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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

SENATE,

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY.

ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

SHERIFF,

CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

PROTHONOTARY,

GEO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair

TREASURER,

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER.

WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh

AUDITOR,

JOHN BYERS, of Findley.

For Local Matters see Next page.
See next page for Telegraphic News.

☞ A BOY WANTED AT THIS OFFICE

We have received a communication, signed "*Counsilman*," defending the action of Councils in relation to the ordinance passed for redeeming the scrip at par, and replying to some of the strictures of a morning paper. We regret that we could not find space for it to day, but will give it in our next.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—Our readers will find the report of the Committee on the Wheeling Bridge an interesting and important document. Although we regret that this subject was not agitated at an earlier day, before the Bridge had so far progressed, yet, as it will, according to the showing of the Committee, seriously obstruct the navigation of the Ohio river, it ought to be resolutely resisted by appeal to the legal tribunals of the country. Such, we believe, is the design of the Board of Trade.

ROME.—Our telegraphic despatches bring the cheering intelligence that the brave Republicans of Rome still hold out, notwithstanding they are pressed on every hand, by 25,000 veteran French soldiers, who have every means of annoyance at their command. Who will dare to say, after this that Rome is in possession of a few hundreds, or thousands, of strangers, assassins, and outlaws, who have overawed the peoples. We confess our utter astonishment at the perseverance and bravery of the Romans. Surely then would not light in this way without they felt they were struggling for the glorious boon of freedom—and what great men they must have for leaders, men of indomitable perseverance and vast resources! Success to them, and disaster and disgrace to the French.

The Post and the Roman Republic.

We have been waiting, with considerable impatience, until the editor of the Post, in his articles on the Platform of the late Locofoco State Convention, came to the one in relation to the efforts of the Republicans of Europe to establish free governments on the ruins of the old and corrupt monarchies. Although the Post has heretofore maintained the stillness of death in relation to the desperate struggles of the Roman Republicans, yet we thought, surely, when such an occasion offers, the editor cannot avoid saying something in favor of so worthy an effort as ever was made by the friends of freedom.

Well, the Post of yesterday continued the article in question, and although the resolution itself is sufficiently indefinite, yet the remarks of the editor are still more so. The greatest advocate for the supreme temporal power of the Pope might have written every word of it. Not a single hint is given that the people of Rome are about to be brought under the yoke which they have just shaken off. No sympathy is expressed for them.—No word of reproach uttered against their despicable invaders, who have consented to become the tools of the absolutists of Europe. The Republicans of Rome are not once mentioned, nor have they been, by this editor, who some time mounts his Pegasus and soars to the very clouds in his insane rhapsodies about liberty, equality, the rights of the masses, &c. No one could exceed him in expressions of sympathy for Ireland, during the late troubles, or of indignation for their English oppressors, as he calls them, but he is as dumb as an oyster, about the Roman people, who have established a free government and elected representative assemblies, and about their invaders, who have come from another part of Europe to meddle in a matter with which they had no business. And what are the causes of complaint by the Irish, in comparison with the Romans? And what is the guilt of England, in comparison with France?

Does any one ask for the cause of this cowardly silence, while a people who should be free, and who deserve to be free, are crushed? No, it is unnecessary. The reason is too evident. Every body feels it. It is on every body's tongue. If the editor wishes to know it, his own conscience will assist him to the knowledge, while his burning cheeks, if he has sense of self shame left, will attest to the depth of his degradation.

THE POST'S INCONSISTENCIES.

The Post, of yesterday, has the most miserable attempt to evade the force of the exhibition we gave on Thursday, of the editor's willful misstatements or gross ignorance, we have ever seen. Some of the most important points he has not even noticed, where we convicted him of downright falsehood in his statements. Whether these misstatements proceeded from willful perversion, reckless carelessness, or sheer ignorance, we leave him to say, but his own character required some apology or acknowledgement. That he made these false statements, we most clearly showed, and he makes no attempt to deny them.

The editor tries to let down his party friends, as easily as possible, by saying that the Whigs principally composed the audience at the Tariff meetings we quoted from. What has that to do with the subject? Did we not give the names of the officers of the meetings, the committees on resolutions, &c.? If Whigs, in their zeal for the Tariff, attended to see what was done, how does that change the responsibility? They did not interfere in any way. The meeting in the Market Place after the Tariff of 1846 had passed the House, was a regular Locofoco meeting, called by over one hundred of the principal men of the party, the names of all of whom we can give, if the editor desires it.

We can show, by the most indubitable testimony, if it is necessary, that from its passage, down to its repeal, the Tariff of 1842 was as popular, in Pennsylvania, among all parties, as any measure which ever passed Congress. The Democratic party was as loud in its professions of attachment to it as the Whigs, and any insinuation to the contrary was treated as an insult. During the campaign of 1844, they bore it upon their banners, acknowledged it in their resolutions, and continued to sustain it, by every means in their power, until party ties demanded their opposition. Mr. Harper asks if they have not a right to change their opinions? Certainly, if they can show a good and sufficient reason therefor; but it was not of that that we complained, but of the editor's shameful misrepresentations and perversions of historical facts, which were so glaring that we wonder how he can hereafter expect to obtain the least credence for any political statement he may make.

FROM YUCATAN.—*Defeat and Slaughter of the Government Troops.*—By the arrival at New Orleans of the Mexican schooner Filipe, Capt. Hernandez, four days from Sisal, the Picayune has received El Boletin, official of Marida, to the 13th ult. inclusive.

The Boletin, of the 16th, contains an account of a sanguinary affair between the Yucatecos troops and the Indians which took place at the distance of a league from the town of Tutic, and in which the former were routed with great slaughter. Col. Don. Jose Dolores Pasos, with his detachment, consisting of 535 men, when distant one league from Tutic, was intercepted by an overwhelming force of Indians, who attacked him with the greatest fury. After standing their ground until a large number was slain, the Yucatecos fled leaving all their baggage, ammunition, &c., in the hands of their foes.

Of the whole detachment only 187, with their colonel, reached Saban, carrying off only two officers and fifteen soldiers of the wounded. On the 13th, however, one hundred more of the fugitives, with two subalternants, made their appearance at Sucalana. There were twenty-eight head of cattle and all the horses and baggage of the officers captured.

Cholera Record.

The *Ohio State Journal*, of July 10, gives the following account of some of the causes which have produced the dreadful mortality in the Ohio Penitentiary:

"The fearful ravages of this disease in our State Prison may be attributed to several causes. In consequence of a vicious course of life, many, doubtless, of the convicts have constitutions impaired and rendered susceptible of disease. The economy of the system, under confinement such as is incurred by prisoners, has a tendency to reduce the quantity of blood, and, as a consequence, of vitality. The evidence of the diminished quantity of blood can be seen in the sallow and colorless complexion of the convicts, and as the cholera is a disease whose effect is to drain away the fluid ingredients of the tide of life, they more readily give way under its attacks. The want of a free circulation of air, the consequence (perhaps necessary) of the manner in which the prison is constructed, has a tendency to reduce the quantity of blood, by failing to supply the blood with *oxygen* for a larger amount, and also to retard recovery by a tardy and inefficient oxygenation of what remains. The insidious manner in which the disease makes its approaches, is doubtless a great cause of its mortality. Causing little or no pain in its first stages, it becomes fastened with fatal tenacity upon the victim before he is aware. The panic caused by the mortality—the vague and unfeigned fears of the hospital—that apathy which arises upon the cholera patient with the very first symptoms, rendering him indifferent to his fate, or prone to disbelieve in the presence of danger—the necessity of enforcing the silent system, obliging the convict to ponder upon his danger, rather than to get rid of his fears by conversation—all these have their effects to aggravate the ravages of disease and to diminish the chances of recovery.

"The mortality of the last twenty four hours may be truly said to be terrible. But while we regret its occurrence, it is a source of gratification to know that every thing known to the medical science is done to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers. We are again indebted to Mr. Martin, who has kindly furnished the following list of those deceased since yesterday at one o'clock, P. M., to the same hour to day:

Here follow the names of 16 persons.

The New York papers account for the large number of 120 cholera cases in that city on Monday, with 16 deaths, as follows: The Journal of Commerce says:

"This is owing in part, probably, to the neglect both of private physicians and public institutions, to make any report on Sunday. This supposition at least would seem to be justified from the fact that in Sunday's report, neither the Lunatic Asylum, the colored home, nor Blackwell's Island is mentioned, though the deaths at those institutions, reported to day, number 15, and the cases 50—There are also 66 cases reported to day in private practice. While on Sunday there were only 28. It has occurred heretofore, also, that there has been a considerable increase on Monday, owing to a like neglect."

At Richmond, Va., on the 9th, four cases, one fatal. The Richmond Times says:

"The latest intelligence we have from Shirley, the estate of Mr Hill Carter, on James river, is, that up to Saturday last, 28 deaths of cholera had occurred amongst his negroes. The disease was then thought to have abated its violence. Mr. C has been compelled to abandon the harvest of a large portion of his wheat crop.

At Albany, on Sunday, 10 cases and 3 deaths were reported.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Will Mr. White be kind enough to say to whom the letter, published in the "Gazette of to day, from General Scott, was addressed, or how it came before the public, or for what purpose—if any such information is within his reach? The letter is on a most important subject from a most important man. And, as it stands in the Gazette unexplained, the wonder is, with this inquiry, how or for what purpose such a letter was called into existence. Respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1849.

All we know of the letter we will freely impart to our correspondent. It was first published in the Saratoga Whig of the 6th inst. From the editorial introduction we learn that it was addressed to a gentleman visiting Saratoga Springs, and being shown by him to others a copy was asked and obtained for publication in the editor of the Whig.

Probably our correspondent would like to know what some of the leading presses say of it. The New York Courier has the following remarks:

"The sentiments of General Scott, as to the importance, the value, and if we may so express it—the naturalness of the peaceful and friendly annexation of the British North American Colonies to our Union—will be shared by a very large majority of the people of the United States. The good men of all nations, at home and abroad, will admire and respect the justice, moderation, and good faith of the distinguished soldier and statesman who will not consent to hasten an event so desirable as annexation, by any underhanded measure, among other act of bad faith towards Great Britain.

"This is high Christian morality and statesmanship. It is, too, precisely by such a course that success is most likely to crown our wishes, for if, as seems probable, the misunderstanding between the Mother Country and those Colonies shall become irreconcilable, the very fact of these United States standing aloof from the mischief, and abstaining from any course that, on the one side, might justly offend the pride, or seem to defy the power of the Mother country or on the other should seem to manifest undue indifference to the efforts of the Colonists at political emancipation and self government—this very state of things we repeat, might smooth all difficulties in the way of peaceful annexation, and bring these Colonies, as independent States of Anglo-Saxon blood and enterprise into our Union, with the full concurrence of the Colonies themselves, of England, and of the United States."

Report on the Wheeling Bridge.

The following is the report read at the meeting on Thursday evening, of a Committee appointed by the Board of Trade, in relation to the Wheeling Bridge.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting deputed Robert Kirkland, a gentleman in whom they had confidence, to visit Wheeling, and to ascertain from observation and measurement the elevation of the proposed Bridge. This gentleman was courteously received; a printed copy of the Charter and the Report of the Engineers presented him by the President, and every aid afforded him by the officers of the Company in procuring him the necessary information. His report shows that the Bridge Company has made but a very slight deviation from the plan and elevation contained in the published Report of the Engineers in charge of the work.

The Chairman of this Committee also directed a note to the President of that Company, enclosing a copy of the Resolutions adopted by our former meeting. That officer very promptly answered, though he has not communicated the views of the Corporation, (except so far as the same are embodied in the Engineer's Report,) in regard to the manner proposed to avoid rendering the Bridge an impediment to the free passage of steamboats. The Charter of the Bridge Company, and the Report of Mr. Elliot to the City Councils of Wheeling—the Report of Mr. Kirkwood to this Committee, and the correspondence with the President, are all herewith communicated to the meeting, for its information and action.

It appears that the original Charters granted by the Virginia Legislature to a Company to erect a Bridge at that point, passed the Virginia Legislature on the 17th of February, 1816, and was again revived on the 10th of March, 1836. Nothing, however, was done under them, except the erection of a bridge over the navigable part of the river between the Ohio shore and Zane's Island.

The interests of steamboat navigation on the Ohio river were fully protected in the Legislature of 1816 and 1836. Under those acts, the Bridge Company were required to construct a Drawbridge, at least 40 feet wide, which the said Company at its own cost and charge, was required at all times to attend and keep open for the passage of boats.

The act which first authorized the construction of a wire suspension Bridge across the main channel of the Ohio river, reviving certain parts of the two former acts, and repealing others, was passed by the Virginia Legislature, on the 19th day of March, 1847. The portions of that act more directly bearing on the subject before the Committee, are sections 8 and 14, to wit:

SEC. 8. "That said Company shall have power to erect, and keep a Wire Suspension Toll Bridge on, and from Zane's Island, to, and upon the main Virginia shore, on the bank at the city of Wheeling."

SEC. 14. If the said Bridge mentioned in the 8th section of this act, shall be erected so as to obstruct the navigation of the Ohio River, in the usual manner by such steamboats, and other crafts as are *now commonly accustomed to navigate the same when the river shall be as high as the highest floods therein heretofore known*—then unless upon such obstruction being found to exist, such obstruction shall be immediately removed or remedied, as the said last mentioned bridge *may be treated as a public nuisance and abated accordingly.*"

It is certainly surprising that capitalists—usually so cautious—should have subscribed stock to a Company, whose very Charter distinctly recognises the right of each individual, believing himself to be injured, to render the entire investment useless. The abolishment of a public nuisance by the act of the party, is a doctrine as old as the common law itself. If this bridge is permitted to be erected, the parties interested will have to blame themselves, not the Legislature of Virginia. That body has expressly reserved to them their rights.

The importance of the Ohio River to the Manufacturing and Commercial interests of Pennsylvania cannot be estimated. The value of steamboats built and registered at Pittsburgh exceeds two and a half millions of dollars. The annual value of property of all kinds, to which our citizens stand in the relation of owners, consignees, &c., cannot fall below Forty Millions of Dollars. The Ohio River has heretofore been our only channel of communication with the Mississippi Valley. And even when all other artificial channels shall have been opened, this one will ever retain its pre-eminence. It must continue to be the artery which imparts vitality to our western trade. Pennsylvania cannot—must not—will not suffer it to be obstructed.

The important question then recurs, will the erection of this Bridge at the proposed elevation of from 90 to 93 feet, be an obstruction to the navigation of the river? The Committee know no other way in which this question can be so emphatically answered as by permitting men whose whole lives may almost be said to have been spent upon this river, to speak for themselves.

The undersigned, Masters of Steam Boats engaged in the trade of the Ohio River are unanimously of opinion that the Bridge now about to be erected across the channel of the river at Wheeling with an elevation of 92 feet above low water level, will at all ordinary good stages of the river greatly impede the navigation, and at the common spring freshets totally obstruct it, for the larger class of steamers.

The chimnies of the steamers Messenger and Hibernia reach a height of 53 feet above the surface of the water. Those of Telegraph No. 2 are believed to be somewhat higher. The Brilliant is 77½ feet—and to the top of her pilot house is 53½ feet. Captain Reno's new boat now building will be 92 feet to the top of the chimnies, and 55 feet to top of pilot house. Captain Stone's new boat will be as high as the Messenger. The Clipper, Telegraph No. 1, and New England are but little lower. The boats enumerated above, will pass Wheeling eighteen times each week.

Owing to the great weight and size of the chimnies of the large boats it is impossible to lower and raise them by hinges, as is practised on the small boats. The iron cannot be made sufficiently strong to support the operation, as a greater weight at that elevation would cause the boats to roll, and thus endanger the safety of the boilers.

The undersigned are fully convinced and satisfied that this bridge, at an elevation of less than 130 feet will prove a most serious obstruction to the navigation of the river.

Pres. H Devol, Master Clipper No. 2.
J C Woodward, " Messenger No. 2
J Klingfelter, " Hibernia No. 2
Samuel Dean, " New England
W C Gray,
Hiram Kountz, Mt Vernon
Thomas Rogers, Wyoming
S Rosenthall, Leader, Newton
L Morris, Ben West.
R J Grace, Brilliant.
J H Marshall, Excelsior
Saml J Reno, of new packet.
Charles Stone, Monongahela.
H Brown, Consecrator.
D Caldwell, Hamburgh
A D Reno, Gimonia.
J M Andrews,
R A Gray,
S Poppard,
J Robinson, Jr, Pennsylvania
Wm. H Marshall,
Andrew Watson,
Thomas Greenlee,
E C Hyerts, Dolphin
Charles W Coles,
A G Mason,
Thos J Gregg, Excelsior
Joseph Smith, J Q Adams
Jon Birmingham, Nominee
Wm. Kountz,
W B Roes, Aaron Hart Brooklyn.

The Committee believe that the Steamers the Cincinnati, the Missouri, the J M White, the Grand Turk, and many others which were either built here, or ran in the Ohio river trade several years since, had chimnies quite as high as any of those enumerated in the above paper. Besides the boats engaged as regular packets on this river there have heretofore been built in this vicinity many steamboats designed for the Mississippi or trade. These boats are larger and heavier in all their arrangements, including, of course, increased height of chimney. In consequence they can only be taken down on a *full river*, when to pass the Bridge would be impossible. Are our hardy mechanics employed directly or indirectly in these pursuits fostered by this branch of business, willing to see it cut off without an effort to prevent it?

1st. That this meeting, on behalf of the common interests of Pennsylvania, protests against the erection of any bridge calculated to injure the free navigation of that great national highway the Ohio river.

2d. That the managers of the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company be earnestly requested to erect such a bridge, (if any) as their charter clearly requires, to wit: A bridge that shall permit steamboats to pass on the highest floods heretofore known in that river.

3d. That if any bridge is erected calculated to obstruct any person on that river, this meeting pledges itself to extend all rights and constitutional measures for the abatement of this public nuisance.

4th. That a committee be appointed to raise funds to institute legal proceedings, to stop the erection of said bridge, unless the same shall be erected to such a height as will not impede the free navigation of the Ohio River.

5th. That we invite the attention and co-operation of all other cities and villages interested in preserving the free navigation of the Ohio.

6th. That the existing committee appointed at the last meeting, be continued for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the fourth resolution.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, July 10, 1849.

The city retains its dull appearance, and it possible has less life than on last week, and one may walk a whole block nor meet a single person. The number who seek a temporary retreat in the country is large, but their location none can tell.—They are not at Saratoga or Newport, nor yet at our near seaside watering places, but scattered throughout New England in its most sparsely settled parts. Yesterday the Cholera report was large, but made so by incomplete reports for the day previous, which did not include the most weekly hospitals of the city. The report of the Committee of Interments shows that our newly arrived population and the foreign residents suffer the most severely, as has before been stated.

An examination of the pay roll of our Custom House discloses a rotten state of things in regard to political favoritism. It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that Major Noah, that most unscrupulous of all Locofoco politicians, has been fed at the rate of one thousand and sixty nine dollars for four years as inspector, during which time he has never performed an hour's labor, except to draw his pay. And this has been done under a Democratic reign that allows no sinecures.

The absence of all speculation in Stocks, and the plethora of Money, has attracted to New York a very large number of borrowers, on account of works of public improvement in the interior of this and the adjoining States, and with success.—Several lateral branches of the Erie Road have filled up their stock, and enabled the contractors to proceed. This road will open to Elmira on the 1st of October, and before January of 1850, the monthly earnings will far exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Like the Mississippi, it drains an extent of country whose wealth puts figures at defiance.

Father Matthew continues his pennance of receiving visitors, and is quite run down. The hatters send him their wares, and publish his note in reply, and the phrenologists not to be outdone, have already put the good father's head in a mass of plaster, and have taken a cast with all the bumps well developed, and mapped off. Notoriety is not a sinecure in New York, as any public man will testify, and it is not a part of the bargain that hatters, boot makers, phrenologists, and daguerreotypists shall have a chance to advertise.

A good many notables are in town, among whom may be noticed Mr. Webster and Mr. Corwin.—Both these gentlemen have been hard at work at Washington, and are now off duty, and on the way to the country for repose.

The Hon Daniel D. Barnard, one of the soundest Whigs, as well as one of most learned of New York, has had the Presidency of Columbia College tendered to him. His acceptance is much to be desired, as it will give to New York a citizen of whom any State may well be proud.

In Cotton there continues to be a large business for export at full prices. In Flour there is an improvement of 6c per bbl, with a good demand from the home trade and for shipment. Wheat is heavy, and lower prices would be taken for large lots. Corn is not changed, but the sales are large. Pork has improved, with sales at $9 25 for Prime, and $10 75@$11 for Mess, closing at the lower figures. Considerable sales of Cut Meats at 4½ for Shoulders, and 5¼@5¾c for Hams. There is a good business in low grade Cheese for export at 2¾@3c per lb.—In Groceries a nominal business, without change in prices. c.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, July 12, 1849.

MR. WHITE—*Dear Sir*—Our object in making the statement we did, in the Gazette of last Monday, was of a two fold object, viz: 1st, to let the truth be known; and, 2d, to state (as we have been requested by a number,) the result of our using lime. This seems to have called down the indignation of the Local Editor of the Dispatch, who of course still endeavors to justify himself. It is not our wish to enter into any controversy upon this matter, but for the satisfaction of the public, we would invite his attention to his statement of June 30th, giving the names of individuals who had died with cholera, also the names of others who then had it. Now, we most unhesitatingly state that no such persons even lived in this place, as some he has named; also, when corrected by Messrs Trunick, and Kelly, he unconstrued their statement entirely, on the 3d of July, and also states, upon the authority of "a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman" of this place, that there has been at least fifteen deaths from cholera in Temperanceville. Now, if he be a "gentleman," he will not be afraid of his name. We ask for his name, and shall insist upon the editor's statements being false until we know who this gentleman may be. Doctor J. H. McCaskey gave a statement to the Dispatch, which was perfectly plain and satisfactory, but this could not be inserted, but be so garbled up by the editor in his remarks as to entirely subvert the meaning. Now, had he been disposed to arrive at the truth, why does he not make known the facts, as given by Dr. McCaskey. We hope he will give us his author, if such he can find.—But if the editor can produce no better authority for his statements than anonymous gentlemen, we must consider him and his paper not only as an unreliable source of procuring *correct* information, but also as dangerous in society.

E. W. WHITE,
JOHN McINTIRE,
JAMES TRUNICK,
R. H. KELLY,
JOHN SMITLEY,

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Buenos Ayres papers to the 10th of May, received by the arrival of the barque Edward Koppuch, at Salem, bring evidence in support of the late frequent reports from that quarter, that an arrangement was about being consummated between Governor Rosas and the French and English negociations. By a decree issued on the 10th of May, the Government of the Argentine Republic rescinded that put forth in August, 1845, prohibiting intercourse of any kind with the French and English ships of war; and on the 16th of May an exequatur was issued to Mr. Hood, the British consul, after a delay of more than two years. These concessions are avowedly made with reference to the likelihood of an amicable arrangement.

FROM TEXAS—EXCITEMENT ON THE FRONTIER.—The Brownsville Flag, of the 23d, says that, since its previous issue, there had been "wars and rumors of wars," in that vicinity, and adds:

"On the night of the 15th inst. it was reported in the town that there was to be a *pronunciamento* issued in Matamoras—that there was to be a general uprising of the people—that the present custom house was to be abolished—that a new Republic, to be called the Republic of the Sierra Madre, was to start into existence—and lastly that a large body of men were to start from this side to assist in maintaining the new Republic. These were startling announcements, and we, in common with the most of our citizens, commenced prognosticating to see who were to be the actors, on this side, in the grand drama.

"The alarm bell was beaten in Matamoras. The bugle sounded, calling artillery and cavalry to prepare for defence. From our proximity to Matamoras, we can distinctly hear these alarms. Soldiers and citizens rallied, as we are told, in the plaza; and would have met in a very gallant manner, any force which might have been pleased to present itself.

The excitement all originated, it seems, in the dance of a man named Nicholas R. Millett, supposed to be insane, who issued a pronunciamento, and started over to Matamoras to take the place single handed. At the latest date, he had been arrested and imprisoned. Col Bomingues had been arrested also, on the charge of being engaged in the affair, but was subsequently discharged.

There are three candidates for the honor of a seat in Congress to represent the western district of Texas. They are Gen. Volney E. Howard, T. J. Pilsbury, the present member, and Gen. Hugh McLeod.

Brownsville is represented to be quite a thriving town, with 2,000 inhabitants.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

The State Treasurer and the Laborers on the Public Works.

In our last we published a note from the State Treasurer, accompanied by a statement exhibiting the amount of drafts drawn from the Treasury since the 11th of April, by the officers on the public works. It since appears, that in making out said statement the sum of $29,000 was omitted, thus increasing the actual amount paid out to $334,434 92—more than FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS DAILY, as will be seen by the following note:

TREASURY OFFICE, July 9, 1849.

MR FRYE—In replying to your note last week, I made an omission of twenty nine thousand dollars. This should be added to the sum there reported, making the amount paid from the 11th of April to the 7th of July $334 434 92.

Herewith you will find a statement of the payments made since the 3d inst. G. J. BALL.

Amounts drawn by Supervisors on the canal from the 3d to the 9th of July

William English	$15 000 00
James Turner	3 164 00
J. P. Anderson	4 900 00
William McPherson	1,593 00
Canal Commissioners	607 00
John McLaughlin	403 00
	25,667 00

From the 11th of April to the 3d of July 334,434 92

Total to July 9th..... $360 102 92

Making the unprecedented sum of THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS paid out in less than three months, on the public works, or more than FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY! And yet the Locofoco officers pretend that they can get no money—not enough even to pay "the poor laborers!"

Here are facts that must astound every honest man—facts that can neither be controverted nor denied. They expose a system of "wrong and outrage" on the part of the Locofoco officers, leaders and peculators, that will make any but the most hardened to immediately hang their heads. The knavery and schemes of fraud are too plain to be misconceived by the honest and intelligent; and the consequences must fall upon their own heads. They erected the gallows on which they swing.

C. L. DUNCAN.—The Washington Republic says that the death of Colonel Duncan has been placed beyond doubt, by an official report from the officer in command of the defences of Mobile. His disease was not cholera; but a bilious fever, of aggravated character, which had been followed by jaundice.

We copy from the Philadelphia Bulletin the following brief biographical sketch of this most gallant soldier:

"Colonel James Duncan was born in Orange county, N. Y., about the year 1814, and was, therefore, still a very young man at the time of his final attack. In early life he entered the academy at West Point, where he soon rose to be one of the most eminent of his class. He graduated 1831, and entered the artillery. His service was in Florida, where he narrowly escaped with his life, a hostile ball on one occasion striking the scales of his cap. Afterwards he was stationed on the lakes, where he remained during the Canadian troubles. Subsequently he was transferred to Fort Adams, at Newport R. I., where he was occupied for some time in disciplining the flying artillery; and in the end he brought his batteries to a state of such perfection, that they rivalled, if they did not excel, those of Ringgold in efficiency.

Duncan was perhaps the ablest man in the army, for his age. To him, in conjunction with Ringgold, we are indebted for the efficiency of our flying artillery, an arm of the service, whose terrible power was proved in every battle of the Mexican war. Duncan served in every principal battle during that contest, with the exception of Buena Vista. At Palo Alto, he commanded the guns on the left, and, by a brilliant flank movement, at a critical period of the contest, assisted materially to win the day. At Resseca de la Palma he headed the pursuit of the flying enemy, his artillery advancing at a gallop. At Monterey he served in Worth's division, and it was principally by the fire of his batteries, on the morning of the 21st of September, that the famous charge of the Mexican lancers was so speedily repulsed. At Churubusco, he assisted in the assault on the *tete du pont* and, by sweeping the causeway with grape materially to carry that important position. At Molino del Rey the general direction of all the artillery was entrusted to him, nor was the selection made in vain. So, in that bloody fray, the rapid manner in which he poured in the fire of his batteries not only repulsed a desperate charge of the enemy's cavalry, but compelled the Mexicans to abandon the Casa Mata, impregnable as it had been considered. At Chepualtepec also Duncan performed important services. In short, no other subordinate officer, perhaps, during the whole war, Washington, and are now off duty, and on the way to the country for repose.

The Hon Daniel D. Barnard, one of the soundest Whigs, as well as one of most learned of New York, has had the Presidency of Columbia College tendered to him. His acceptance is much to be desired, as it will give to New York a citizen of whom any State may well be proud.

In Cotton there continues to be a large business for export at full prices. In Flour there is an improvement of 6c per bbl, with a good demand from the home trade and for shipment. Wheat is heavy, and lower prices would be taken for large lots. Corn is not changed, but the sales are large. Pork has improved, with sales at $9 25 for Prime, and $10 75@$11 for Mess, closing at the lower figures. Considerable sales of Cut Meats at 4½ for Shoulders, and 5¼@5¾c for Hams. There is a good business in low grade Cheese for export at 2¾@3c per lb.—In Groceries a nominal business, without change in prices. c.

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jayne, 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 innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

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

WANTED

A young man in a wholesale and retail dry goods store—one acquainted with the business, and can come well recommended. Apply at 62 Market st jy12tf

DIED,

Yesterday morning, 12th instant, ISABELLA, wife of Capt Thomas D Calhoun, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, Penn street, near the old Toll Gate, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery

On Friday, the 13th inst., Isabella Miller, infant daughter of Robt. Bruce, jr.

The funeral will take place this, Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Alex Miller, Esq, Fourth St. Road.

$5 REWARD.

LOST—On Sunday, 1st July, a medium size square glass BREAST PIN dark blue color. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at H. RICHARDSON'S Store, on Market st. jy14d1w

AGRICULTURE, &c.—Downing's Landscape Gardening, &c. 8vo, do Cottage Residences, 8vo, do Fruits of America, 12mo; do do do, colored plates 8vo; London Gardening for Ladies, 12mo; The Rose, its culture, &c. 8vo, by Parsons, Allen on the Grape, 8vo; Prince's Pomological Manual, 8vo, do on the Grape, 8vo; Loudon Agriculture, thick 8vo; do Gardening thick 8vo; do Trees and Shrubs, thick 8vo; Downing's Horticulturist, 8vo; American Agriculturist, 8vo. For sale by JAMES D LOCKWOOD, 63 Wood st.

ADMINISTRATION.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of HENRY GAMBLE, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them, duly authenticated; and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same immediately to either of the undersigned

WM A. HILL, Admr.
RUTH H. GAMBLE, Admx.
jy14w6t8 Pittsburgh

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of JAMES HEE, late of Allegheny City, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all being indebted are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, in Allegheny City. MARGARET FIFE,
jy14 w3t*8 Administrix

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day associated with them in business JACOB L. SCHWARTZ, and will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

July 2, 1849.

WANTED.

AN experienced Manager, competent to take charge of an Iron Works. Also an experienced business man, competent to take charge of that department of an Iron establishment. Address A, Gazette office—Communications will be considered entirely confidential. jy13d3t

FOR GREENWOOD GARDENS.

The steam boat A MASON has taken the place of the Hero of Scott, as a regular packet for this Garden—leaving the Greenwood wharf boat at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at the beginning of each hour until 3 P. M., returning from the Garden at 10 o'clock. Punctuality will be observed. Fare Sixteen children under 12, half price.

The attention of the citizens is invited to this a healthy and pleasant resort during this hot and sickly season. All kinds of refreshments, except intoxicating drinks, have been kept on the premises. Superior Pastry, and Bouquets of choice flowers for sale. Closed on Sundays. JAMES M KAIN.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale her House and Lot in Allegheny City, pleasantly situated on Beaver Lane, and fronting the Allegheny River, nearly opposite the point of Pittsburgh. The lot is in fee simple, and extends from Bank Lane on the South to Rebecca street on the North, bounded on the East by a street on the West. It is one of the handsomest and most desirable lots now offered for sale any where in the neighborhood of Allegheny City. It is large enough to be subdivided advantageously into 10 building lots of the usual size. It is very suitable for a nursery, the premises stocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees in full bearing. The dwelling is convenient and comfortable, and all in good repair. A warranty deed will be given, and possession at any time to suit the purchaser.

For terms, apply on the premises to

jy13d3m PHEBE SAVORY.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRADLEY & CO. is dissolved by the decease of Mr C Bradley. The business will be carried on by A Bradley, who will settle the business of the late firm.

REMOVAL.—A BRADLEY has removed his Foundry Warehouse from No. 112 Second street, to No. 19 Wood street, between First and Second streets. Warehouse lately occupied by C. A. Berry, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Cottage Grates, Stoves, Cooking Stoves, &c. jy13

POTASH—18 casks Potash, landing per canal boat J I Bennett, and for sale low in store by

JAS DALZELL, Water st

WR CHEESE—37 box prime W R cheese landing by Lake Erie, and M Line, and for sale low by jy13 JAMES DALZELL.

BACON—5 casks clear Sides in store, for sale by jy13 ISAAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

HOGSHEADS—2 cases, 8 bbls in store, for sale by jy13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTON—11 bales now landing, for sale by jy13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

GLASS—100 boxes 7x10 Window Glass, 5 do 10x12 do, 25 do 10x14 do, 10 do 7x9 do, received and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO jy13 25 Water st

BROOMS—20 doz extra Corn Brooms, rec'd and for sale by jy13 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

BACON—1500 lbs Sides and Shoulders, rec'd and for sale by jy13 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

COTTON—105 bales Cotton, landing and for sale by jy13 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

MAGIC LANTHORN.

THE subscribers offer for sale a splendid Magic Lanthorn, manufactured by Voegtland, with a box 7 inches diameter, and throwing a focus of ten feet. Together with six thousand transparent figures, painted in artistical style, consisting of

Portraits,	Mythological figures.
Naval Engagements,	Physiological Humorous.

And others too numerous to mention. It can with little expense be changed to a Microscope, and as a College wanting such an apparatus would be invaluable it will be sold at a bargain, if application be made soon to J. J. GILLESPIE & SON
jy13d1w 76 Wood st

Journal, Dispatch, Mercury and Post copy 1w

FOR RENT

A large store on Market st, between 3rd and 4th sts, well finished and handsomely fitted up for dry goods, being a good stand for that business

E D GAZZAM.

Office, 3rd st, over Philo Hall—Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. jy13

AGRICULTURE, &c.—American Farmer's Encyclopedia, 8vo.
Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, 8vo.
Davy's Discourses on Agriculture, &c, 12mo.
Schleiden—The Plant, 8vo.
Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 12mo
Miner's American Bee Book, 12 mo.
Allen's American Farm Book, 12mo
Allen's Domestic Animals, 12