THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
JOSEPH G. HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

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

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

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St Clair.
R. G. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN McCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

No paper will be issued from this office to mrr row. This is in accordance with the established custom, to give our hands the opportunity of enjoying the National Anniversary.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—The seventy fourth anniversary of a day so dear to American hearts finds us a great, a prosperous, a wonderful, and, thank God, a united people. Palsied be the sacrilegious arm which is ever raised to disunite us. Our territories now span the American Continent. We have given our institutions, our enterprise, our religion, our language to some fifteen hundred miles of the coast of the Pacific, thus extending our influence, and the impress of our institutions to the immense nations of the East, who have heretofore been so widely separated from the civilized and Christian nations of the Atlantic. Our flag proudly floats as the ensign of liberty over a country of such boundless extent, that the imagination falters in the attempt to grasp its mighty limits. Our population, numbered by tens of millions, is increasing with a rapidity wholly unexampled in the statistics of our race, and still we have room and to spare for tens of millions more. Our people are powerful and united—our laws and institutions are reverenced and obeyed—and the the prospect in the future is cheering both for the patriot and the philanthropist. Who, seventy four years ago, when our fathers, with brave and noble hearts, declared our national independence, would have anticipated so glorious, so wonderful a result! Let every American citizen, on this glad day, afresh consecrate himself to the preservation of our Union, of our free institutions, and of our true greatness and glory as a nation.

THE CHOLERA.—We regret to learn that the Cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in Cincinnati, and along the river. Several boats have arrived here which had cases aboard. One arrived on Tuesday evening from Cincinnati, which lost three cabin passengers by Cholera, and had another aboard in a hopeless state. There has been more or less Cholera in St. Louis for some weeks, and there have been frequent cases in Cincinnati of late. The warm and wet weather now prevailing, together with the great abundance of vegetables and fruits, have no doubt promoted its increase.

All persons would do well to be on their guard against exposures and excesses, as the pestilence is lingering about us, and may visit us at any time. We hope the Committee of Councils, whose duty it is, will take immediate measures to have the city purified, and every offensive cause of disease about our streets, lanes, alleys, and cellars promptly removed.

There seems to us, to be a peculiar unfitness in the Omnibus bill before the Senate, for the settlement of the New Territory question, now that New Mexico has adopted a State Constitution, and asks for admission into the Union. Previous to that event, there was no impropriety in establishing a territorial government, however much difference of opinion there might be as to the question of the operation of the Wilmot Proviso. But to offer a territorial Government to a people who have adopted a State Constitution, and who ask admission into the Union, seems to us a very irregular course of proceeding, to say the least, unless it can be shown that New Mexico has no right to claim such a position.

It is altogether probable that New Mexico has at present more inhabitants than Texas had when she was brought into the Union. Mr. Smith, the Delegate from that Territory, says she has a population of 90,000, more than enough to constitute her a State, with one Representative. These inhabitants, according to the treaty with Mexico, by which we acquired the Territory, are *American citizens*, and have all the rights of such. This was solemnly guaranteed to them by Mr. Polk, and Congress, when they ratified the Treaty, as will be seen by the following section:

ARTICLE X.—The Mexicans who, in territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. In the mean time, they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, their property, and the civil rights now vested in them according to the Mexican laws. With respect to political rights, their condition shall be on an equality with that of the inhabitants of the other territories of the United States, and at least equally good as that of the inhabitants of Louisiana and the Floridas, when those provinces, by transfer from the French Republic and the crown of Spain became territories of the United States.

Louisiana and Florida were admitted as States as soon as they made a formal and legal application, and there was no better reason for their admission than can be predicated of New Mexico. If California is admitted—and Congress will hardly go far outrage the feelings of the vast majority of this Union as to reject her—what good reason can be offered for rejecting the application of New Mexico.

But, supposing the Omnibus Bill should pass, and New Mexico be remanded back to the Territorial form of government, what is to hinder her from applying for admission as a State, to the next Congress, thus opening anew the whole question designed to be settled? The only permanent and proper way of settling this vexed question, is to admit California and New Mexico, with the constitution which they present, and leave the question of boundary to be decided by the established tribunals of the country. We shall then hear no more of the Slavery question for years to come, and the two sections of the country will have leisure to cultivate those friendly feelings which ever should exist among a people bound together by so many sacred ties.

The opposition are circulating a report that THOS. M. HOWE, Esq., our candidate for Congress is a member of the Masonic Institution. This is not the case. Mr. Howe, we are pleased to state is not now, and never has been, a member of any secret society whatever.

The law abolishing that remnant, of barbarous age, imprisonment for debt, went into operation in Virginia, on the 1st of July. The Old Dominion is slow in following the benevolent improvements of the age, but there is hope of her yet.

The Colonization Herald, after a short suspension, has again been re-issued, and will continue hereafter to be published monthly. The exigencies of the Colonization cause, and the extension of sound views on the great question now before the American people, imperiously called for its continued publication, and we hope the friends of the good cause in which it is engaged will give it a hearty support. Subscription price one dollar, in advance.

PORT PERRY is the name of a new Post Office established in this county. William J. Morrison, Postmaster.

Mr. George Catlin is delivering a series of lectures at Glasgow, on the North American Indians.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—An intelligent correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the city of Mexico, under date of the 12th June, makes the following statement:

"The American Minister has had frequent and long interviews with Mr. Lacunza, the Minister of Foreign Relations, on the subject of the privileges for a rail road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and I understand the treaty has been favorably concluded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1850.

Our relations with Spain—Mr. Cooper's Speech and course on the Compromise—Honest John Davis on the Cotton Interest—Iowa election case—The Galphin.

The continual refusal of the Governor General of Cuba to act at liberty the prisoners captured near the island Contoy, and to restore the vessels in which they were taken, in compliance with the demand of our government, is naturally producing remark and some degree of anxiety. For the language of Mr. Dayton was quite unequivocal in regard to those captives. He said the shedding of one drop of their blood might lead to a sanguinary war between the United States and Spain. Why then are they not released? The most general answer to this question, as it is the most natural and probable supposition in regard to it, is simply that the captain general is waiting for orders from his own government relative to the prisoners. The important correspondence emanating from the department of State, on this subject, of a date prior to June 1st, probably reached the Spanish capital a week ago, and a fortnight or three weeks from this date is not more than a liberal allowance of time, for the receipt either by the Spanish minister here or the Governor of Cuba, of despatches founded on that correspondence. I think there is sufficient reason for thinking that orders and certificates will be promptly issued by the royal government for the return of the Contoy prisoners to the United States, and for rendering any other reparation that may be requisite for the effectual restoration of the good understanding between the two governments. I throw out these suggestions only to show that there is nothing in the apparent indisposition of the authorities to render an complete justice, justly calculated to excite apprehensions of a rupture with Spain.

Senator Cooper made an able and important speech in the Senate to day. He expressed himself decidedly favorable to the compromise bill of Mr. Clay and asserts his intention to vote for it. The clear and direct arguments and statements of Mr. Cooper showed distinctly where he is to be found. I regretted to perceive in his remarks the fullest confirmation of the report of his hostility to the President's mode of settling the controversy that agitates the country, but none can doubt that Mr. Cooper is pursuing that course which his honest judgment appears to him best calculated to allay excitement and restore good feeling between the different sections of the confederacy. But this inoxhortative declaration of Mr. Cooper's views and purposes makes no change in the climate of the final vote upon that measure, for Mr. Cass has been for several weeks reckoned among its decided supporters.

Senator Davis, of Massachusetts, concluded to day an able and exceedingly forcible enumeration of arguments against this plan of settlement. His remarks upon what he called the cotton interest of this country, as developed in this slavery agitation, were striking and original. He concluded that let what would be done, there would be no satisfying it, no such thing as appeasing its thirst for power or territory, or influence, or principle, or office. He considered it an interest altogether and continually aggressive, and he instanced the innumerable concessions that had been made to it by the free States, among which were the abandonment of the great principle of protection to industry, a resort to free trade, the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico for the acquisition of territory, and to sustain annexation. Yet he perceived that while all these and many former concessions were required by the refusal to admit a free northern State, Nashville conventions and Cuban expeditions were busily preparing new demands on the part of the south to strengthen and extend this interest, which had hitherto proved so insatiable. For himself he could not find himself in the mood to make them.

Mr. Clay has earnestly appealed to Senators to allow the question to be taken next Wednesday, but it will be in vain. Even after the engrossment of this bill, should it be so fortunate as to reach it, we shall have speeches from Corwin, Seward, and Benton, and other leading orators of the Senate against it.

The House to day disposed of the Iowa contested election case in the manner which I have from the first anticipated. They have dismissed Mr. Thompson from his seat, by a vote of 102 to 94. An honorable and praiseworthy, but perhaps a fastidious scruple induced Mr. McGaughey and a few other Whigs to vote to declare a vacancy in the Representation, when the House, in truth, had never formally and directly denied Mr. Miller's claim, and while a decided majority believed it to be good, though a motion preliminary to the positive assertion of it had been lost by the casting vote of the speaker. Mr. McGaughey, a member of the committee on elections, and the friend of Mr. Miller, made the resolution declaring a vacancy, because he had promised to do so, and he supposed a number had voted to oust Thompson on the faith of that promise, and because it had been throughout the contest Mr. Miller's desire to refer the matter back to his constituents. Accordingly by a large majority, the House adopted the resolution.

A struggle then ensued to get up the Galphin case, but it did not succeed, on account of the opposition the free soilers and the advocates of immediate action on California, and the House adjourned till Monday. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, June 30th, 1850.

Contoy Prisoners to be tried for Piracy—Mr. Cooper's Speech—Chances for the Omnibus—Gen. Houston and the Texans—The Galphin case in the House—Removals and Appointments.

After the close of my letter yesterday, I learned that a rumor was afloat in the town, which, if true, is a substantial corroboration of the view taken by me, as to the probable course of affairs growing out of the Expedition against Cuba. It is stated that despatches have been received from Havana, that the Captain General had determined to hold the prisoners captured at Contoy for trial as the trumped up charge of piracy, with a perfect understanding, however, that they are not to be found guilty. After their acquittal they will be delivered over to the agents of the American Government for trial.

Mr. Cooper did not conclude his remarks yesterday, though he succeeded in his very opening sentence in showing where he was and where he meant to continue. He will resume them tomorrow morning. A canvass of the Senate made yesterday afternoon, relative to the Clay compromise, satisfied me of the prudence of my course in not giving in to the general despondency which has filled the friends of the bill during the past ten days. If Berrien and Morton have seemed confirmed in their hostility, before conditionally expressed, and King, of Alabama, has raised new doubts, Sebastian, of Arkansas, has come in, Walker, of Wis., is shaking, and will no doubt be found wavering on the final vote, or siding with the friends of the measure, and Norris and Bradbury are evincing an enquiring mind in the matter. In short the prospects of the bill are just as good as they ever have been. I am not without hope that a motion to lay the bill on the table will be made and carried early in the week, so that the road may be cleared for the unconditional admission of California, but I confess the more probable opinion is, that the debate will continue for a fortnight, or ten days longer, and will terminate in the passage of the bill.

In case of a conflict between Texas and New Mexico, Gen. Sam Houston has professed himself willing to lead the forces of his State. This was to have been expected—Gasconade and fustian are very cheap, and are the safest as well as the most harmless material to begin a campaign upon, and have been the favorite munitions with all amateurs in war,

"Since Nimrod first the bloody game began."

But something more is necessary to carry forward actual hostilities to any tangible result. Fortunately for the cause of peace, the ways and means of our South Western sister are not equal to the self reported valour of her sons. Her rangers would no doubt highly relish a trip from their settlements over the five or six hundred miles of waste and desolation that separate them from the Rio Grande valley, at the crossing of the Southern boundary of New Mexico, but she has not the money, nor the credit wherewith to equip any thing like a respectable expedition, and therefore the peace will be preserved. Upon the whole we are not likely to lose the services of the gallant General in the Senate.

There will be a struggle in the House over the motion to take up the Galphin case to morrow morning. That business now stands as a special order, and will come before the House in a resolution virtually condemning the payment of interest in the case. This resolution will be fiercely contested. Toombs, and some others, stand ready to defend the conduct and motives of the Secretary of War from all direct or remote imputations, but a majority of the House think some expression of unfavorable opinion necessary, under the circumstances. The matter, therefore, if taken up, will consume no little time. For this reason the free soilers and peculiar friends of the admission of California, will oppose any present action upon it, and, if possible, postpone it for a month or six weeks longer.

We have rumors of more removals and appointments. Major Hobbie, first assistant P. M. G. is now pointed at. He is a democrat, and is admitted to be an excellent officer. Hisfoible is, moreover, one that cannot be well administered without great practice and experience in his details. There has, too, been a pretty fair equalization in offices of this grade, by the appointment of Whigs in the place of democratic partizans. For these reasons, I would recommend, or at least suggest the propriety of letting Hobbie alone. No injustice will be done by dismissing him, but it is certainly true that there are some other subjects under democratic patronage, whose service could be better dispensed with. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 29.

The week closes quietly, and without any of those little excitements which contrive to keep Gotham in a state of perpetual effervescence. The news that we received, a day or two ago, that the people of New Mexico have gone to work and made a Government for themselves, created a little breeze among the politicians, but it soon died away when it was found that Congress showed a disposition to look upon it coolly and calmly, *malgre* the restiveness of the ultras, south of Mason and Dixon.

The bob nobing of the Barburners and Old Hunkers, about "union and harmony," in one of the dark cavernous Committee Rooms of Tammany Hall, a night or two ago, has also supplied the material for a good deal of chit chat and prophesying, but it is all forgotten now, in that dreamy listlessness and absence of excitement, which are the peculiar characteristics of mid summer heats, in the "great metropolis." In fact, the weather is too warm to provoke an excitement of any kind.

The fashionable worldare packing up their traps for the annual stampede to the various watering places, North and East, and they who are not fashionable will follow by and by. Hundreds have already gone, and thousands are preparing to leave, so that it is safe to calculate that in about another month or so, there will be found sweltering in this great big brick and mortar furnace, nobody but the newspaper correspondents and other poor devils who are considered proof alike to a browning sun, and the exorcisms of the "Exacting Goddess."

We had no fewer than three steam ships arrive at this port, to day—first, the "City of Glasgow," from Glasgow, then the Helena Sloman, from Hamburgh; and last, but not least, the U. S. Mail Steamer Southerner, from Charleston. But what little news came to hand, through these channels, was all thrown aside by the announcement shortly afterwards, that the "Pacific Mail been boarded off Halifax. At one o'clock we received a telegraphic transcript of the news, which, in point of political and commercial importance is second to none we have had for months past. The Pacific will hardly reach this port before M nday.

Our Cuba patriots, here, are mightily rejoiced at the prospect of having an opportunity to give a public demonstration of their love for the Queen of the Antilles, in a manner that is not likely to come either under the "Act of 1818," nor the cognizance of the United States authorities, here. According to a telegraphic despatch, received to-day, to day, "the great Captain" has actually arrived on board a schooner at Norfolk, for this port. He is expected to arrive on Monday. An ovation is getting ready for him.

The Rochester Rapping Girls, I have the honor to inform you, have been, at length, completely *exposed*!—that is to say, they consented to make mediums of themselves, the other evening, in the presence of a select committee of respectable matrons, for the purpose of demonstrating the fact that the mysterious hammerings on the floor have no connection with their persons. The Committee came away satisfied with this "manifestation," though not very unanimously, I understand. A Minority Report will be offered, stating that, as one of the females did not doff her nether garment, there is yet ample room for suspecting that the ghosts are not what they should be.

The Havana Italian Opera company stay with us another week only, and they go then to Boston, where they will perform a week or so. Returning, they will give us another short season, and then embark for Havana. During the present week they have given us three superb representations of that grand but gloomy opera of Meyerbeers—"Les Huguenots"—but I believe it has not proved very profitable to the exchequer of the theatre, in Astor Place. On Monday evening we are to have that glorious production of Rossini, "The Semiramide," with Tuedesco as the *prima donna*. In this connexion, I may mention, that Biscaccianti has arrived from her western tour, with which, by the way, she expresses herself highly gratified. She goes to Europe in the next steamer, with a view to test engen her shattered health.

In a business point of view, the week has been remarkable for nothing of extraordinary interest Next week, however, the brokers will have their hands full, paying and receiving dividends, which are to be paid on the stocks of the Federal Government, and the bonds of Kentucky, Tennessee, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. The Sinking Fund and Trust Company, moreover, pay out on Monday, $425,000 2-3—the Merchants Bank, $190,000, and the Assistant Treasurer $1,100,000.

Stocks within the day or two past, have taken "a favorable turn," a better demand exists, at no e buoyant prices. The advance in Erie Rail Road stock, for the week, is 2 per cent; on Erie Second Bonds, 2 per cent, on Pennsylvania 5's 1-2, on Delaware and Hudson Canal 1-2, Reading Rail Road 5-8, Harlem 1 3-8, Farmers' Trust 1 per cent, New York and New Haven Rail Road 1 per cent, Norwich and Worcester 1-2, and U. S. Stocks from 1-2 to 3-4 per cent.

The news by the Pacific has given more confidence to the holders of cotton, though, in the absence of any particulars of sales in Liverpool, there can be no large transactions until the arrival of the mail. Sales to day 700 bales. The sales of flour for the past three days, aggregate 18,000 barrels; at 4,37 1-2a4,50 for sour, fine 4,37 1-2a4,50; superfine No 2 4,50a4,75; common state, 3,12 1-2a3,25.

The market for Provisions has been brisk. Ohio pork has met with a particularly active demand, the sales are 1700 bbls at 10,78 1-4a10,75 for mess, 8,62 1-2 for prime, 12,50 for clear, 9,87 1-2 for sour mess and 8,25 for rumps. Beef remains very dull, and there are only small sales within our range of prices prime mess and beef hams are nominal. Ohio lard is dull and rather lower; the sales are three hundred bbls. prime at 6 7-8, 150 do No 2 6 1-2, and 150 do grease 5 1-2a5 3-4.

Iron—The market continues languid, with but little demand for any de-cription. Scotch pig sells slowly from ship at $20,25a20,50, and 100 tons were taken at 20, 6 mos. For English bars, 36 is asked.

Ashes—The sales are 75 bbls pot at 5,62a5,75; 20 do pearl, 6; and 200 Canada pot, 5,75, in bond.

Coffee—The market, previous to yesterday, was rather flat, but there was then increased firmness, and prices closed buoyantly, having an upward tendency. The transactions incluse 600 bags Brazil at 10a10 1-2; 350 Jamaica 10; 200 Sumatra 11; 350 Java 11 1-2; 100 Laguyra 9 1-4a9 1-2; 100 Maracaibo 9 1-2a9 3-4; usual time, 500 St. Domingo 9 1-4 a9 1-2, cash.

Coal—Sales have been made of 1000 tons Lackawana, for shipment to California, at 4,68 3-4, cash freight 20; and a cargo fine Newcastle, to arrive, on terms not made public. C.

The reader will see from the following paragraph, from the St. Louis Republican, of June 26, that the President is concentrating forces where he can use them for the preservation of the national honor, and the integrity of the territory of the State of New Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM FLORIDA AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS.—The fine steamer Concordia, Capt. Frost, arrived at the wharf yesterday morning, from New Orleans, which place she left on the evening of the 18th instant.

To the kindness of the clerk we are indebted for papers of that date.

The C. brought up and landed at Jefferson Barracks, five companies of the 7th U. S. Infantry, and the following officers: Col. J. Plympton, commanding 7th regiment; Lieut. W. K. Bokelen, regimental quarter master and acting adjutant; Maj. George Andrews, Assistant Surgeon, G. K. Wood; Brevet Major D. P. Whiting, commanding company K; brevet Major B. C. Gatlin, commanding company F, Lieut. M. R. Stevenson, commanding company B; Lieut. C. Wilcox, commanding company I; Lieut. A. S. Sutton, commanding company H, and acting commissary.

Three troops left Tampa on the 13th inst; all was then quiet. Gen. Twiggs and staff had left for Washington city. The remainder of the regiment are to follow in about ten days; their destination for the present being Jefferson Barracks; and it is presumed are to be employed as escorts to emigrant trains going to the Pacific by way of Independence.

"Well you may say what you please about Captain Speckle's meanness—there is one thing I know, and that is, that he saved my life three times at the battle of Chualleepee.,"

"How so?"

"Why, every time he ran away I followed him."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FIRST WARD SCHOOL—Allegheny.

As this is the season when the children of our Public Schools, generally, are exhibiting to their parents and friends their proficiency in the studies of the School—I attended the First Ward Schools, in Allegheny, on Monday and Tuesday last; and, indeed, it was an occasion of deep interest to all who were present, and to none more than myself. I have never seen in any school or schools, select or public, such evidence of deep and thorough knowledge of the various studies pertaining to the school room as was here. Particularly would I mention the Female department under the care of Miss Robinson and Miss Ewing. Too much praise cannot be awarded to them, for their indefatigable exertions for the interest and advancement of their pupils. The exercises were of the most interesting character.—The examination in German was unequalled by any I have ever witnessed. The pupils in Miss Robinson's class evinced a thorough and practical knowledge of that difficult and abstruse study, quoting with an astonishing familiarity, the rules and opinions of the most celebrated writers, both ancient and modern, as well as from Greek, Latin, French, &c. In Geography, nothing could be more satisfactory. The essays of the young ladies were such as elicited the admiration of all; and were, indeed, such as might have been expected from the pulpit or professor's chair. I would like to make my remarks more extended, and may at some subsequent time. But, in conclusion, I would say, well may the citizens of the First Ward be proud of their schools; and they cannot be otherwise, as long as they have those teachers whose highest aim and most powerful incentives, are the advancement and permanent interest of those committed to their care. One act of satisfaction afforded to my mind on this occasion, was that the public schools of Pennsylvania are destined ultimately to be "the schools" of the State. Pardon me for intruding so much on your columns. I consider this brief and imperfect notice of what interested me so much, but a simple act of JUSTICE.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE—

This morning's sun has ushered in another glorious anniversary of our national independence; and the day, and the associations connected with it, will, as it is well calculated to do, fill with mingled feelings of joy and gratulation, every American heart.

But, to the point—will this day be soberly and discreetly spent? It will not be forgotten by those of your readers who design participating in festivities, that prudence in eating, and drinking, and tasting, of the thousand and one delicacies which will be held out *temptingly* to them, at the various places of public resort, is a matter which they should not for a moment neglect.

I am lead to these reflections by the fact, that, although the cholera is not immediately in our midst, we are threatened by that terrible disease from different quarters, and I am induced to believe that *material* is only wanted for it to work upon, to give it a start in this city. The cholera is at present very bad in Cincinnati, and it should not be forgotten that we are in daily communication with that city, by the arrival and departure of steam boats.

Every precaution should be used by our citizens. The delicious and tempting fruits of the season have just made their appearance in our market. Ice cream, and ice water, which are so inviting to the palate, flow in profusion, and as the weather is extremely warm, much resort will doubtless be had to these beverages to-day. I would repeat, that caution should be taken at every step by our citizens, in reference to this matter.

Before closing, I would call the attention of our city authorities to the necessity of timely action, in reference to the matter hinted at in the above remarks. I could point them to many parts of our city which need cleansing, even were we not threatened by the cholera. The streets should be thoroughly cleansed, and every thing should be removed which may have a tendency to aggravate the disease, should it appear in our midst.

It is not my design to create an unnecessary panic in reference to the cholera. Our city, from the very first appearance of that fatal disease, in this country, has been more favored than any other city of the same population in the United States; but this fact should only serve as a stronger inducement for every precautionary step to be taken, as, upon its next visit, it may be attended by a greater degree of fatality. In order to guard against the evils arising from a disease so fatal, a deprivation bringing out in our midst, or spreading and becoming contagious after it shall appear, all that is necessary is a sufficient degree of PRUDENCE.

THE PARENT STATE OF ROME—The New York Courier and Enquirer has the following remarks upon the despotism of the present Government of Rome:

It has lately been asked, through our columns, by one whose character and station command our sincerest respect, (Bishop Hughes) why should Venice, and Berlin, and St. James, be passed by with little notice, while the whole stream of editorial censure is directed against the Pope and the Cardinals of Rome? As for our censure, we are against all despotic administrations, and ever aim to expose and denounce oppression and wrong *wherever* we find them. But yet, is not Christianity the great palladium of human rights, the great society of political rationalism and social order? Is there not deep and solid truth in the remark of Novalis, that the Christian religion is the root of all democracy—the highest fact in the Rights of Man?

Have we not, then, a right to expect, in favor of justice and freedom, more of the Pope, who claims to be its loftiest champion and the eloquent exponent of Christianity on earth, than of those monarchs who are controlled by a purely worldly policy? Can we shut our eyes to the fact that the political abandonment of "London and Berlin and Vienna" has left the Vatican alone? Can we forget that Rome, especially in reference to those two most vital elements of the civil system—Representative Institutions and the Press? Can we forget or forgive, that at this hour the Papal Government is so far as relates to political guaranties and securities, as absolute irresponsible a despotism as that of the Czar of the Russias, or that of Turkey? Rome is the despotic city most unqualified than it was a thousand years ago, because then the people had the privilege of naming their master, however independent he might be of them, after his election? Men of every party and every religion must answer these questions in a similar way.

Pius IX. has now been for months in his capital, and to our disappointment and sorrow we are compelled to confess the faintest symptom, the slightest trace of an intention to return to the path of civil reform and popular progress. We are forced to recognize that Home is now visited with a reign of terror it has not known for generations. Still we will not yet surrender our faith, our hope, and our charity; our faith in the integrity and disinterestedness of the Roman rulers—our hope that he will yet summon boldness to fulfil his promises now unredeemed—and our charity for his unhappy stress, in being boarded by a mob of homebred ingrates, and being shielded by an army of foreign mercenaries.

The Washington Union continues to rave about the news from New Mexico. In an article on the making of a State Constitution by the people at Santa Fe, (New Mexico) the venerable editor thus froths and foams:—

* * * "We appeal to those Southern representatives, and ask them, can this wrong be righted? Can they pass any act of censure upon the conduct of the Executive, without arousing the wrath and provoking the denunciations of those Southern Whigs who have undoubtedly become willing to obliterate party lines, in their devotion to Southern rights? Can California be remanded to her territorial condition?"

* * * "Utah will not be slow in following the example, and then the South will be inevitably excluded from every foot of territory acquired from Mexico. Nothing will be left to her but an appeal to arms."

* * * "The naked issue now presented seems to be a choice between the Adjustment and the Administration policy, which effectually excludes the South from all participation in the territories acquired from Mexico. The only other alternative is disunion and civil war."

* * * "We were willing to take the Missouri Compromise. But can they get it? Two days more will probably decide that question in the Senate, and a more decided rejection awaits it in the House."

* * * "We speak freely; for the times demand it." "Appeal to arms!" "Remanding California!" "Censuring the Executive!" "The Missouri Compromise!" The man is as mad as a March hare.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia—alone, we believe, on this point—authorized the Governor to call a Convention of the people of the State in the event of the admission of California. The editor of the Federal Union, evidently speaking by authority, says that Governor Towns regards the action of the Legislature too plain to admit of cavil, and deems it his duty to carry out the law in the contingency specified. Gov. Towns will call the convention in the event of the admission of California, whether that act be coupled with other measures or not.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

JULY 4, 1776.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free an equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the formats which they have been accustomed.—But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such a government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his ascent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation until his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependant on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering great bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with the power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun; with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK,

New Hampshire.
Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island.
Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery,

Delaware.
Cæsar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

Connecticut.
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

Maryland.
Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

New York.
William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

Virginia.
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, jun.
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

New Jersey.
Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

North Carolina.
William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

Pennsylvania.
Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

South Carolina.
Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, jr.
Thomas Lynch, jun.
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.
Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

THE STATE CANVASS.—It is gratifying to see the unanimous and hearty enthusiasm with which the Whig journals throughout Pennsylvania have received the ticket framed by the recent State Convention. The country papers, in all directions and without exception, continue to manifest a loyal devotion to the great Whig patriotic party of the country, and to its eminently successful State and National Administrations; and the zeal they manifest in support of our candidates for Canal Commissioner, Surveyor General, and Auditor General, gives token of a unity of sentiment and feeling, a harmony of purpose, and a fraternal association, which seem at naught the fond hopes of our opponents of an alienation of Whigs from their brother Whigs. The Whigs of Pennsylvania were never more firmly united and harmonious than now. Every where we have indications of sleepless vigilance on the part our faithful sentinels. They all feel that the success of the Whig candidates inures most to the benefit of our good old Keystone State.—*North American.*

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PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1850.
THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania