THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 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 find time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, receive, and forwarded from this office.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

SENATE,

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY,

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

SHERIFF,

CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

PROTHONOTARY,

GEO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair

TREASURER,

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny

COMMISSIONER,

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,

WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh

AUDITOR,

JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

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

We learn by a private despatch that the President and Governor may be expected in the city on Saturday afternoon, at an early hour, probably by 4 o'clock. Great preparations are making to give him a most magnificent reception, and the pageant will probably be the most grand ever witnessed in Pittsburgh. As the time approaches, the exciting interest is manifested among all classes. It is not often we have a visit from a President of the United States, attended by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth—and it is more seldom still that we are visited by a military hero of such rips and fresh renown. Honor to the brave old veteran, the successful soldier, and yet the friend of peace! Those who mock at his simple habits, and unostentatious appearance, only write their own infamy.

Foreign Miscellany.

The Sontag *furore* rages terribly in London. It reminds one of the old days of dramatic and musical enthusiasm, when Malibran was the Queen of Song, and *Taglioni* led the dance. Crowds block up the passages to the doors of the Queen's Opera, two hours before they open, on the nights when she appears. When she appears, shouts and roars of welcome shake the roof, and when she concludes an air she is smothered with wreaths, crowns and bouquets. The *furore* for Sontag does not yield in intensity to the *furore* for Jenny Lind, which passed over England last year in a tornado of Æolian sounds. The critics persist that Sontag is as young as she was 20 years ago, when she first appeared in London. She retains her maiden name, though the wife of Count Rossi, an Italian.

Punch has got up caricatures of Queen Pomaré, under the title of Mr. Pips, his diary. It is a journal of the town life of a snob, containing many good hits.

The reason why the Orange men and the Roman Catholics fight on the 12th July, in each year, throughout the British dominions, is, that on that day one hundred and fifty years ago, William of Orange and James Stuart, fought the battle of the Boyne. The Orange men say it was the triumph of Protestantism, and therefore they celebrate it. There have been a great many more lives lost on those anniversaries than there was in the original battle. It would appear to be the part of common sense to cease these parades—but *pugnare est hominem*, and we suppose the gamie will be continued as long as these religious animosities shall continue.

The railway interest in England has become so immense that a whole page of each London daily paper is usually given up to "Railway Intelligence." The largest of all the great corporations of this class employ a force nearly as large as our army and navy united.

The French are at the old work in Algeria. They are making *razzias* among the refractory Arab tribes, in order to compel them to acknowledge French magistrates and pay their taxes. These *razzias* are conducted by detachments of the army of occupation, and consist in sudden inroads into the Arab territory, and the burning of a suitable number of their villages and towns. The whole of May and June last were occupied by two of their Generals, with large forces of soldiers in this pleasant and exciting sport. They burnt no less than 20 towns. On one occasion, however the Arabs managed to pick off 20 of them with their long pieces.

The unfortunate democratic wits of Paris are taking about Louis Napoleon's scrupulosity in asking for a more strenuous law for the suppression of the liberty of the press. They say that as, while they had a law protecting the press he threw their types out of the window, and their editors in prison, and now when all the opposition papers are destroyed, he asks for a law to keep them in order.

Lord Ashley made a long speech in the House of Lords on the 24th July in behalf of a plan for aiding the emigration of a certain number of the children educated at the public expense in the ragged schools of London; and he introduced the following Bow street statistics to prove the necessity of doing something for the prevention of crime.

"The number of males taken into custody by the police in London in the year 1817 was 41,479. Of these, under 20 years of age there were 9405; between 10 and 15 years old, 3,326; and under 10, 306. In the year 1825, the last returns made, the number of males taken into custody was 42,933—nearly the same as in 1817. Of these there were, under 20 and above 15, 8,779; above 10 and under 15, 2603; and under 10, 312. The total increase in the year 1818, compared with the year 1817, of males taken into custody, was 1,454, of which one half was due to the class under 20 years of age. But of those who had been taken into custody under 10 years of age—the age at which they attended ragged schools—the increase among the whole year had been only six hundred, (hear, hear.) The whole number of males between 10 and 20 years of age, a period of 10 years, taken into custody in 1818, had been 12,692, while of those between 20 and 30, a period of 25 years, it was 18,000, or only one-third more. But even when he came to the cases of trial and conviction there was a great deprecidation. For instance, of males between 10 and 20 tried and convicted there were, in 1818, 1,237, whereas of males between the ages of 25 and 50 there were only 1,059. The same proportions prevailed in Manchester; and he quoted Manchester from its being a place where the returns were made with the same accuracy as in the metropolis. He found, then, that in Manchester there were taken into custody, of males between 10 and 20 years of age, 1,000; between 25 and 50, 2,000; but when he came to the trials and convictions, he found that of those between 10 and 20, 165 were convicted; whereas of those between 25 and 50, only 116 were convicted—These figures showed the necessity, and at the same time the possibility, of applying a preventive system. From them he observed that crime took place just at that period of life when the mind was most open to the best influences, and most favorably disposed for receiving the best impressions.

Spanish bondholders in England are indignant that while Spain practically repudiates the hundreds of millions of debts due to them and other foreigners, having failed to pay the interest for years, she is running up other scores for maintaining an army to aid in crushing the patriots of Italy. Both France and Spain have increased their forces within or near the Roman States since the fall of that city.

It is estimated that the French have lost two thousand men by battle and the fever, before Home. They are to receive ten millions in Russian gold, which is selling Frenchmen at two thousand dollars ahead.

The British Government have sent ontat public expense 33,000 voluntary emigrants to their colonies, and they are aiding their deportation at a rate which will amount to 12,500 for the whole year.

The American correspondents of British journals have been careful to transmit exact details of the proceedings of those capitalists in this country who were preparing to open to the commerce of the world the Nicaragua route to the Pacific.—They appear to know nothing of the pretended rights of the King of the Mosquitoes, at least they say nothing about it, if we except the remarks of one journal, which hints that the company will not succeed in their plan of opening a communication, and may find the enterprise to be a "musquito-bite."

A Hong Kong correspondent of the London News strongly illustrates the tendency to revolution during the past and present years, when he says that the spirit of the Chinese at this time is decidedly towards political innovation, and that there is every prospect of an overturn in that vast empire, that will send the Tartar dynasty the way of all the Bourbons.

It announced that the approaching session of the peace Congress at Paris is to be a very interesting affair. A Paris paper says it will be attended by Lamartine, M. Emile de Girardin, Marquis de Rochefoucauld, Mr. Cobden, and a considerable delegation of the members of the British parliament. From the United States the committee of arrangements say they expect Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, (father of the House of Representatives,) and Wm. Cullen Bryant, the distinguished poet. The English and American delegates will assemble in London, August 20th, and will be taken to Paris by special train, to return August 29th—The expense will be $2500 for each delegate.

The Dutch are making extensive conquests among the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The Chinese will not open the gates of Canton to the English.

Lord Brougham lately made a speech against the recognition of the *de facto* government of Hungary, in which he said that Prince Metternich, the great exploded conservative statesman of modern times, had made such improvements in the Austrian empire while he lone away as to be esteemed in that country a very radical reformer. People have ceased speculating upon the cause of Brougham's erratic displays. The general opinion is fixed that he is crazy.

The new Houses of Parliament, or the new palace at Westminster, as the building is called, will cost more than ten millions of dollars. The edifice has been eleven years under construction—Mr. Barry, the architect, claimed five per cent. on all the disbursements upon the work, which would have made his remuneration over five hundred thousand dollars. But it seems that the commissioners, who superintended the erection, original-ly determined to give him $150,000 to cover all his charges, and now refuse to increase the amount.

Some idea may be formed of the enormous expenditure on English railway works, from the facts that $700 000 has just been laid out upon one station house, near London, that the bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle, cost $1,200,000, that over the Tweed, at Berwick, $600,000, that over Menai Straits, the clebrated iron tube, $3,000,000

American jokes and American drinks are both growing in favor on the Continent and in England. And numerous items from our newspapers figure very conspicuously in the columns of oddities in foreign journals.

At the great meeting held at London Tavern, on the 23d July, in favor of the recognition of Hungarian Independence by the British Government, Mr. Cobden said:

"Russia could not carry on two campaigns with out coming to Western Europe for a loan or robbing the bank of St. Petersburgh. In 1829 Russia was engaged in a war with Turkey. After one campaign she was obliged to go to Messrs. Hope and Co. of Amsterdam to borrow 40,000,000 florins. In 1831, when the Poles rose in insurrection against Russia, if it had not been for the assistance of Hope and Co. the Russians could not have carried on that campaign against Poland for nine months. Could they not in the city of London manage to take measures to prevent any further loan be made to Russia? No one in Russia could lend the Government a farthing; it was a complete fallacy to suppose that it was a wealthy nation—Would any one in the city of London, either by himself or in partnership with any house abroad, dare to lend money to cut the throats of innocent people in Hungary? Russia was neither a wealthy nor an influential power—it was an army on paper, without commissariat, a navy without sailors, a military chest without a farthing in it."

On the 25th July, Lord Brougham attempted to make fun of Mr. Cobden's speech, about Russia and loans in England. He affirmed that any first rate power in Europe could procure a loan in London at six per cent, no matter how iniquitous or how righteous might be the purpose for which it was wanted.

There were laid before the House of Commons, during the session of 1849, 2,349 petitions, with an aggregate of 286,000 signatures.

Lord Ellesmere is erecting a monument to be placed over the resting place of Joseph Addison in Westminster Hall. The inscription will consist of a line from Tickell, the poet's friend. There is now a bust or statue of Addison in poet's corner.

People were hired to get up enthusiasm on the proclamation of the Pope. But the price paid must have been small, for the enthusiasm was very moderate in volume, and of a sickly sort. So says the National.

Late from California.

By the arrival in New York, on Sunday last, of the *Empire City*, advices from San Francisco to July 24, (being twelve days later,)—from Panama to July 28th, and Chagres to the 1st of August have been received.

The *Empire City* left the latter port on the 1st of August, and arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 4th—remained at Jamaica until the 6th, for the purpose of taking in coal, provisions, and water, she left Port Royal at 12 M., and arrived at her wharf in New York on the 12th.

The steamer *Oregon* had arrived at Panama, from San Francisco, from whence she sailed on the 2d of July.

From a well digested summary of the news from California, by this arrival, in the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, we select the most interesting items:

The accounts, both from San Francisco and the mines, say nothing relative to sickness at the various localities, from which we infer that the general health is good. The *Alta Californian* mentions a *single* death, resulting from imprudent exposure to the fierce rays of the sun, that being the only one which it records.

The proposed Convention to form a State Constitution, or take such other measures for the adoption of some form of government, appears to excite general interest among all classes.

Gen. Riley has issued a proclamation, bearing date of June 22, in which he says:

It is highly important that all parts of the Territory should be represented in the Convention of September 1st, and all good citizens are earnestly requested to carry my recommendation of the 3d inst. into execution. It may not be improper here to remark, that the instructions from "Washington," received by the steamer "Panama," since the issuing of that proclamation fully confirms the views there set forth, and it is distinctly said in these instructions that *the plan of establishing a non-independent Government in California cannot be sanctioned, no matter from what source it may come.*"

The arrivals at San Francisco from Jan. 1 to June 30, were estimated as follows:

From Jan. 1 to April 11—by land, 500—by sea 3,614. From April 11 to June 30—by land 300—in vessels 1100.

	Males.	Females.
From New York,	567	5
Boston,	39	
Philadelphia,	44	9
Baltimore,	7	
New Orleans,	47	
Salem,	7	
New Haven,	40	
Oregon,	25	
Panama,	1251	25
Central America,	26	7
Chili,	1350	70
Mexico,	1432	57
Sandwich Islands,	370	7
Tahiti,	120	3
China,	34	2
Peru,	221	21
New South Wales,	43	3
New Zealand,	29	
?	?	
	5677	209

By land from Sonora and other Departments in Mexico, say 5000.

Of these 5 000 persons, about 5000 are Americans, 6000 Mexicans, 2000 Chilians, and the remaining 2600 from nearly every country.

The Californian estimates the population on the 1st of October will be about—

Americans,	35,000
Californians,	9,000
All other nations,	16,000
Total,	60,000

Of the 9,000 already in the country, it is supposed one half, including women and children, are engaged in the various business pursuits, and the other half are engaged in digging.

An advertisement in the Alta Californian sets forth the eminent advantages of the site of the "City of New York of the Pacific." The advertisement is signed by W. C. Parker, Sam'l Norris, J D Stevenson, and G. McDougal, proprietors.—The towns of Sutter and the town of Santa Cruz are also commanded by the same parties. Lots are also advertised in the towns of Stockton, Boston, Freeport, Napa, San Jose and Stanislaus.

The Alta Californian of July 24, contains a summary of intelligence from the mines, and of matters generally in California; complaining, however, of an unusual death of news, the failure of correspondence, &c. The latest dates from the Placers are to the 24th June, from the Sacramento and from San Joaquin to the 20th.

We take the following from the Alta Californian:

"Throughout the mines the rivers are steadily falling. The shiner is [illegible] sediment to successful labor, [illegible] has been high water. during the past three months [illegible] dry deposits. Washings were abandoned for la[illegible] will during the flood; but its slow, sure abstemiousness, now enable mining to resume its wonted vigor, while it will give impetus to trade, and animation to business parties generally. There are vague stories of very heavy work having been accomplished at the dry diggings of the Middle Fork, American river, but from the best authenticated accounts in our possession, we have not been able to gather information of this nature; although it is generally conceded, we believe, that at those mines the more *industrious* of the numbers employed there are handsomely rewarded. We have a letter from a young man who left this office in March last. We extract:

"I have been employed in the Middle Fork. My success in mining has been of the most ordinary kind, but I have made nearly every day count from sixteen to fifty dollars.

"The waters are yet high, but I think they are gradually falling. I shall start in a few days for the "diggings" again, to find a place where I can make my pile in a few days. I know such places are in existence, and I think I can find one of them, at least."

* * * *

An offset to the above is the statement of a gentleman recently arrived in the country. With a small party he visited the place in May last, and returned a few days since, heartily tired of gold washing. He informs us that his next profit by the adventure would not exceed eighty dollars! This we thought pretty well for one unaccustomed to labor and disinclined to learn. From various sources we learn that hot weather has in earnest resumed its enervating work. Climatic sickness is reported to have prostrated a few individuals of the mining fraternity. Parties preparing for the mines should look well to the preservation of health by strict attention to proper regiment, and by guarding against unnecessary delay in the valley, and exposure in every form. We have no intelligence of moment from Feather or Juba Rivers, if we except an assurance that excessive hot weather also prevails there; the thermometer ranging at 95 in the shade.

PANAMA.—There was no news of interest at Panama. The emigration California-ward was steady.

Beyond a few cases of what is termed the lathmus fever (which nearly resembles the fever and ague of the United States) there is little or no sickness on the isthmus. But five deaths had occurred among nearly one thousand foreigners during the month previous to the departure of the Empire City, and the necessity of being detained a long time at Panama, having been averted by the means offered for a speedy departure for the El Dorado by sailing vessels as well as steamers, we may be assured that a death in course of transit across the heretofore much dreaded Isthmus, will soon be considered an extraordinary occurrence.

Correspondence of the Courier.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2, 1849.

This busy country begins to be crowded now, at the beginning of arrivals as it were, and the first of the flood is only seen. Of the hundreds of vessels from all parts of the civilized world there, for this port alone, only one hundred or thereabouts have as yet let go their anchors in our bay.

When their anchors will come up is a problem not easy of solution, for it is next to impossible to hire a crew within reasonable limits for a voyage that will prevent their being at the "diggings," as early as September.

As I have previously advised you, nearly all the crews have deserted, leaving in many cases not a man on board.

The Tamaulipas came into the bay yesterday morning and ran on a bar opposite Sausalito, but we presume will be got off without damage.

This is the second vessel that has struck in that neighborhood, and a whole ship is still aground and in danger of being greatly damaged, if not totally lost.

The *Philadelphia* took fire unaccountably last Sunday morning about daylight, and was burnt to the water's edge. The Captain was to have sailed shortly for the Sandwich Islands, and the vessel is said to be insured for $15,000. His wife, himself and four or five men were on board, but no one knew how the fire caught.

The market here is flat, and nearly every species of goods a drag, but few articles paying a profit. Flour may be quoted at $6,500@7 Beef, there is no sale for. Pork has sold at auction at $@$10; prime mess at $17@$20; but little prime is used. Miners want the *best* of every kind of provisions, and only in cases of necessity will they buy any other. Hay sare selling in lots at wharf, at 200@220c, and beans near the same price—The tendency in all is downward, and the prices must be *still lower*.

There are seven or eight auction houses selling, and great activity in the hardware, crockery, clothing and other goods have been made in these channels.

Money here is from two to five per cent. per month, and scarce at any price on terms, but those of us who have been some months here, have learned to be surprised at nothing in regard to prices whether of money, rents, or lots. For all of us, after making ourselves well acquainted with the position of our country in the upper country, we come to one conclusion about property in this town, viz:—it must go still higher than at present even, there being intrinsic reasons why the lots there stood the fire so well, and several of "fancy towns," as they are called (and several of which have grown into being on maps since I last wrote you,) must take their chances as best they can. Several gentlemen go out in late steamers to the Oregon, through whose politeness some of us who have been some months here, have learned to be surprised at nothing in regard to prices whether of money, rents, or lots. For all of us, after making ourselves well acquainted with the position of our country in the upper country, we come to one conclusion about property in this town, viz:—it must go still higher than at present even, there being intrinsic reasons why the lots there stood the fire so well, and several of "fancy towns," as they are called (and several of which have grown into being on maps since I last wrote you,) must take their chances as best they can. Several gentlemen go out in late steamers to the Oregon, through whose politeness some of us