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See next page for Telegraphic News.
Per Local Matters see next page.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

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☞ MR. SAMUEL RIDDLE is duly authorized to receive and receipt for all monies due this office.

The *Pittsburgh Mercury*, a paper of recent origin among us, and which was started, professedly as a moderate, conservative Democratic organ, to counteract the ultra course of the Morning Post—and which, with characteristic modesty, has set itself up as a teacher of editorial proprieties and etiquette—has occupied within the last three days, some six of its columns, in the effort to prove that General Taylor is guilty "of breaking his solemn pledges," and is consequently, to use its own language, so *base*, so *mean*, so *vile*, that he is robbed of all respect, and that it is a "wonder any man could say a word in his favor."

This language comes from an editor who aspires to be a teacher of editorial proprieties, and who has inflicted on his readers columns of egotistical and self-important lectures on the lack of dignity, urbanity, and intelligence, in the American press—and it is predicated of General ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States, who has been in office about four months, and who brought with him to the Presidential chair, a character unsullied—and who has, as yet, had no opportunity of developing his policy of administration of Government, with the single exception, if that may be called such, of appointments to office

The language of this self-elected teacher of editorial proprieties, who has, we believe, been a resident of this country about six months, exceeds in violence anything we have seen from the press of the most reckless and degraded of the editorial fraternity, over whom, with the effrontery of an egotism past blushing, he places himself as a teacher and mentor. It is language which, in its application, is wholly unauthorized by any semblance of proof, or by any licence of even political acrimony. It could only be used with propriety on the worst of men, instead of being applied to one in an exalted position, whose previous life is without a spot, and whose conduct since his inauguration, even judged by the false standard of his enemies, does not deserve the application of such epithets.

But let us look, in brief, at the charge of the Mercury, and the evidence brought to sustain it. The *charge* is that he has "broken through pledges solemnly and voluntarily given." The *pledge*, said to be broken is, that, if elected, he would be the President of the people and not of a party. The *evidence* that he has broken it is found in the fact that he has removed certain Democrats from office, and appointed Whigs in their places. This is, in brief, the substance of the six columns of rapid declamation in the Mercury, and the conclusion on which the newly-imported editor has pronounced Gen. Taylor, conduct so "vile" that not a word ought to be said in his favor.

It is within the recollection of all our reader that Gen. Taylor neither sought nor declined a party nomination—but he refused to come under pledges to administer the Government according to party principles, if he should be elected. If the people wished him for President he required them to take him *without pledges* and trust to their knowledge of his previous character, and political opinions, for his conduct and policy as President. He thus refused to become the mere candidate of a party, or the President of a party in this respect. But he nowhere said he would not conduct the Government on Whig principles, or that he would not appoint Whigs to office. So far from making any such pledges, or holding out any such idea, he most unequivocally declared himself to be a *Whig in principle.*

In a letter written *two years* before he was elected President, to the editor of the New Lisbon Palladium, dated "July 21, 1846," he makes this remarkable declaration:

"Although no politician, having always kept myself aloof from the clamors of party politics, I am a *Whig, and shall ever be devoted in individual opinion to the principles of that party.*"

In his letter to Capt. Allison, he said:

"*I am a* WHIG, but not an ultra Whig. Elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination."

These extracts, and numerous others which could be given, show, that Gen. Taylor, while he refused to become the mere tool of party, as some of his predecessors had been, did not fail, on every fitting occasion, to declare to the world that he was a *Whig*, and that he was attached to Whig principles. If, then, he was elected without pledges to any party, having refused to be a party candidate merely, or to be considered the mere President of a party, what could be expected of him, but that he would carry out as far as so legitimately might do, as an executive officer, his own avowed principles, and his long cherished political attachments? This was so natural, that it was perfectly understood by the whole country, long before the nominations were made. The Democratic Convention so understood it, and there force refused to entertain the subject of his nomination for one moment. It was so understood, and openly declared by all the papers in the land. The Washington Union teemed with articles from day to day, for months together, denouncing Gen. Taylor as a Whig, and warning the Democracy that if he were elected, his Administration would be decidedly Whig, and that Locofoco office-holders would have to "walk the plank."

In fact, so clear had it become to the mind of Gen. Taylor himself, before the Whig nomination, that he could not expect the support of any large number of voters, beyond the bounds of the Whig party, owing to his avowed Whig principles, that he pledged himself through the Louisiana delegation, when his name was presented to the Whig Convention, not to run as a candidate for the Presidency unless he was nominated by that body.—He thus became to all intents and purposes, *the* Whig candidate, nominated not under expressed pledges to carry out Whig principles, but because *he had avowed himself to be a Whig*, and knowing that as a consistent and honest man he would abide by his professed and cherished political sentiments.

So well was it understood, after the Whig nomination, that Gen. Taylor had agreed to run as the *Whig* candidate, that the "Independent Taylor party of Maryland," having first ascertained the fact from Gen. Taylor himself, withdrew their support, and abandoned their organizat on. The letter of Gen. Taylor to the leaders of the Independent Taylor party, was dated at Baton Rouge, on the 19th of June, 1848, but a few days after his nomination. In that letter he defends, and most unequivocally endorses, the act of the Louisiana Delegation in pledging him to abide by the decision of the Whig Convention, and concludes in the following emphatic language:

"I therefore take upon my own shoulders the responsibility of the acts of the Louisiana Delegation in the convention, and am prepared to stand by the consequences, in their length and breadth. I regret exceedingly that my friends in Baltimore, whom you represent, should this day understand the course pursued by the Louisiana delegation in convention and should have imagined I had abandoned the position I held in my published letters on the subject.

"I feel bound to respect the opinions of those who honestly differ from me; and while I feel conscious of no change of feeling, or inconsistency on my part, I cannot expect or desire that any of my friends whom you represent, should do violence to their own sense of right and wrong by supporting my election, while they believe I have changed my political views.

"I ask no man, Whig or Democrat, or Native American, for his vote. I take every American citizen's interest in the welfare of his country to be as pure and deep as my own, and I have therefore no right, and certainly no desire, to influence his action in the exercise of the important duty of voting for officers of his government.

Z. TAYLOR."

In a subsequent letter, to Capt Allison, dated the 13th of Sept. following, speaking of his nomination by the Whig Convention, he uses the following manly language:

"The National Convention adopted me as it found me: a *decided Whig*, but not ultra in my opinions. I would be without excuse if I were to think the relationship which then subsisted. They took me with the declaration of principles I had made to the world, and I would be without defence, if I did anything to impair the force of that declaration.

"I have said that I would accept a nomination from the Democrats, but in so doing, I would not waste one jot or title of my opinions as written down. Such a nomination, as indicating a concordance of opinion on the part of those making it, would not be regarded with disfavor, and as a personal compliment to myself, it would not be expected I would repulse them with insult. *I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side* and shall not reject their aid when they join my friends voluntarily."

Hon. Gen. Taylor declares that the Whig Convention adopted him as a "*decided Whig*," and that he would be "*without defence*" should he do any thing to impair the force of the previous declaration of his principles.

We have thus briefly referred to the history of the nomination and support of Gen. Taylor by the Whig party, and have given evidence enough to convince any reasonable man, that Gen. Taylor has violated no pledge, in removing Democrats from office, and in appointing Whigs in their places, *for he made no pledge not to do the one or the other.* While he refused to become the candidate of a party in that sense which would compel him to carry out all its behests as a mere executor of its will, he just as clearly notified the world that he was a Whig; and it was reasonable to expect, and it *was expected*, that if elected, he would appoint Whigs to office.

Even take the Locofoco view of the question, erroneous as it is, that his refusal to come under pledges as the mere candidate of a party, meant that he would act entirely irrespective of all party principles and feelings, still the changes he has made, would not be a violation of such a pledge, unless it could be shown that he had given an undue proportion of offices to the Whigs. When he came into office, there was not a Whig holding the office of Minister at a foreign Court, not a Whig Charge d'Affaires, not a Whig Consul, not a Whig Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, or Navy Agent, not a Whig Marshal, Land Office Register or Receiver, not a Whig sub-Treasurer, or even Postmaster where the latter office was worth having. All, all were Locofocos, and nearly all had but that qualification to render them preferable to hundreds about them. A severe, protracted inquisitive, and vindictive proscription had been practiced for twenty years a proscription unparalleled in the annals of party warfare. How then, would Gen. Taylor have stood before the world, had he continued and sanctioned this almost universal proscription of one half of the American people, by continuing the Locofocos in the entire possession of the offices? The National Whig states that we have, in this government, in round numbers, *fifty thousand offices*, and that when Gen. Taylor was inaugurated, *forty-eight thousand, five hundred of these were filled by Locofocos, and fifteen hundred by Whigs!* All the changes which have been made will still leave the Locofocos at this time more than four-fifths of the offices! And yet in the face of all this, Gen. Taylor is charged by the Mercury with breaking his pledges, and with a baseness so mean and discreditable" that "it robs him of all respect," and so "vile" that this preacher of editorial morals wonders any one can be found to support him.

The "baseness," however, we think will be traced in the editor of the Mercury, who, to ingratiate himself with the Locofoco party, after seeking and gaining very considerable Whig patronage promising to oppose the ultra course of the Morning Post, in relation to the manufacturing interest of the city, is now trying to ingratiate himself with the Locofoco party, by the bitterness of his assault upon General Taylor.

This object, however, is too transparent to gain its end; and its only effect will be to show that the Mercury is fast sinking into that state for a boon companionship with one various journeymen—Locofoco party, which the editor so vigorously and truthfully described in his opening address as "lawless, boisterous, selfish cabals, acknowledged that "noisy, brawling, selfish cabals, since your politicians" curse the democratic party they were United, "all the Aggrings, Squirrels, Sycophants, and other lazy, loafing freamers and schemers of the community." We fear that his association with such a pestiferous set as he makes them out to be, has already so corrupted his morals, that instead of raising the Locofoco Democracy from its degraded state, which he so boldly undertook to do, he has swiftly gone down to the general level. This we feared and predicted, but had no idea that our anticipations would so speedily realized.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1849.

The bill of health for the week just closed, shows a mortality of 425, of which 142 are reported Cholera, a number that stamps the Cholera report with humbug. Never was a city more deceived than New York, or business more wantonly sacrificed, than ours has been by the panic created by the doctors, and through them by the press.—Every thing is Cholera now, not excepting cases of childbirth, and it is a fact that a fatal case of cholera was made from the presentation of a bouncing boy to her husband by a poor Irish woman.—In the same hospital, a man reported dead at noon, was seen carrying a pail of water across the street at night, and stoutly denied his death. It is a fact beyond dispute, that the general health of New York and its environs is better than last year, and we have not now, as then, *eighteen bodies* lying in the dead house waiting for the coroner at one time. Let no one who may wish to pass through New York fill his mind with horrors, but pursue his way as usual, and he has nought to fear.

The New York mail will soon be received in Pittsburgh by way of Baltimore regularly, ahead of the old route. The present trouble is in labelling the bag so that it shall be regularly attended to in Baltimore. New instructions were given by the Postmaster yesterday, and the business may be considered as arranged properly.

Martial Law was proclaimed yesterday, against the dogs in New York, and no less than 110 deaths chiefly by juvenile amateurs. Squads of ragged boys, whose pockets were lined with of gold dollers, could be seen, clubs in hand, on the look out for the poor canines, who had no chance of escape, and soon formed the tail end of a procession to the police stations, where the head sold for half a dollar. It is found that the boys will kill more dogs at half a dollar a head, than all the policemen who wear the stars.

The Common Council have appropriated $200 towards the expense of the reception of General Taylor at New York. He will get the only welcome proper to extend to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. He will see nothing to show him that three fierce parties exist in New York, but from Whigs and Democrats receive a hearty welcome to the Empire City of the New Continent.—The General got well through his inauguration but if he escapes the fatigue of a New York reception, he may safely calculate upon reaching three score and ten.

Collins' United States mail ships, the Atlantic and Pacific, are nearly ready for sea, and have just been raised upon the sectional dock to be coppered. Each ship has been covered with felt under the copper and are ready for operations.—The engines have been tested, and prove satisfactory to all concerned. The Herman goes to morrow with safine lot of passengers, and freight enough to pay a handsome profit.

The news from California has a very favorable effect upon the money market, and a spirit of speculation has been encouraged in spite of the absence of the greater part of the stock operators. United States 6s close at 113¼, and in good demand.—For most fancies there is a large demand at full rates. On call, money can be had at four and five per cent, and upon bond and mortgage capitalists are glad to accept six per cent, and less in many cases. Capital was fearless in demand, or the rate of interest lower; but whether it will continue through the autumn business, aided by the California import of gold, is a question not easy to solve.

In Cotton, there is a good business doing for France at former prices. In Flour a fair trade.—Common brands of State $4 43@$4 50; good $4-56@$4 69, with an export demand for fine. The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and the sales made chiefly on private terms. Holders of Corn are anxious to realize, and rather easier prices are submitted to. Ohio Whiskey 21@22¼. Pork is higher, and firm at $8 87@90. Beef is also in demand at full prices, chiefly for ship stores. Lard 6½@6¾ for common to good. A fair business in shoulders, at 4¼@4½c, and Hams 5½c.

The papers of this morning publish the following notice:

"The public generally, and the citizens of Pittsburgh in particular, are informed that a young man, named Geo. W. Smith, is out, and has not been for some time past, an agent for the undersigned, and the citizens of Pittsburgh, Providence Baltimore, &c., are warned against negotiating with said Smith, or paying over to him any moneys on account of E. Wheatfield."

A fact of interest to your readers, inasmuch as any business man is a reader. C.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 12.

California—Further Details by the Crescent City.

We have a file of the "Alta California," down to the 1st May, from which we make the following extracts:

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The transport ship Rome arrived at Monterey on the 8th April, with two companies of the Second Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Major Heintzelman. On the 15th April, Major H sailed in the U. S. Quartermaster's barque Edith, with one company for San Diego, and another company of the Second are now about embarking from Monterey, on the bark Tasso for, for the same post. On the 13th instant the ship Iowa arrived at Monterey with three companies of the Second Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Gen. Riley. One of these companies remains in Monterey, where Gen Riley establishes his headquarters and the other two have arrived in this port in the Iowa.

On the 16th April the Fanny Forrester arrived at Monterey with one company of the Third Artillery and about forty recruits for the artillery company now stationed at Monterey. The Fanny Forrester arrived at this port on the 24th April, with the artillery company, which she brought from the United States. This company is to be stationed at the Presidio Barracks, and the dragoon company now there is to go to Sonoma. There are still five companies of Gen. Riley's Regiment due, but a portion of them are known to have returned to the United States with the small pox on board the transport, and they are not expected for some time to come.

It is reported that the rank and file of the two companies of the 2d dragoons, at Los Angelos, are to be merged in the two companies of the first, and that the officers of the former will return to the United States. Desertions are frequent from the command at Los Angelos, and it seems probable that the companies will be broken up in consequence.

The two infantry companies which have arrived in the Iowa, are said to be destined for some point near Pencos. In that neighborhood they will be in the thoroughfare to the gold mines, and it is not difficult to foresee that in a few weeks time, they will melt away by desertions. This is likely to be the case to a considerable extent in all parts of the country, for we hear of the road being filled with deserters from below, who are taking off public property with them to the mines.

The post at Benicia will be more favorably situated on the route to the gold mines and we believe that the command will be prematurely destroyed in consequence. On the 18th April, the barque Sil-ver de Grasse arrived from New York with sixty recruits for Gen. Riley's regiment, commanded by Lieut. Gardner. They sailed on the 21st instant, for Monterey, in the barque Pasao. On the 21st inst. the schooner Invincible, and on the 22d the schooner Captain Lincoln, both belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, arrived at this port from New York, with military stores. Two other vessels of the same class are now hourly expected.

The steam propeller Massachusetts is now expected from Oregon. On her arrival she will be taken by the Quartermaster's Department to the joint board of naval and army officers, for the survey of the coast of Oregon and California.

LATEST FROM THE MINES.—In the failure, from some unaccountable cause, of our regular correspondence from the mines, we are compelled to make up an article from the meagre and unauthenticated particulars in general circulation.

In most of the rivers where the process of gold digging is carried on, the waters are still too high to work profitably. In many of the dry diggings the harvest is well rewarded, though we have not ascertained any precise information as to the quantities extracted.

We understand that many of the new comers are sorely disappointed and some from the United States are about to return to the California. We believe their disappointment does not follow so much from any doubts they may have as to the existence of great quantities of the precious ore, as from the life of toil, exposure and privation to which the gold hunter is subjected.

The most reliable accounts state the number of persons actually engaged in the mines at about 5000; and probably one half of these are Americans, and an additional eighth Californians. The feeling is very general among the Americans and Californians that foreigners should not be allowed to dig for gold. They think that they alone should have a right to all the advantages of the mines, and they believe that such a course would secure the permanent prosperity of the country, by preventing the mines from swallowing up its whole productive industry. Public meetings on the subject are called for, and it is proposed that memorials be sent to Congress requesting a law granting permits to dig, and authorizing such permits to be given to none but American citizens.

There has been considerable difficulty with different portions of the mines between the whites and Indians, for which we are unable to say who were the aggressors in the first instance, but it is no doubt true that the whites are becoming impressed with the belief that it will be absolutely necessary to exterminate the savages before they can labor much longer with security.

Two weekly papers will commence publication in the mines, one named Sonora, and the other named Hornitos, both in the Mariposa district, and are to be published, the first in Spanish and English.

On the receipt of this intelligence at the Sawmill a party of 25 Oregonians went in pursuit of the Indians, and came upon a large rancheria, which they attacked. A fight occurred in which about 10 to 20 Indians were killed and fifty or sixty taken prisoners. The prisoners were drive down to Colloma, where all but seven were released. About sundown the seven prisoners made a concerted attempt to escape, when five of them were shot, and two succeeded in getting away.

We hear a few complaints of sickness, but generally, we believe, the health of the mines is good.

Provisions are still very high in price and the prospects are that they will only anticipated will reduce them still more, and the general impression is, that in a few months merchandise generally will scarcely be at costs and charges.

Breadstuffs are dull, especially the best articles, command good prices, and will probably continue to do so.

Provisions of all kinds are in no danger of becoming too plentiful.

Lumber and building materials of every description are in great demand, and will yield a profit of one to three hundred per cent.

From the St. Louis Reveille.

Late from the Plains.

PROPERTY ABANDONED—DISTRESS.

NEW FORT KEARNEY, May 20th, 1849.

Dear Reveille—This evening about six hundred Sioux and Cheyennes came to the post, dressed out in their best. They formed a part of a circle near by, stationed out their guards, and made every preparation for a grand talk. Unfortunately, Jeffry, the only person able to interpret their language, was out looking for his horses, and they were compelled to leave without being able to make their wishes known to any one. It appeared to be a sad disappointment to them. They had their squaws, pappooses, horses, dogs, and all with them. Among other curiosities, I noticed one of the best-fashioned "go-cart." It was composed of two poles fastened to a mule, on either side of the saddle, the ends dragging on the ground; on these was fastened a wicket basket, in which was deposited the cooking utensils and pappooses. The dogs were made to drag the poles of their lodges.

They are said to be a roving tribe of Indians, having no permanent home, but encamping where ever their wars with other tribes, or the buffaloes, may lead them. The Cheyennes and Sioux are combined against the Pawnees.

In a former communication I suggested the importance of starting on this trip with a light wagon and small load. Every day's experience convinces me of the extreme folly of starting otherwise.

Almost every company that has gone by has been compelled to throw a large part of their loading away—sugar, coffee, liquors of all kinds, bacon, pork, even trunks, have been left on the road side. Wagons are abandoned every day, on account of the animals giving out, and they are considered fortunate who can hasten their progress by being able to lighten their loads, as in most cases the wagons alone are a sufficient load. The Pittsburgh company, most particularly, are the greatest losers; they started not only with the actual necessaries, but a great many luxuries—at least, luxuries on the plains. They have been compelled to abandon them. I could fit out a dozen trains at this post with the stores that are daily offered for sale, at any price. If such is the state of things only three hundred miles from St. Joseph, what will not happen farther on?

It is almost too late now to star from the states with oxen, unless with a design to winter at the Salt Lake, or in the mountains. We leave in the morning, and will reach the salt Lake on the twenty-third of June next, and California by the tenth of August, accidents excepted.

I omitted to relate one funny circumstance. A man belonging to one of the westward bound trains, while on guard one night last week, shot three times at one of his own mules, and disabled it so much as to make it unfit for service; it is now to go on the prairie.

This is an awful windy country; it blows a gale all the time. I am performing guard duty while writing this letter. The natives are about, and it is necessary that we have an eye after the mules—our main dependence. I occasionally go outside the tent, and by lying flat on the ground can see distinctly every mule. My comrades are all asleep. H. C. L.

TORNADO.—The Memphis Eagle, of the 11th inst. says.

A very violent storm passed over this city yesterday. Several flatboats were sunk at the landing; the cabin of the Yazoo City, a boat for sale on a wharf boat, was blown off into the river; the roof of the floating theatre was crushed in, and the cabin scattered in pieces by the tempest; the roof of the grocery and commission-house of Cook & Hickey was crushed in, the front of Neely's dry goods store, corner of Front Row and Exchange Square, was blown down; the roof of the fine block on Exchange Square was damaged; the bayou was filled to overflowing in some places; a large number of trees were blown down, gable ends went to the ground, sky-lights were shattered—and pieces of glass innumerable were shattered.—We had a young tornado, and it played very wild and extravagant pranks.

GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN.—A rumor was current yesterday that Governor Crittenden was dead.—We are happy to have it in our power to condradict the report. Gov. C. was quite ill a few days ago, but we learn from gentlemen in last night's Frankfort stage that he was rapidly recovering.—*Louisville Journal.*

Death of James K. Polk.

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant Gen-ral's Office. Washington, June 19, 1849.

1. The following orders of the President of the United States and Secretary of War, communicate to the army the death of the late ex-President James K. Polk:

The President, with deep regret, announces to the American people the death of James K Polk, late President of the United States, which occurred at Nashville, on the 15 h inst.

A nation is suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of one, the recollection of whose long services in its councils will be forever preserved in the tablets of history.

As a mark of respect to the memory of a citizen who has been distinguished by the highest honors which his country could bestow, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during to-morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments caused suitable military and naval honors to be paid, on this occasion, to the memory of the illustrious dead. Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1849.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 19, 1849.

The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the army the death of JAMES K. POLK, our distinguished and honored fellow citizen.

He died at Nashville the 15th inst., having but recently left the theatre of his high public duties at this capital, and retired to his home amid the congratulations of his fellow citizens. He died in the prime of life, after having received and enjoyed the highest honors of the republic.

His administration was eventful. No branch of the government will be more intimately associated with it in history than the army and its glorious achievements. Accordingly, the President orders that appropriate military honors shall be paid to his memory by the army of the United States.

The Adjutant General will give the necessary instructions for carrying into effect the foregoing orders. G. W. CRAWFORD.

Secretary of War.

II. On the day succeeding the arrival of this "*General Order*," at each military post, the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock a. m., and the order read to them; after which, all labors for the day will cease.

The national flag will be displayed at half-staff.

At dawn of day, 13 guns will be fired; and afterwards, at intervals of 30 minutes between the rising and setting sun, a single gun; and at the close of the day, a national salute of 30 guns.

The officers of the army will wear crape on the left arm, and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

By order: R. JONES, Adjutant General.

General Order.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 19, 1849.

The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the navy and to the marine corps the death of JAMES K. POLK, our late distinguished and honored fellow-citizen.

He died at Nashville, the 15th instant, having but recently left the theatre of his high public duties at this capital, and retired to his home amid the congratulations of his fellow-citizens. He died in the prime of life, after having received and enjoyed the highest honors of the republic.

His administration was eventful. The navy and the marine corps participated in the glorious achievements, were intimately associated with its history. Accordingly, the President orders that appropriate military honors be paid to his memory at each of the navy yards and naval stations, and on board all the public vessels in commission, by firing thirty minute guns, beginning at 12 o'clock, the first day after this communication is received, by carrying their flags half-mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for six months. WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 19, 1849.

In pursuance of the President's order of this day, the Treasury Department will be immediately placed in mourning, and all business will be suspended during to-morrow. W M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

United States Revenue Marine—General Order.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 19, 1849.

The President has, with deep regret, announced the death of JAMES K POLK, late President of the United States. As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the revenue marine will wear the customary badges of mourning for the period of six months.

At dawn of day thirteen minute-guns will be fired, and afterwards, at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting sun, a single gun; and at the close of the day a salute of thirty minute-guns, will be fired on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order, by each vessel in commission, and the colors hoisted at half-mast.

W. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Death of the late President.

Information is received, by telegraph, that ex-President JAMES K. Polk, of whose serious illness we published a few days ago, died at Nashville, on the evening of the 15 h inst. his complaint being cholera morbus, or diarrhœa, probably with moderate indications.

The descent of Mr. Polk from one of the stations in the world to the grave is too sudden not to strike even the least sensitive mind with a feeling of deep solemnity. To all our other Presidents, who have fulfilled their term of office, has been allowed a sufficient interval, after the return to private life, for the subsidence of excited impressions, the obliteration or at least the abatement of all emotions that could bias the public judgment; Mr. Polk is placed immediately, as it were, at the bar of the earthly tribunal; his contemporaries are called upon to assume the proper function of posterity. Whether their decision will be confirmed or reversed by the generations that shall come after them is a question which there would be no profit in discussing, for the very reason that its discussion would be premature and could not result in certainty.

For ourselves, we abstain from expressing any opinion upon his public character and his official conduct, because we recognise the want of time for reflection upon them, with the aid of such results and consequences as will become manifest in the lapse of years. When General Jackson died there had been interval enough, between the close of his political and that of his mortal life, for the development, in part at least, of the good and evil operations of his acts; in estimating, or attempting to estimate, the official career of Mr. Polk, we are without that essential element. It is possible that the revelations of time may reverse, or at least modify, many opinions of which he is now the subject. In the presence of a tomb which yet has received but one occupant, it is premature to attempt to keep silence, at least when silence cannot be broken for the utterance of unqualified eulogium.—*N. Y. Com.*

HORRID MURDER.—We copy the following from the Mount Sterling Whig of last Friday:

One of the most horrid and revolting murders we ever heard of, occurred yesterday at the levee, in this county. During the absence of her husband (Mr. J. H. Foster,) a fiend in human shape entered the dwelling of Mr. F., took a rope and tied it three or four times around the neck of Mrs. Foster, and then, in addition to the crime of murder, he committed a shocking offence upon her person.

Mr. Foster left home about 10 o'clock to perform military duty, a few miles distant, and returned about 2 o'clock, when he found his wife dead! From the marks on her person and other circumstances, a terrible scuffle must have taken place.

The fiend, after accomplishing his diabolical purposes, stole a gun, some ten or twelve dollars in money, an accordian, one or two bottles of liquor, and some sugar.

The whole neighborhood is greatly excited, and some twenty or thirty persons are in pursuit of the murderer. We pray God he may be speedily caught and speedy punishment meted out to him.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.—A few weeks ago a case of killing almost occurred in the edge of Alabany, across the line from Holmes. A little difficulty had sprung up between two men, one named Martin and the other Dean, on account of the latter's "feloniously taking and carrying away the wife and dog of the former." The offence was more aggravating as Dean had both wife and dog of his own, and Martin was left without either. To make the matter still worse, Dean meditated decamping with his prizes to East Florida, and thus the more securely to guard against a reprisal.—Martin, as might very naturally be expected, determined to check this ruthless invasion of his social and canine rights, and accordingly repaired nightly to the premises of Dean armed with a double barrelled gun. The latter, knowing the character of the former, thought it prudent to "keep close." Whereupon Martin resorted to the following expedient to draw the invader of his rights within "buckshot range." Taking out the iron fastening to the gate, he would place in its stead a splinter, and rub against it, after the manner of a hog, causing it to spring open. On the third night, the stratagem succeeded. Dean hearing the "rub bub" and the gate opening went and took down his rifle, reconnoitered the premises, and lying flat on the ground, he saw the "three-footed hog" approaching the gate. As he fired, Martin hailed him with "I'm your infernal hog; you've fixed him have you?" and made good his retreat. The wound did not prove mortal. In the course of a few days Dean took up his line of march for East Florida with the wife and dog of his antagonist in his train. *Florida Whig.*

Cholera in Nashville—Twenty-three Deaths in One Day.

The Nashville papers, received last evening, represent the cholera to be raging there to an unprecedented extent. The *Gazette* of Saturday says:

This scourge seems to be at its zenith in this city—it reigns supreme. Yesterday was a melancholy day—for all our citizens sympathise with the suffering and the afflicted. Death did its work in many houses. Such a state of things cannot last long, and we hope to be able in a few days to announce its entire disappearance from our fair city.

We could not ascertain the number of cases yesterday—we think, though, about forty, of whom 23 died. The attacks were singularly fatal during the entire day.

BRIG. GEN. J. H. WATKIS will be supported for Major General, at the ensuing election. FORRE INFANTRY.

Elizabeth, June 13, '49.—4t*w&T

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.,

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET.

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 removed. Office and residence next door to the May or's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFERENCES—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

BEEHIVE OF LEMON SODA.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, Williamsport, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, improved, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Origin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

W. M. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, chartered 1839—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at *the lowest rates.*

OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.

ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y. my5:ddim

SUGAR CURED HAMS—300 now ready to deliver from the smoke house, of superior quality, for sale by ja21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. Front st

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—10 bbls dried Apples; 10 do do Peaches; just rec'd and for sale by ja23 ARMSTRONG & CROZER, 25 Market st

BACON—120 pcs Sides and Shoulders, to-day rec'd and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER ja23

LARD—10 kegs No. 1 Lard, rec'd and for sale by ja23 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

AN ORDINANCE

Directing and declaring the public uses of certain Grounds in the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes.

THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS of the City of Allegheny do enact, ordain and direct as follows, viz:

SECTION 1st. That twelve feet in width of ground lying on the west side of Federal street, and extending from Gay alley to Ohio street, and from Ohio street to Strawberry alley, the east line of which ground shall be parallel with its entire length, and one hundred and sixty feet distant from said Federal street; and also a precise similar piece of ground lying on the west side of Federal street, parallel therewith its entire length, and one hundred and sixty feet distant from the same, hereby are forever appropriated and dedicated to the following public use, to wit: For public alleys and common highways—that is to say, the piece of ground first to be designated "Alley number One;" that on the west side of said street "Alley number Two."

SECTION 2d. That the four following described pieces of ground, each two hundred feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth—the *first* bounded by Ohio street, said alley number one, by a line parallel with said alley number one, and by a line parallel with and sixty feet distant west from Federal street, the *second* bounded by Ohio street, said alley number one, by a line parallel with said alley and sixty feet distant south from Strawberry alley, and by a line parallel with and sixty feet distant west from Federal street; the *third* bounded by Ohio street, said alley number two, by a line parallel with said alley and sixty feet distant south from Strawberry alley, and by a line parallel with and sixty feet distant east from Federal street; the *fourth* bounded by Ohio street, said alley number two, by a line parallel with said alley and sixty feet distant north from Gay alley, and by a line parallel with and sixty feet distant east from Federal street, be, and the same are hereby divided into ten lots each, each lot one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth, fronting on said lines parallel with said Federal street, and extending back to said alleys, numbered from one to forty inclusive; in consecutive order, the first twenty lying on the west side of said Federal street, and the last twenty on the east side of said street, running from one on the south to twenty inclusive on the north, and from twenty-one on the north to forty inclusive on the south.

SECTION 3d. That the pieces of ground sixty feet in width, lying on the east and west sides of said Federal street, and between Federal street and the lots described in the last section, and the pieces of ground forty feet in width lying on the north side of and adjoining Gay alley, between Middle alley and Pitt alley, and the pieces of ground forty feet in width lying on the south side of and adjoining Strawberry alley, and between Middle alley and Pitt alley, are hereby dedicated and appropriated and dedicated to the following public uses, to wit: For public streets and common high ways.

SECTION 4th. That the Mayor, said City of Allegheny, in the name and on behalf of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Allegheny," by proper and appropriate deeds under the corporate seal of said City of Aldermen and citizens grant, bargain, sell, alien, and convey, in fee simple, subject to a ground rent of twenty dollars per annum forever, unto the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens, their successors and assigns, on each Lot, the following of the lots mentioned and described in the foregoing second section to the respective purchasers thereof, for the respective considerations hereinafter mentioned, namely

To James T. Chance, lot number one, for the consideration of $7,180

To John Kennedy, Lot number Two, for the consideration of $2,425

To John Irwin, Lot number Three, for the consideration of $2,400

To Geo. Arbuckle, number Four, for the consideration of $2,400

To John Irwin, number Five, for the consideration of $2,500

To Hugh Kennedy, number Six, for the consideration of $2,500

To William Foster, number Seven, for the consideration of $2,500

To Lazarus Taylor, number Eight, for the consideration of $2,625

To Marshall, Wallace & Co., number Nine, for the consideration of $2,700

To A M Marshall, number Ten, for the consideration of $2,500

To John Irwin, number Eleven, for the consideration of $2,600

To Martin Connolly, number Twenty-one, for the consideration of $2,150

To John Dean, number Twenty-two, for the consideration of $2,300

To John Dean, number Thirty, for the consideration of $3,180

To John Alexander, number Thirty-one, for the consideration of $2,600

To John Alexander, number Thirty-two, for the consideration of $2,375

To John Horner, number Thirty-four, for the consideration of $2,370

To Marshall, Wallace & Co., number Thirty-five, for the consideration of $2,250

To Joseph Spratt, number Thirty-six, for the consideration of $2,250

To John Parker, number Thirty-seven, for the consideration of $2,340

To John Shultz, number Thirty-eight, for the consideration of $2,250

To Alexander King, number Thirty-nine, for the consideration of