# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

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PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 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 HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

**Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.**

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. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. G. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCLUSKEY, 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.

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

Gen. Robinson has returned from the East, where he has succeeded in purchasing 11,000 tons of Iron for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, all deliverable next spring. The terms on which this Iron is procured are extremely favorable to the Company, and the success of the negotiation is a matter of sincere gratulation to every Pittsburgher who has the welfare of the city at heart. Gen. Robinson has displayed rare ability in this whole matter, and deserves the thanks of the entire community.

## RAILROAD MATTERS.

When we made some remarks, the other day, in reference to the projects of the Hempfield and Steubenville Railroads, in which we endeavored to show that Philadelphia, if she really thought it a matter of importance to head Baltimore at Wheeling, could accomplish the same object as well, and cheaper, by the Steubenville than by the Hempfield route—we had no idea that any one would endeavor to misconstrue our meaning so entirely as the *Post* has done, in some remarks yesterday morning. The editor of that paper does not appear to possess any manly and liberal view of any subject, much less one in reference to the prosperity and welfare of Pittsburgh. For some reason, known to himself, he loses no opportunity of giving a thrust at the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and even has the meanness—for in that light only can we view it—to use our remarks in regard to the Steubenville project, to make ungenerous and untrue insinuations in relation to our magnificent western road.

When we spoke of the Steubenville project, in connection with the Hempfield, it was in reference to one thing only—that of competing for the trade of the Ohio river, with Baltimore. We said nothing about the trade of the West—of the interior. And yet, the *Post* has the recklessness to assert that the Gazette has been forced to admit that the Steubenville route is the only true one to the Great West." So far from admitting such a thing we never dreamed of the idea, or, for one moment, thought that any one would so construe our language. We admitted only one thing, and that was, that Philadelphia could as easily compete for the trade of the Ohio river at Wheeling, if that was desirable, by the Steubenville, as by the Hempfield project—and that was all. We had no idea of comparing the Steubenville route with that chosen by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as a great trunk and central line to the interior and heart of Ohio. The location of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad has ever met with our unqualified approbation, and we have never seen any reason to alter our opinion. We prefer the route to be chosen to morrow, we should hold up both hands for it, as the very best for Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania—as the true and natural route to the rich lands of Ohio, connecting us both with the great Lakes and the great West—with the richest sections, and the most extensive system of internal improvements in the country—If it is desirable to compete with Baltimore for the trade of the Ohio river, as some low stogies or writer, the Steubenville road is better for our purpose, but in every other essential, we deem the Ohio and Pennsylvania route the best.

It is surprising to us that the *Post* cannot let the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road alone, when the editor knows that it is now under contract, that the work is now rapidly going on, that the iron is purchased, and that nothing he can say can stop it progress. We have no desire to throw obstacles in the way of the Steubenville project, although our preference is given to another—but the friends of that road can expect little countenance from us, if their especial champion is to make use of every favorable word we say to injure the really true Pittsburgh work, and one which bids fair to become one of the most prosperous and best paying roads in the country.

TAKING THE CENSUS.—It is to be hoped that heads of families, or others, who may be questioned by the gentlemen employed to take the census, will not hesitate to give all the information required by law. The only object of this "numbering the people" is to ascertain and fix the population of the country at stated periods, for statistical purposes. The questions once answered, the individuals answering will hear nothing more of the matter, except in the form of aggregate population.

The funeral of the Hon. Sargeant S. Prentiss took place at Natchez on the 24 instant, and was attended by a large concourse of people, eager to show their respect to his memory. He was buried in the burying ground of the Sargeant family near Natchez, where rest the remains of Gov. Sargeant and other ancestors of Mrs. Prentiss. The disease of which Mr. P. died was chronic dysentery, from which he had suffered much during the previous six months. It was but two or three weeks before, at New Orleans, on the examination of Gen. Lopez, that his brilliant oratory and sparkling wit shone in court with their wonted effect, like the last glimmering of a bright light.—The Delta says a consciousness pervaded the whole electrified assembly, that it would be his last effort in the exercise of his noble oratory.

During the late session of the Convention to form a new Constitution for the State of Ohio, a memorial, numerously signed by citizens of Hamilton county, was presented, praying that in the new Constitution provision may be made "for the removal of all persons of negro or of part negro blood, from the State of Ohio." The memorialists say—

"The geographical position of our State, situated upon the Ohio river, and lying as it were at the door of the Southern plantations, makes it a suitable point for the collection of fugitive and manumitted negro slaves; the consequence of which has been a very rapid increase of our negro population, an increase which has much exceeded that of any other free State in the Union.

In the year 1820 there were but 500 negroes in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; but in the year 1843 they were estimated at 30,000 in the State of Ohio alone. This shows that our colored population has been doubling itself once in every eight years, a ratio of increase which, if continued for fifty years longer, will give us a colored population of over two millions of negroes and mixed bloods.

Those facts alone, we think, present matter of much moment for your consideration, and call for some prompt and decided action.

In the opinion of your petitioners, one of three things only, is possible—*Either the white people must remove from the State and give it up to the negroes; the two races must amalgamate, or the negroes must be removed.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

**Emigrants' Friend Society.**

99, S. FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

REV. J. F. IRVINE, General Agent for the Emigrants' Friend Society, has lately arrived in Pittsburgh, with the intention of furthering the objects of that Institution. The Society is designed to afford advice to all foreign Emigrants, defend them from imposition, and procure for them employ; or to give them direction and assistance, as circumstances may require in going to the Western country, and thus relieve the more Eastern States of the burden of supporting them, whilst they are put into the way of supporting themselves. Mr. Irvine, with the interests of the Society, is warmly recommended to the wealthy and benevolent of this city, on whom he may call.

George Lunt, United States District Attorney of Massachusetts, pronounced a most eloquent and instructive eulogy on Gen. Taylor, in the Circuit Court, at Boston, on Monday evening.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The town is quiet enough now for a country village, in the way of business, and the attention of of people seems to be entirely to amuse themselves. The fashionable world has gone to Niagara, Saratoga, the sea side, or the back basement, as the purse determines, for fashionables must go somewhere about the middle of July, to maintain their position in society. In the fashionable quarters one can now see nothing but tarnished door plates, unswept walks, and cobwebbed blinds, where, ten days since, all was burnished with the splendor of a mirror, "out of town" is the reply of the porter, and it is the height of vulgarity to fancy you see peering through the blinds the persons you ask for, and who are sent on a cheap trip to the watering places. Our streets down town have more than the ordinary gay look, from the presence of the belles of the Union, who make New York their common rendezvous en route for the spas. The Signoritas of California, the Creoles of the South, and the ruddy cheeks of the fair women of New England; meet one at every step, and quite compensate for the perpatetic millinery signs with into which New York dames have degenerated.

A smoke consuming locomotive, in appearance like a baggage car, has been successfully introduced upon the Hudson River road, and our street authorities have about concluded to sanction its use, which will save a good deal of money and much valuable time. There is some talk of building a machine like the one now upon trial in England, and intended to supersede the use of loco motives. Stripped of technical description, it is nothing but a locomotive, the engine of which is horse power, applied in the same manner as we see in threshing machines, where the horse produces the power by the action of his force upon a rotary platform. Its inventor claims that it will reduce the cost of power to a nominal sum per mile, and enable a road that now earns six per cent, to make fifteen or twenty. The expense of steam will give the new plan a trial, at an early day, and from engravings it appears very plausible.

A good deal of interest is taken here in regard to the Cabinet appointments, and particularly as to the Secretary of the Navy. New York is very anxious that no more Virginians should fill this port. During the administration of the late Secretary, so little work has been done in the Navy Yard, that the grass has grown on the spots where the feet of buoy men should stand. The pretty town of Norfolk has had all the work, and the government has paid the piper in the shape of transportation of materials from New York and Philadelphia, Norfolk and Eastern Virginia statesmen have gone to seed and are not fit to administer the Navy Bureau. Every day developes new friends for Mr. Fillmore, who will soon require an amount of support that will enable him to fill the executive office with as much acceptability as any of his predecessors. His mature judgment, his coolness, and above all his perfect freedom from all entangling pledges, will, ere long, demonstrate to the country that we have an Executive who represents not New York but the Union.

In the stock market there is a marked dullness, except in a few kinds. United States 6's, coupons, sell at 117. Erie stock continues in demand, but as operators are now generally out of town, it is hard work to sustain prices. The banks far from being very scrupulous as to the kind of paper they will take, are in the street for customers at rates under seven per cent, nor are they able to reduce very sensibly their unemployed funds. The southern merchants in town do not buy very largely, but are "looking around." For California there is a good deal doing, and some sharp ships get one dollar per foot, and will be able to fill up at this rate if not more.

The continued absence of the steamer America, and the expectation of seeing the Atlantic to morrow or Saturday, causes cotton dealers to pause—Flour is dull, and lower prices would be taken.—The remarkably favorable appearance of the crops, makes receivers anxious to close. In all kinds of barrelled provisions there is good business, a few retail sales are all there is to record. Pork sold at $6. Teas are much wanted, and are firm. Sugar is full 1-4 higher. Coffee is dull. Tobacco is in active request. Sales of English bar iron at $36, 6 mos., and No 1. Scotch pig at $29 per ton from ship side. C.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1850.

**Cabinet Nomination—New Mexican Case—Important and highly interesting Developements in the Senate upon Disunion.**

The Cabinet is not yet made up, though it will be before this reaches you. The following are all that intelligent persons believe to be settled beyond contingency.

Secretary of State—Webster.

Secretary of the Treasury—McKennan, Pa.

Secretary of the Interior—Vinton, Ohio.

I think Edward Bates, of Missouri, Hon. C. M. Conrad, of La., and Morehead of Ky., or Graham of North Carolina will come in for some of the other Departments.

It is stated that the reason of the simultaneous retirement of the members of the Cabinet, next Monday, is that was the day designated by the President in accepting their resignations as that on which he desired them to take effect.

The several Executive Messages sent to the Senate, by the President, relate to nothing more important than the appointment of half dozen justices of the peace for this district, and two or three inferior Consuls.

The Senate had an animated struggle to day over the admission of Hugh N. Smith, Esq., as Delegate from New Mexico. Had the question been taken yesterday, Mr. Smith would have been admitted. The Whigs and liberal Northern Democrats support him. The Southern Democrats and their Hessian allies from the North, oppose him—The latter confederates are moving every thing beneath the skies to make it a party question, and by machinations last night and this morning nearly succeeded. They mustered 32 against Mr. S. in Committee this afternoon against 26 in his favor, but I still think that on the yeas and nays, in the House, we should have beaten them by a few votes, and I urgently advised that the trial should be made, but the directors thought differently, and as it was late, 5 o'clock, forced an adjournment. To morrow, the opposition will have brought all their party and crows to bear, and will beat us most likely.

There occurred in the Senate, to day, an interesting and somewhat exciting scene. Mr. Hunter, of Va., made a violent and very radical speech, of decided, disunion sentiments, and containing by the way, an attack upon Mr. Webster's speech of yesterday, and a distinct repudiation on the part of the Virginia Democracy of the love combined Cass and Calhoun doctrine of non intervention. It is well known that Calhoun discarded this article in the creed of the party long before his death, but it still Cass' particular favorite.

Foote rose and launched at once into a eulogy upon Calhoun and his non interventionism, which he maintained against the clearest evidence that he held up to the hour of his death. But he rapidly passed into a searching denunciation of the disunionists of the South. He marched boldly and promptly into the bowels of the subject. He eulogized the spirit in which the Nashville Convention originated, and the patriotism and talents of some of the actors in it, but presently he declared that its proceedings had been disgraced by speeches and motions which had no other tendency than to rank incendiarism and disunionism—He intimated that there arose many other manifestations of a like spirit in other parts of the South and upon other occasions.

Jeff. Davis, Foote's colleague, conscious that the portraits presented by his peppery little coadjutor came near his own likeness, called upon Foote for specifications of his charges. Foote responded that as to the Nashville Convention, he alluded to speeches by Professor Tucker of Va., who boldly preached the doctrine of separation, and to Rhett of South Carolina, who did the same. And as to other places than Nashville, he pointed out the whole State of South Carolina which he declared was fully proved by the tone of its press to be ripe for violence and separation. He said he had preserved articles and extracts at home which he should at the proper time produce and prove what he said, but he would now point his colleague to the Charleston Mercury, containing the 4th of July celebration throughout the State.—The accounts of those affairs were rife with treason and disunionism. But he could not go into particulars. He had the materials, and in some other form than a parliamentary speech, he should expose the whole of the movements now in progress to alienate the South from the confederacy, and produce civil war. He would strip every disunionist who should dare to defend himself of all specious disguises.

Davis, said he made no question about newspapers, but he did not know one disunionist *per se* in the South.

Foote rejoined that he did, that he knew more than a hundred, more than a thousand, and that he would unmask them all. He was going on to abuse Professor Tucker, and Mr. Rhett, with the most offensive vituperation, as firebrands, disunionists, conspirators, &c., &c., when Mr. was called to order for personality and irrelativeness, and was obliged to let up this brace of worthies, with whom, it may be mentioned, one year ago he was or would have been, and he fallen in with them, hail fellow well met, and boon companion and bedfellow. He complimented Mr. Webster and his noble and patriotic speech of yesterday, and declared that he had properly characterized the Nashville Convention address, as an argument for disunion from beginning to end.

Butler arose to defend South Carolina, but in my humble judgment he made but a poor apology for that nest of contemptible fanatics. He did not deny any thing that Foote had said, but went on in the stereotyped style of the chivalry to declare that South Carolina would do all that she had said she would do.

Foote replied to him with an empty compliment to his State, entirely inconsistent with all he had just so pointedly averred against her. Davis replied to Foote at large, going into the Nashville Convention movement, but more particularly discoursing upon the politics of Mississippi, and arguing that, from the evidence he had collected, Foote would not be sustained there.

Hale sat looking at this "fight between the dev l and the bear," with twinkling eyes and a merry twitching of the lips. He rose and congratulated the country that the truth had at length appeared, intimating that here was furnished another illustration of the time honored maxim, that when rogues fall out, honest men come by their own. He thanked Foote for having so conclusively shown that it was no longer the abolition fanatics of the North, but the incendiary agitators and disunionists of the South, who were distracting and dividing the country, plotting the dissolution of the Union, and by consequence seeking to compass the ruin of the Republic—as Foote was deeply interested for the side against which he was testifying, there could be no objection to his competency, and he supposed that he must be implicitly believed.

Col. King came down from the chair, and offered an amendment which he said would make the Omnibus Bill more acceptable to him. The proposition was to confine the boundaries of the State to the 35th degree of latitude on the South, and the Crest of the Sierra Nevado on the East. In the present shape he said he could not vote for the Bill. This is important, for King's vote has been counted for the Bill. This has been, on the whole, quite a day of excitement. I think Foote's amendment, altering the line fixed by the Bill for the boundary between new Mexico and Texas, to the 34th, instead of the 32nd parallel, was rejected, 20 to 34. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, July 20th—6 A. M.

Speculation and tribulation still prevail in regard to the Cabinet. It is thought that the nominations will all go in to day, and they should do so, of course you will get them by telegraph. Webster, McKennan, Vinton, and Crittenden, appear to be settled upon, but no others.

It is reported, on good authority, that the President has already resolved upon a course relative to the disputed boundary question between New Mexico and Texas, similar to that of his lamented predecessor. He will protect New Mexico, until Congress decides what else shall be done, at any cost or hazard. Such is the statement which comes to me through a channel through which no intentional deception could flow. This subject will undoubtedly form the first topic of consideration between the President and the Cabinet which he is about to appoint, and the result of their deliberations will be communicated to Congress in the shape of a special message.

From all appearances, the Compromise Bill in the Senate must be considered defeated, and the only thing to regret about it, is that the vote cannot be taken immediately. General Cass stated to his friends several days ago, that it was lost, and yesterday Mr. Clay by the tone of his replies to the speeches of Messrs. King and Berrien, who finally pronounced against the plan, admitted that its prospects of success had faded into thin air. It was thought that an effort would be made to day to procure a vote on the pending motion to lay on the table, but I learn that instead of it, a prolonged discussion over the amount of indemnity to Texas, is expected. But whatever delays may now take place, or whatever immaterial modifications may be agreed upon, I imagine that no body hopes to change a vote or save the bill. Yesterday Mr. King's ultimatum was rejected. This was a proper position to restrict the boundaries of California to the crest of the Sierra Nevada on the East, and the 35deg. of latitude on the South. Thirty seven votes were entered against it. This decided King and Berrien against the bill. Mr. Foote withdrew his trifling amendments, as he said he found they brought no strength to the scheme. The final vote will probably stand as follows.

| | For the Bill. | Against it |
|---|---|---|
| FREE STATES. | | |
| Maine, | 0 | 2 |
| New Hampshire, | 0 | 2 |
| Massachusetts, | 0 | 2 |
| Vermont, | 0 | 2 |
| Rhode Island, | 0 | 2 |
| Connecticut, | 0 | 2 |
| New York, | 0 | 2 |
| New Jersey, | 2 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania, | 2 | 0 |
| Ohio, | 2 | 0 |
| Michigan, | 1 | 1 |
| Wisconsin, | 2 | 0 |
| Indiana, | 2 | 0 |
| Illinois, | 2 | 0 |
| Iowa, | 2 | 0 |
| | — | — |
| SLAVE STATES. | | |
| Delaware, | 0 | 2 |
| Maryland, | 0 | 6 |
| Virginia, | 0 | 15 |
| North Carolina, | 0 | 7 |
| South Carolina, | 0 | 8 |
| Georgia, | 0 | 8 |
| Florida, | 0 | 2 |
| Alabama, | 0 | 9 |
| Mississippi, | 0 | 6 |
| Louisiana, | 0 | 4 |
| Texas, | 0 | 4 |
| Arkansas, | 0 | 4 |
| Missouri, | 0 | 9 |
| Tennessee, | 0 | 12 |
| Kentucky, | 0 | 12 |
| | — | — |
| Free States, | 12 | 12 |
| Slave States, | 13 | 16 |
| | 25 | 28 |

The absentee is Mr. Borland, of Arkansas. It is more likely that Mr Underwood of Ky., and Mr. Green of R. I. will oppose than that a greater number than 25 Senators will favor the bill

The House have rejected the application of the Delegate from new Mexico, by the vote of 101 to 93. It was done by the alliance of the miserable Northern dough faces with the slavery propaganda of the South. The former class never worked more faithfully, or successfully to cure for themselves the title of poor devils and servile tools of the slave power than on this occasion. JUNIUS.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

### DEATH OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Sleep on, sleep on—a nation stands,
And standing, weeps her stricken brave;
Sleep on—here rally freedom's bands,
Whose tears shall sanctify thy grave.
Where is thy spirit, oural in war,
That rose on darina's eagle wing?
'Tis gone! Farewell the battle jar,
The civil storm, hate's aspic sting;
But ere it fled its cold abode,
Was it not true, and tried, and strong?
Was it not grand, when on that road
Where honor stood confronting wrong?
Methinks from yonder holy sky,
Where smile the pure stars on the sun,
That spirit free, redeemed, and high,
Bends o'er with that of Washington.
Farewell to slander's poison'd dart,
The curse, the wrath, in secret pour'd—
Farewell—thou great, thou glorious heart,
Farewell—I breathe that bitter word!
Sleep on, sleep the mighty dead,
Now crumbling with the valley sod,
On which they struggled, fought, and bled
For Man, for Freedom, and for God!

The late John Bromfield's munificent bequest to the ancient and beautiful town of Newburyport, Mass., being $10,000 the interest of which is to be expended annually for the improvement of the sidewalks of the place, has accrued; the Select men having been notified by Mr. Bromfield's executor of its deposit in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance; a most admirable investment.

A pious African at Louisville stumbled while walking, one very dark night, and was pitched headlong most down a cellar, which afforded him an "open entrance." Springing to his feet, he exclaimed, "Bless de Lord dat I lit on my head! If dis nigger had scraped his shins so hard. I spec he broke his leg."

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—The National Intelligencer, referring to the fact of the conclusion of a Treaty with Mexico, securing the right of way for a Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, says:

The success of this negotiation cannot fail to be gratifying to commercial men, and indeed to all who look to the retention of our possessions on the Pacific. As an auxiliary measure to the great canal by the way of Nicaragua, it must go mighty towards binding together the Atlantic and Pacific States than any thing which can be devised, except indeed that magnificent enterprise itself, which is now taken under the joint protection of Great Britain and the United States, and will before long be under the protection of all the maritime States of the world. President Polk instructed Mr. Trist, when he sent him to negotiate the treaty of Guadalupe, to offer five millions of dollars for the right of transit across at Tehuantepec. Every benefit contemplated by that arrangement, if our intelligence be true, has been secured by the administration of President TAYLOR, without costing the nation a dollar; and we gain the additional advantage of binding Mexico herself to protect the work which is necessary to unite us with our Pacific Territories. The benefits resulting to the United States from the canal and railroad will be incalculable; and through ages to come the name of President Taylor, who took the first steps towards uniting all the nations of the world in an object so beneficial to all, will be remembered with gratitude. He has now passed to his account, and no flattery can "soothe the dull cold ear of death," but we, who supported him in life, gladly pay this feeble tribute to his honored memory.

**Cholera in the West.**

In Louisville, for the week ending on Sunday last, there were 47 deaths of cholera, and 51 of other diseases.

In St. Louis for the same period, there were 212 deaths, 77 of which were of cholera.

The epidemic has abated very considerably in Nashville. There were only 7 interments for the 24 hours ending at 3 o'clock on Saturday, of which 4 were cholera. The Gazette, of Sunday, says: "Those of our citizens who fled from the city on account of the prevalence of cholera, can now safely return, as the violence of the disease has spent its force. The workmen employed on the capitol having ceased work on account of the prevalence of cholera for several days past, have returned to their labor."

On Sunday last, the cholera had entirely ceased at Shelbyville, Ky.

The Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday says: "Some three or four cases of cholera have occurred at Cannelton, Ia., several cases at Lawrenburg, and a few cases at Madison."

The same paper says: "Many of our citizens came down on the Courtland from Bedford Springs last night. A fatal case of cholera had occurred at the springs." This case is thus noticed by the Louisville *Courier* of Tuesday:

"CHOLERA AT BEDFORD.—We understand that the wife of Mr. Weiss, a merchant of Madison, Ind., died of cholera, at the Bedford Springs, in Trimble county, on Sunday evening last. She was well and in the ball room Saturday night, was attacked with the fell disease a short time after she returned to bed, and died the next afternoon. This death created a great panic among the numerous visitors there, and horses, wagons, carriages, &c., were at once called into requisition to take them away. Such a perfect *stampede* we are told, has rarely been witnessed. Bedford is one of the healthiest spots in the State, and this is the first case of cholera that ever occurred there."

**Expulsion of the Jesuits from the Republic of New Grenada.**

It was mentioned a few days ago that the Jesuits had been expelled from the Republic of New Grenada, and a number thus expelled, had arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Carthagena; but no details of the matter were given. We find in the New York Courier des Etats Unis, of yesterday, some facts which explain the movement, and which indicate a complete political and moral revolution, and open a new era in the history of the New Grenadian Republic.

It seems that the Jesuits have been in power in the country for about ten years, and that during that time they have exerted a very pernicious influence. This influence had reached such a point at last, that the alternative of maintaining it or of expelling the body from the country, had become the most important and exciting question of the day. All the efforts of the disciples of Loyola, however, had been ineffectual in hindering the progress of the liberal party, who, in spite of their redoubtable adversaries, achieved a triumph in the elections of 1849 and placed in the Presidential chair Don Jose Hilario Lopez.

The accession of Lopez raised to the chief magistracy under such auspices, necessarily signalized the end of the reign of the Jesuits. A demand was made upon the new President, signed by a majority of the Chamber of Representatives, that the Jesuits should be expelled from the Republic; and consequently, on the 18th of May last, a decree was issued for the expulsion of the whole order.

The authority for this decree is found in a pragmatic sanction, given by Charles III, King of Spain, in 1767, which decreed the perpetual expulsion of the Jesuits from all the territories belonging to the crown of Spain. This law, with the laws of Spain, had been adopted by New Grenada, and had never, as it seems, been repealed. The persecution accorded to the Jesuits to re abolish themselves in New Grenada, during the crisis of 1840 42, was a violation, and not an abrogation of the pragmatic sanction.

The citizens of New Grenada, who have connected themselves with the Jesuits during the last ten years, are exempted, as it appears, from the operation of this rigorous measure of expulsion. The chamber of Representatives have fully sanctioned this energetic act of their President, and have declared that he and the Ministers who with him signed the decree of expulsion, have "merited well of their country" for the firmness and patriotism which enabled them to discharge so painful and delicate a duty; and they declare further, that the measure is one of vital importance to the Republic. The Conservative party, whose allies the Jesuits had been made a strong, but ineffectual opposition to this measure of the Liberals.

DECISION REGARDING THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judge King rendered a decision in reference to the rights of husbands over the property of their wives, under the act of Assembly of 11th of April, 1850. This is the first decision under the new law, and it will be seen by the decision, that a wife has not only the absolute control over her own property while living, but may dispose of it as she pleases, by will, at her death, without regard to the husband's courtesy. The case before the Court was that of George W. Gamble, and the point decided was, that since the act of 11th April, 1850, the husband of a wife, the owner of real estate in her own right, has no interest in such estate—he has no control either sell, lease, charge, or encumber, in any way, without her consent, that the only interest he has in such estate, if it can be called an interest, is his expectant right therein, for life in the event of the wife's dying intestate, seized, thereof, that this expectancy depends on such intestacy, because she can, by will, dispose of it absolutely, without regard to the husband.—[Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of 14th.

*"Old Walter,"* the veteran war horse of the hero of Buena Vista, formed an effective and striking part of the procession at Washington, on the occasion of what the Journal of Commerce calls "the funeral obsequies," on Saturday. The editor says that at the association connected with him crowded upon every one's mind. The old charger as he pawed the ground, and neighed at the sound of the bugle, seemed proudly and impatiently to look around for his rider, and once more to bear him on the field."

BEARDING THE LION IN HIS DEN.—The Boston Traveler notices as a fact that cotton goods made by the Tuscaloosa Manufacturing Company of Scottsville, Alabama, are now sold in the Boston market. This is a sign of the times not without its interest. It denotes that cotton spinning has already been brought to such perfection at the South that one can compete with the manufacturers of the East for the supply of their own special markets. At present the remark doubtless applies to only the coarser descriptions of merchandize. But all experience has proved that where success has attended the manufacture of these, that of the finer fabrics was sure to follow in due season.

In noticing the establishment of a new factory in Georgia, some time since, the Augusta Chronicle took the occasion to remark that the day was not far distant when that state would be able to spin and weave her entire raised within its limits. To do so, it said, would require only eight or ten times as many spindles as are now in operation in the State.

WHEAT HARVEST.—In some locations in this county, wheat cutting commenced as early as Friday last, the 14th instant, and in very many places yesterday. The crop has not been so generally good for six years past, and it may be doubted whether a thousand county ever before produced so great a yield.

Mr. John Park, of Gates, showed us yesterday, Hutchinson and Soule wheat, which for plumpness and brightness of kernels we have never seen excelled. These specimens were harvested on Saturday, just twenty-six days after the first appearance of the heads.—*Rochester American, July 16.*

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Louisville Journal tells the following capital anecdote of Webster, in a letter from Washington:—The best piece of sport that has lately occurred here is the great Dan's. Nobody, indeed, unless sometimes Dittenden, is brighter, more festive, than great Dan, when you get him into a boisterous mood. He was in excellent humor, not long since, at a party at Secretary Ewing's, and so, in sooth, were many others. Well, you remember the derisive name of "Solitude" which Ewing got, in former days, by one of his speeches; when the company was all in high glee, in the large saloon, Black Dan came slowly and solemnly up to Ewing, where he stood, conspicuous to every body, and addressed him most earnestly in these lines, which Cowper puts into the mouth of Alexander Selkirk—

"Oh, Solitude! where are the charms,
That sages have seen in thy face?"

Mr. George Cabot, a Boston young gentleman, died on Wednesday morning, at his father's house, Winthrop Place, Boston, of an overdose of opium, which he had taken for the cure of a nervous affection.

# BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

*Passed during the First Session of the Thirty First Congress.*

[PUBLIC—No. 11.]

AN ACT for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums of money be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the construction of roads in the Territory of Minnesota, to wit: For the construction of a road from Point Douglass, on the Mississippi river, via Cottage Grove, Stillwater, Marine Mills, and Falls of St. Croix, to the Falls or rapids of the St. Louis river of Lake Superior, fifteen thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from Point Douglass, via Cottage Grove, Red Rock, St. Paul, and Falls of St. Anthony, to Fort Gaines, ten thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from the mouth of Swan river, or the most available point between it and the Sauk Rapids, to the Winnebago agency at Long Prairie, five thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from Wabashaw to Mendota, five thousand dollars, and for the survey and laying out of a military road from Minnesota to the mouth of the Big Sioux river, on the Missouri, five thousand dollars. The said roads to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Governors of Oregon and Minnesota shall report to Congress annually a detailed statement of the expenditure of money appropriated by Congress for the use or benefit of said Territories, which is expended under the order or supervision of the governor and assembly.

HOWELL COBB,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
WILLIAM R. KING,
*President of the Senate, pro tempore.*
Approved, July 19, 1850.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

[PUBLIC—No. 12.]

AN ACT authorizing the Legislative Assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon Territories to prolong their next annual session to a period of ninety days.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled,* That the Legislative Assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon Territories be, and they are hereby authorized to prolong their next annual session to a period of ninety days, any thing contained in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, July 19, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No 13.]

AN ACT to grant the franking privilege to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled,* That the franking privilege heretofore accorded to the widows of the deceased Presidents be, and the same is hereby, granted to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor, relict of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States.

Approved, July 18, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

A RESOLUTION expressing the condolence of Congress for Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the two Houses on the 10th instant, in relation to the death of the late President of the United States, to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor, and to assure her of the profound respect of the two Houses of Congress for her person and character, and of their sincere condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence.

HOWELL COBB,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
WILLIAM R. KING,
*President of the Senate pro tempore.*
Approved, July 18, 1850.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

AN AMERICAN'S FIRST IMPRESSION OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. Mr. M'Clintock, who went out in the Washington, respecting which steamer he says some very complimentary things, thus describes, in a letter to the Christian Advocate and Journal, his impressions on approaching the English coast:

About six miles West of the Needles we took in our pilot—a thorough John Bull, bluff, thick set and round. We crowded around him, of course, asking questions. Has the Atlantic arrived?—"Don't know." "The city of Glasgow? Haven't heard." "Have you any papers with you, dated at the weekly Times of May 26? and this was his latest news. "Has the Niagara arrived?"—"Yes." This last reply was a damper, as the Niagara sailed from New York some two days after us, and we hoped, at least, to reach England before her. But the pilot's next utterance relieved us, he knew of no such thing. He was a very old Oriental Company's steamer, isn't she?" (I said this was all he knew of the matter. In fact I do not believe he knew the name of our steamer when he boarded us. Yet, as we learned afterward, he is a very reputable man, and a very excellent pilot, knowing every point and rock in the channel—and nothing else. But you could not, by any accident, chance upon an American pilot, from Passamaquoddy to New Orleans, so innocent of all knowledge of what is going on in the world.

I heard much of the beauty of the Isle of Wight, but had not a glimmering conception of the reality. No American scenery prepares one for this most loveliness of England. Approaching the island from the Southwest, we had a full view of Scratchell's Bay, with its towering precipices, of chalk, surmounted, at the highest point, by a lighthouse, at an elevation of 715 feet above the level of the sea. This bay is quite a resort for tourists in search of the picturesque—and well it may be. The dazzling whiteness of the chalk cliffs is interrupted at intervals by streaks of flint, giving them a very peculiar appearance. At the North western extremity of this bay stand the Needles—three sharp-pointed chalk cliffs, obviously separated from the main land by the action of the sea, which every day disintegrating these and sharpening new needles. A very tall one, 120 feet high, disappeared entirely in 1764.

Turning the corner of the island you see Alum Bay, surrounded by tall cliffs of very striking appearance, those on the one side being high chalk precipices, while those on the other are composed of strata of earth of different colors, black, white, yellow and red, forming a beautifully variegated surface. A few miles farther, on the maine land, is seen Hurst Castle, built at the end of a singularly narrow promontory, jutting out two miles from the coast of Hampshire, forming with the Isle of Wight, a channel less than half a mile wide. As this was the first real castle I had seen, I looked very closely. It is a strong erection, of the time of Henry VIII. Charles I was removed here from Carysbrook Castle some time before his trial—The castle is now occupied by the men of the preventive service.

We ran close to the Isle of Wight all the way down to Cowes, and saw it in the best bloom of its beauty, under the brightest sun of June. I attempt no description of the coast, or of the transcendent loveliness of the harbor of Cowes. It is enough to say that our party, one of whom had ever crossed the Atlantic before, were all satisfied that the beauty of this part of England had not been and could not be exaggerated—not so much its natural features, as the other beauty which the art and taste of man can add to nature by aids of cultivation.

Our passage across the North Sea was very pleasant. We reached Bremen haven, as I have said, in 48 hours after leaving Cowes, and took the steamer next morning to Bremen. The steamer was a very different affair from our noble Hudson boats, being a small iron boat of some 12 feet beam, and very meanly fitted up. Yet with such craft are the good people of these parts contented. Even the English river boats—of which we saw a specimen at Cowes—are little better. They are far inferior, in comfort and neatness, to our Staten Island ferry boats.

For myself, I entertain a high opinion of the utility of periodical publications. I consider such easy vehicles of knowledge more happily calculated than any other to preserve the liberty, stimulate the industry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.—*Washington.*

MAHONEY'S PARACHUSES.—His definition of charity embraced the wide circle of kindness. "Every good act," he would say, "is charity." Your smiling in your brother's face is charity; an exhortation to your fellow man to virtuous deeds, is equal to alms giving; your raising a wanderer in the right road is charity; your assisting the blind is charity; your removing stones and thorns and other obstructions from the road is charity. A man's true wealth hereafter is the good he does in this world to his fellow man. When he dies, poor people will say "What property has he left behind him?" But the angels who examine him at the grave will ask, "What good deeds has this man before them?"—Washington Irving's Life of Mahomet.

BISHOPS' PALACES IN ENGLAND.—The Ecclesiastical Commission has authorized the expenditure on Episcopal residences of the following sums.—

Palace at Bopon, £21,645; purchase of lands and houses for the Bishop of Gloucester, £11,000; alteration of a house for him, £11,950; purchase of an estate and house for the Bishop of Lincoln, £30,496; alteration of a house for him, £13,202; purchase of an estate and house for the bishop of Rochester, £25,557; alteration of residence of the bishop of Oxford, £5,400.

It is said that Barnum has got old Mr. Kennison of Chicago, for his Museum in New York, where he is to spend the remainder of his days. The veteran is 114 