THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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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. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCELHENY, 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.

We are indebted to Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, for a copy of his speech on the admission of California.

THE ATTEMPT TO BANISH SMALL NOTES.—The Buffalo Commercial, noticing the folly of our late Legislature, in trying to banish small bills, contrary to the will of the people, remarks, that the experiment was once tried in New York, but was soon abandoned, like a great many other tinkerings of the currency demagogues. It will be so here. The Legislature cannot prevent the people from taking what they please, in exchange for their commodities, even if it should be a piece of brown paper.—The only effect of their folly will be to cause the community inconvenience and increased expense, by raising the rate of discount. We hope the next Legislature will have the good sense to repeal all such absurd legislation, and to give our own banks the power to issue small notes. If this is done, and a good Free Banking Law passed, the State will date from it the commencement of an era of substantial prosperity.

Our Western Rail Road.

A correspondent sends us an extract of a letter showing the immense importance to this city of rail road communications both east and west.—He does not place the matter in too strong a light. It is a truth which may as well be admitted as not, that the completion of a rail road from Cincinnati to the Lake has turned away from us nearly all the Summer and Fall travel. In the Winter and Spring, when the rivers are up, and the Lakes are frozen or dangerous, the travel and transportation fall into their old and natural channel, through this city, and all is life and animation. But no sooner is the Lake route fairly open, than the effect is felt too palpable to be passed by with indifference. While we have been sleeping, the travel has been taken from us by our wide awake neighbors west, through the assistance of New York and Boston.

But, it is consoling to reflect, that we are not still asleep, although still suffering. We have, at a late day, commenced a work which ought to have been commenced years ago, and which will bring both to us what we have lost, and give to us, instead of a trade a part of the season, a brisk business the whole year round. This work, every citizen of Pittsburgh ought to cherish and sustain with all his energies and spare means, that it may be pushed to a speedy completion.

The ideas suggested by our correspondent have impressed the mind of a writer in the North American, who has made a journey to the West, and has seen with his own eyes the immense losses experienced by Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for the want of rail road communications. We give his remarks below, and his suggestions in regard to the speedy completion of our eastern and western roads will meet with favor in the right quarters.

The Central Rail Road—Can it be Completed in '51?

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A journey of a few weeks in the West, and an opportunity of personally inspecting the country, have impressed me more with the value of the Central Rail Road, to our city, than all that I have ever read upon the subject. It is not generally known how near in point of time we are to a rail road connection with Cincinnati. From that city to Columbus, the centre of the State of Ohio, a rail road is now in successful operation; and during the coming year, it will be extended North toward Cleveland, crossing our "back bone line at, or near, Mansfield. By the 4th of July next, it is expected that this back bone line will be in running order from Pittsburgh to Massillon. The distance from Massillon to Mansfield is about 50 miles. In a year from this date then, we may expect a continuous road from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, with the exception of this short gap.

Would it be possible to have our road finished to Pittsburgh, and this gap filled up by July or August, 1851? Until that is done, the fall trade of the West, which commences in three months, must go to New York. You travel from Cincinnati to New York by rail road and steam boat in 24 days; and, the number of passengers passing over that route during the past season has amounted to hundreds per day. We shall lose a large amount of the trade of the coming autumn; but cannot a vigorous effort be made to secure the next? Our road, once finished, has nothing to fear from the competition of New York, Baltimore, or any other rival. Its superior grade and construction, and commanding location, must compel a business that is not in competition, from its hereby anticipated. May not the energy which has characterized its prosecution press its completion, so that the great Eastern tide of travel, which it will inevitably derive, may be poured into our city in season for the trade of the Autumn of '51? P.

CINCINNATI AND BOSTON.—The following table shows the progress of population of the cities of Cincinnati and Boston. For the year 1850, the population of the former is estimated by the editor of Cist's Advertiser.

	Cincinnati.	Boston.
1800	750	24,937
1810	2,540	33,787
1820	9,602	43,298
1830	24,831	61,392
1840	46,382	85,060
1850	115,000	138,787

MINNESOTA.—On the 14th instant the steamer Nominee ascended the St. Peters river, thirty or forty miles above the spot reached by the Anthony Wayne, some weeks ago. The point obtained was "Le Bois Franc," the highest yet achieved by any steam boat. Among the distinguished persons who made the trip, were, Colonel C. S. Todd, late of Kentucky, and Judge Jenks, of this State.—The St. Paul Chronicle, speaking of the excursion, gives the following description of the country, as seen by those who ascended the river:

"The country opened many new beauties not before discovered by persons who went up with the previous party. Above the rapids we found a vast improvement in the lands immediately adjacent to the shores, as well as in the appearance of the prairie and back timber sections. It was the unanimous and unbiassed opinion of every one present—strangers and all—that no section of country they had seen in the West, could compare with this valley as an agricultural region. None of the prairies appear to be more than three or four miles in extent—most of them are smaller—and the intermediate groves of unusually heavy white and bur oak cover areas at least of equal size.

At "Le Bois Franc," some evidences of former cultivation were apparent, probably the relics of an old Indian corn field. On the spot a crop of blue grass had sprung up, several stalks of which were gathered, measuring five feet in height. We know this will look improbable to persons who did not see it, but we have abundant proof that such is the fact. The best grazing lands of the bates may as well "knock under," after this. The richest and most luxuriant fields of strawberries and raspberries, now ripe, were also growing in profusion around us."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.—Notwithstanding the general injury done to corporations and some of the rail roads, by the late storm, we are happy to announce that the Pennsylvania Rail Road escaped uninjured. It is in complete working order to Washington, its present terminus.—North American.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1850.

There is but little general news to day. Being at the Department of the Interior, to day, where Mr. Goddard is discharging the duties of Secretary *pro tem.*, with perfect efficiency and correctness, I learned that letters have been received, by the latest mails, from civil and military officers of the United States, in Oregon, from which the lamentable fact appears that gold has been discovered in that territory, and is likely to draw off, from their honorable and profitable agricultural and mechanical pursuits, a large proportion of the population. The District Attorney writes that Indians have recently come down to the settlements with bags of fine black sand, which, on being analyzed, was found to contain a large amount of gold. This sand, they said, they collected on the Spokan river, where, according to their stories, the supply was inexhaustible. Of course, most of the male population forthwith rigged themselves off as gold hunters, and started for their prey. We shall hear the results of this migration by future arrivals. God grant they may be such as to send back the Oregonians to their husbandry, their merchandize, and handicrafts, wiser and more contented men than the most successful gold hunters ever were.

In confirmation of accounts of the general suspension of manufacturing establishments throughout the country, I have to add, that a gentleman in whose accuracy I have the fullest confidence tells me that many of the large southern cotton mills have been compelled to yield to the low prices of their fabrics, when compared with the enhanced cost of the raw material, and they have proposed to the northern mills to enter into an agreement to run on short time, until something occurs to render them better able to sustain or resist the competition of foreign spinners. But, according to free trade theories, all such arrangements are impolitic and criminal. The manufacturer ought to go and be ruined, and the quicker he is ruined the better it will be for the country at large, for then all our goods will come from abroad, and, of course, nobody will be taxed for the support of any body else. North and South will descend to poverty and suffering *pari passu*, and that will be a mutual comfort and consolation.

There is nothing from the Executive end of the Avenue, except that the last that was heard from Mr. Bates was that he had turned off every line of travel on which a telegraphic dispatch could reach him, and was making a straight wake for the White Sulphur Springs. He will probably arrive by next Wednesday, and will, no doubt, prefer to go into the Department of the Interior, in which event it is probable that Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, will go into the War Department.

There was a high and unpleasant scene in the Senate, to day, in which Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, made his debut in a most unwarranted, discourteous, and ungentlemanly assault upon Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward had most unwisely, and, without any conference whatever, with his friends, presented an amendment to the Omnibus, proposing to authorize the President to issue his proclamation declaring the Mexican Constitution, when he should be satisfied that she had adopted a republican constitution. This was rejected, only one affirmative vote, Mr. Seward's own. But Mr. Pratt took it up, and declared that it was in open violation of the Constitution, but was to have been expected from the only man in the Senate who had ever dared to assert the existence of a higher law than the Constitution in conflict with it, which all must obey. He said a man who could entertain such a sentiment did, in fact, repudiate his oath, and violate his engagements as a member, and ought to be turned out of the Senate. This disrespectful and offensive threat was followed by an explicit denial, by Mr. S, that he had ever advanced the sentiment imputed to him, or any thing like it, and, by a long debate, or rather altercation, in which the language and conduct of Mr. Pratt was most intemperate and insulting. Mr. Hale and Mr. Chase defended Mr. Seward, and, as a matter of course, Mr. Foote interposed his impertinence and folly, and said the language had been used, and that he, Foote, of all men in the world, would move to expel any Senator, on the instant, who should dare to repeat it. I take it this is enough. After insolence and impotent arrogance such as this, I need say nothing more of the Pratts and Footes of the Senate, to day at least. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Death of Hon. D. P. King—Mr. Ewing—Previous Question in the Senate—Senator from Massachusetts—War on the Administration—Bad Effects of the Coalition of Leading Whigs with Democrats.

The Hon Daniel P. King, of Massachusetts, whose death took place on Thursday, at his house, was one of those members of Congress, in whose death the country sustains a loss. He was a man of eminent Legislative abilities, a good speaker, a clear thinker, and above all a man who made it a matter of conscience and duty to attend to the business which belonged to his position. He was seldom heard in the House, and in his customary silence he set an example most worthy of imitation, to that mouthing member who are doing so much to make the national legislature an object of popular scorn. He was a working man, and as such, of more value to the country than any ten of the ranters who monopolize the time of the House in their ceaseless efforts to thrust themselves upon public attention. The eulogies delivered upon his memory to day by Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, Judge Rockwell, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Davis in the Senate, were appropriate to the character of this lamented gentleman and useful member. His death of course caused a suspension of business in Congress, both Houses adjourning immediately after the announcement of his death.

Mr. Ewing was sworn in as a Senator from Ohio this morning. His old familiar face forcibly reminded those who witnessed the ceremony, of former days, blending in their memories past associations with present strifes, mingling in the imagination "familiar matter of to day," with "battles long ago."

Before the melancholy topic of Mr. King's decease was introduced in the Senate, Judge Douglas presented his promised resolution, of which he had given notice two days ago, for the incorporation with the rules of the Senate, a provision for calling the previous question. It is singular that a rule which the House has found altogether indispensable, and without it could not hope to pass any motion upon which something like unanimity of opinion did not prevail, has not before been adopted by the Senate. The resolution of course encountered immediate opposition, but the discussion of it was not in order. Mr. Atchison moved to lay it on the table, to postpone it indefinitely, to get it out of the way in any possible manner, he cared not how. But he was not indulged in immediate action of any sort upon it, as it lay over for one day. Mr. Atchison remarked to his friends around him, that this was an attempt to cut off and deprive them of the only privilege and right they, the Southern Senators, had left them; to wit, the privilege of perpetual debate, whereby the rights of every body else can be denied. This is one of the doctrines of those profound politicians who believe that a minority should govern the majority. It is not probable that Mr. Douglas's proposition will prevail, at this session, but the Senate, august and dignified as it is, must come to it at last.

We have ascertained here to day, that the Governor of Massachusetts will make an appointment this afternoon, of a Senator to succeed Mr. Webster, in time for the gentleman to reach here, and take part in the proceedings on Monday. The reason for further delay will then have passed, and on that day or by Thursday at farthest, I trust we shall have the final vote on the Compromise or Omnibus Bill.

The Union commences the war upon the new Administration in much the same strain in which it began its infamous crusade against that of Gen. Taylor. It accuses Mr. Bates, the New Secretary of War, or Interior, as the case may be, of being a rabid anti slavery man, assimilating him to the Abolitionists, and charges Mr. Fillmore with having made the selection with reference to that question very well, let this 'infamous and incendiary print go on, fanning the elements of discord and strife until it succeeds in blowing them into a flame which not all the Whigs and Democrats of the Union combined can smother. This is the "bitter end" to which all its movements tend, and when the result is upon us, perhaps those who are now courting its smiles will perceive their error. For it seems almost useless to warn them of the fatal effects of fraternizing with characters who, like Ritchie fawn, upon them only to betray them and their cause. The man has favored the Compromise only because he saw in it a means of dividing and paralizing the friends of California; and perhaps of finally compassing the perpetual exclusion of that noble State from the confederacy. I regret to say that, so far, a tendency to these results has been the only effect of the Compromise proposition from its inception in January last to this day, and of the coalition between Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Cooper, and other true and distinguished members of the Whig party, with men of the Cass, Dickenson, Sturgeon, and Ritchie stripe. Good cannot come of it. I make no imputation upon motives. All the great Whig leaders I have named, are no doubt sincerely anxious to settle the agitation which convulses the country, but in the heat and smoke of the strife, and amidst the "noise and confusion" that has been artfully raised. I fear they do not perceive the consequences of their course, as clearly as they would do, if in other situations, or pursuing their accustomed course, so widely divergent as it always has been and ought to be from that of their present companions. JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A WORD TO PITTSBURGHERS.

MR. EDITOR—I have just received a letter from an intelligent friend in Connecticut, which seem so *apropo*, that I have concluded to make a short extract for your paper—premising that it was written without the slightest possible expectation of this use being made of it. But it shows so plainly how those at a distance view our position, that I feel impelled to send it to you.

Sewicklyville, July 27, 1850. J. S. T.

"* * * * Yesterday I saw a man from Ottawa, Ill., that is, 80 miles south west of Chicago. He came from there with his wife in four days, and is to return in the same time. Expenses all told, from Middletown to Ottawa, about $25! Marvellous is it not? Still more marvellous if we leave off the last 50 miles from Chicago to Ottawa which distance, in a canal boat, takes up one fourth of the four days, thus leaving three days from Middlefield to Chicago. Double the distance from here to Pittsburgh, for about the same money, and in less time, and with far less fatigue and trouble. From here to Cincinnati you can go in a little over two days, 52 hours.

It is time your Pittsburghers were awake. They should awake *soon*, too, or the "times" will be far ahead as to be out of sight. Boston, a dozen years ago, could reach Albany and Troy in a day and night, 24 hours, sleeping on steam boat, and easily and cheaply. Not content with that, she made a railway at fifteen millions expense, over hills and mountains, and now goes in nine hours. Troy not content with this, is starting a rival railway which is to be a little shorter and to have an easier grade, but which will have to go *through* the mountain by a four mile tunnel. This looks like madness, and yet most of those projects are accomplished, and when accomplished work out the general good, though not always in the way intended.

I have recently returned from Burlington, Vt. * * * * I know of no place in America so charming in situation as Burlington. Lake Leman at Vevay, and Lausanne, is scarcely superior to the champlain at Burlington. Two railways from Boston, independent I through their whole course, and distant from each other from 20 to 60 miles, are now finished to Burlington, reducing the time from 45 hours to 10, and the expense from $12 to $6, and the fatigue from a great deal to almost nothing. Distance 240 miles. * * *

Confession of the murderer Pearson.

The following is the confession of Daniel H. Pearson, who was hung in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on last Friday, for the murder of his wife and children

JAIL, EAST CAMBRIDGE, July 25, 1850.

I am about to appear before God. I wish to unburden my soul and free my conscience of whatever I ought.

With all my heart, and under the eye of my Maker, who will judge me soon, I declare as follows, truly, of the death of my wife, Sarah B. Pearson, and of my two twin children, Sarah and Lydia.

I confess that, I myself alone took the lives of my wife and two children, on the morning of the 11th of April, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock.—This is the time when I did it, as nearly as I can recollect; and these are the principal circumstances:

On the 10th of April, having drunk ale to excess, I went to my brother Henry's in Broomfield street, took an umbrella, kissed my daughter Melissa, told her I was going to Providence and parted.

Then I went down Tremont street and Temple Place to a club house, and got a pistol. Then I went down Tremont street, and struck over to the Providence depot, and inquired when the cars started and left—then went to Boylston st. obtained a shot gun at a gun smoker's shop, and then obtained a vial of laudanum at an apothecary's store—then I went to Merrimack street, and got a bottle of gin, then I went to the Lowell depot, and left in the cars for Wilmington, I think about six o'clock in the evening.

On arriving at Wilmington, I asked when the cars left in the morning for Boston. Some one answered, and handed me a "Pathfinder." I then left for my house, where my wife and two children were living.

I went over through the woods, and, stupefied with liquor, got lost. It was a kind Providence to hold me back. Not knowing where I was when I got through the woods, I looked round for some time and saw my barn.

I went to the barn, and looking about I saw a light in my house. I went and tapped at the window. Martha enquired, "Who is there?" "Daniel" I answered. She came to the door and let me in. After shaking hands with her, I sat down. She got me a cup of tea, and I took supper.

Shortly after my return, I sat up a little while at the stove, and then went to bed with my wife.—I drowsed a little, arose, went out, and returned again to bed. Between 2 and 4 o'clock I did the fatal deed.

After the first threat, which I think did not wound her, Martha got the knife away from me, I know not how, held it by the handle. It was hard to get it away; and in the struggle I seized the blade in my hands, and wrenching, split the handle, and got the blade from her.

If the handle had not broken the deed might not have been done. In doing this, my hands were cut badly. I then overcame her, and in the struggle she cried out, 'O, Daniel, Daniel, Daniel! don't murder me—murder, murder!' I pierced her in the neck. After she was pierced, she *sat* on the floor from the bed. She cried, 'O my God!' Bleeding, she fell on the floor and died.

Do not know how the pillow came under her. Sarah slept on the bed with my wife. She awoke and cried. I pierced her also in the neck, and she died. Lydia awoke, crawled upon the bed, saying something and laughing, I believe. I put my hand on her breast, and pressed her to the bed, and this lamentable deed was finished. How could I leave done it.

Now I acknowledge, as I have often and repeatedly, that Sarah, my wife, gave me no cause, neither in any manner nor at any time, for doing the deed. I was not jealous of my wife. All her children without doubt, were mine. She was a good woman, and conducted well of me. I cannot tell why I did the deed, except that I was *bad* away.

Before leaving the house, I kindled a light to dress me. I left my wife on the floor, having placed the knife in her hand, the children on the bed, the laudanum by her on the table, with the cards and notes; one of which I signed, intending to make the impression that Martha, after destroying the children, had herself committed suicide.

Then going out of the back door, I crossed the woods to a brook, and there washed my person from my wife and children's blood. I then changed my shirt, which was torn in the struggle, and bloody.

The blood on my clean shirt sleeve was my own blood. After wiping myself with the shirt which I took off, I rolled it up, carried it to Boston, and sunk it in the water just below the Providence depot.

(Signed) DANIEL H. PEARSON.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was, on Wednesday last, inaugurated President of Rutger's College, New Brunswick. The Governor of New Jersey was present, and in presenting him to the Trustees of the College, delivered an address highly complimentary to the worthy President. The inaugural of the latter was characterized by the sound sense and eminent worth of its distinguished author.

The *New York Freeman's Journal*, which sometimes to be an organ of Roman Catholic sentiment, thus announces the late calamity off our Long Island coast:

"The too widely known Margaret Fuller, formerly of *The New York Tribune* was shipwrecked and drowned off Fire Island, just as she was approaching the American coast. She had with her the manuscript of a book in which she sang the praises of all the scoundrels who pillaged Rome and reviled the Pope and all decent men. Her terrible end should be a warning to the miscreants of whom she was an advocate."

—The author of the above infamous paragraph is the leading enemy of Free Schools, and in fact of any form of Common Schools, on the express ground that they fail to teach *Religion* to the children! Yet we believe there never was, and we pray there never may be, a Common School in our State which did not teach its pupils, however unconsciously, Religion enough to make them regard such fiendish exhibitions with loathing abhorrence. Sweep away our Common Schools, and some children might grow up so ignorant as not to distinguish the spirit evinced in the above quotation from that of Him who "was moved with compassion" for the multitude who erred and suffered, during His earthly mission. Blessed be Common Schools!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SCHOOLS IN CONNECTICUT.—The School Fund Commissioners of Connecticut, have made their annual report, from which it appears that the aggregate school fund is $2,076,692 75. The receipts of the past year have been larger than in any previous year, with one exception, and after paying the dividends, $393 29 remained as a surplus, or contingent fund.

There has been an increase of 3688 children taught during the past two years. The number of children returned, in 1849, was 90,700. In 1850, the number was 84,152; in 1830 it was 85,000; in 1835 it was 85,556; in 1840 it was 84,139; in 1845 it was 85,275.

The increase for 25 years was very slight. But we find a substantial increase in the year 1848 and 1849 to be 3000.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

We regret very much to learn that the cholera has appeared at Hamilton, in this State, in an aggravated form. From the *Intelligencer* of yesterday we learn that the first case occurred on Wednesday of last week, and proved fatal the following Friday. From that time to the succeeding Wednesday, there were some 15 or 16 cases, 7 of which terminated in death. Butler county suffered severely last season, and from the following statement of the *Intelligencer*, we fear it is again to be visited by the scourge in its different localities:

"From different parts of the county we have flying reports of cholera, but few which we can rely upon. We have heard that in the neighborhood of Reiley from 12 to 15 deaths have occurred, among them three persons in one family named Grant, three of another named Goucher, and a man named Thomas Jones. On Paddy's Run, the disease is also said to prevail to some extent. On the two pikes to Cincinnati, there have been deaths at different points. At Springdale, several deaths have occurred, among them Mr. Coates, formerly of this place. At Mount Pleasant there have also been several deaths. Mr. James Davis, residing on the Middletown road, four or five miles from town, died on Friday last."

Many places in the State of Indiana are threatened with a severe visit from the epidemic. At Washington and in that vicinity there have been several more deaths. In Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, there have been some twenty deaths during the last week. In New Albany, two deaths were reported on Monday. At Boonville, on Wednesday and Thursday last, a whole family died. It consisted of N. C. Foster, his mother, wife and sister.

In Louisville, from three Cemeteries, (not including the Catholic, the sexton of which was sick,) there were ten interments of cholera deaths reported on Tuesday, and five of other diseases.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* of Tuesday reports three deaths of cholera in the city and two in the penitentiary; five cases remained under treatment, two of which it was supposed would prove fatal.

From Minister, Ohio, (a German settlement in Miami county, which suffered very much last season,) a correspondent of the Dayton *Journal* writes on the 21st inst: "The cholera has again made its appearance here, there have been six cases since Saturday noon and three deaths."

The Board of Health of Columbus, for the 24 hours ending at noon on Wednesday, report one death by cholera, and three deaths of other diseases.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of Chicago, on the 19th, from the best reports that could be obtained, it was ascertained, that for the 26 days, commencing on the 17th of July, the deaths from cholera had amounted to thirty-five.

A few fatal cases of cholera have also been reported at Milwaukie.—*Cin. Gaz.*

FROM TEXAS.—We have received, through the Texas papers, the proclamation issued by Governor Bell, concerning an extra session of the Legislature of that State upon the 12th of August, "to deliberate and take action upon, as their wisdom may direct, such matters as shall then and there be presented, involving the honor and rights of the State." The preamble simply states that an "occasion has transpired since the adjournment of the Legislature, such as is contemplated in the constitution, rendering it necessary and proper to convene the Legislature of the State in extraordinary session;" and there is no other allusion to the cause of the movement.

It is ascertained that the defalcations of officers, under the late republic of Texas, amount to about $600,000. A law was passed by the last Legislature, providing for the recovery of money lost, and appointing H. M. Kinney *fiscal* agent relative to these defalcations. He is now endeavoring to collect them.

The jewelry store of Mr. Carl Repplea, of Galveston, was broken into on the 10th inst., and about twelve hundred dollars worth of property was so cut.

The U. S. steamer Fashion, Capt. Baker, from Tampa, bound to Lavaca with a large number of mules and wagons, the first of a large number to be sent to Texas, touched at the Southwest Pass at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 15th instant, took in wood, and left.

One company of the 4th Artillery left Tampa for Corpus Christi by the Fashion sailed.

The *Galveston News* learns that Governor Bell wishes to take command in persons of whatever troops may be raised by the Legislature to act against New Mexico. The *News* adds:

"We hear verbally of public meetings in different parts of the country, and all, without one dissenting voice, are in favor of the most effectual and energetic measures for defending the rights and the honor of the State, against the insurrectionary movements of Santa Fe, under the countenance and encouragement of the present administration."

Powers' Statue of Calhoun will, it is thought be recovered from the wreck of the ship Elizabeth. We see it stated that this was the first draped statue ever made by Powers. He took a cast of Calhoun fifteen years ago, and has ever since meditated the execution of the statue. The hair is shorter than Mr. Calhoun wore it near the latter portion of his life, and the expression is more vigorous.

CAN A GOVERNOR BE INDICTED?—A Grand Jury in Louisiana having indicted Governor Quitman, for participating in the Cuba expedition, it was raised the question in Mississippi, in what way can the Governor of a State be made amenable for a violation of the criminal laws of another State, or of the United States. A "requisition upon the Executive," for the body of the offender, or, in other words, a call upon "Governor" Quitman, of Mississippi, to deliver up the body of John A. Quitman, is made by the Executive of Louisiana, and how will it be responded to, is a question for the knowing ones to answer.—The Constitution of Mississippi provides that before a Governor of that State can be tried for a criminal offence, he must be impeached by the House of Representatives, and convicted by the Senate. This refers to offences committed against the laws of that State, but may be construed to embrace the violation of the criminal laws of any other State, or, as in the present case, of the United States. It will, therefore, be the duty of the U. S. District Attorney, for Louisiana, to lay before the House of Representatives of Mississippi, his "true bill" found against Gov. Quitman, and call for his impeachment—a call, which we suppose will end unsuccessfully as the famous "requisition" of Glendower:

"I can call spirits from the vasty deep:
Hotspur—Why, so can I, and so can any man,
But will they come when you call for them?"

New York Express.

Balloon Ascension of a Horse.

A Paris letter gives the following account of the extraordinary balloon ascent in that city:

"The equestrian aeronautic ascension took place last Sunday at the Champ de Mars. At first the rain poured down in torrents; at five it had ceased to rain, but the wind was high and gusty—Notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the weather, a vast concourse of people came to see the ascension of the hardy Lepolletvin. The President himself drove into the inner circle of carriages, in an open caleche, about half an hour before the ascension, accompanied by Prince Napoleon rode once or twice around the ground, to display his horse, a stoutly built gray pony, encased for the occasion in strong cloth. At six every thing was ready, and the cords were given to be let all loose. For a moment the balloon swept along the earth, and the horse pawed the ground with his hoofs; the nex, the balloon ascended like an arrow from a bow. At the height of a few hundred feet it was struck by a gust of wind, which swept it along with great rapidity, almost at right angles to the horse and rider. This seemed so frightful that several women fainted. The wife of Lepolevin did not see this, for she had fainted at the moment of the ascent. The balloon righted itself in a few moments and took its ascent steadily beyond the clouds. At seven o'clock the ascent wished to descend, but found great difficulty in stopping his balloon. He kept near the earth for a league, attempting to cast anchor, but he was unsuccessful. The horse did not struggle after being lifted into the air, but at the greatest height bled freely at the mouth. What was most important to M. Lepoevin was that he pocketed about two thousand dollars as the net gains of his exploit.

Some thirty years ago, a clothier, in this State, remarked to a friend, "Look at that young man, just passing; the best workman in my shop, he is going to make a fool of himself, by leaving a good trade to study law." That young man is now President of the United States. "Wise judges are we of each other!"—*N. Y. Express.*

I have been a projector, in my day, and much as I have been employed with the economies of society, my conviction is more and more strengthened in the utter vanity of all expedients short of faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, whose disciples are the salt of the earth, and through whose spiritually and religion alone we can look for the permanent civilization and comfort to the species, or even for earthly blessings, which come after, and not before, the kingdom of God and his righteousness.—[Dr. Chalmers.

Garibaldi, the celebrated Italian hero, was on board the ship Waterloo, from Liverpool, which arrived at the quarantine yesterday morning. He will remain at Staten Island for a few days, inasmuch as the municipal authorities of New York have desired to welcome him by a public reception.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The following missionaries sailed from Boston on Thursday morning, in the ship Washington Allston, for Maulmain and Calcutta, Rev. Messrs. J. Wade and wife; E. Kincaid, wife, and three children; J. H. Vinton, wife, and two children; M. Bronson, wife and one child; W. Ward and wife; S. M. White and wife; Dr. John Dawson, wife, and two children; Mrs. O. T. Cutter, Miss S. Shaw, Miss McBain, Misters Lorien Hayden, and James Tripp, (two Assamese,) Miss Barberia, (an Assamese girl.)

DR. D. HUNT,
Market st Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Dorsett, between jy24-dly1m

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
129 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 especially call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction.
may6-d&wlyT

☞ DERANGEMENT 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. Still, 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 60 Wood street. jy27-d&wS

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 Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—TOOTHACHE CURED 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, F. H. Eaton. jal9

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st
PITTSBURGH, June 19, 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 20th day of June next, and the remaining instalments of $5 per share, on or before the 20th day of each succeeding month, until the whole are paid.
jel9:d6t WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

Blind Restored 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 in giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Petroleum about the 1st of April, 1850, and put it to a trial: the result is, the sight is restored and my eyes well, except a little tender or weak eye I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.
Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 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. R. C. GARRETSON
For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 110 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st; D M Carry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh
jy4

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSSEY, President.—A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandize in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.
An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known in the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.
Plans and specifications will be exhibited, and information given by the subscriber at the office of H Woods, Esq., Water street, Pittsburgh, for four days previous to the erection of any building.
SYLVANUS LOTHROP, Engineer
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1850.—jy25:d1w

A CARD.
WILMARTH & NOBLE are now receiving new and cheap wheat, which is of superior quality. They can now furnish families with fresh Flour. All orders left in the boxes will be promptly attended to.
WILMARTH & NOBLE,
City Mills.
jy23:d6f

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration upon the estate of Solomon Schoyer, late of Allegheny city, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Allegheny county, Pa., doing business in Pittsburgh, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to make known the same to us without delay. JAS. W. BUCHANAN, } Administrators.
W. F. BAUM,
jy20:d3t&w6t

To City Merchants.
60,000 lb superior Safety Fuse for blasting;
2,500 kegs Hazard's superior Blasting Powder;
1,000 kegs do do Rifle Powder;
The above will be sold to compete with any establishment in the world which we will guarantee beyond dispute. Leave your orders, they will receive prompt attention by J S DILWORTH & CO
jy21 21 Wood st

WANTED,
PLACES in our two cities, town or country at, and for a number of Clerks, Salesmen, Warehouse men, School Teachers, Laboring Men and Farmers, and a number of Boys and Young Men, Cooks, Chambermaids, House Keepers, Waiters and Porters, and small girls of all ages, supplied for families, &c.
Money borrowed and lent, and all kinds of agence attended to promptly for moderate charges. Please call at ISAAC HARRIS'
jy21:d4t* Agency & Intelligence office, 5th st.

BACON—60 hhds assorted on hand for sale by
jy21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
Water & Front sts.

SALTPETRE—15 bags crude now in store
jy21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

TAR—120 bbls now landing for sale by
jy21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

COFFEE—120 bags in store, for sale by
jy21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

CLAN ALPINES—1 case just rec'd from manufacturers and for sale by H LEE
jy21 Liberty st

BLANKET COATINGS—3 cases just received for sale at manufacturer's prices jy21 H LEE

CASSIMERES—1 case fancy rec'd for sale by
jy21 H LEE

RED FLANNEL—1 case rec'd on consignment by
jy21 H LEE

STEAM BOAT BLANKETS—2 cases on hand, for sale low to close consignment by H LEE

BED BLANKETS—2 cases just rec'd by H LEE
jy21

GREENWOOD GARDENS.
A DELIGHTFUL Summer Retreat, 4½ miles below the city, on the bank of the Ohio River. A steam boat leaves the foot of Pitt street, below the old Allegheny Bridge, at the beginning of each half hour, from 1