THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1850

☞ 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 specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out

☞ V. B. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for it.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscription and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

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

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions to this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from the office.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SESSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. HIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN McCLOSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES PIPPS, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EPENEZER BOYLE, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

THE UNITED STATES and SPAIN.—The National Intelligencer, in a semi-official article, puts to sleep the rumors which have lately been so industriously circulated from Washington, and published in the New York presses, of danger of war with Spain. It declares that the Government has no knowledge of any torture or death inflicted upon the Contoy prisoners, and that, from the just and amicable temper of the Spanish Minister near this Government, and the prudent advice which it may be presumed that he has given upon the Governor General of Cuba—as well as from the unequivocal language addressed to him by our Secretary of State, through our Consul, Gen. Campbell—there is no reason to anticipate any harm to the men who embarked from the island of Contoy, and were captured by the Spanish cruisers and carried into Havana. These men (though the Creole marauders were recruited in part from among them) committed no act of hostility against Cuba, nor is there any sufficient proof that they designed any, but the contrary; and, therefore, though they had sailed from a foreign port, and not from the United States, when they were captured, yet, being known to be in part at least American citizens, it is the duty of our Government to extend its protection to them, and avert or punish any harm to life or limb.

The public may rest assured that the rights of American citizens will be strictly guarded by the Administration, and that there is no likelihood that Spain will embroil herself with this country.

THE NEW SLAVERY ORGAN.—A despatch to the N. Y. Tribune, announces the first number of the new pro Slavery organ at Washington. It is to be published Daily.

ELLWOOD FISHER, of Ohio, and—DE LEON, of South Carolina—both ultra Free Traders and so called "Democrats"—are the Editors. The Introductory reiterates the doctrines of the Southern Address—complains of the escape of slaves from their masters, through the aid or connivance of citizens of the Free States—of the proposed exclusion of "the South" from the new and unsettled Territories—hits at the "factory Lords" of Boston and the "Merchant Princes" of New York—denies that Slavery is condemned by the Christian Religion or a genuine Philanthropy—talks of Gov. Seward renouncing the obligations of the Constitution—Garrison repudiating the Bible—Greeley contemning existing Society and battling for Socialism, &c. It concludes with the declaration that the South will consent to no settlement that is based on her implied inferiority to the North, morally, socially, and politically.

The subscription list, it is said, has only reached twenty five hundred. It will have but a sickly and short existence, and will, like the Nashville Convention, and all kindred efforts to weaken and overthrow the Union, only be remembered with abhorrence, as among the follies and crimes of the past.

☞ "A SLANDER ON THE DEAD.—The Washington Republic, the organ of the Taylor Cabinet, in the guise of a long article defending the Galphin swindle, has the unblushing assurance to assert that Gen. Jackson would have sanctioned the validity of that iniquitous claim, if he had lived.—The impudence of this reckless assertion is only equalled by the bold and daring robberies of the treasury, committed by the party in power. The good old man of the Hermitage never was guilty of dishonest or dishonorable act."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The Washington Republic publishes extracts from the report of a Select Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1836, of which the Hon. H. A. Wise was Chairman, and asserts that the extracts show the following to be facts:

"That Mr. Forsyth, while Secretary of State, and having a personal interest in the Galphin claim, applied in person to Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, to examine the claim, and furnished means of forming, as he thought, a just opinion in regard to it; that Gen. Cass unprocured with Gen. Jackson, then President of the United States, on the subject, who thought the claim a just one, but doubted whether it should not be paid by Georgia, and not by the United States; that on that ground Gen. Jackson refused to permit an article providing for its payment by the United States to be inserted in the treaty of New Echota, concluded with the Cherokee Indians, in 1835; that in that treaty there was, nevertheless an article inserted providing for the payment of the claim out of the proper funds of the United States, provided the United States, or the State of Georgia, had derived benefit from the lands originally assigned to the Indians to secure the payment of the claim, and with the understanding that if the Senate disapproved of such article, it might be rejected without impairing any other provision of the treaty, or affecting the Indians in any manner whatever; and that the treaty, with that article in it, was submitted by Gen. Jackson to the Senate for the ratification of that body."

After giving the evidence on which this estimate is founded, the Republic closes as follows:

"General Jackson, then, thought the Galphin claim a *just* one, but was of opinion that it ought not to be paid by the United States, but by Georgia. He went so far, however, as to send to the Senate a treaty, containing a provision for its payment out of the proper funds of the United States, provided it should appear that either the United States or Georgia had derived benefit from the lands originally assigned to secure its payment. Can any one doubt, then, that if Congress had, during his administration, passed such an act as that which was passed in 1818, and by which the United States assumed the liability of Georgia—can any one doubt, we say, that, under those circumstances, Gen. Jackson would have caused the whole amount, principal and interest, to be promptly paid? And being paid, and Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, receiving his portion of it, does any one think that a single word would have been uttered against the proceeding by the *Union*, the Democratic newspapers, or Democ[illegible] of Congress?

"[illegible]port and proceedings of Mr. Wise's [illegible] published, and the facts laid before the people, did the editor of the Union, and [illegible] presses of his party, denounce the [illegible]r, Forsyth, in prosecuting this same [illegible]m, whilst Secretary of State, or the conduct of Gen. Jackson, in transmitting to the Senate a treaty containing a provision for its payment by the United States? Not at all. Their most virtuous and honest indignation was all reserved until the same claim should be paid under a Whig administration; and that, too, after Congress had assumed the liability of Georgia, and directed its payment."

Having given the whole statement of the Republic, with the exception of the testimony taken before the investigating Committee, on which it is founded, we leave the reader to judge whether the Republic has slandered the dead—or rather whether the Post has not slandered the Republic.

ACCIDENT.—A serious and fatal accident occurred near Clarksville, in this county, on Monday last, under the following circumstances: A son of Mr. B Latimer, of Hickory township, called at the house of Rev. S. A. McLean, on Monday morning, with a two horse carriage, for the purpose of taking several ladies and children to church at Clarksville. Mrs. Latimer, her mother, Mrs. Lyon, and her daughter, a little girl about ten years old, Mrs. McLean, and several others, had got into the carriage. Soon after starting some of the harness gave way, the horses became unmanageable, and, in descending a hill at a turn of the road the carriage was upset, killing Mrs. Lyons instantly. Mrs. McLean had one of her legs broke, Mr. Latimer's little girl was seriously, and one or two others slightly injured.—*Mercer Eagle.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

President's Message upon New Mexico—votes in Senate and House on California—Census of California.

An important message from the President was this day received by the Senate, relative to New Mexico, in answer to its resolution requesting the Executive to state whether he had given orders to the military officers stationed in New Mexico to resist or embarrass the efforts of the State of Texas to enforce her claim to jurisdiction, and to take possession of that province. The President says, in brief, that he had not given such orders, but that he considered that while the right of jurisdiction and the boundary remained in dispute between Texas and New Mexico, the right of possession acquired by the General Government by conquest and occupancy, should be maintained. He refers to the arrival at Santa Fe of a "certain Robt. Neighbore, styling himself Commissioner of the State of Texas," but does not attach any particular consequence to his mission, and says that he does not believe that Texas will succeed in acquiring any possession that will conflict with that of the United States. The meaning of this appears to be simply this. The United States have conquered this territory and hold it as the common property of the Union; Texas also claims it, but it is my duty to hold it as the trustee of the United States, until that dispute is settled, and I shall do it. Texas is making some effort to wheedle me out of the possession of it, but they will be fruitless, and while they are as harmless and as impotent as the sending so called Commissioners to assert the claim of Texas within the territory, I shall not consider them worthy of special notice.

This message is accompanied by important correspondence, from which it appears that some doubt has existed as to the location of the line by which, immediately after the peace, the late administration undertook to mark the southern limit of New Mexico. They assumed for this line the thirty second parallel of latitude, and supposed it crossed the Rio Grande, south of El Paso. It crosses fifteen miles north—Colonel Monroe writes that by the Mexican line of limits, the province of New Mexico was bounded south by an east and west line crossing the Rio Grande three miles north of El Paso, but, in as much as there lay to the south of that line several important towns and villages, within the prescribed limits of Texas, he directs the commanding officer of the district, to govern, control, and protect, these places under the system known as the "Kearney code," because, if they belong to Texas she was not discharging any of those duties towards them, and the necessity for some sort of government was manifest. The commanding officer says that Captain Howard and other Texans had taken possession of the salt Lakes in the vicinity of El Paso, in the name of Texas, and were selling the right to take the salt away, upon the presence of their having been authorized to do so by the proper authorities of Texas.

March 5th, 1850, the Secretary writes to Colonel Monroe disapproving of his orders to Captain Van Horne to extend his military jurisdiction to the narrow strip in dispute, and tells him to fall back upon the previous orders.

On the 15th of April Colonel Monroe forwards to the Secretary of War a letter from Neighbors to him, Monroe. In this letter Neighbors notifies the Governor that he has seen notices placarded about the streets in Spanish and English, recommending a meeting to be held to take the subject of a State Government into consideration, and to petition Colonel Monroe, as military Governor, to issue a call for a Convention. Neighbors protests against this movement, and hopes the Colonel will lend it no countenance. He argues the claim of Texas, and having given his reasons, protests against this or any other proceeding which shall weaken the claim of Texas. Colonel Monroe made no reply, but sends the document to Washington for further instructions.

The compromise bill is making progress in the Senate, and will certainly pass that body. The final question is likely to be taken on Thursday next, as upon that day it has been agreed that the Senate will adjourn over to Monday next. Soule's amendment providing that either of the territories named in this bill, shall be admitted as States, when prepared for admission, whether allowing or excluding slavery in its Constitution, was adopted—ayes 28, noes 12. This is an indication of the strength of the bill.

In the House also an important vote was taken, Mr. Wentworth moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to move to instruct the Committee of the Whole to report to the House *instanter*, with out further amendment, the bill for the admission of California. This would have been a very summary proceeding, but it was sanctioned by the votes of 121 members against 77, showing a majority for California, unconnected with other questions of *forty four*. But there not being quite two thirds, the motion did not succeed

I learn that on Saturday last, the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, appointed Henry C. Johnson, Esq., of Sacramento County, to take the Census of California, under the act which confers the power upon the President to appoint persons for this purpose in the unorganized territories of the United States, with the power of Marshals. Mr. Johnson is a staunch Whig. He is instructed to appoint his assistants from among the residents of California, acquainted with the manners of the people, and the character of the country.

JUNIUS.

THE GREAT CALAMITY!!

BURNING OF THE STEAMER G. P. GRIFFITH.

We glean the following additional facts in relation to the horrible destruction of life on Lake Erie, from the Cleveland Herald, of Tuesday evening:

Incidents on the Griffith—Funeral ceremony of some of the lost.

Richard Mann, of Sandusky, second wheelsman, stood at the wheel until the pilot house was so enveloped in flames, and was then so badly burned as to be unable to save himself. Such noble self devotion is rare and the man capable of it is a hero.

John Catchester, head waiter, left his wife in the pantry, to get some clothes for her, but when he returned she was gone. He sprang overboard and after being five or ten minutes in the water secured the yawl which had burned loose from the boat and was on fire. This fire he extinguished and in the boat saved six or seven persons.—His wife who had been thrown overboard by Capt. Roby, clung to the wheel and was saved. Both are at the American.

Twenty nine bodies were brought to this city on the Diamond, and at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, funeral services were held in the Court House Square, numbers of our citizens assembled, and after remarks by Rev. Mr. Day, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Nevin, the remains were borne to the cemetery.

THE ENGLISH EMIGRANTS.

A party of thirty one English emigrants, principally from Cambridgeshire, were passengers on the Griffith. Most of them were intending to settle in Medina county, where they have relatives and friends. But three of the party survive.—Robert Hall, himself saved, lost his mother, wife, two sons, two daughters, two brothers, and two sisters—ten in all. Wm. Waters, himself saved, lost his wife and son. Joseph Money, a lad was saved. His father, mother, and two sisters lost. The following entire families were lost—Thomas Rhodes, wife, two sons, and three daughters.—William Walker, wife, and son. William Taylor, wife, two sons, and two daughters.

Mr. Waters, his own hair scorched by the relentless flames, was parted from his wife and child by the suffocating smoke on deck, and saw them no more. Other families leapt into the lake together, and found a common grave locked in each others arms. The scene is too harrowing for comment.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

WILLOUGHBY, June 17, 1850.

Editors of Cleveland Herald:

I herewith enclose all the particulars which have fallen under my observation