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For Local Matters see next page.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

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AUDITOR,
JOHN BYERS, of Findlay.

IRELAND.—The wisest heads and the most eloquent pens in Europe and America are perpetually at work to find out the cause and cure, and in depicting the greatness of the evils of Ireland.—Whether the real cause, or rather *causes*, for they are probably numerous, have ever been discovered, is hard to determine, but the *cure* certainly has not, for the fair green isle seems to be steadily and surely sinking lower and lower in the deep, dark pit of hopeless destitution and misery.—Whatever may be the cause,—whether it exist in the Government or the people, in the land tenure or the potato, in the religion or the blood—if one thing we feel certain; put five or six millions of "live Yankees" down there on that "gem of the sea" and they would make it worthy of its poetical appellation. Their first work would be to tear down those abominable and disgraceful lazar houses—or lazy houses as they might be not inaptly termed—the Union Workhouses, and to require every person to go to work, as freemen and christians ought to, and we should hear no more of starvation and crime, and all their untold horrors. And if the Government did not suit them, they would not waste their time in holding monster gatherings, and spend their substance in "rint," but they would go to work in such a quiet, determined way, that would annoy John Bull so much, that the old gentleman, who rather loves quiet, would be quite glad to make peace with them, by conceding all their reasonable demands, and they would be too shrewd to ask too much, or more than was necessary. This we feel certain would be the case, if we could substitute "live Yankees" for the present population, but what will ameliorate the condition of Ireland as she is, passes our comprehension. We can see no light in the dark future. No means of relief, hitherto devised, appears to us to offer any hope, yet still, we trust, there is a better day for that afflicted country. She has certainly suffered enough to cause her to seek out and to avoid the terrible evils under which she has so long suffered.

The operations of the Union workhouses—a most excellent contrivance to keep people poor, dependant and miserable—will be seen from some extracts which we take from a letter in the New York Courier. The writer says that the ill considered, badly timed, inequitable, and ruinous Poor Law, discourages where extolement is required: and affords the pretext to others for sinking down into hopeless inactivity, and as for other measures nothing has been done.

Rev. Mr. Townsend, chaplain of the Skibbereen Workhouse, says 'the board of Guardians is deeply in debt, and have nothing to pay, and the Government will afford no aid. An impression is abroad—it is Mr. Townsend's—that the Government want to force all the Boards in these districts to resign, to make way for paid guardians, and so increase patronage. He says, in a letter to Saunders' News Letter:

"You may judge of our condition as to finances when one poor creature, almost starving, having sold the Board 3½ cwt. of straw, at 10d per cwt. cannot get its amount. Slip brought me the ticket, and, until she was gone, I was not informed of the reason. What I heard I sent after him to save her from what was nothing short of robbery of her. She left my house to dispose of it for one shilling, if she could get it, to buy meal for her family."

Mr. T. says that, "that Union, suffering under repeated shock of the Divine infliction, and having had no time granted to it to recover from the terrific blow of '46—being unaided in its fallen state by any adequate, efficacious, or judicious public assistance, but every thing laid and left upon it to be provided for its wretched, beggared, worn-out, dispirited population, out of its own ruined and unrepleniished purse—it is in a most miserable condition." He adds that the very utmost they could do was done. Not a community in the world, for the size of it, that has made such exertions to keep its rate debt clear, nor where suffering is endured more unrepiningly."

Mr. T. goes on to relate, that the knowledge of such a state of things leads many to prefer to starve in their cabins; but many leaving the poor house, unable to endure it, spread the contagion; that all know, that the instant they enter the house their huts are demolished, so that if they come out again, they must die in the ditch, that the result of unwholesome food, inadequately supplied, is malignant dysentry, followed now by Asiatic cholera; and to give some idea of the extent of the mortality, he says:

"The pit that has been lately filled in the celebrated Abbey church yard of this parish, is 50 or 60 feet long, by six or eight feet wide, and the mound raised above the surface about five or six feet. There is another nearly finished, both filled with bodies that have died since the commencement of the famine."

Nor is the condition of the gentry much better than that of the poor. Mr. T. says:

"I know a landlord in this neighborhood who in the day of our prosperity could put readily down £1000 a year for his expenditure in well-doing (a most useful country gentleman, and what a good landlord ought to be), obliged to borrow within this week, £2 and £3, in order to make up a half year's premium (not quite £12) to secure a policy of insurance of long standing; he thought he should have to let it drop altogether!"

During our absence from the office, from illness, our assistants inserted an article from the Cincinnati Commercial, in such a form as to appear to give the sanction of this paper to its contents. It was in reference to the conduct of the son of Cassius M. Clay, on the occasion of the broil of his father with Turner. We have forborne to comment on the conduct of Mr. Clay, until we should ascertain the correct particulars. The first accounts we had, represented his conduct as fiendish in the extreme, as rushing from the stand, and ripping up the abdomen of his opponent, but the accounts given yesterday place the matter in an entirely different aspect. He seems to have been driven to desperation by those around him—was struck and stabbed before he acted on the offensive. If his little son, seeing his father thus beset, courageously flew to his rescue, who could blame him? What we dislike in the article referred to, is the style of commendation in which it speaks of this little boy stabbing and shooting like any frontier desperado. What business had this boy with a large knife, as a weapon of offence. Has he already partaken of the spirit abroad in that region, and was he prepared to shed human blood, on the smallest, or even greatest provocation?

We have often uttered our condemnation, not only against using, but even the carrying of deadly weapons. If they are carried, the mind becomes familiarized to their use, and on the first provocation they are whipped forth for deeds of revenge and blood. In a land without law, and where men are thrown upon their own resources for defence, it may be necessary to go armed; but in a civilized community, deadly weapons are the symbols of a coward, and a lover of blood.

Although C. M. Clay appears to have acted on the defensive in the late broil, yet we think its existence may be traced to his well known character, and to the fact that he makes a practice of going armed. This is not the first desperate bowie knife encounter he has had, and his readiness for a broil is sufficiently notorious. If he had been a man of peace, and was known as going unarmed, we do not believe the attack would have been made. When men come into a collision with persons of such desperate character, they are on the look out for deeds of blood, and this expectation originates and accelerates the dreaded event.

TARIFF REMINISCENCES.

The Mercury of Wednesday, contains a most amusing article. The editor of that paper professes to be a great stickler for "protection." He promises to be its advocate to the "end of the chapter;" how long that is, is left to conjecture. He says he upholds it, because it is necessary for the country, and will urge it with all the ability he possesses, and, by way of putting a clincher on this asseveration of his faithfulness, he makes this emphatic declaration,—"*when we say a thing we mean it.*" Really, this man is of wonderful virtue, and for fear the world will not find it out, he keeps sounding the trumpet before him.

But what we especially wish to call attention to is the following extract:

"Mr. Clay was opposed by Colonel McCandless, principally because he (Clay) was not a thorough going protectionist—because he would have strangled protection. Most of our readers remember the eloquence and zeal displayed by Colonel McCandless on this matter, and how readily he devoted his time and money to defending the interests of this State against anti-protectionists. No man ever yet dared to say that Colonel McCandless was a "Federalist." Yet we advocate the very measures which that gentleman so very eloquently supported."

To bring forward Col. McCandless as a sample of Democratic consistency, on the question of protection, is certainly most amusing. We can hardly tell whether our neighbor means to quiz the good natured Colonel, or whether he is really serious in thus lugging him into a question which has been to him a source of no little chagrin, if not of political death?

No one denies that Mr. McCandless was, at one time, a thorough-going friend of protection, and in favor of the Tariff of 1842; and so was every prominent Democrat in Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, and so was the Morning Post. But the nomination of Mr. Polk, by the Baltimore Convention of 1844, who was a well known enemy to protection, was too much for the virtue of the leaders of Pennsylvania Democracy. It became then the business of Mr. Dallas and Mr. Buchanan in the east, and Mr. McCandless in the west, to persuade the tariff Democracy of this old Tariff Commonwealth, that Mr. Polk was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay, and, wonderful to tell, they succeeded. Mr. McCandless pledged his reputation to the iron men of Clarion, and they believed him, and voted for Mr. Polk as a better friend of protection than Mr. Clay, and the Tennessee free trader was elected.

Well, in process of time, Mr. Polk in his messages, and Mr. Walker, in his reports, displayed their free trade tendencies, and it became evident that the protective policy was to be discarded, and the tariff of '42 destroyed by the new, better-than-Clay Tariff administration. Mr. McCandless becoming alarmed for the consequences of his Clarion letter, and, probably, also being sincerely friendly to the protective policy, posted to Washington, and exerted all his influence and eloquence—begged, implored, and threatened; pointed to his Clarion and the Kane letters, and to all the speeches and promises of the Locofocos, during the campaign in Pennsylvania—but all without avail. His influence was of some force in Clarion, but it was idle chaff in Washington. The fiat had gone forth; the protective tariff of '42, the very tariff borne on thousands of Democratic banners in Pennsylvania, during the Polk canvass, was doomed to destruction—and Mr. McCandless submitted!

Time went on. Another campaign came round, the Tariff question was again discussed, and where was Mr. M'Candless? Was he still the eloquent friend of the protective policy, and the champion of the Tariff of 42? Alas, for the political consistency of this Plebrough protectionist! who, the Mercury says, devoted his time and money to defending the interests of this State against anti-protectionists. He became the apologist of Walker, Fitz & Co., and the defender of the free trade tariff of '46.

We thought never to have reverted to these forgotten themes again. We rather like the Colonel, for he has a kind heart, and his crooked political course has principally originated from following the ever changing hue of Pennsylvania Democracy. What the Mercury has dragged him into its controversies with the Post, we cannot conceive, unless to punish him, as one of the class the editor described in his salutatory address, as having come from other parties. He probably recollects the time, as we do, when M'Candless made his maiden political speech in Blackstock's yard, as a "National Republican," in furious opposition to the rising and spreading Jackson party. We are the more inclined to this opinion, from the fact that the editor takes occasion, before he closes, to give the colonel a hard hit, while he boasts of his own most immaculate virtue. After praising Mr. M'Candless for his eloquent defence of protection, in the paragraph quoted above, in a subsequent portion of his article he uses the following language:

"We hold our principles and shall continue to do so, solely because they are such as our reason and conscience can approve. When we say a thing we mean it, and shall not swerve from it. No change at Washington shall induce us to change our course. No preponderance of southern interests in the Cabinet will make us denounce the very views we have openly advocated, and vary round, weathercock fashion, with each shift of the political wind."

What refinement of cruelty! The editor first holds up his friend on high, for his zeal and eloquence in the cause of protection, and then casts him down again with the above scathing paragraph; for although the language is directed especially to the Post, yet its application is too clear to be mistaken. Well may Mac exclaim, "Heaven save me from my friends!"

Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church.—From a telegraphic despatch sent to the city, we learn, that this body, which has been in session in Brownsville, Pa., adjourned on yesterday at one o'clock. The only appointments mentioned are as follows:—

Liberty street, Pittsburgh, C. Cooke; Smithfield street, S. E. Babcock; Asbury, D. R. Hawkins, South Common, Allegheny, S. R. Brockunier.

The Morning Post is a zealous advocate of a Western Railroad, by the way of Steubenville, and in his paper of yesterday, the editor urges the attention of the people of Pittsburgh to that point, when he knows they have undertaken another work, and that, if they not wisely, they will make one road at a time. Is it friendly to Pittsburgh interests, to endeavor to distract the minds of the people by rival projects?

In the same paper, the editor of the Post calls upon the people to meet to consider the obstruction to be created by the construction of the Wheeling Bridge, and says that "neither Virginia nor Ohio have authority to interrupt a great National highway." Admitting this to be correct, how does the editor propose to pass his favorite road across the Ohio river at Steubenville? By means of a ferry which would be impassable at certain seasons of the year, and would at all times be an obstruction equal to one hundred miles of direct travel, to say nothing of its danger? How would he reach Pittsburgh from the mouth of Chartier's? Will he again ferry, or drive around by the Monongahela Bridge? We pause for a reply.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY AT NEW YORK.

The Crescent City, whose arrival at New Orleans was announced by telegraph some days ago, arrived at New York on Saturday from the latter place.

The Crescent City brings, the Herald says, nearly half a million in specie and gold dust on freight, together with large quantities of the precious metal, the property of the passengers. Annexed is a list of those to whom the gold on freight is consigned:

CARGO ON CRESCENT CITY.

Howland & Aspinwall, specie and gold dust,	$200,000
Thos. Morrell, gold dust,	700
S. & D. Fowler,	25,000
W. H. Boardman,	30,000
Amos R. Eno,	13,500
Livingston, Wells & Co.,	7,300
J. G. King & Son,	56,400
C. D. W. Silliendale,	1,024
Young, Hawkins & Co.,	6,000
James Bishop & Co.,	7,000
Thos. Reeve,	2,300
D. Barnes,	800
T. Dunfee,	1,450
E. Cartlett,	30,000
G. R. Ward,	1,000
J. Van Nostrand,	6,400
Seydam, Reed & Co.,	5,000
T. A. Davis,	770
Lord, Torren & Salter,	6,500
B. Sinclair,	30,000
J. Lefevre,	9,000
Oelrichs & Bruger, gold dust and specie,	48,218
R. Codman,	1,000
J. De Wit Bloodgood,	1,150
Total,	490,514

This is simply the amount on freight, and does not include that in possession of the passengers. The New Orleans Picayune, of the 15th, says that she has on board $490,500 in gold dust, $50,000 in specie and 50 packages of merchandize.

Railroads—Large Contractor.

The era of Railroads is just commencing in Pittsburgh. We have been talking for many years, while others, with more wisdom, have been acting, and have built Railroads while we have been doing the wind-work. However, we hope the days of talking are about to give way to deeds of vigorous enterprise, which shall tell upon the history of our city for centuries to come. In a few days, the spade will be struck into the earth for the commencement of the first Pittsburgh Railroad, which is to link our business and our destinies with the mighty west, and is to bring the produce of the great valley to our doors, while it will open up an unbounded market for our own manufactures. The work once begun, its future progress to a speedy completion will depend greatly upon the energy of its management, for we have no fears but that the people of Pittsburgh, and along the line, will stand by their own favorite project after they have once fairly embarked in it. If the President and Directors pursue a bold, vigorous course of action, and put the road under contract in its whole length, as fast as it can be prepared, the people will sustain them with the requisite means. If they pursue an over cautious, timid, uncertain policy, the road will linger on for years, costing far more in the end, and always laboring under difficulties.

But our object in noticing this subject now is to refer to one of New England's great contractors, lately deceased. We shall soon have a number of this class among us, seeking employment, and much depends, for ultimate success, on the award of contracts to the right kind of men; there should great care be exercised in the disposition of this important trust in the construction of a Railroad. It would be a great blessing to our city, if the mantle of the deceased Belknap should fall upon some one of our enterprising citizens.

Sewell T. Belknap, whose death has been previously noticed in our paper, acted a most distinguished part in the erection of the Railroads of New England. Bold, energetic, and persevering, and of enlarged views, the very requisites for a successful director or contractor in a Railroad enterprise, he left permanent evidence of his deeds behind him,—a more enduring and enviable monument of greatness, than if he had conquered a province or overrun an empire.

We learn from the Boston Courier, that Mr. Belknap was born in Vermont, and that in early life he enjoyed but few advantages for education. About twelve years since he went to Boston, to seek his fortune, and commenced work on the Eastern Railroad, between Boston and Salem.—He soon became a contractor, and gaining the confidence of his employers, executed several large contracts on the Eastern and Boston and Maine Railroads. Upon the completion of the Eastern, he—under the firm of Belknap, Gilmore & Co.—undertook the entire line from Portsmouth to Portland, a distance of 50 miles, and carried through with remarkable success a contract, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, and then regarded as a Herculean undertaking. Having finished the Portland, Portsmouth and Saco line, his next step was to undertake the Fitchburgh. This enterprise was then languishing, but $500,000 was subscribed, and another $100,000 was necessary to make the subscription available. Mr. Belknap took the whole line, and subscribed $150 000 to the stock and carried the enterprise successfully through.—With the large profits realized between Portsmouth and Portland, and the advance upon the Fitchburg stock, Mr. Belknap could probably have retired with a fortune of two hundred thousand dollars; but his active spirit could not brook a life of indolence—more was to be done, and he commenced and finished in a single year the Old Colony line of thirty eight miles. By this time the march of improvement was directed towards his native state, and Mr. Belknap was among the foremost leaders of this movement. His ambition seemed to be to carry forward the triumphs of art among his native hills, and he took the entire contracts for the Sullivan and Vermont Central Lines from Bellows Falls to Burlington, a distance of at least 110 miles. He took nearly one quarter of the stock, and entered into contracts to the amount of at least three millions of dollars.

He was just finishing these great works, and they had begun to give indications of their future success when he was arrested in the midst of his labors by the hand of death. Within the space of twelve years we find him, from a common laborer on a rail road, steadily advancing until he became one of the greatest contractors of which we have an example. Through all his enterprises he pressed forward with great ardor, skill, and unfaltering confidence. This latter quality was doubtless the chief element in his success. It carried him through difficulties which ever attend great enterprises, and which would have prostrated a less confident man.

There is room for just such another man of genius and enterprize in this section. We are just now taking the incipient steps in the scheme of greatness connected with railroads, which Boston has more than half completed. Boston is no doubt richer by millions of dollars, through the enterprise and genius of Belknap. Who will arise to confer like blessings upon Pittsburgh?

From the Wilmington Commercial.

Letter from Texas—Cholera among the Troops.

The following letter is from Lt. Trevitt, of the 3d infantry, to his brother, giving an account of the ravages of the Cholera among the troops in Texas.

Camp on the Salado, (Texas,) May 12, '49.

I left our camp on the 28th of March—remained at Lavacca one month, waiting for my recruits—They came on the 30th of April, after a passage of 50 days, and two ship wrecks. I left on the first of May for our camp, 90 recruits and a train of wagons; had dreadful rains on the road—roads horrid—mules wild, and drivers ignorant—every thing went against me.

When within eighty miles of San Antonio, the cholera broke out among my men, twenty miles from any house, and eighty from a doctor. I sent an express to Gen. Worth, at San Antonio, for medical aid. He offered $1 00 per day, but nobody could be prevailed on to come. Lieut. Mason and myself commenced practice, and were very successful. I reached camp on the morning of the 10th of May, and am now in quarantine, one mile from our old camp. The cases are decreasing; I have lost but one man to-day. About 10 days ago, a tremendous flood occurred, and totally destroyed our beautiful camp. The water rose so rapidly, that the men and officers barely escaped with their lives. Some took to trees, and roosted all night.

Almost all our public and private property is washed away, and our expedition must necessarily be postponed for the present. The damage is estimated at $75,000. We had supplies for two years. Many mules were lost. Exposure that night brought on the cholera, and our best old soldiers are dropping off rapidly. In a word, we are ruined, and every body worn out with watching. San Antonio is depopulated. Five or six hundred have died, and the rest run away. General Worth is the only officer who is dead.

Yours truly, J. TREVITT

Foreigners in California.

Extract of a letter from a New Yorker in the Naval service in the Pacific to his brother in this city, dated,

San Francisco, May 1, 1849.

You know as much from the public press about California as I can tell you. Ships are daily coming in here, but none going out, and foreigners are coming here by hundreds. Even men of war bring passengers. This should be stopped. Our Government must stop it or there will be much bloodshed here yet. I, for one, if I become a citizen, as I am a landholder, will assist to drive them from the mines at the point of the bayonet—it must come to that. We want no regulars here, for they all run—but out of all of the deserters from this squadron I do not know of but one American.

Gold is plentiful, but it is hard work to get it. It is very cold here. All seem to be engrossed with that one selfish motive, viz. all for gold.

I say, stop these foreigners from coming here, and do it by force at once. It must be done, it can be done, *and it will be done*—and if the Government don't do it the *people* will. They only want the authority; they have the means. Let our young mechanics come, but let them bring the rifle, as well as the axe. Be organized, and drive these thieves from this land. No doubt some abler pen than mine has already been devoted to this task; if not, God help this country! for anarchy and confusion most confounded will yet prevail. You may hear other statements from gratified, avaricious men, but mine is a cool, calm reflection, and from conversation of those who believe what I have written—the cry is all for gold—and I believe that yet this country will be the scene of such a strife as never yet took place in any civilized land. I say let all true-hearted Americans come, then—but they must have the nerve to undergo much privation.

We sail for the Islands soon, and will return here about July next. I hope you don't think of coming here. Do not, for God's sake. Stop in a christian land. John has not nerve enough for this place. I do not care who sees this letter only keep my name from them.

An English frigate is here, and she is under martial law, guns loaded, double sentries, &c. and no doubt you will see a piece in the British papers of the brave Bulls who would not desert their country's flag for the filthy lucre—but if the line of battle ship Ohio was not here I believe Her Majesty would loose her ship by mutiny, for the Bulls are not so stupid as not to know the difference of $5 per month and $100 per month for sailors.—*Tribune.*

Cholera.

Columbus, June 25, 1849.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Sumner Clark, (whose case was noticed on Saturday,) died about 11 o'clock on Sunday.

Miss Young, a friend of Mrs. Clarke, and temporarily in the family, was attacked with diarrhoea on Friday, which was neglected until the cholera symptoms appeared on Saturday. She died at one o'clock Sunday afternoon.

There has been no well authenticated case of cholera originating since Saturday. It is to be remarked that all the cases that have occurred, so far, originated at the same place.

P. S. Since writing the above, we learn that there is a severe case, likely to terminate fatally, in the person of Mrs. May, daughter of Mr. Smith, whose death occurred last week. Also another—Mr. Brown, a mason, whose residence is on South Public Lane, between High street and Front. The first of these cases originated in the same place where the previous ones occurred.—*Journal.*

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

Boston, June 25, 1849.

Capital Punishment in New Hampshire—Deaths from Drinking Cold Water—Late from Porto Cabello and Hayti, &c.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has agreed, by a vote of 63 majority, not to abolish capital punishment from the State statutes.

There have been nine sudden deaths here from the effect of heat and cold water, within the past three days. The weather still continues very warm, but our city is healthy and free from cholera.

We have dates from Porto Cabello to the 7th inst. The general impression is, that the present Government of that unhappy country cannot stand more than sixty days.

Advices from Hayti states that the President had disbanded his army and given orders for the soldiers to return to their homes. It is thought that the monopoly law will be repealed, so soon as he fulfils certain contracts previously entered into.

The recent course pursued towards Gen. Taylor and his administration by the Opposition, is having the natural and proper effect of uniting the Whigs together more firmly than ever in the support and defiance of the gallant old patriot now at the head of affairs, of the rectitude of whose intentions, and the honesty of whose purposes, no unprejudiced man can doubt. The Whigs feel it now to be both a duty and pleasure to stand by and uphold the men who, elevated to the Executive offices, look to them for support and countenance, under the fierce and indiscriminate assaults of their opponents.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Closing the Breach.—An Onondaga County Convention of Delegates from both sections of the some time ago dominant party in our State was held at Syracuse on the 21st inst. After due consultation, it agreed that

"*Resolved*, * * * it is found, on consultation, that there are no substantial grounds of difference between us, concurring as we do, in opposition to the farther extension of Slavery, and in the maintenance of the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy."

Therefore, it was resolved that Town Caucuses should be held on the 7th prox. to appoint Delegates to a County Harmonizing Convention on the 12th, which is to send Delegates to a State Harmonizing Convention, also at Syracuse, on the 22d of August.

There is a call afoot, respectably signed, for a similar meeting in the First Assembly District of Erie County on the 29th, which looks to a State Convention at Rome on the 12th of September. But that will never do. In the first place, Rome is a Hunker instinct, full of wire workers, and in the next place the Hunker State Convention is to be held on the 5th of September. The Harmonizing Convention must be held before this or it will be too late.

A similar operation is going on in Dutchess County. Chenango is called to harmonize on the 4th of July, and it would not be amazing if even the hardened reprobates of Albany should be harmonizing soon. We shall indeed see the signatures of Messrs. Croswell, Cagger, Corning, and Cassidy to such a call.

Munificence in Scotland.

We have received the report of the meeting of the General Assembly of that church, held last month in Edinburgh, and from this document it appears that, while the amount of regular contributions to the various schemes of the church during the past year is greater than that of any previous year by about $9000, a few individuals, who have the modesty to conceal their names, have contributed, chiefly for the permanent endowment of professorships, scholarships and other objects,—the maintenance of which could not easily be provided year by year in the ordinary way,—sums amounting collectively to £20,600, or more than $100,000! These donations, too, were not left as bequests to be made available on the death of the testator, but are given to the cause of Christ, during the lives of the donor.

The first donation was that of a lady for the endowment of two scholarships, £600.

The second donation was also by a lady, for three chairs, to be at her disposal, £3,000.

The third donation was for the endowment of bursaries £500.

The fourth donation, amounting to £13,500, was for the following purposes:

Endowment of professors	£1,000
Endowment of scholarships	200
To the aged and infirm ministers' fund	500
Foreign missions	800
Home missions	800
Colonial committee	200
Church buildings in the Highlands	200

The fifth donation, amounting to £11,200 or $56,000, was for the following purposes:

Education scheme	£2,000
Endowment of professors	500
For aiding a congregational sustentation fund (Lochearnhead)	700
For bursaries	1,000

On the announcement of these donations the General Assembly were greatly moved, and with one accord, returned public thanks to God, for having put in into the hearts of his people to contribute so liberally for the advancement of his cause.—*Observer.*

Revival of Religion among the Jews in Hungary.

A very remarkable revival of religion commenced among the Jews at Pesth, the capital of Hungary just before the breaking out of the recent insurrection in that country. The Rev Mr. Smith, of the Scotch Free Church who was laboring at the time among the Jews at Pesth, as a missionary sent from London on the 21st ult., remitted the following particulars of the revival.

The work commenced in a little boy, son of a Jew. Shortly after his elder sister was brought to the knowledge of the truth, and through the instrumentality of these two, God was pleased to bring to himself other members, of the same family.—These two disciples were in the habit of going to their secret chambers, and there, in earnest prayer, they poured out the requests to God and they gave Him no rest until their petitions were heard, in the conversion of the father, the mother, the elder sons, and two of the daughters, and also their servant, and to this hour they continue faithful. The work has proceeded so that within a short period we have conversions from every class of society, among merchants, in the medical class, in the divinity class and among the laboring classes, all brought to the knowledge of Christ. And these conversions were accompanied with a large outpouring of the spirit of prayer. The young converts were accustomed to spend whole nights in prayer. They would divide the nights into watches, one party rising to pray while the other was at rest, and thus they persevered until God poured out his blessing. Such were the effects produced, that people think now very differently of what pure Christianity is, to what they did. We were every where well received by the Jews, and heard with attention and respect, so that the sound of the glorious gospel was heard in all parts of Hungary.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 22d instant, the earth in Main street, which had been allowed to project over the workmen on the Hudson River Rail Road to shield them from the sun, gave way and buried a number of them beneath it. Two men, named Christo Punis and John Shepard, have been taken out dead; three others extracted are badly injured, yet there are hopes of their recovery. Subsequent accounts state that two more of the men taken out have died.

The Last Days of Ex-President Polk.—The Nashville Whig of the 19th instant thus notices the death and burial of the late President of the United States:

"His disease was of a chronic nature, having been troubled with it more or less for the past twenty seven years; probably aggravated by the cholera epidemic which has been raging in this city for some time past. He retained his consciousness, we learn, up almost to the moment of dissolution. We saw him at a period when his physicians considered his case very critical. He happened to hear that we were going to Columbus, where his good old mother resides, and sent for us. Upon entering the room he asked us to take a seat by his bedside. He then proceeded in a very calm deliberate manner to say that the exhausted condition of his body was not alarming to him; that he felt satisfied that his earthly career was fast approaching an end; that he wished to send some word to his beloved mother, who was so unwell, as he understood, that it was probable she might not be able to come to see him. He spoke of her and other members of his family most affectionately. Among other messages, delivered in the same calm, resigned tone, he requested us to tell his mother that should they not be permitted to meet on earth again, that he had an abiding hope that, through Divine mercy, they would meet hereafter. Early in his sickness, we understand, he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church. A funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. H. McFerrin, of that church, and his remains followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of citizens. He was interred with Masonic ceremonies, having been a member of that fraternity."

We are gratified to learn that our fellow townsman, James B. Clay, Esq., has received and accepted the appointment of Charge d'Affaires to the Kingdom of Portugal.

Mr. Clay, we understand, will leave for his destination in the course of the next month.—*Lexington Observer.*

Effigy of Ex-President Polk.—The Hon. Geo. M. Dallas has been chosen, and has consented, to pronounce the eulogium upon the life and character of the late President of the United States James K. Polk, before the democratic citizens of Philadelphia, who are about making a suitable demonstration of respect to the memory of the distinguished deceased.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Shameful Outrage.—*Ten Rioters Captured.*—The Western hose carriage, in charge of nine or ten members, was passing the Philadelphia Engine house, in Schuylkill Sixth street, about two o'clock yesterday morning, on their return from a fire, when they were assailed by a volley of bricks and other missiles, from the engine house.

The members of the western were forced to fly and leave their new carriage, the frontispiece of which was defaced and otherwise injured.

Mr. Knowles, of the day police, hearing the disturbance, repaired to the spot, and finding the state of affairs there, and that the night watch were not in sufficient force for the arrest of the rioters, roused Mr. Philip Winnemore, the high constable of the Northwest section, and through their joint exertions, a force of about 30 men was raised, by whom the engine house was surrounded.

The rioters were repeatedly summoned to surrender, but refused, and they maintained their position, until Mayor Swift repaired to the scene, when his summons to them being alike unheeded he ordered the door to be broken open, which being done, a thorough search was made, and ten persons were found in various hiding places, and were lodged in the city lock up, to await a hearing in the morning.

The rioters captured are said to be members of the Schuylkill Rangers, that gang having the reputation of being an ally of the Philadelphia engine.

The Mayor took possession of the engine house, and has also the list of members. In the loft of the building there was at least a card load of bricks and pieces of granite, showing that the attack had been premeditated.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

ATTORNEYS.

Henry Williams, of Georgia, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Georgia, vice Frances T. Bartow, who declines the office.

Wm. H. Haigh, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, vice Henry W. Miller, who declines the office.

LAND OFFICERS.

William Sheffield, of Ohio, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Defiance, Ohio, vice Wm. L. Henderson removed.

Abner Root, of Ohio, to be Register of the Land Office at Defiance, Ohio, vice John Taylor removed.

N. Green Willcox, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sullwater, Minnesota Territory, vice Samuel Lynch, removed.

J. C. B. Stapp, of Illinois, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Vandalia, Illinois, vice Daniel Gregory, removed.

Hugh V. Waddle, of Louisiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Natchitoches, Louisiana, vice John F. Payne, deceased.

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Handbills, 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—Formerly called Gum Teeth, which are now discarded. Office and residence next door to the Post office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Refer to—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. jn19

Persian Lemon Sugar.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, Pitman street, N. Y., and for sale by A. J. Lewis, No 79 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, innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. J. LAYNES, 44 the Pelican Pen Store, No 70 Fourth st. mch11

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. sept1-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.—The Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company—chartered 1832—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-ddm

Medical Society.

A regular meeting of the Medical Society of Allegheny Co Pa., will be held in UNION HALL, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets, on Tuesday, July 3d, 1849, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. S. IRWIN, M. M. POLLOCK, Sec'ys.
jn27-dlw

DIED,

On the 26th inst., James McGeary Sr., of Baldwin township, in the 78th year of his age.

☞ At the Annual meeting of the Corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery, held at the office on the grounds, on Saturday, the 9th day of June, A. D., 1849: On motion, Wilson McCandless, Esq. was chosen President, and J. Finney, Jr., Secretary.

An election was then held for officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. Toten and Culbertson acting as tellers—when the following persons were duly re-elected.

THOMAS M. HOWE, President.

John Bissell, Jesse Carothers, Nathaniel Holmes, Wilson M'Candless, John H. Shoenberger, James R. Speer,	Managers.

And *J. Finney, Jr.*, Secretary and Treasurer.

A statement of the affairs of the Corporation was made by Mr. Howe, President of the Board, who also informed the Corporators that Legislative sanction had been obtained for an increase of the grounds, should it at any time be thought advisable, as well as for the erection of a Receiving Vault within the limits of the city—a project to which the earnest attention of the Managers was now directed.

A General Financial Statement of the Corporation, together with a report of its business for the past year, were submitted and accepted. Upon motion of Mr. J. H. M'Cord, *Ordered*, That the proceedings of the meeting, including the Financial Reports, be published in all the city papers. Adjourned.

WILSON M'CANDLESS, President.

J. Finney, Jr., Sec'y.

General Statement of the "Allegheny Cemetery," June 1st, A. D. 1849.

	Dr.
Total sales to date	$62,647 33
Received for interments and labor	1,628 74
" from C. S. Bradford, Esq	50 00
Overpaid by Dr. W. Addison	123 34
" " R. B. Butler	21 00
	$64,490 41

Credit.	
Paid G. A. Bayard, w purchase, $25,000 00	
Interest	2,332 42
Improvements	9,141 23
Expenses	4,556 37
Labor on grounds	6,259 01
Shrubbery, Stock, &c	971 84
Cash in Treasury $225 83	
Notes 2,470 07	
Cash in hand of Supt 346 52	
Due on Lots sold 11,705 21	
14,539 53	
	$64,490 41

Statement of the Receipts of the "Allegheny Cemetery" for the year ending June 1, 1849.

	Dr.
Total sales of Lots, from June 1st, 1848, to May 31, 1849	$20,033 33
Received for Interments and labor	1,611 99
	$21,645 32

Credit.	
Paid to G. A. Bayard	$4,340 02
Interest	2,048 57
Gateway and Improvements	3,287 47
Expenses	1,062 86
Labor and grounds	3,195 99
Shrubbery, stock, &c	270 72
	$16,211 70

J. FINNEY, Jr., Sec. &c.

Office on the Tuesday, No. 59 Water st. Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, June, 1849. jn27-dlt

City papers copy and charge Allegheny Cemetery.

UNITED STATES WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE!

LEWIS & H