

LANCASTER, OHIO:

Advertisements for the Gazette will be as follows:
 If paid in advance, \$1.75
 If not paid in advance, \$2.00
 For each insertion after the first, 10 cents.
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Our object is to publish for the mutual benefit of publisher and reader, to give the public the latest news, and to give the public the latest news.

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Monday Evening, July 29, 1850

CHOLERA.—In Columbus, on Saturday, there were 7 deaths from Cholera—on Sunday 10, as we understand from a private source.

In Hamilton, Ohio, during the past two weeks, there have been some twenty cases, nearly half of which proved fatal. It is also raging in several parts of Hamilton county.

In Washington, Jeffersonville, Booneville, New Albany and some other places in Indiana, it has assumed a threatening form.

Minster, Ohio, a German settlement, where it raged so fatally last year, has again been attacked.

These places are noticed additional to those published a few days since. In many it is very violent and causes many deaths.

The New York Tribune states that the funeral procession of General Taylor, in that city, on the 23d, was seven miles long.

The Tribune says the procession was precisely three hours and twenty minutes in passing a given point, and comprised at least 30,000 persons. Altogether, it was the most gorgeous and imposing funeral pageant ever exhibited in the United States.

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE, for August, is a very creditable number and filled with a fine variety of interesting and useful reading.

It is said that Mr. Macaulay is at present in Scotland, visiting the battle fields &c., which he will have to describe in the forth-coming volume of his history of England.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Cincinnati Dispatch, hitherto neutral, has hoisted the Locofoco flag and intimates that the other organ of Locofocoism in Hamilton county does not represent the feelings and wishes of a large portion of the party. The editors, proprietors and printers claim the privilege of being candidates for office whenever they see proper. Look out for a fight for spoils in Hamilton.

LYNN LAW.—In the lower part of Cuyahoga county, Va., a colored man by the name of Grayson was taken from jail by about two hundred persons and hung. He had been twice convicted of murder; but the court on account of the insufficiency of the evidence had each time granted a new trial. The mob, it is said, consisted of "justices of the peace and members of christian churches"—curious justices and pious christians. The press in the neighborhood are calling upon the authorities to apprehend the lawless, and it is supposed that some of the leaders will be apt to suffer.

The wreck of the ship Elizabeth is ascertained to have caused the loss of ten lives, two more than was at first reported. Five of them were passengers and five of the crew. Strong hopes are entertained that Powers' statue of the late John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, will be saved, as it was placed in the bottom part of the vessel, and may be recovered from the sea, the ship having gone to pieces.

It is predicted that the time will come when a man's perspiration will be turned to account as steam, and drive him up hill like a locomotive.

Robert Pate, for the assassination of the Queen's bonnet with an ounce case, has been convicted of spoiling a very pretty bonnet, and transported for seven years.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT THE NATCHES LANDING.—We learn from the Natchez papers that on the 12th inst., a desperate and probably fatal fight came off at the landing. A quarrel of long standing subsisted between a citizen of Natchez, named Bowman, and a man named James Harris, they met, and Harris knocked Bowman down several times, and then jumped upon him. While lying under, Bowman drew a knife and plunged it several times into the side of his antagonist, below the heart; the knife was then wrested from Bowman by Harris, who slashed Bowman's throat with it in a terrible manner. The surgeon who dressed them, Dr. Stane, we are informed, has no hopes of the recovery of either.

A lady died suddenly from taking chloroform New Orleans, on the 14th, for extracting a tooth.

THE REMAINING PRISONERS.—The Norfolk Argus states that the Contoy prisoners not yet discharged at Havana, are Capt. Benson and his two mates, who are to undergo a trial by the Spanish authorities. Seven American seamen are detained as witnesses. The Washington Union says that the 48 given up to Com. Morris had been already tried, and it includes the captain of the American vessel among those detained as witnesses against the three yet to be tried. The Norfolk paper, however, is most probably right as to the captain himself being among those who are yet to undergo trial, with his two mates. The commodore is of opinion that they will not be seriously punished. He met with a very hospitable reception by the Spanish authorities on the island.

Garibaldi, the hero of Italy, and Montevideo, who arrived in the Water-loom on Tuesday morning, at the New York quarantine, will remain at Staten Island a few days. It is intended by the New York city authorities to give him a reception. The Italians of that city held an enthusiastic meeting, with reference to the proposed ovation, at which Gen. Avezzana was elected president.

The New York Sun says:—"He has come to the U. S. in order to become a citizen, and to take command of a merchant vessel, which has been bought by some friends in Italy. The Sardinian government has granted to General Garibaldi a pension, and ordered its consular agent in this country to assist the noble exile. It has been said that Garibaldi resided in Ohio, but he has never yet been in the U. S."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN FRANCE.—Leverrier, member of the National Assembly, and reporter of the committee to which was referred the bill extending to the public the use of the electric telegraph in France, has rendered his report. It is a long, able and learned document, concluding in favor of the measure very timidly. He thinks the experiment in France, attended with much danger, particularly in the present critical state of political affairs. Government, however, should hold on to those media of communication with both hands, and never abandon for a moment the right to suspend all private communication through them whenever public interests may seem to require such suspension. In the United States the telegraph is in the hands of the people, and is used for the public benefit.

ANOTHER CANADIAN BISHOP.—The Queen of England has authorized the foundation of a second Bishopric in Lower Canada, and has nominated Rev. Mr. Fulford as "Bishop of Montreal," the present Bishop of Quebec to be henceforth "Bishop of Quebec."

One million two hundred and sixty thousand Irish have emigrated to the U. S. since 1825.

INDIA.—A Terrible Explosion.—Twelve Hundred Persons Killed.—We have received by express our usual despatches and papers in anticipation of the overland mail. The dates of this intelligence by this arrival are—Calcutta, May 13th; Bombay, May 25th; and Alexandria, June 18th.

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 3000 barrels (330,000 lbs) of gunpowder, arrived at Benares, en route to the upper provinces, on the afternoon of the 1st of May, and were moored off the Raj Ghat, (the principal landing place of the city, in the centre of the town.) A little after 10 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 certain range. By the latest account the killed and wounded amounted to 1200, but more were continually being disinterred by the 300 men at work in removing the ruins. The Raj Ghat Hotel, the Begum's Palace, and Mission House, are among the principal buildings destroyed, and the missionary's wife and the Begum and her family, are among the victims. In addition to the ordnance stores, 40 other boats, containing merchandise belonging to European or native merchants, were sunk or destroyed; the ordnance store was under the charge of a warrant officer, who was absent from the boats at the time of the catastrophe.—London Times.

DANE LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.—Judge Kent, of N. Y., and Gilchrist, of N. H., and P. W. Chandler, Esq., of Boston, the committee appointed for the purpose, have awarded the first prize for the best dissertation upon the subject of the "Competency of Witnesses" to Dorman Bridgman Eaton, of Burlington, Vermont; the prize for the second best dissertation upon the same subject to John C. Williams, of Cincinnati; and the prize for the third best to John C. Williams, of Baltimore, Md.; the first prize for the best dissertation upon the subject of "Stoppage in Transit" to Buel Bushnell, of Warren, Ohio; the prize for the second best dissertation upon the same subject to George Gorham Williams, of Boston.—Boston Post.

ASCENDING ON HORSEBACK IN A BALLOON.—All Paris was agog on the 7th 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 off his feet. But once in air he became as motionless as though he had been struck with paralysis.

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 proceeding 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 same, which was held, the murderers convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 2d 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 in the Union."

This important and popular measure was approved of the track by the adoption of the following resolution:—Resolved, That the council concurring therein, 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 pretty thoroughly, with reference to its mineral resources.

Price 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 \$5 to \$12 per day.—Common day laborers \$4 to \$5 per day. Tailors charge \$30 for making a dress coat, and from \$8 to \$10 for vests and pantaloons. School teachers are in very great demand and at their own prices.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROPERTY.—We regret to see it stated in a letter to the New York Express that Gen. Taylor's family are not likely to be as comfortable in a pecuniary point of view, as was generally supposed. He left no will. We subjoin the following extract from the letter referred to:—

"When he left for Mexico, it is stated, that in three sealed letters, he left directions for the management of his property in case of his death there, in which was supposed to be a will—and these three letters were not opened till after his burial here—but no will was among them, and the directions applied to a property, which is now almost wholly changed in its form."

"Indeed his family now have no home, and therefore, Mrs. Taylor, it is supposed, will not return to Louisiana. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that home is lost. Previously, however, he had purchased another, midway plantation, but that has turned out to be a very unprofitable piece of property, making no crops, in consequence of being flooded repeatedly. Then the homestead is gone to make one payment on a sugar plantation, on which something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars must now be due—and the middle plantation is under water. Probably, some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the sugar plantation but that salary is gone. You see from these general facts, that General Taylor died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. He had previously however to Col. Bliss' marriage with his daughter, settled upon her a considerable sum of money."

Mrs. Taylor was just beginning to like Washington, and intended joining more in society, this coming winter. She was feeling at home, and had completed all the household arrangements, which were requisite to put the White House in that order, in new boasts of far superior to what in furniture, and comfort it has ever before been, under a administration.

Old Whitey and a favorite dog, are consigned to Capt. Boyce to-day, an intimate friend of the late President, living on Georgetown Heights.

THE LARGEST DIAMOND, known as the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light," one of the prizes of the Sikh war, has been brought to England, and presented to the Queen. Before it was cut it weighed nearly 300 carats; but the unskillful lapidary cut it down to 279, which leaves it still the largest diamond ever known. The Pitt diamond weighs 130 carats, and the great Russian diamond about 200. The value of the Koh-i-noor is unknown, but two millions sterling is mentioned as approximating to it.—Exchange.

But the diamond has recently been fused under intense heat, and the practical effect of this ought to be to enable science to make the diamond of any required size by adding one to another. If this is so, the prestige of the diamond is gone.—Balt. Sun.

REASONABLE REQUEST.—Judge McClure made a very reasonable request of the members of the bar, at Pittsburgh lately. He said, "I hope gentlemen engaged in divorce cases will not allow their clients to call upon me—the females especially. They annoy me; and besides, their manner of proceeding is very improper."

MAKING A FOOL OF HIMSELF.—Some thirty years ago a clothier, in the State of New York, remarked to a friend: "Look at that young man, just passing; he is the 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."

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN TO SWIM.—Every parent should teach his children to swim. We hear every day of the fatal accidents to those who are unskilled in this important art. Those who can swim are sometimes lost; but those who cannot, seldom escape.

Tuesday Evening, July 30, 1850

CHOLERA IN COLUMBUS.—We learn by the State Journal received this afternoon, that there were 7 deaths on Sunday, and 7 on yesterday, by cholera in that city.—Private information, received here states the number of deaths by cholera greater than the accounts furnished by the printed reports of the Board of Health.—We cannot say which is most to be relied upon.

One of the Washington correspondents of the New York Tribune says it is understood that Mr. Crittenden has actually accepted the appointment of Attorney General. Mr. C. will make an able law-officer of the government, as well as a popular member of the new Cabinet. We look upon this appointment as one of the very best that has been made by President Fillmore. He will not go to Washington for several weeks in consequence of other engagements, private and official. It only needs the acceptance of Mr. Bates to make the Cabinet complete.

A SIGN.—The Whigs have gained three members of the Legislature, in the recent special elections in Louisiana, losing a fourth but one vote only.

Letters of administration on Gen. Taylor's personal property at Washington, amounting to \$8000, have been taken out by Col. Bliss.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S CABINET.—In times like the present, it would be almost a miracle, if the formation of a new Cabinet should command anything like universal acquiescence. We opine, however, that in President Fillmore's selection of advisers, there will be a pretty general concurrence among the candid of all parties. No one will object to him who stands at the head of the list, for to whom could the management of our foreign affairs be more safely confided, than the man whose wisdom, sagacity and coolness are proverbial. Mr. Webster, moreover, is not without skill and experience in that department, as his able negotiations with Lord Ashburton fully testify. Mr. Crittenden's high qualifications for the post of Attorney General no one will dispute. Mr. Pearce is distinguished as a Senator from Maryland, and Graham was a popular Whig Governor in the Old North State. Mr. Hall, the new Post Master General, is not well known with us, but we learn he is from the Empire State, and of course must enjoy the President's confidence. Edward Bates, the new incumbent of the War Department, was well known in past days to several residents of this city. He is a native of Gloucester county, and emigrated, in early life, to Missouri. He has long been eminent at the Bar of St. Louis. Mr. Corwin, who fills the Treasury Department, is a self-made man, and has the reputation of fine abilities and commanding eloquence. His appointment may not be very acceptable to the South, on account of his supposed ultraism on certain questions,—but let it be remembered, that in the selection of a National Cabinet, no one section has a right to expect every thing for itself. Four out of the seven gentlemen appointed, hail from the Slave States—a proof of President Fillmore's magnanimity and impartiality.

Since writing the above, it would seem, that Mr. Pearce declines the situation of Secretary of the Interior, owing, it is suggested, to some disqualifying clause in the act of Congress creating that department.—Richmond Whig.

THOMAS EWING.—Senator.—By telegraph, we are advised that "Gov. Ford has appointed Thomas Ewing, U. S. Senator, in place of Thomas Corwin." To this appointment all good Whigs and true, will respond—AMEN. Mr. Ewing is one of the strongest intellectual men in the country—he was the ablest member of President Taylor's Cabinet, and labored incessantly and successfully in the new Department, of which he was the chief, and did the country invaluable service. He will be "at home" in the U. S. Senate, and at once take position among the ablest of that distinguished body.—Cincinnati Gazette.

CONGRESSIONAL.—On Monday Mr. Clay made his closing speech upon the Compromise Bill characterized by ardent and impassioned patriotism, and impulsive and resolute eloquence, never surpassed by him in his most palmy days. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun reports him as ridiculing the rhodomontades of the Southern disunionists. As to a Southern Confederacy, he declared it impracticable, because the people residing on the head waters of the Mississippi, and its tributary streams would never consent that the mouth of the river should be controlled by any foreign power—any power alien to them. He was terrific on the ultra North and South, and poured hot shells into South Carolina and New Hampshire, into the fanatics and disunionists North and South. Speaking of the Southern Convention, and Mr. Rhett's speech of South Carolina, he said he knew Mr. Rhett and had some respect for him; but if he had made use of the declarations imputed to him, at the meeting in Charleston, he was a traitor—and I hope, said Mr. Clay, he will meet with the fate of a traitor! [Loud applause.] Mr. Clay hoped that the sentiments of disunion were confined to South Carolina. There were men in other States as gallant as the people of South Carolina, and he would answer to Kentucky that thousands and tens of thousands of her noble sons would rush to arms in support of the standard of the Union against the rebels.

Mr. Barnwell said there were two ends to a rope. A rebel might die honorably in defence of the right. He did not doubt the gallantry of other States, but South Carolina would defend justice at the hazard of safety.—Cin. Gazette.

Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, has arrived in New York from Italy, having in charge, it is said several Urugline sisters, from Boulogne, a part destined for a convent in Brown co., Ohio, and others for Cleveland.

MR. FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION.—Francis A. Grund, the "Observer" correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, and the "X," correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, though a radical Locofoco, is a shrewd and far-seeing politician.—Looking to the accession of Millard Fillmore and the construction of his Cabinet, Mr. G. predicts that the new Administration will be very popular; that it will scarcely meet with any serious opposition; that it will stop the course of disunion and nullification in the South; that it will gladden the heart of every true friend of the Union.

Mr. Grund, we doubt not, is both a prophet and the son of a prophet. That his prediction will be fulfilled to the letter, there is no reason to question. We are happy to quote Mr. G. upon this subject, for we always like to show that it is possible for good to come out of Nazareth.—Cin. Gaz.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. LITTLEFIELD AND PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—An interview took place yesterday afternoon between Dr. Webster and Mr. Littlefield, at the solicitation of Dr. Webster, in the presence of Mr. Andrews the Jailor. On their entrance, Dr. Webster stepped forward and cordially and affectionately seized the hand of Mr. L. remarking that he had long desired to see him; that he could not feel at ease until he made his acknowledgments to him that he felt that he had done him great injustice, and he asked his forgiveness. Mr. Littlefield promptly and feelingly 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 the stand and testified against him, but that he felt it a duty which he had no right to shrink from, and if he had stated anything wrong it was not intentional, and he was very sorry and asked his forgiveness. Dr. Webster replied that he had misapprehended nothing—that he had told the truth. Dr. W. said however, as a dying man, that he could not bring the sledge hammer to his recollection. 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 (Dr. W.) had always treated him kindly, &c. Dr. Webster said that a kind and friendly feeling had always existed on his part toward 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.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Robert Peel, the distinguished personage, whose sudden death took place in London, a few weeks ago, was one of the most remarkable men of his time, and his history presents perhaps as striking a variety of incidents as that of almost any one of his contemporaries could do. As is well known, he was the son of a manufacturer of Tamworth, and he was born on the 5th of February, 1788. He was educated at Harrow, and was a graduate of Oxford. He became a member of the Commons in 1809, when he was a Tory, as his father was before him. In 1810, he became Secretary for the colonies, and in 1812 Secretary for Ireland, under the Duke of Richmond's administration. In 1817, he was returned to the Commons by the University of Oxford, and resigned his Secretaryship in 1818. Then he became Home Secretary, vice Sidmouth, and in the mean time gained ground by his liberality, with the Whigs. In 1827 he resigned, and acted against the administration of Canning, came in with the opposition, in 1828, and became again Home Secretary. In 1828, he resigned his seat for Oxford, and went for the claims of the Roman Catholics. In 1830, he became Opposition leader in the Commons, and opposed the Reform Bill energetically. In 1833, under the Reform Bill, his party divided, and he undertook to rebuild it. He started the "Conservative" party, and when Melbourne went out in 1835, Peel was sent for to form an administration, which he did, with himself as Premier, and Wellington minister of Foreign Affairs. In April 1836, he resigned on the Irish Church Bill, and was once more leader of the opposition, in the House. In 1839, he undertook to form a new Cabinet, but soon again resigned. In 1841, he formed a compromise cabinet, but in 1846 took such strong grounds in favor of free trade that he had to resign in November, returning to office, however, in December. Defeated on the Irish question, (though triumphant in carrying the repeal of the Corn Laws,) he resigned in June, 1847, and the present administration, Lord John Russell's, came in. He has ever since remained in Parliament, holding a position of great influence. He was 62 years of age at his death. He was a man of great erudition, remarkable comeliness of person and face, and an orator of rare eloquence. He, like all other great men, has had his ups and downs in popular estimation, as parties swayed hither and thither.—One of his sobriquets was "The Great Commoner," and another "The traitor of Tamworth," which show, each in its way, how fluctuating and varying is popular esteem. One of the acts of Sir Robert Peel, which will longest endear him to the people, however, is his admirable regulation of the Police of London, a monument which will ever remain to his memory, while that great city has one stone left standing upon another. He refused a peerage more than once, even when urgently pressed upon him, preferring to remain "the great commoner," and confident in his ability to do more good in his generation as plain Robert Peel. He was a man of colossal fortune.

It is a noticeable fact that John Quincy Adams anticipated the great renown acquired by Sir Robert Peel many years ago. Returning from the mission to England, to Washington city, in 1817, he remarked, while speaking of the public men of England, that for extensive education and knowledge, combined with superior endowments and effective oratory, he regarded Mr. Peel as first among those then advancing into renown—an opinion remarkably sustained by the result.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30. The funeral procession in honor of the late President was of the most imposing description. The procession was about twenty squares long, occupying when in a line, about one third of the route, which was upwards of sixty squares, or at least five miles in length. The cortege began to move at 11 o'clock, A. M. and did not reach Christ church until after 3 o'clock, P. M. thus taking upwards of four hours to go over the route. The column was about an hour and a half in passing a given point. The whole number in the procession which started was about 10,000. This number had dwindled down to less than one half before the route had been gone over, so intense and oppressive was the heat. Had it not been for the extreme hot weather, there would no doubt have been at least 20,000 in procession.

NEW YORK, July 30. The Packet Ship Waterloo from Liverpool, arrived and anchored off Sandy Hook last night. Garibaldi, the hero of the Roman Republic, is on board. He is to have a great public reception in this city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph for the Daily Lancaster Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 29. SENATE.—The consideration of the Omnibus Bill was resumed. Mr. Dayton offered an amendment striking out Mr. Brabury's amendment, and authorizing Texas to institute a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the question of New Mexico. Mr. Dayton supported his amendment in a short speech.

Mr. Ross denied the authority of the Court and objected to throwing the responsibility upon Texas. This court would delay the settlement of the question for at least a year.

Mr. Dayton rejoined, and contended that the court was the [Here the storm interfered with the working of the line and cut us short.]

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LOUISVILLE, July 30. Intermittent in last 24 hours 9 cases of Cholera from this city. Four of them from the country, of which two were of Cholera. River on a stand 4 ft. 4 in. in the channel. Raining.

Cholera in St. Louis, St. Louis, July 30. Intermittent for 24 hours ending yesterday 6 P. M. Cholera 10—other diseases 15. The Board of Health announces that interments for past week 117, 69 of which were cholera. Intermittent for previous week 335, of which 207 were of cholera. Showing a falling off in this week of all diseases, 140 of cholera.

Markets.—Little produce on landing.—Business dull—sales 4000 bu. wheat at \$2.97 1/2. Downward tendency.—Corn dull—no demand, 50c for new, sacks returned. Provisions.—Nothing doing. Hemp active. Flour—Choice and extra country, \$4.50 & 4.50. River at a stand.—Freight firm.

THE WEBSTER CASE.—The Hon. B. F. Copeland, the dissenting member of the Governor's Council, has published a statement in the Boston papers, giving his reasons for dissenting from the decision of the Executive and Committee on Pardons. As regards one of the law points in the case, he says:—

"Under the law—as laid down in this case by the Court—a jury is found to bring in a verdict of wilful murder in all cases of secret homicide, unless the accused can prove himself innocent. If a man is attacked in any place where there is no witness, and in defending himself kills his assailant, he is liable to be executed for murder; he may be able to prove his innocence, but his chance for doing so is very small."

"The law presumes malice when the homicide is proved, and thus is liable to create the crime of wilful murder in all cases of secret homicide, unless the accused can prove himself innocent. If a man is attacked in any place where there is no witness, and in defending himself kills his assailant, he is liable to be executed for murder; he may be able to prove his innocence, but his chance for doing so is very small."

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FRIGHTFUL ADVENTURE.—Mr. Moffat in his "Scenes in Southern Africa," gives an account of his escape from a tiger and a serpent, which was truly providential. He had left the wagon to which he belonged, and wandered to a great distance among the copious and grassy openings in quest of game. He had a small double-barrelled gun on his shoulder, which was loaded with a ball and small shot. An antelope passed, at which he fired, and slowly followed the course it took. After advancing a short distance, he saw a tiger cat staring at him beneath the forked branches of a tree, behind which his long spotted body was concealed, twisting and turning his tail like a cat just going to spring on its prey. This he new was a critical moment. Not having a shot or a ball in his gun, he moved about as if in search of something in the grass, taking care to retreat at the same time. After getting, as he thought, a suitable distance to turn his back, he moved somewhat more quickly, but in his anxiety to escape what was behind he did not escape what was before, until startled by treading on a large cobra di capello serpent, asleep in the grass. It instantly twisted round his leg, on which he had nothing but a thin pair of trousers, when he leaped from the spot, dragging the venomous, deadly, and enraged reptile after him, and while in the act of throwing itself into a position to bite, without turning round, he threw his peace over his shoulder and shot it. Taking it by the tail, he brought it to his people at the wagons, who, on examining the bags of poison, ascertained that had the serpent bitten him he could never have reached the wagons. The serpent was 6 feet long.

A SAM PATCH has appeared in England, whose feats surpass those of his illustrious predecessor.—This subaqueous prodigy propelled into the water from an elevation of eighty feet, with a pair of boots in his hand, which he succeeded in getting on before he came to the surface.

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

Prof. Webster is in remarkably 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 article in his cell that he had before his 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. But run high that he will never be hung—that he will take his own life. Others are equally as forceful in saying that he will be hung.

Prof. W. is, according to the jail record, in the 56th year of his age, and is five feet two inches and 3/4 in height.

GOLD IN OREGON.—The Oregon Spectator, of May 30th, says: While our citizens are preparing to go to Hogue River to dig for gold this summer, they have been aroused to unusual excitement by the discovery of a rich mine in another direction. The opinion is gaining credit daily, that one of the richest mines on the shores of the Pacific, has been discovered in Spokane county, some 400 miles from this city, and up the Columbia. We are assured by Capt. N. Crosby, who saw it, that the sand which was brought from the Spokane, was in its bulk about one quart gold. We have already felt confident that there was gold on Powder and Burnt rivers, and this discovery on the Spokane, will still more fully confirm the fact that the middle region of Oregon is to become the grand El Dorado of the day.

We see it stated that the amount of coal mined on the Ohio river and its tributaries is annually 35,000,000 of bushels. A large portion of this vast quantity is dug in the State of Ohio. No one can reflect upon the agricultural and mineral wealth of the Buckeye State—the development of neither of which has scarcely been commenced—without being impressed with the extent of her capacity for sustaining an immense population. Some of our railroads and canals now pass for miles upon miles in extent through unbroken forests, whose various and redundant growth shows how well adapted is the soil to produce grain and fruits. It is not too much to say that forty millions of human beings could subsist in comfort, wealth and plenty, on the territory of our great State, from her own productions.—Scioto Gaz.

SHIP BUILDING.—The annual report of Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the year ending the 30th June, 1849, contains some valuable statistics on the subject which it treats.

We learn from it that Maine is the greatest vessel building state in the Union, having built in the past year, 246 vessels, measuring 82,255 tons.

New York stands next, she having built in the same year, 265 vessels of 44,104 tons.

Pennsylvania is next; the number of vessels built by her being 197, and measuring 24,007 tons.

Massachusetts follows next in order; she having built 118 vessels of 23,888 tons.

Maryland is next; a state celebrated for her seamen. She built in the past year 152 vessels, measuring 17,472 tons. Of these, 129 were schooners.

Ohio follows Maryland. The number of vessels built by her the past year being 63, and measuring 12,316 tons. Of these 2 were brig; 9 schooners; 8 sloops and canal boats; and 44 steamers.

Of the Steamers Cincinnati built 38, measuring 8,475 tons; Cuyahoga county 4, measuring 2,252 tons; and Sandusky 2, measuring 2,088 tons.