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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNCAN,
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 SENATORIAL DISTRICT, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
F. J. MORIAN, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLOSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES PIFFS, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER DOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞ PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

There is a lull in the political storm which has been raging so long at Washington, consequent on the lack of a full Cabinet, and on the great uncertainty which hangs over the fate of the Omnibus Bill in the Senate. This quiet will, however, be of short duration. The Cabinet will soon be perfectly organized, when the subject of the threats of Texas, in regard to New Mexico, will be considered, and the proper action decided upon; and the Omnibus Bill cannot much longer hang in suspense in the Senate. The House is now idling away its time, awaiting the final action of the Senate, and the development of the policy of the new Administration. When these events take place, the scene of excitement will be changed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where a short, sharp, and exciting contest, will take place. Whether the Omnibus passes or fails in the Senate, the excitement and contest will be equally severe, as the California question will be pressed on its naked merits. We must, therefore, look for warm times during all the month of August.

We have no fears on the subject of the policy of the new Administration, in relation to Texas and New Mexico. The integrity of the Territory of New Mexico, as it now stands, or as received by treaty, will be firmly maintained against the assaults of Texas, until Congress, or the Supreme Court, shall establish some other boundary line, and, if necessary, of which we have no fears, the army of the United States will be used to repel aggression. This is the natural and true policy, and will meet with general approval.

Nothing else will be done this session, after the slavery question is disposed of in some way, except to pass the appropriation bills. The menagerie has run its course, and will hurry the adjournment as soon as the main question is over.

There is not much prospect of any thing being done to relieve the suffering industrial interests of the country, by the present Congress. We shall have to suffer under the Tariff of '46 until we elect a new Congress, and until the astounding results of the census of 1850 shall show the North her strength, and the vast importance of her manufacturing pursuits. Then, we trust, there will be a permanent and beneficent change.

OHIO—WHEAT.—The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the crop of wheat in Ohio, for the present year, at 20,000,000 of bushels. This at an average price of 75 cents, will yield to the farmers of the State $15,000,000. The crop of 1849 was estimated at 10,000,000, which at 105 cents, the average price, yielded $10,500,000. The crop of this year is, therefore, worth $7,000,000 more than the last, in the article of wheat alone. But this is not all. The vast crop will afford occupation for a large number of persons in taking it to market, and its low price will enable consumers to live cheaper than before. Its beneficial effect will be seen in the whole community, and they will be directly felt in this city, where the trade with Ohio is large and increasing.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—A letter in the St. Louis Republican, from Fort Laramie, says, that the emigrants across the Plains, this year, have suffered terribly. Among a list of names given, of those who have died, we see only one from Pennsylvania, that of Alex. Martin, of Butler County. The name of the majority, however, could not be ascertained. We copy some letters which give the latest news of the progess of the immense emigration.

Cholera in Louisville.

Last year, and this season, until within a few days past, the city of Louisville measurably escaped the ravages of Cholera. But on Tuesday, the 23d, the pestilence suddenly appeared in its most fatal and terrific form on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and up to the 25, prevailed with great mortality in the lower part of the city. The upper and middle sections of the city continue perfectly healthy. On the 24th, 25 deaths from Cholera, and five from other diseases

The Cholera broke out in a portion of the city built upon made land, and is known as "springy ground." The Journal, after giving the location and description of the plague spot, says:

"The reader has now before him a pretty full description of the locality of the pestilence—amid its pools of water under the ground floors and cellars of dwellings, back yards saturated with stagnant water, and covered with decaying filth, the marshy edges of the pond, and accumulated scrapings of the streets for years, the cholera sat brooding and nursing a pestilence, and a fearful one it is.—Members were yesterday with all the joys of life before them, and before the sun had reached its meridian, they were locked in the fey embrace of death—members who were waiting upon the dead and dying after dinner time, did not live to see the sun set. In that narrow circle of living beings, there were, up to 11 o'clock last night, fifty cases and thirty deaths—no case has yet recovered, nor shown any signs of recovery." Children that were playing about the floor, upon the entrance of the physician to see other patients, were attacked in his presence, and prescribed for immediately, and all have alike died—those in whose cases prescriptions were delayed as well as those prescribed for immediately. The pestilence showed no respect to persons, time, nor medicines. All invocations for relief ended in death. An industrious workman in one of the foundries, was summoned from his work, yesterday morning, to see his child—he found it dying—another child was attacked, and he remained with it, and long before night, the child and the father were dead. One gentleman came up in town, after breakfast, for a physician to visit his wife, and at 4 o'clock, the wife and husband were dead. These incidents show the fearful power of the pestilence in its confined limits."

THE CABINET MINISTERS.—Of the seven Cabinet Ministers heretofore announced as having been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the following have accepted their appointments, and, being here present, have been duly commissioned, viz:

Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State.
Mr. Corwin, the Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Hall, the Postmaster General.

Of the remaining four, it is understood that the following accept their appointments, but have not yet reached the city, viz:

Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy.
Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General.—*Nat. Intel. of Saturday.*

The following gentlemen are now actively engaged in discharging the duties of Heads of Departments:

Department of State, Mr. Webster.
Department of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin.
General Post Office, Mr. Hall.
Department of War, Maj. Gen. Scott.
Department of Navy, Com. Warrington.—*Nat. Intel. of Saturday.*

THE VIRGINIA LYNCHING CASE.—We are glad to find that there were some persons present, at the late brutal and unlawful hanging of the negro Grayson, in Culpeper, Virginia, to whom the censure upon the mob in general does not apply—some, indeed, who evinced a noble heroism in their endeavors to uphold the outraged law and humanity, which became the occasion, and entitles them to the meed of praise always given the good and faithful citizen. The Richmond Times says:

"We hear that Mr. William Green, one of the most prominent citizens of Culpeper, appeared before the mob, and used every effort of eloquence and persuasion to induce them to desist from their illegal purpose. They thanked him for his advice, but declared that they would have the life of the negro. Another gentleman is said to have displayed the most remarkable bravery, in endeavoring to save the negro at the jail. Taking his position at the door, he is represented to have invited any nine men in the crowd to come forward, and make with him a band of ten, to resist, with their lives, the assault upon the jail. The proposition not being responded to, he deliberately took paper, and, before the faces of the mob, wrote down the names of all the persons he recognized, avowing his purpose to report them to the legal authorities. Such conduct deserves the unmeasured applause and support of the community.

This occurrence in Culpeper has excited in Richmond, and must excite throughout our law abiding State, a deep feeling of mortification. No parallel to it has ever before, within our memory, taken place in Virginia."

The Mormon settlement on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, now numbers about one thousand persons, and is rapidly increasing. The colonists have built a small schooner for trade between the several Islands, and also possess another vessel, called the "John C. Spencer," for the purpose of trade at various ports on Lake Michigan. The "Spencer," a few days since, left the port of Racine for Beaver Island, with seventy passengers and a full cargo. Among the freight was a press and materials for a weekly paper. The Mormons are putting up a wooden temple, sixty by one hundred feet. They intend, it is said, to make an extensive farming settlement in the interior of Big Beaver Island, which is thought to possess superior agricultural advantages. It is seven miles wide, by thirteen in length, and contains six small Lakes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HOME.—We find the following passage in a late reprinted speech of Judge Johnson, of Ohio, Whig candidate for governor.—The speech was made some where in the Reserve, we believe in Cuyahoga county:

"There is a spot of earth amid the rude wild hills of Yellow Creek, my heart turns when ground-less fears beset me. There are the scenes and the friends of my childhood and youth. There the streams where I breathed, the woods where I hunted, the brooks where I fished, the fields where I toiled, the shades where I reposed, the springs where I drank, the rocks where I climbed. There the song of the bird and the gush of the forest filled inspired my soul with poetry, and the loftiness of the hills first filled my soul with ambition.—There the rustic beauty first taught my soul to love, and rustic honesty first taught me to confide. These are the honest rustics in whom I then confided and still confide. Thither I look for courage, knowing that from the mouth of old Yellow Creek, where Dunmore's bloody war began, to her highest source, where the chalybeate fountains gush from the barren hills, every man and every woman who was acquainted with me in youth, would hang down their heads in confusion, if they were told that I feared to speak the truth as it is in me—here or elsewhere—North or South."

Daniel Webster.

Though the present Secretary of State has so well known to the country, has so long occupied public stations, and is so eminent as a statesman and an orator, that his name and his fame are as familiar as a household word—still, having just been called to one of the most elevated posts of the Government, it may not be inappropriate to glance briefly at his eventful life. We find the following concise sketch in the "Inquirer," of Philadelphia:

"Daniel Webster was born in Salisbury, N. H. His father was a farmer, and served both in the French war and the war of the Revolution. Daniel received his early instruction from Dr. Abbot, principal of the Exeter Academy, where Mr Gass and other distinguished men laid the ground work of their education. He afterwards entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1801. He was compelled by the circumstances of his family, to labor for his own support, and his professional studies were often interrupted. He entered the office of Mr. Gore, in Boston, and in 1805 was admitted to practice at the bar. He first pursued his profession at Boscawen, in hereditary State, but after the death of his father, in 1807, he removed to Portsmouth, where coming in contact with that distinguished lawyer, Hon. Jeremiah Mason, his mind first developed its wonderful powers. In 1812, he was elected a representative in Congress from New Hampshire. In 1816 he retired from Congress, and went to Boston to pursue his profession, and for six or eight years devoted himself exclusively to the law. In 1820 he was a member of a convention of delegates to revise the constitution of Massachusetts. In the same year he delivered his celebrated address at the 200th anniversary of the landing at Plymouth. In 1822 he was elected, from Boston, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and in 1826 he was elected to the Senate of the U. States to supply a vacancy which had occurred. In January, in 1830, Mr. Webster made his famous constitutional argument in the Senate, in reply to Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina. In 1833, he was re-elected to the Senate. In 1839, he visited Europe. In March, 1841, he entered the Cabinet of President Harrison, as Secretary of State, and continued in office during the administration of Mr. Tyler until May, 1843. In 1842, he negotiated at Washington, on the part of the United States, with Lord Ashburton, on the part of Great Britain, the important treaty by which the dispute in relation to the northeastern boundary was adjusted.

Mr. Webster, in 1845, returned to the Senate of the United States, of which he continued an influential and distinguished member up to the present time.

Mr. Collamer.

The New York Tribune pays the following just tribute of praise to the late Post Master General, Hon. Jacob Collamer:

"In the withdrawal from per vice of the late Post Master General, Jacob Collamer, the nation has sustained no ordinary loss. With incorruptible integrity and a large capacity, Mr. Collamer combined an untiring assiduity, a conscientious devotion of his entire time and thoughts to the public interests committed to his charge, of which the fruits were most beneficent. Six years' service in Congress, and on the Public Land Committee thereof he became Chairman, had enlarged his local knowledge, especially of the newer sections of our country, and to went into the Post Office eminently qualified for the discharge of its manifold responsibilities. He was never deaf to any suggestion of improvement in the mail service; he had no time nor taste for any thing else, when such improvement appeared practicable.—A simple list of the new routes established and ones accelerated, new offices opened, &c., during his fifteen month's service, would be a noble monument of his worth. And, while the mail service was thus increased on every side, the Post Office revenues were never more ample than under his able and vigilant supervision. We know his successor to be one more of the same sort—a worker by instinct, with a mind peculiarly fitted for the mastery of details; but even Mr. Hall will have succeeded ably, if the general verdict at the close of his service, shall pronounce him worthy to tread in the footsteps of Jacob Collamer. We trust Mr. C's retirement from public life is not final. The public service has need of him.

SOUTH CAROLINA VS. SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, threatens to unfurl the banner of disunion, to protect the interests of his State. The Union, to him, is of no value. Let us see (says the Baltimore Clipper) what estimate was placed upon it a few years since by a more gifted son of that State, Mr. McDuffie. That gentleman said:

"The Union prevents us from wasting and destroying one another. It preserves relations of peace among communities, which, if broken into separate nations, would be arrayed against one another in perpetual, merciless, and ruinous war. It indeed contributes to our defence against foreign States, but still more, it defends us from one another. For ourselves, we fear that, bloody and mournful as human history is, a sadder page than has ever been written might record the sufferings of this country, should we divide ourselves into separate communities. We fear that our country, in case of disunion, would be broken into communities, which would cherish towards one another singularly fierce and implacable enmities."

This (adds the same paper) is the language of patriotism and of common sense. Mr. McDuffie clearly foresaw the evils which would result from disunion, and he calls upon his countrymen to avoid them, whilst Mr. Rhett urges them on to their own ruin.—*Nat. Intel.*

PROFESSOR WEBSTER AND SUICIDE.—The Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

Professor Webster is in remarkable good health, is constant in his devotions, and appears like a man who realizes the awful and ignominious fate which awaits him. He is allowed the usual articles in his cell, that he had before the decision. I mention this, because some have thought it a matter of surprise that he should be allowed a knife and fork, glass ware, &c., they being impressed with the idea that he would commit suicide. He once said when spoken to upon that subject—*I am too much of a Christian to commit suicide.* We shall see. Bets run high that he will never be hung—that he will take his own life. Others are equally as fierce in betting that he will be hung.

Prof. Webster is, according to the jail record, in the 55th year of his age, and is five feet two inches and one eighth in height.

The University of Oxford has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, on Mr. Prescott, the well known American historian.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Completion of the Cabinet—Claims of Portugal—An interesting day in the Senate—No result, but Compromise looking up.

The President stated again this morning that he could not consider the Cabinet settled until after the arrival of Mr. Bates and Mr. Crittenden. The former gentleman, it is stated, has been heard from on his way to the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and may be expected here very soon. It is the President's desire to appoint Mr. Bates to the Department of the Interior, for which his position as a distinguished citizen of the great Mississippi valley, and his intimate acquaintance with the internal wants of the country, well qualifies him.

There is a report, proceeding from apparently good authority, stating that the difficulties with Portugal, concerning the payment of American claims, have been adjusted, and that our demands will be paid. I trust this is well founded, for although Portugal has before admitted the justice of our claims, and promised to provide for the payment of them, it would not look well to see this liberal and moderate Republican government following in the wake of that hard and grasping power, Great Britain, which appears to know no other rule in dealing with her weaker debtors than that of Shylock, when insisting upon the pound of flesh nearest the heart of the victim. For one I would rather forego the collection of this petty debt from the poor, pround, and decayed Hidalgos, than to wring it out of them with the strong hand. The interruption of our commerce with them, and the other powers in their vicinity, which would all of course be affected by a rupture, would cause greater loss and injury to our merchants in one month than the whole claim amounts to.

Again have we been disappointed in our expectation of action on the part of the Senate, upon the Compromise Bill. Throughout the day, until the last moment of a long session, the Senate has appeared to be on the very verge of a decision, and the event has been watched for with unabated interest. It has not come, however, and perhaps it may now be considered a little doubtful when and what it will be. But it has been evident all day, that the friends of the bill were confident of a successful issue, could any result be attained. All amendments, and they were not few, to Mr. Bradbury's test proposition for the reference of the Texan boundary question to Commissioners, were voted down, and that amendment to the bill would have been concurred in by one or two majority. As usual upon such occasions, Mr. Benton shone resplendent in the struggle of resistance. He piled amendment on amendment, like Pelion upon Ossa, and finally announced that if the vote was to be forced to night, it should not be done until after a fair trial of the lungs and muscle. I have before strongly animadverted upon Mr. Benton's disposition towards a factious resistance of a manifest majority, and should do it now, if I thought the censure deserved. But the argument of old Bullion, that Massachusetts and Ohio are only in part represented, and that to wait for the Senators expected to supply the places of those who have paired off to go into the Cabinet, would cause no irreparable detention, is a sound one. Mr. Ewing is known to have been appointed, and only waits his commission to take his seat, and it is believed that by to morrow or next day, Lieut. Gov. Reed, of Massachusetts, will arrive here as Mr. Webster's successor. Mr. Benton supposes that both these Senators would vote with him, against the omnibus plan in its present or proposed shape, but I think it just as likely, but an even chance that he may be disappointed in this.

Hale's amendment to preserve the *statu quo* as to the possession and occupancy of New Mexico was rejected, 22 to 31, and various other votes were taken in which the friends of the plan were equally successful. The last two hours and a half were passed in skirmishing, and struggled to adjourn between the compromisers and their opponents. The former beat the foe at first by 22 to 22, then after a half an hour, the balance quivered so equally that the vote stood 26 to 26, then 21 to 26, but at length at five o'clock the wind and bottom of the contest prisoners carried their point, and by 29 to 25, an adjournment was carried. To morrow the struggle will be renewed, and I have an impression with a more favorable issue for the coalition. It is said they can bring in Clemens, of Alabama, who has heretofore been against any possible arrangement, but is now understood to have surrendered. He was not present to day.

In the House nothing has been done but to talk over the Military Academy Appropriation Bill.

JUNIUS.

The New Orleans Abduction Case.

We gave, in Saturday's Gazette, an account of the abduction of a young Polish girl by a negro in New Orleans, and her subsequent restoration to her relatives by a judicial decision. The girl, it will be recollected, protested against this course, but it appears from the following, from the Crescent of the 15th, that upon deliberation she not only saw the error of her course, but avenged herself on the man who attempted to ruin her:

"An interview took place yesterday afternoon between Dr. Webster and Mr. Littlefield, at the residence of Dr. Webster, in the presence of Mr. Andrews, the jailor. On their entrance, Dr. Webster stepped forward and very cordially and affectionately seized the hand of Mr. Littlefield, remarking that he had long desired to see him; that he could not feel at ease until he had made his acknowledgments to him, that he felt he had done him great injustice, and he asked his forgiveness. Mr. Littlefield promptly and generously replied, that he forgave him with all his heart, and expressed his pity and sympathy for him. Mr Littlefield also told him that it was a painful duty he had to perform when he took it upon himself to testify against him, but that he felt it a duty which he had no right to shrink from, and if he had stated any thing wrong, it was unintentional, and he was very sorry, and extremely forgiveness. Mr. Webster replied that he had misrepresented nothing—that he had told the truth. Dr. W. said, however, as a dying man, that he could not bring the fatal hammer to bear upon Mrs. Cutting, as the interview was drawing to a close, Dr. Webster again took the hand of Mr. Littlefield, and thanked him for calling, and expressed a wish to see Mr. Littlefield. Mr. Littlefield remarked that they had always, while at the Medical College, got along agreeably and pleasantly together, and that he (Dr. W.) had always treated him kindly, &c. Dr. Webster said that a kind and inexplicable feeling had always existed on his part towards him (Mr. L.) and his family. Dr. Webster spoke of his present situation, and said he was resigned to his fate, but felt deeply for his family. During the entire interview both parties seemed deeply impressed, and they parted in tears."

MISSION OF COMMODORE MORRIS.—Commodore Morris arrived at this port in the United States Steamer Vixen, on Tuesday, from his mission to Cuba. We learn that, on the 11th instant, forty-two of the Cuban prisoners were sent to Havana, of the frigate Congress, at Havana, from which they were consequently transferred to the sloop of war Albany. They were generally in good health. Some of them had been imprisoned, and had been cast to sea, and treated as, in fact, pirates on shore. Ten were just released by the Spanish authorities. Of these, however, seven were seamen, and were required, it merely as witnesses. I understand that the other three, who were officers of the captured vessels, and to be tried, would also be specially liberated. The Albany was to sail for Pensacola on the 15th, and would keep the appearance on board at that place, until orders in relation to them should be received from Washington.—*Republic, July 25.*

The statement that has lately been going the round of the papers, that the death of the Rev. J. N. Maffit, Texas, recently occurred in Mobile, was occasioned by suicide, under the most disgraceful circumstances, is now contradicted. Mr. Maffit was respectfully buried while at Mobile. He preached when he pleased, and instead of being imprisoned, was laionized by large and respectable audiences. He probably never let no re ere from violence than at the hour of his death. He was a short distance from the city at the hour of his death, having gone out for a ride in company with a friend, to look at the country. He was found on the road, in a state of insensibility, and died in a few minutes. The fact that he was examined by a skilful physician, and no wounds found to have been entirely in character of long standing.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

From the Baltimore American.

CUMBERLAND AND WEST NEWTON PLANK ROAD.—An important enterprise, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—and to our city, as a sure consequence—promises itself in that enterprise which is now on foot for the construction of a Plank Road from Cumberland, in Maryland, to Newton, on the slack water navigation, which commences at West Newton, thirty three miles east of Pittsburgh. There are already miles of turnpike roads existing between Cumberland and West Newton, and the design is to construct the plank road on the bed of the turnpike roads. All the necessary legal rights for the proper accomplishment of the object have been fully secured, and the work will be prosecuted with system, economy, and vigor. The growing timber along the route will furnish cheaply and conveniently the leading material, and portable steam saw mills will readily furnish it to the desired form.

By this new line of intercommunication, we learn, the distance between Baltimore and Pittsburgh will be shortened twenty miles; and the time of travel will be reduced twelve hours. Those are two very important considerations affecting the comfort of travellers, and cannot but have their full influence, when regarded in connection with the agreeable change which diversify the route. In coming from the west to the east, the traveller will proceed from Pittsburgh up the Youghiogheny river to West Newton in a commodious steamboat, he will then glide smoothly over the plank road, in an easy coach, at the rate of eight to ten miles per hour, to Cumberland; and thence proceed in the railroad train to Baltimore. The three leading modes of travel, viz: by steam boat from Pittsburgh to West Newton, Plank road to Cumberland, and Railroad to Baltimore—are calculated to attract the traveller to this powerful route, and we hope for it, in addition, that he can pass from the Ohio to Baltimore, or vice versa, in about twenty hours, he will prefer it beyond competition.

Our objection in addressing to this enterprise, which is in excellent, practical hands, is to direct the attention of our community to it, as one which is entitled to their favorable consideration. Its effect will be not only to keep Baltimore in the enjoyment of its present share of the Western travel and trade, but also to increase it, and thus to enable our city to maintain a advantageous position in reference to the West, until our railroads with the region receive the seal of close and industrious public intimacy, by the completion of our railroad to the Ohio river. But not even then will the attraction of the Plank road route cease, for it will still be an easy, agreeable, and short medium of intercommunication, transmitting in this direction the trade of a section of Pennsylvania, of which, experimentally, we know but little. We learn that stock subscription books will be opened here in a few days, and we commend the object to public favor.

The Cabinet Ministers of the United States since the commencement of the Republic, have been taken from the respective quarters of the Union, as follows:

	Slave States.	Free States.
State Department	14	4
Treasury Department	14	13
War Department	12	15
Navy Department	10	12
Postmaster Generals	5	8
Attorney Generals	15	7
"	--	--
	62	59
Interior,		1
		—
		60

A Mr. Dick, was kept a coffee house in Cincinnati, was taken with Cholera on Monday, ran through the various stages of the awful pestilential mystery, and finally to all appearance died. While lying upon the cooling board, a barber was sent for to shave him, and during the operation, the supposed dead man opened his eyes, and with his arm pushed the barber out of his way. He commenced brushing, and casting his eyes about the room, and amidst the consternation occasioned by this, as it were resurrected from death, the coffin was brought into the room, in full sight of the person who was destined to occupy it! He lived about one hour after this, and finally went calmly off into the sleep of death. So avouches the Cincinnati Commercial of the 19th inst.

CHLOROFORM.—A singular death occurred in New Orleans, on the 14th inst. It appears that a lady, named Anna Moury, went into the drug store of Mr. Booth for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. Dr. Booth wished to perform the operation without administering Chloroform, but the lady objecting, he put the necessary quantity on her handkerchief. Just as he did this he was suddenly called into his front office, and left the bottle of Chloroform on the table. Returning in a few minutes, he discovered that the lady was very weak, and unable to sit up, and laying her on a sofa, she died in a few minutes. It is supposed that during the doctor's absence, she put more Chloroform on her handkerchief, and inhaling an undue quantity, died.

EXECUTION OF PEARSON.

BOSTON, July 26, P. M.

Pearson the murderer was executed here to day. He was taken from the prison to the scaffold about half past nine o'clock. While on the platform he made a speech to the audience, or spectators who had assembled to witness his execution. He confessed his guilt, and admonished all to take warning from his sad example and avoid the commission of crime. "I am here, he said," a melancholy—a deplorable spectacle, steeped in the bitterest sorrow and writhing in the deepest agony. I have been brought to this contumelious condition step by step.

Sin encroached upon me and the evil temper did not control until my hands were stained in human blood. Let me then forwarn you to avoid the paths of vice which have brought me to this awful condition. Use the example thus made of me as an admonition and warning to yourselves. I am justly expiating a most unnatural and high handed crime. I would ask of all to seek their salvation. Let not temptation deceive you. The way of the transgressor is hard.

The prisoner seemed fully penitent. At half past ten o'clock, A. M., he was launched into eternity, and seemed to die without a struggle.

About one hundred persons were admitted inside to see the execution. A large crowd, however, had collected about the jail, and the people climbed upon the tops of adjoining houses and disturbed the proceedings by shouts of the most inhuman kind.

Two well dressed young women entered the jail yard before the prisoner left his cell. When he ascended the gallows, which he did with a firm step, their very unbecoming curiosity led them to gate upon him with an eagerness which should rather have brought the blush of shame to their cheeks. They anxiously viewed all the implements of execution with as much coolness as if it were a public show. A number of other females asked and obtained admission to the jail yard. How the natural modesty of females can thus give way to such gross curiosity, is almost incomprehensible.

While on the scaffold the culprit read the Bible with much apparent earnestness and devotion. Before dropping into eternity he turned his eyes upwards, took a last look at the sun, then viewed the surrounding scenery.

His body was taken to his native place, Wilmington, where the murder was committed, for burial.

Interview between Professor Webster and Mr. Littlefield.

The New York papers, of yesterday morning, contain a despatch from Boston, dated July 25, giving the particulars of an interview between Prof. Webster and Mr. Littlefield, the principal witness against him at his trial. The interview is thus described:

"An interview took place yesterday afternoon between Dr. Webster and Mr. Littlefield, at the residence of Dr. Webster, in the presence of Mr. Andrews, the jailor. On their entrance, Dr. Webster stepped forward and very cordially and affectionately seized the hand of Mr. Littlefield, remarking that he had long desired to see him; that he could not feel at ease until he had made his acknowledgments to him, that he felt he had done him great injustice, and he asked his forgiveness. Mr. Littlefield promptly and generously replied, that he forgave him with all his heart, and expressed his pity and sympathy for him. Mr Littlefield also told him that it was a painful duty he had to perform when he took it upon himself to testify against him, but that he felt it a duty which he had no right to shrink from, and if he had stated any thing wrong, it was unintentional, and he was very sorry, and extremely forgiveness. Mr. Webster replied that he had misrepresented nothing—that he had told the truth. Dr. W. said, however, as a dying man, that he could not bring the fatal hammer to bear upon Mrs. Cutting, as the interview was drawing to a close, Dr. Webster again took the hand of Mr. Littlefield, and thanked him for calling, and expressed a wish to see Mr. Littlefield. Mr. Littlefield remarked that they had always, while at the Medical College, got along agreeably and pleasantly together, and that he (Dr. W.) had always treated him kindly, &c. Dr. Webster said that a kind and inexplicable feeling had always existed on his part towards him (Mr. L.) and his family. Dr. Webster spoke of his present situation, and said he was resigned to his fate, but felt deeply for his family. During the entire interview both parties seemed deeply impressed, and they parted in tears."

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TRAIL OF THE CALIFORNIANS.

FORT LARAMIE, June 5th, 1850.

DEAR STAR—Up to last evening, 12,270 men 3,6436 wagons, had passed this post. To this number may be added some 750 persons, who, owing to their haste to reach the mines, had not time to register their names, making the number about 13,000, at this moment toiling through the Rocky Mountains. The head of the ox column may be considered as having now fairly reached this point. Heretofore only the light brigades of horses and mules have shown themselves, with a small sprinkling of footmen, wheel barrow men, and hand cart men. The main body will probably be past this point by the end of the present month, and by the middle of July the rear guard of the "Grand Army," consisting of dilapidated gentlemen and loafers in general, will also, doubtlessly, have passed. There has been considerable skirmishing on the way, but chiefly amongst the emigrants themselves. Twenty three have been killed, or severely wounded, with bowie knives and pistols, but the main loss has been amongst the horses and mules. Many have changed owners, and not a few have strayed two or three complaints are not made to the commanding officer by emigrants of having been robbed by their fellow emigrants, and set adrift on the prairies. As a shrewd old farmer remarked the other day, he "didn't mind the wild Indians much, if he could only get out of the way of the tame ones, he believed he'd turn round and go back to the States, for here must be a power of honest people there since so many dishonest ones indeed!" The rule of action which appears to prevail on the prairies is, the wholesome one of "each man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost one." I do not intend to cast reflections on the great body of the emigrants, for they appear to have come from the most respectable portion of the community, and would be an addition to any country, but I merely wish to intimate that there are many more penitentiary candidates on the trail this year than there were last.

Col. Fremont's protege, Kit Carson, arrived here a few days since, from Santa Fe, with a band of thirty horses and mules, and is in camp a few miles distant, trading with the emigrants. Everybody who has read Fremont's work, and there are very few who have not, wishes to see Kit, and the consequence is he holds a grand levee from morning till night which is a source of great annoyance, as he is a modest man and not fond of such notoriety. Guide books and maps of the road have no chance against his word.

A youthful emigrant of some twelve years of age was picked up a day or two since, within a few miles of here and brought to the post. He had five biscuits strapped to his back, and a small bundle in his hand, and with such an outfit was trudging along as unceremoniously as if the goal of his wishes was but ten miles distant, instead of thirteen hundred. Upon being questioned, it appeared that he had been turned adrift on the prairies with his five biscuits, by a *gentleman* whose name I forbear to mention. This is but a solitary instance amongst hundreds of a similar nature that has occurred on the plains this season.

We have had considerable rain lately, and the grass is consequently much improved.

YOURS, &c.
CHEYENNE.

FORT LARAMIE, June 13th, 1850.

DEAR SIR: For fifty days one unbroken line of emigrants has been moving along the Oregon trail, and the end is not in sight yet. Not there will be an end to their coming. The leading wagons are now within a short distance of the mines, while the hindmost ones have scarcely left the banks of the Missouri.

Up to this morning, thirty thousand nine hundred and sixty four men, four hundred and thirty nine women, five hundred and sixty children, and seven thousand one hundred and ninety wagons, have passed this post. Several passenger trains from St. Louis are recently gone along, all well. There has been but little sickness on the road thus far, not more than twenty persons having died by disease, shot, and drowned

In great haste, yours &c.
CHEYENNE.

FORT LARAMIE, June 21st, 1850.

DEAR SIR: the express starts for the States in about fifteen minutes, and I have only time to inform you that up to this morning 35,000 emigrants and 7,500 wagons have passed beyond this post. I do not believe that there are more than 6 or 7,000 yet behind, and the great majority of them this side of the South Fork of the Platte River stream is rapidly rising, and the Laramie river has to-day kicked the game on some 7 or 8,000 of the Cairo prisoners who were sent to Mexico by the Congress, at Havana, from which they were consequently transferred to the sloop of war Albany. They were generally in good health. Some of them had been imprisoned, and had been cast to sea, and treated as, in fact, pirates on shore. Ten were just released by the Spanish authorities. Of these, however, seven were seamen, and were required merely as witnesses. I understand that the other three, who were officers of the captured vessels, and to be tried, would also be specially liberated. The Albany was to sail for Pensacola on the 15th, and would keep the appearance on board at that place, until orders in relation to them should be received from Washington.—*Republic, July 25.*

The statement that has lately been going the round of the papers, that the death of the Rev. J. N. Maffit, Texas, recently occurred in Mobile, was occasioned by suicide, under the most disgraceful circumstances, is now contradicted. Mr. Maffit was respectfully buried while at Mobile. He preached when he pleased, and instead of being imprisoned, was laionized by large and respectable audiences. He probably never let no re ere from violence than at the hour of his death. He was a short distance from the city at the hour of his death, having gone out for a ride in company with a friend, to look at the country. He was found on the road, in a state of insensibility, and died in a few minutes. It is supposed that he had been turned adrift on the prairies