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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR SURVEYOR 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 CARGTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
E. G. WALLACE, Elizabeth.
JOHN CLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANIGIN, 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.

The Disunion speech of Mr. Rhett, at Charleston, South Carolina, has excited a great deal of attention, but not the least alarm. Its superlative folly, and the madness of those who applaud such sentiments, are universally acknowledged. Mr. Clay took occasion to tell the new South Carolina Senator, Mr. Barnwell, when he undertook to defend his friend, that "Mr. Rhett was a traitor and deserved a traitor's doom." The whole country will say amen to this. After reading the speech carefully through, we laid it aside with astonishment at the weakness and insufficiency of all its arguments to justify the dread resort to rebellion and civil war. The positions it defends would justify any county or township in rebellion, provided its citizens should sagely resolve that their votes was not sufficiently potent in the Government. Nothing will satisfy these South Carolinians but the supreme power, and they would keep a Southern Confederacy, if there was one formed, in hot water all the time, unless they could manage its affairs to suit themselves.

We wonder, sometimes, that these Southern disunionists are not afraid to spend so much breath in declaiming about the blessings of liberty and independence, and their firm resolve not to be controlled by the Northern majority, when they hold in the vilest slavery so many millions of human beings. They declaim about their own wrongs, as if they were intolerable, and yet the wrongs of their slaves are not to be whispered in the ears polite. They consider themselves the worst used people in the world, unless they have the privilege of extending the curse of slavery to still new fees, and pretend to say that they would be fully justified in the eyes of God and man, in sorrilly to the dread trial of war for the purpose of sustaining their constitutional rights to extend slavery while they consider the attempt of a poor slave even to run away from his oppressor, as a crime never to be forgiven. Talk of war and disunion for the purpose of extending slavery! The horror and enormity of such a crime or against justice, reason, religion, and humanity, would array the whole world against those who should engage in such an unhallowed undertaking, and they would finally be overwhelmed in the storm they had raised.

Our blessing would, however, result from such a fearful and fratricidal war. Chattle slavery would be forever banished from the South. Let these mad enthusiasts for disunion think of this!

☞ Mr. BUCHANAN has frequently been charged with being in favor of dividing the territory acquired from Mexico, on the Missouri Compromise line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, extending it to the Pacific ocean. This was one of the alternatives which the Nashville Convention agreed to accept for the settlement of the slavery question. Mr. Rhett, in his disunion speech, speaking of the alternatives of the Nashville Convention, refers to Mr. Buchanan in this connection, as follows:

"The Convention was unanimous in present ing these alternatives; but I cannot but suppose that a great deal of our animosity sprung from the belief that the North would yield to one or the other of them, and would not persist in the unjust and insulting proposition of seizing all of our territories for themselves. *It was understood that the most distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania—one whose patriotic counsels have ever been followed by Democrats—had the sentimental guarantees on which it rests—had expressed himself in favor of the Missouri Compromise line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, extending it to the Pacific ocean, as a method of adjustment*, which the South should demand and the North should yield. If Pennsylvania could be brought to aid the just demands of the South, the controversy would be brought to a speedy and peaceful end."

Mr. Buchanan has been referred to so often, in the Senate of the United States, and other places, as holding such views, without denying them, that we may take it for granted that such are his opinions. He stands, however, alone; no party in Pennsylvania would dare adopt such a principle.

A very disastrous drought has prevailed in the heart of Virginia, in the tobacco region, the present season. The Richmond Whig gives very gloomy accounts from every part of the surrounding country; and from all parts of the tobacco growing region the information is that not half a crop will be realized. Corn and oats have also suffered greatly.

During the first six months of the present year the importations of specie into England, by the Royal mail steamers arriving at Southampton, were nearly $12,000,000, of which upwards of $8,000,000 were in silver, and about three millions and a third were in California gold.

The Hon. James Cooper, of Pennsylvania, has been invited to deliver the address at the opening of the Third Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, in October next. The Philadelphia Inquirer says—"Should the invitation be accepted, we can promise our friends of the Institute an intellectual treat."

LOVE JOURNEY.—The lady of Lieut. Governor McDougall, of California, has arrived at Panama, after a month's detention at Kingston, Jamaica, by sickness. She left Panama in good health on the 21, in the steamer for San Francisco. She was, before starting, detained several weeks by sickness at New York, so that it is now several months since she left Indiana to join her husband in California.

THE IOWA CONTESTED ELECTION.—Daniel P. Miller, the able Whig contestant of the seat in Congress, from Iowa, has arrived at Burlington, in that State, from Washington, and will at once enter upon the campaign. Certainly he deserves to succeed, as we have little doubt he will. Mr. Thompson, his Locofoco opponent, was hourly expected at Burlington.

MATTIT'S DEATH.—The death of the Rev. J. N. Mattit, the distinguished revivalist, occurred under horrible circumstances, it we may credit the Mobile correspondent of the Georgia Citizen:

"It appears that four or five hundred copies of the New York National Police Gazette, charging him with every abomination—incest among others—had been circulated in Mobile. He was driven from every pulpit, derided, jeered, hissted whenever he appeared in public. He was threatened with a ducking, and retired to a village four miles from the city. Here he supplied a house with all the pendants of an armed castle, learning that he would be pursued. His sudden fate then sharply closed his restless and unhappy life—not, the correspondent boldly charges, without his own agency in the matter. Whether this be so or not, it must have been a terrible thing to die under such a cloud of shame, and amid the pitiless pettings of such a storm of hate."

Cholera in the West.

The number of deaths in Cincinnati, of all diseases, from the 1st to the 23d of July, as reported by the Board of Health, *was twelve hundred and sixty three!* a majority of the deaths being caused by cholera. This number is doubtless below the real mortality.

We take from the Cincinnati Gazette, the following condensed statement of the ravages of the cholera in the West.

The mortality reported in Louisville on Saturday was, 5 deaths of cholera and 9 of other diseases; on Sunday, 7 of cholera, and 12 of other diseases.

According to telegraphic reports from St. Louis, the epidemic is fast disappearing at that place.

Mr. John A. Conn, a well known planter of Lake Providence, La., died of cholera a short distance below Memphis, while returning home on the steamboat James Hewitt, from a visit to his friends in Kentucky.

The St. Louis *Republican* has letters from the Plains, which give sad accounts of the ravages of the cholera among the California emigrants.—There have been several hundred deaths, of persons mostly from Missouri and Illinois.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of 17th inst., says; "The clerk of the *Robert Campbell* informs us that the cholera is raging with fearful rapidity at Liberty, and other points on the Missouri river. The small pox is also quite prevalent, and is carrying off its victims daily."

In the little village of Hamilton, near the mouth of Big Bone, in Boone county, Ky., seven or eight cases of cholera and 3 deaths are reported on Friday last.

The Rising Sun (In.) *True Whig*, of 20th inst., publishes the following melancholy statement:

"A man from Pennsylvania, (name unknown) with a wife and six children, left Cincinnati one day last week, in a skiff, intending to go to Madison—and when arriving at North Bend, his wife was taken with the Cholera; and died in a few hours, her husband rolling a rough box together and imbedding it in the sand, where he left her. On arriving at Millersburg, a few miles below this place, all the children died but one; and were buried in a like manner. The next day the father died, and was buried on a sand bar, by a fisherman. This completed the whole family, with the exception of a girl three or four years old, who is now living with the fisherman who buried her father. This is certainly one of the most remarkable cases of fatality on record. The surviving girl is not sufficiently advanced in years to give an accurate account of their origin or destination, the above being the history furnished our informant by the old man, previous to his death."

The Madison (Indiana) *Courier*, of the 20th inst., says:—"William Hendricks died last evening of cholera. He was a Whig candidate in Jefferson County for the State Senate, and had filled many offices of trust and honor. He was a man much respected, and his death is deeply regretted."

The Louisville *Courier*, of Monday, has the following:

"We are pained to hear of the deaths of Mrs. W. B. Clifton and Mrs. Thomas S. Forman, of this city. Mrs. Clifton died at Eucalupta Springs, near Maysville, on Friday last. Mrs. Forman died at Washington, near Maysville, at four o'clock on Saturday morning, from an attack of Cholera the night previous. She left this city on Monday last, on a visit to her friends in Mason county, and was thus suddenly called to her last account."

Some six or eight cases of cholera, and one death occurred at Ripley, Ohio, the closing part of last week.

At Columbus on Sunday and Monday morning last, there were five or six deaths "in which," the *Journal* says, "the cholera symptoms were rather decided."

SARAH MARGARET FULLER, whose unfortunate death, by shipwreck, was announced on Friday, was the daughter of Hon. Timothy Fuller, a lawyer of Boston, but nearly all his life a resident of Cambridge, and a Representative of the Middlesex District in Congress, from 1817 to 1825. After her father's death, she applied herself to teaching as a vocation, first in Boston, then in Providence, and then in Boston again, where her "Conversations" were, for several seasons, attended by classes of women, some of them married, and including many from the best families in Boston.—In the autumn of 1844, she accepted an invitation to take part in the conduct of the New York Tribune, with especial reference to the department of Reviews and Criticism on current literature, Art, Music, &c. She was also co-editor with Emerson, of the "Dial," and has written and published several works. Among them, "Woman in the Nineteenth Century." In 1845, she visited Europe, married Count Ossoli. After the surrender of Rome, her husband and herself deemed it expedient to migrate to Florence, both having taken an active part in the Republican movement which resulted so disastrously. There in June, they departed and set sail at Leghorn for New York, in the Palladelphia brig Elizabeth.—The rest is known: the vessel was wrecked, and wife, husband, and child, were lost.

Buena Vista—Bits of History.

The newspapers from all sections of the nation, are filled with eulogies on the late President, pronounced at various mortuary commemorations. Most of these addresses, though they abound in noble testimonials to the worth of the departed he, contain little or nothing that is new. A few, however, are of a different class, and embody facts respecting Gen. Taylor hitherto not known.—Among this last description of addresses is one pronounced at Salem, Mass., on the 18th inst., by Hon. C. W. Upham. It contains an account of the celebrated flag of truce, which, during the battle of Buena Vista, was sent from Santa Anna to Gen. Taylor; and as this account was derived from the lips of the late President, it is veracious in every respect, and will hereafter pass into history.—The passage is as follows:

As this incident of the battle may possibly, if the secret history of the war is ever fully revealed, be found to shed light upon it, I will here record the facts related to me by Gen. Taylor himself. During the height of the conflict, a flag was seen approaching. The emergencies of the day had so stripped him of his staff, that, having no one to send, he went himself to meet it. As the young officer who bore it could not speak English, nor he the Spanish, the conference took place in French. The communication was this: "General Santa Anna desires to know what General Taylor wants?" Feeling somewhat indignant that a message so apparently impertinent should have been sent at such a moment, and regarding it perhaps as a device merely to gain time or some other illegitimate advantage, or, at the best, as a species of trifling, he gave an answer dictated by the feeling of the moment—"What General Taylor wants is General Santa Anna's Army."

Here the conference closed, and Mexican officer withdrew. Upon a moment's reflection, he regretted that he had given an answer so indigestible, and having so much the air of a repartee. He called to mind the fact that his government had advised him that they had favored the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, from a belief that he was disposed to promote, and might have influence enough with his countrymen to effect a termination of the war, and it occurred to him really designed to open the way for negotiation, and perhaps, a pacification—an object ever dear to his heart. He rode over the fields in search of Gen. Wool, made known the circumstances to him, and suggested, if not too great a personal exposure, the expediency of his carrying a flag to the Mexican lines to ask an explanation of the message.

To send an officer of his rank, character, and position, would remove the indignity, if it should be so regarded, of his blunt and summary answer. Gen. Wool readily and gallantly undertook the service, and rode forth to execute it, but the fire of the Mexican batteries could not again be stopped, and no farther parley took place. The next morning, when Col. Bliss was sent with a flag to the Mexican Head Quarters, he was requested to ascertain what had been intended by the message of the previous day, but he found the state of things such as to render it idle to enter upon the subject. The import of the message remains unriddled to this day. Santa Anna can undoubtedly solve the enigma.

Mr. Upham, in the course of his address, gives numerous anecdotes, exhibiting the late President's courage and generosity. Among other instances of the display of these qualities, on the part of the deceased hero, he gives the following:

In the conversation, from which I derived these interesting items of information, General Taylor described to me the anxious consultations of the second night of the battle. His officers came to him, one after another, expressed a decided opinion that his army was too much broken to be brought up to the struggle another day. He declared to them his belief that, dreadfully as he had suffered, the enemy had suffered worse; that retreat or any other alternative was out of the question; that he had made his arrangements to present, still, a formidable front to the foe, and all that remained for them was to make up their minds to conquer or die together, if the assault upon their position should be renewed with the returning light. "Boys," said he, "gentlemen, it will not be renewed. I surveyed the whole field as the sun went down, and I believe we have beaten the enemy."

When the third day dawned it was discovered that Santa Anna had fled from the ground. General Taylor instantly ordered a train of wagons, provided with medical and other means of relief, and accompanied by surgeons from his own army to follow on the track of the Mexicans, and administer to the wants of the wounded and disabled, whom they had abandoned on their retreat. Upon some one's expressing a doubt whether such a use of the public stores and wagons, for the benefit of the enemy, would be allowed by the Department, Taylor cut the difficulty short, at once, by saying, "Then I will pay the bill"—and to provide for the contingency, he directed a separate account to be kept of all that was expended for the purpose.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, (Monday Morn.) July 25.

The Omnibus still at a Stand—The Cabinet—Accidental Appointment of Anderson as Acting Secretary of War—Gen. Scott.

All the bright anticipations of union, harmony, and brotherly concord, which the advocates of the compromise indulged in only yesterday, have come to naught. It had been thought to be settled day before yesterday, in caucus, as I stated in my last, that, by means of Foote's and Bradbury's amendments, both emanating from the same source, a sufficient number of northern and southern Senators, hitherto refractory, would be brought in to support the bill, and to pass it, even before adjournment yesterday. But the amount of the day's proceedings was far short of this result. Mr. Rusk's amendment, declaring the Rio Grande from its mouth to latitude 42° to be the true western boundary, thus including nearly the whole of the settled part of New Mexico, was voted down by about two to one; then Mr. Benton, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Rusk, engaged in a discussion, over Bradbury's amendment on the reference of the Texas boundary business to Commissioners, which lasted all day.

The House clearly indicated its purpose of not acting upon the question of California until the Senate had come to some conclusion on that subject. They, therefore, in Committee of the Whole, took up the first of the appropriation bills, and proceeded with it until adjournment.

There is nothing definite yet concerning the acceptance of Mr. Bates. If he prefers the post he will be at liberty to take charge of the Department of the Interior. It is of considerable importance that he should enter the Cabinet, as things now stand. If no other arrangement be indicated by the preferences of Mr. Bates, it now seems probable that Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, will take the place vacated by that able and energetic Minister, Mr. Ewing. It may, however, turn out, as it ought to have done before, that Pennsylvania will be called on to supply it.

The singular circumstance of the appointment of that notorious personage, Anderson, Chief Clerk to the late head of the War Department, to be acting Secretary of War *ad interim*, is excite itself a great deal of unfavorable comment. I learn that it was an act of pure inadvertance, and corrected as soon as the facts were made known to the President. It is customary in such cases as have just occurred, to provide against the inconvenences that might arise from having no acting head of the Department, during the interval between the retirement of one Secretary and the arrival of another, by authorizing the Chief Clerk of any department to act as its chief. In this way Mr. Goddard was named acting Secretary of the Interior, and Anderson, of War. But it seems that the latter person, anxious to make the most of his unexpected position of temporary and merely nominal authority and distinction, not only hurried off to procure the announcement of the designation in the Intelligencer of the 23d, but on the same day took the extra official trouble to transmit to the Senate a communication of an unimportant character in answer to a call for information that might, without exciting any remark, have lain unanswered for a month or two longer, as it had done already. In this way he succeeded in getting his name on the journals of that body, and before the public, as acting head for, at least, one day, of a department of this government. The notice in the Intelligencer excited universal astonishment, and many persons hastened to the President to ascertain under what circumstances the appointment had been made.—The consequence was, that Gen. Scott was immediately requested by the President to assume the duties of Secretary of War, and to relieve Anderson, which he complied with. That appointment was announced in the Intelligencer this morning. The occurrence has caused no little vexation and regret. JUNIUS.

The Wheeling Gazette of the 23d inst. says—"The board of engineers to decide between the Grave Creek and Fish Creek routes, have proceeded to make a reconnoissance of the two routes. It is not yet fully determined, we believe, whether new and complete surveys of the routes will be necessary, in addition to the estimates already made."

The Great Indian Diamond has arrived in England, as a present to the Queen, being brought to Portsmouth, in care of Major Mackeson, on board the steam sloop of war Medina. It was discovered in the mines of Galconda in 1550, and was, in Lahore, called Kohi-noor, or mountain of light. There is but one diamond in the world larger, and that is in possession of the Emperor of Brazil.—When the Indian diamond was first given to Shah Jo una, it was still uncut, weighing 500 carats, but through the unskillfulness of the artist it was reduced in cutting to 279 carats, its present weight. The enraged Mogul fined the artist, Hortensio Borgia, a Venitian, 10,000 rupees for his bungling. Since its discovery, it has been the emblem of conquest, being always found in the train of conquest from Golconda to Delhi, from Delhi to Mushed, from Mushed to Cabul, from Cabul to Lahore, and from Lahore to England. It resembles, in size, the pointed half of a small hen's egg, and is of the nominal value of £2,000,000 sterling.

PERRYVILLE AND BROWNSTOWN PLANK ROAD.—At the late session of the State Legislature an act was passed incorporating a company to construct a plank road from Perryville, Allegheny county, to Brownington, Butler county, connecting at the former point with the Allegheny and Perryville plank road, now, in a forward state of construction. This improvement will be of great importance to the whole county, but more especially to the western township, through which it is designed to be located. We have yet to learn that the Commissioners are making active exertions to procure the subscription of stock to the road, and that films far they have met with most encouraging success. Surely, the subject is one which should receive abundantly able to subscribe, and a due regard for their own interests and prosperity should induce them to contribute liberally and cheerfully to this important enterprise. It should be borne in mind that, by aiding in the construction of this and similar works, our citizens not only enhance the value of property, and increase their facilities for reaching markets, but they likewise make a safe and profitable investment of their money; as it is well known that the stock, if well managed, will pay, when in operation in this country, pay an annual profit of twenty five per cent on the investment.—This road can by no means be regarded as a rival to the Butler and Allegheny plank road, for, we suppose, are any of our citizens so disposed to regard it. We need them both, and even more, and we trust the day is far distant when any rivalry between plank roads through all sections of our county than now may have of rival turnpikes.—*Butler Whig.*

ITALY.

Affairs in Rome—The Reaction there—Tyrrelli—state of things—Persecutors and Persecutions of Republicans, etc.

From the Correspondent of the London Chronicle.

ROME, June 13.

It is not in my power to communicate any satisfactory intelligence, as the system of secrecy is so rigid and diabolical, and it is now beyond all doubt that Pio IX is acting contrary to his natural inclinations, by the advice of evil counsellors. It was expected that some concessions would have been granted to the oppressed on the anniversary of his Holiness' accession to the papal chair, (21st just.) Too hope of the people, however, has been completely disappointed; nothing has been done. The population of Rome is daily diminished. Hundreds of families are in a state of starvation, and yet the spirit of the Romans is not subdued, and manifests itself on all occasions, although under the strict surveillance of a military force of Sbirri. Besides political opinions, the Cardinal Vicar persecutes and prosecutes all those who are suspected of Protestant tendencies; the hunting after Bibles continues, but none are found. The police prosecute all those who are suspected of republican or constitutional opinions, and of late the foreign consuldtes have not been spared, in defiance of the immunities and privileges they have enjoyed for centuries, founded on custom and usages in the absence of a treaty, or of an international law.

The Prussian consul's office at Civita Vecchia, has been searched, in consequence of orders sent from Rome, but nothing was found there on warrant such a step. If I am well informed, the Prussian charge d'affaires in Rome, M. Raymond, has made a strong remonstrance to the Roman Government on the subject, but no answer has been given as yet. Previous to this fact, several notes passed between Mr. Freeborn, the English consul, and the Cardinal Secretary of State, in consequence of the perquisition made by the police and the Cardinal Vicar's officers in the house of Mr. Ercole, Ceancellieri and Secretary of the British Consulate. The Cardinal attempts to show that consuls have no privileges. The British Consul admits that they do not enjoy the privileges of ministers, but he maintains that they enjoy immunities and privileges from time immemorial as consuls, and established and acted upon by the substitute for a law, viz: custom and usage.—This difference of opinion with the Cardinal is in the hands of men of great experience, prudence, and moderation, but he has to deal with the Jesuits, whose arguments and conversations are well known. I have seen several letters from consuls at Ancona, stating that they would rather take down the arms of their respective nations, and burn the archives of the offices, than permit their official residences to be violated. Even the public voice, expressed in all the European papers, with a few exceptions, has no influence over this reckless government. The rights of the people, the rights of official persons, are all set at defiance.

FROM OREGON.—Our dates from Oregon are as late as May 30. The *Spectator*, of that date, says that the Legislature met on the 6th. The Governor's message is published in that paper. In it he relates at length his proceedings to discover the murderers of Dr. Whitman and his party.—Five of them were given up by the Cayuse Indians, who, in their efforts to take them, killed several.

The Judge of the First District Court being absent, a law was passed giving the 2d District Court Jurisdiction in the case, and calling a session of the court, which was held; the murderers convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 23d June. They confessed their guilt.

The Legislature adjourned may 25th.

In the Spectator of the 16th of May, we find the following proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, which took place on the 10th.

Col. King introduced a joint resolution to inquire into "the propriety of calling a convention for the purpose of framing a State Constitution preparatory to admitting this Territory as a State into the Union."

This important and *popular* measure was shoved off the track by the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, The Council concurring thereto, that our Delegate in Congress be requested to use his influence to have the organic law of this Territory so amended that the Governor and Secretary may be elected by the people.

The deserters, to the number of thirty two have reached California in safety.

Gov. Lane and Rogue River Gold.—Gov. Lane has gone to the Rogue River to negotiate, if possible, a treaty with the Indians in that region, preparatory to working the gold mines there.—It is the Governor's intention to explore that section of Oregon very thoroughly, with reference to its mineral resources.

Pies of Labor in Oregon.—For the information of persons wishing to emigrate to Oregon, we will say that laborers of all kinds are much wanted here. Carpenters are receiving from $8 to $12 per day. Common day laborers $1 to $3 per day. Fallers charge $30 for making a dress coat, and from $5 to $10 for vests and pantaloons. School teachers are in very great demand, and at their own prices.

INDIA—A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION—TWELVE HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED.—We have received by express fifty cent dispatches and papers in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The dates of the intelligence by this arrival are—Calcutta, May 15th; Bombay, May 25th; and Alexandria, June 15th.

A terrible explosion at Benares, by which upwards of 1000 lives were lost, forms the principal topic of the present mail. A fleet of 35 boats, containing government ordnance stores, among which were three thousand barrels (330,000 lbs.) of gunpowder, arrived at Benares, on the upper province, on the afternoon of the 1st of May, and were moored off the Raj Ghaut, (the principal landing place of the city, in the centre of the town) at 5 P. M., one of these boats caught fire, and immediately after the whole exploded, sinking all the boats near the landing place and destroying or injuring every one within a hundred yards. The number of persons killed and wounded amounted to twelve hundred, but more were continually being disinterred by the three hundred men at work in removing the rubbish. The Raj Ghaut, the Rajah Deyma's Palace and the Mission House, are among the principal buildings destroyed, and the missionary's wife and the Regum and her family, are among the victims. In addition to the ordnance flotilla, forty other boats, containing merchandise belonging to European or native merchants, were sunk or destroyed; the ordnance flotilla was under the charge of a lieutenant officer, who was absent from the boats at the time of the catastrophe.—*London Times.*

THE GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Herald, of the 17th June, thus speaks, in general terms, of the prospects of the miners in California:

"The intelligence from the mines is of such a nature as to prove that there will be a greater quantity of gold dug out this summer than ever before. We scarcely know which valley, the San Joaquin or the Sacramento, has sent out the richest specimens; but the gold comes from both regions in sufficient quantities to prove that there is not little extravagance in the assertion that the ore is inexhaustible. It has been found, too, as far north as Oregon, and as far southward as the mountains near Los Angelos. There appears to be no end of gold bearing quartz running the whole length of the country north and south.—The ore has been found richer in the mountains of Los Angeles than even in the mines at Mariposa; we have seen large quantities from both localities. As found in the former place, it will require the employment of science and machinery—the one to direct operations, the other for grinding the rock; and with these two agents engaged, it will afford—from the immense quantity that exists—sufficient employment and compensation to three fourths at least, of all the superfluous labor of the United States."

The following notices of the different mines, and of late discoveries, are from the Pacific News:—

GOLD NEAR SAN JOSE.—This discovery, it is hoped, will prove but one of a series equally important. The mines alluded to are situated in a range of low hills, lying in the valley of San Jose, between the Contra Costa and Coast ranges of mountains, about four or five miles above Pueblo.—The gold is found in the form of ore—one species being clearly micaceous sandstone—the other a fine, compact stone, resembling talcose slate, without the slaty texture. Several specimens have been assayed, the highest assay yielding 37 1-2 cts to the pound; the lowest will be over one cent. So that it may be a safe computation at over twenty cents to every pound of ore for the whole mine. What is a little singular in the case, the people at San Jose think it a misfortune, while there is not enough to pay for the necessities of the army. A company from this city have purchased the mining right of the whole ranch—consisting of seveal leagues—upon which the mine is located, and are about to commence extensive operations with appropriate machinery.—*News of June.*

Arrival of VAN GOLF.—There is no doubt on our mind that the mineral wealth of California will be found incalculably greater than even the most sanguine have hitherto imagined. Every day's discovery goes to confirm this opinion; and facts within our knowledge warrant us in saying that the present season will bring to light the most startling developments in wein or quartz mining. If in the low, or secondary hills, a few inches feet in height only, in the San Jose valley, rich mines of gold ore are found, of which we spoke yesterday, what may not be looked for in the exploration of the lofty mountains of California. And if such results are found in the coast mountains, where, no one expected much gold to exist, what will not the foot slopes of the Sierra Nevada disclose to the searching enterprise that is now actively employed amidst their gorges, and on the borders of their streams?

We are led to these remarks from certain trustworthy discoveries of quartz gold, which have lately come to our knowledge, and which are capable source. Several gentlemen engaged in mining upon one of the northern rivers, in their explorations in the adjacent mountains of during the last month, came upon a vein of quartz where the pure ore was observed in threads and spangles, beautiful to look upon. An examination took place, of specimens taken from various parts of the rock, and such indications were at hand as applied with the most satisfactory and even astonishing results. The vein is about thirty feet wide, and in some portions so rich as to produce a dollar to each ounce of rock. A piece was selected of weighing fourteen pounds, and submitted to the action of the heat in a blacksmith forge, when the amount of thirty two dollars was smelted from the rock! Not half of what it contained could be got out in such a way. Other specimens have yielded from a dollar to two dollars a pound of the rock, and the quantity of it is represented as literally inexhaustible. We shall have some specimens from these mines in a week or two, when we shall probably speak of it again. The mother mines of California are yet to be discovered, of which the gold in the rivers and ravines are but the disintegrated particles.—*News of June 12th.*

GOLD ON FEATHER RIVER.—The steamer E Dorado, which came down last night, brings the intelligence that the greatest excitement prevails on Feather river, in consequence of the discovery of a vast bed of gold bearing quartz, said to exceed in quality and richness even the specimens from the mountains of Los Angelos.—*Herald of June 17th.*

THE SOUTHERN MINES.—Mr. Henry Prior has just returned to this city from the southern mines, where he has been digging the past winter. He dug two months in the Mariposa diggings, without meeting much success. Those who have passed the winter there, he thinks, have generally fallen in debt for a part of their expenses. A company of eleven men were the most fortunate he saw.—They struck a rich place, and in one day took out nineteen ounces of gold, in small lumps, besides finding a large piece of gold blended with quartz weighing seven pounds. After this they had very little encouragement. Mr. P. left the Mariposa diggings about six weeks ago, and went to Rattlesnake creek, one of the tributaries to the Tuolumne. He found the miners at this stream doing a fair business—averaging from ten to twelve dollars per day. About five hundred were at work, half of whom, he thinks, were Mexicans. Mr. P. prospected quite extensively in the Mariposa and Tuolumne diggins, but the richest he found were on Rattlesnake creek. From what he has seen, and from all he has been able to learn, he judges that miners have generally only made enough to pay their expenses, in the principal diggins he has visited. He occasionally heard of monster lumps being found, but no regular yield could be calculated upon. A large portion of the diggers throughout that portion of the mines are foreigners. Provisions are very cheap, and all kinds of trade dull. Mr. P. is an old miner. He spent the last season in the Feather and Yuba river mines, and after having, as he thinks, thoroughly tried the southern diggings, he again returns to the field of his former labors.—*Sacramento Transcript of June 11.*

STOCKTON, May 9.

I have late intelligence from various parts of the southern mines, of which I shall now proceed to give you a brief account. The high stage of the water prevents miners from working, as yet, on the main streams, to any advantage, and therefore the success of mines generally is very indifferent. Considerable feeling of opposition is shown to the payment of the $20 tax, on the part of foreigners, but American miners are universally in favor of the measure.

At Sonora the miners are doing tolerably well, and one day last week a Mexican found an eight teen pound lump near the town. At Curtis' creek, near Sonora, miners are averaging from $5 to $10 per day. At Savage's creek, near the Merced, miners are making from $5 to $8 per day.

FROM MATAMORAS.—A detachment of volunteers who left St. Paul about the 1st of July, to chastise a party of refractory Wiamebagoes, returned on the 8th, having accomplished the object of their errand satisfactorily.

The St. Paul Chronicle says: "The leaders in the outbreak were captured, and are now in the guard house at Fort Snelling. A white man accused of buying stolen goods from the Indians was also arrested. Everything is now quiet above, with a good prospect of continuance."

The Minnesota Register says that Gov. Ramsey returned on the 7th July, from a visit to the head waters of the Missouri, and in the Chippewa country. He penetrated as far as Cass Lake, about 550 miles above St. Paul. He represents a trip of this kind as pleasant and novel in the extreme, and the country grand and romantic to the highest degree. A most interesting fact in regard to agriculture is, that on the borders of Cass Lake the missionaries have fine fields of winter wheat growing. Potatoes and other crops look forward and thrifty.

Lynch Law in Virginia.

In Culpeper county, on Wednesday last, a lawless mob assembled at the Court House, and, though resisted by the Sheriff at the jail door, entered the jail and took therefrom by force, William Grayson, a free negro, charged with the murder of David W. Miller, and hung him by the neck until he was dead. The Superior Court of Culpeper had twice convicted Grayson, and the General Court had twice granted him a new trial. In the last opinion, the General Court said, "Upon the whole case, we are of opinion that the testimony is not only not sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused, but that *it is hardly sufficient to raise a Reasonable suspicion against him.* The judgment must therefore be reversed and a new trial awarded." This infuriated mob, consisting, as we regret to learn, in part of justices of the peace and other members of Christian churches, have thus, by violence, reversed the decision of the highest criminal tribunal in the State, and been guilty of a foul, cowardly, and fiendish murder, and that, too, of a helpless free negro, with none to defend him nor avenge his wrongs. Grayson, we learn, avowed his innocence on the gallows. One minute was given him in which he was told by the mob to make his guilt; this he refused to do, and told them to execute him at once, which they did.

This first attempt at Lynch law in this Commonwealth, should be rebuked with firmness and punished with severity. Unless speedily checked in its course, it must overthrow all government, and render life, liberty, and property without protection. It rests with the legally constituted authorities of Virginia, to wipe off this foul blot from her character. We trust in God's name they will not fail to do it.—*Fredericksburgh Recorder.*

ASCENSION ON HORSEBACK IN A BALLOON.—All Paris was agog, on the 17th inst., to see a man ascend in a balloon on horseback. The horse, a fine and spirited young white one, was suspended beneath the balloon, in the place usually occupied by the car. Bands passed beneath the belly and well secured, left the animal in an easy position, with the legs free. M. Poitevin, clothed as a jockey, mounted the horse, which was saddled and bridled in the ordinary manner, and gave orders to cut loose! The horse seemed loth to quit his mother earth, and remonstrated a little, when he found that he was being taken at his word.—But once in air he became as motionless as though he had been struck with paralysis.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF THE LIVER, is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable diseases known to American physicians. It has in no case failed to attract the closest attention from the faculty in all quarters of the Union. Bilil, however, thousands annually perish, and thousands more are made to feel life burdensome by this disease. The proprietors of M'Lane's Liver Pills feel confident that they offer to the afflicted a remedy which time has tested, and has never failed of success when a fair trial has been given it. Call and purchase a box.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 69 Wood street.

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LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
120 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,

Have just received large additions to their SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c

Imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would respectfully call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction.

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improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Section of a Metallic Surface, which TOOTHACH CEASES IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, P. H. Eaton. jal9

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co., Third st.,
PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1850.

The Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the sixth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, as heretofore, on or before the 30th day of June next, and the remaining instalments of $5 per share, on or before the 30th day of each succeeding month, until the whole are paid.

WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

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Blind Retreated to Sight by the Petroleum.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtue of the Oil called Petroleum. I was for a long time afflicted with a badly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about three months, with very little hopes of ever recovering the sight, and but a slight prospect of having it relieved of the soreness; my attending physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, or giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Petroleum about the 1st of April, 1850, and gave it a trial: the result is, the sight is restored and my eyes well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.

Manchester, Cincinnati, May 8, 1850.

S. S. LINTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with Piles. I have known it to be good for sore eyes.

Cincinnati, May 20, 1850. E. C. GARRETSON

Bor sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st; D M Carry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietors, S. S. LINTON & CO.

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

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