troops in Oregon and California compose a division commanded by General Smith, who of course, in Oregon, where there is a civil, government, exerts, neither directly nor indirectly, any authority—the mounted rifles, under the command of Brevet Col Loring, merely occupying the posts. The troops in California are under the immediate command of Brevet Brigadier General Riley, who in the absence of all government laws, jointly established, discharges the functions of the civil magistrate. General Smith yet remains on the Pacific coast, and, in a military point of view, commands General Riley, who, however, so far as his civil functions are concerned, reports directly to the seat of Government at Washington.—*Republic.*

From the St. Louis Reveille.

"Other Diseases"—Calomel.

In looking over the table of mortality for the last nine or ten weeks, we perceive that our "other diseases" have kept pace with the pestilence, in the proportion of one to three; where the cholera has received six hundred, "other diseases" have contributed three hundred, and so on. This third of the mortality, let it be observed, is at the same time about three times the mortality for the corresponding season in previous years. It has been said, that the poisonous influence which has impressed us, has increased the malignancy of "other diseases," and thus the fact is accounted for but from the published tables it appears that two thirds of this extra *ordinary* mortality, has resulted from "diarrhœa," "dysentery," "bilious dysentery," "inflammation of the bowels, &c., experience reminding most persons, at the same time, that in fact, these deaths have been the results of cholera recoveries' this again, necessarily leading to a question as to the treatment, the success of which has proved so fatal.

We know that in no city of our country has the pestilence committed such ravages as in our own; and we are informed that in no city has the use of calomel been so general. We know that many physicians of high character have repudiated the customary prescription of this mineral, and been fortunate, while from compounders, of the various and, in too many cases, criminally conflicting remedies—from druggists—we learn that calomel certainly, has no advantage over other means. We know that we have no report of cholera cases—merely the deaths, and we know that a calomel course, where and while the patient survives, is nearly in every case succeeded by bilious dysentery, inflammation of the bowels, &c. How we not here, a clue to the terrible increase of mortality from "other diseases," as the Register's report has it?

We generally find that the presence of a pestilence has the effect of banishing "other diseases;" that "other diseases" run into the more prevalent and fatal one; but with us, while the one fact is not the less asserted, the very opposite is glaringly the truth; the results of pestilence—or rather the treatment of pestilence screening themselves under the mask of other diseases."

The medical practice of this season must lead—as all other matters connected with the sickness must do—to grave enquiry, and for the sake of science, we hope that the proper spirits will take hold of it and conduct it unwaveringly to a close which may leave the question one of, at least, not all doubt. Would *that a table of treatment* might be prepared and published; nor is this an impossibility, since the file of every druggist may be referred to. Would that the oppressive thought, now dwelling in many breasts, that some one or other cherished object had been "killed by calomel," might be dispelled. Would for the sake of the faculty, that their professional practice during this scourge, might be confirmed as proper; or, for the sake of human life and human affections—all parties admitting ignorance—would that countenanced error might lose its influence as speedily as possible.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIPS.—The new steamships now being built at Greenock, for the Cunard line, are said to be vessels of the finest class. The engines will be more powerful than those in the steamers now running, having nine feet stroke, and ninety six inch cylinders. It is expected that in moderate weather, they will make the trip from Liverpool to New York, in ten days at the farthest.

THE BROOK FARM, which was once intended to astonish all Massachusetts into a knowledge of the immense benefits of the Fourier system, has come to quite another use. Instead of being the scene of a community of labor, it is now the spot where the community of Roxbury sends its paupers, the city authorities having purchased it and the buildings erected upon it for an Alms House.

☞ A gentleman of Pittsburgh, who had fallen into an open cellar after the "Great Fire," sprained his ankle so severly that he was unable to refrain from crying out with the pain. A friend who had been using Dr. A. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient and been cured of Rheumatism, gave him what remained in the bottle, and although his limb was greatly swollen, he was completely restored to health in twelve hours and freed from pain. This is but one of a great number of cases which have come under the observation of the proprietors Prepared and sold by

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corner 1st and Wood; also, corner 6th and Wood sts
a 8

PREMIUM 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.

BAXTER'S BROMA.—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 Western Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch11

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☞ ERUPTIONS AND SKIN DISEASES—JONES'S Italian Chemical Soap causes a free perspiration, and at the same time mollifies, softens, and whitens the skin, giving it the texture and beauty of an infant's

SCURVY, SALT RHEUM AND SORES, are soon not only healed, but cured by its use, as at least seven Physicians in New York know, who use it in such cases, and find it unfailing—as also in

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CHAPPED, CRACKED, OR CHAPPED FLESH, will find this a cure Any one afflicted with any of the above, or similar diseases, will find this all and even more (admirable in its properties) than I state.

Beware of imitations, and be deceived with imitations, and be sure you ask for JONES'S Italian Chemical Soap. Sold by WM. JACKSON, 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

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And more than a hundred others state, though this may suffer, that it will force the hair to grow on the head or face, stop it falling off, prevent the roots, removing scurf and dandruff from the roots, making light, red, or gray hair assume a fine dark look, and leave it soft, pliable, and perfectly moist, cool, clean and beautiful a very, very long time.

Sold by the Agent, WM. JACKSON, 69 Liberty st. Pittsburgh. Price 37½, 50 cents, and one dollar

aug6d&w7

☞ THE SLIME OF A VILE REPTILE is not more repulsive than a bad, putrid breath, or dark, yellow diseased teeth. If persons have these it is their own fault—they can, for two shillings, buy an article that will make their breath pure and sweet as the *Spicy Air of Arabia.*

It cures diseases of the Gums, spungy or ulcerated, and for the Teeth it is unequalled, removing the tartar, fastening the teeth in the gums, and clean them as white as the snow of Mount Lebanon.

Such, reader, are the properties of Jones's Amber Tooth Paste, and, without praising it ourselves, near what one of our most respectable and scientific Dentists. Mr. E. Field, of New York, says

"I have both used and analyzed this beautiful and inpalatable article, (Jones' Amber Tooth Paste,) and can recommend it as possessing all the qualities claimed for it" Reader, we can say no more to convince, only that if you try this once you will be well pleased

It is put up in beautiful English China Pots, for 25 cents. Sold by the Agent, WM. JACKSON, 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. aug6d&w7

☞ We would invite particular attention to the large sale of splendid Furniture, Family Carriage, Barouche, Buggy and Harness, &c &c, at the residence of B. A. Fahnestock, Esq., at Oakland, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, by J. D. Davis, Auctioneer

aug6

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Board of School Directors of Robinson township district, will meet at the house of Mr. Sarah M'Farland, in said township, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining and entering into article with such approved teachers as may apply for schools in said district.

The sub districts are enjoined to be vigilant in procuring teachers, and have them present at the time spec