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## ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

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

☞ A BOY WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.

OHIO WHIGS.—A letter from a friend, in the Western Reserve, who has good opportunities for information, says that many Whigs who went off for Van Buren last year, are coming back to their old associations. Their eyes are being opened, to the machinations of Locofocoism, to swallow up the Free Soil party under the name of Free Democracy, and although the name of Mr. Giddings has been a tower of strength in that region, it is not potent enough to make Locofocos out of Whigs, let the design be ever so adroitly laid. The Yankees of that region are too shrewd to be caught with such chaff, and as they find that the question of free soil is virtually settled, they will be found again where their intelligence, and educational instincts lead them.

☞ We cannot condescend to notice the constant blackguard assaults of the Gazette still its echo the organ of the Conservatives. Our business now is to *devote all the energy and talent the Almighty hath bestowed upon us*, to redeem Pennsylvania from Federal dominion and misrule. We shall fight the common enemy upon principle, and must be excused from getting into controversies upon irrelevant matters, with either the Federalists or Guerrillas."

The above beautiful effusion is from the *Pittsburgh Morning Post*, of yesterday, and is, we presume, intended as a reply to our remarks upon the editor's total silence on the French and Roman questions.

The "organ of the conservatives" is the Mercury, and the "Guerrillas" are its backers and supporters. By the way, the bravery and spirit of the Post editor has been most remarkably exhibited, since the establishment of the Mercury. Although the latter paper has tried every means to prod the Post into an acknowledgement of its existence, by assailing it directly and indirectly, by sarcasm, ridicule, and argument, yet nothing farther has ever been elicited than an indirect hint which might mean the Mercury or some thing else. The Post editor has taken all the thrusts of the Mercury with most commendable patience, occasionally crying "ouch," or giving a sort of grunt, when any blow peculiarly hard hit him.

He now gives us an important piece of intelligence. He is going to devote all his "energy and talent" to "redeem" Pennsylvania,—not from Austrian despotism, or the supreme control of the Pope, but from "Federal dominion" that is, from the Whigs. This is more worthy of his "talents and energy" than such "irrevelent matters," as the struggle of three millions of fellow men just emancipated from the tyranny of papal oppressors, for a continuation of their freedom; or the desperate conflict of Republican Hungary with besotted Austria, and despotic Russia. The great events now passing in Europe, in which men are arousing from the stupor of ages, and are hurling the yoke of the oppressor from their necks, and raising a god fraught of liberty, amidst confusion and ruin, are "irrevelent matters," not worthy of the Post's attention. It cannot turn aside to look upon the great sight, which has caused all men to pause, and wonder, and hope and rejoice. All the "talent and energy" of this great genius is to be set wed upon an object more in consonance with its calibre, something it can better appreciate and understand, the restoration of *Locofocoism* in Pennsylvania! What a grand object! How worthy of the "talents and energy" of the Morning Post!

And this is Democracy! For ever prating about liberty and equality, and yet sacrificing everything noble and manly feeling at the shrine of party. For fear of losing a few Catholic voters, it will see Republican Rome buried in the rubbish of ancient despotism, and the yoke again applied to the necks of men, born in God's image, without a single word of sympathy or indignation. Nay more, it will hear doctrines promulgated of the divine right of Popes to temporal rule over men's rights and consciences, and the duty of abject submission on the part of the people, without a whisper of dissent. It will see the Republicans of Rome and Hungary slandered by the friends of despotic rule, and offer no word in their defence.

But if Gen. Taylor is to be slandered, Locofocoism be restored in Pennsylvania, or any other party work to be done, however evil, all the "talent and energy the Almighty has bestowed" upon these pretended friends of liberty, will be put forth.

It is time these hypocritical pretenders were unmasked. What respect can any man, of any party, who has any love for free institutions, any desire to see the integrity of the rights of men sustained, be he Protestant or Catholic, feel for the author of the quotation, at the head of this article? What contempt must he felt for an editor who can speak of the freedom or slavery of millions of men affecting in their ultimate consequences, the freedom of all Europe, as "irrevelent matters"—matters of no moment, of no consequence as compared with a party triumph or the selection of a Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania.

There is hypocracy in every aspect of this question. The Post editor does not feel the struggle at Rome and in Hungary to be so unimportant as he pretends. He could not, if he would. He knows that all eyes are turned in that direction, that it has for the present almost absorbed every other subject of interest. The reason he is dumb, he dare not open his mouth for liberty, where the Pope is in question. He dare not say he wishes to see republicanism established in Rome, for fear of giving offence to the friends of Papal despotism. He is ashamed to speak of Hungary, without mentioning Rome, and he consents to an immanly non-communitalism.

But we feel assured, that he is calculating without his host. We have no doubt his conduct meets with the hearty contempt of all the enlightened Catholics in the community, who do not look upon the struggles of their fellow Catholics, in Rome, for the same liberties they themselves enjoy, with indifference. They know by the example they have of entire freedom in religious opinions in this country, that the Pope could, under similar institutions, just as well manage his spiritual and ecclesiastical duties, as by reigning as a temporal prince.

CHEESE MAKING.—This market is supplied with cheese from the Western Reserve, but few of our citizens are aware of the magnitude of some of the Cheese establishments in that region. Here is a description of cheese making in one town in Ashtabula county:

**Cheese Factories in Ashtabula, Ohio.**

G. C. Wick, Esq., of Wayne, one of our most enterprising and business men, has recently erected his buildings, and put in operation his dairy, for the manufacture of cheese. He commands the product of 1100 cows, owned in the and adjacent townships, and employs men and teams who every morning take prescribed routes varying from five to ten miles each, and gather the "curds," which are neatly packed by the dairymen and then brought to the factory, where the process of "cheese making" is completed.

This furnishes employ for a large number of men and women, and by the aid of recent improvements and machinery, much of the labor requisite is rendered light, more convenient and simple than the usual mode. He had last week about 3000 cheeses on hand, made within about thirty days, and for beauty and fine flavor they are not to be excelled. The weight of "curds" daily received amounts in the aggregate to some 3,500 lbs., and the number of cheese made daily about 75, varying somewhat as regards size. They are put up in sacks, and intended for the English, West India, and California trades, and vary from 15 to 35 pounds—the former we believe are intended exclusively for the California market. Wayne has long held a reputation for producing cheese equal to any other township, and friend Wick intends that the products of his dairy shall bear impress of being equal, if not superior, to any that have been sent from this country. In addition to this there are many large and fine dairies among the farmers.

**Fire in Allegheny—Mobocracy. Triumphant!**

It is with feelings of the most profound sorrow, mingled with indignation, that we take up our pen to speak of the fire in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon; not so much on account of the property destroyed, although that is cause of sincere regret, but that our community has been again disgraced by an exhibition of that mob spirit which has already brought upon us so much, and well merited odium.

A description of the fire and property destroyed, and the events connected with it, will be found under our local heads. The reader will there learn, that a fire broke out in the heart of Allegheny City, near the public square, in broad day light, and was permitted to rage unchecked, except by the exertions of the immediate owners of the surrounding property, until it had fairly burned itself out. They will learn that the Fire Companies of that city, or at least a majority of their members, (for one would not include all the members of any company,) refused to bring out the engines or other apparatus, and that they refused to let any others take them out, and also cut the hose and prevented the working of the only engine which came on the ground, and which we believe, was brought out by some of the citizens, disconnected with the Fire Companies. They will further learn, that very few of the Pittsburgh Companies took their Engines over the river, and those that did, were driven back. Thus the property of unoffending citizens was devoted to destruction from the refusal of the Fire Companies to use their apparatus or to allow any others to use it.

The cause of this disgraceful state of affairs, we understand to be, the refusal of the Councils of Allegheny to appropriate as large sums of money to the several companies, as the latter demanded. In the depressed state of the city finances, the Councils were desirous of pursuing a course of proper economy. The fire companies would not abate their demands, and the consequences are the scene of destruction and mobocracy exhibited yesterday.

What is proper to be done in this emergency? In the first place, the fire apparatus, or such of it as belongs to the city, should be immediately taken possession of, by the Councils, and placed in the hands of persons who can be depended on to take care of it, and hold it in readiness for any emergency. Let these persons be paid a fair compensation, and then let a sufficient number of property holders and other respectable citizens, who feel an interest in the character and welfare of the city, enrol themselves for active service, and to have their places pointed out, and the duty they are to perform, and let them repair to their sectional engines on every alarm. In this way, the evil which now lids fair to ruin our cities can be abated. It has been evident for some time, that our fire arrangements were on a most dangerous foundation—the fire apparatus, in many of the companies, having fallen into the hands of irresponsible persons—half grown boys, and persons of desperate character, who have no interest in the welfare of the city. Outrageous houses are frequently the scenes of noise, confusion, broils, and riotous mischiefs, and the evil is on the increase. Let immediate measures be taken to correct it, or there will be no safety for property, and no possibility of obtaining insurance.

The people of Baltimore and Boston, long ago were compelled to pursue a course similar to that they have enjoyed immunity from the fires, and from fire-men's riots. It will have to be resorted to here, sooner or later, and there ought to be no delay. Add one can see, that the people at large are wholly at the mercy of these fire companies, and if they do not wish to submit to an irresponsible and despotic rule, there must be some amendment. All their demands, however unreasonable, must be complied with, or they will visit their wrath, as in Allegheny, upon unoffending citizens.

We wish to be understood as condemning only the guilty—those whose conduct has produced such wide-spread destruction. There are estimable persons probably in every company who deserve praise rather than censure, but these we feel assured, will second any effort to improve our fire arrangements.

In closing these remarks, we cannot avoid expressing our conviction, that the mob of yesterday and the mob feeling so fiercely owed in a great measure its existence to the favor with which the factory rioters were treated in certain quarters, to the defence which was covertly set up for them, and to the sympathy which was fomented, by men who would sacrifice every interest of the city to serve a selfish purpose.

**Cholera Record.**

The interments in St. Louis, on Thursday, the 5th inst, were 121—93 of cholera.

The Republican, of the 5th, has the following items:—

CHOLERA IN BELLEVILLE.—A correspondent in this flourishing, but now sorely visited town, writes us, under date of Tuesday evening, that the cholera was raging among its citizens. Thursday, were ten deaths, and no sign there and abatement of the disease. The surrounding country was as deeply affected as the town. Addes to this, it is said, "the crops are actually placed in a position where want threatens in the face. The farmers are not bringing in any thing—the mills are idle, and our citizens begin to fear that some will want for bread to sustain life."

QUARANTINE GROUND.—Two or three vessels arrived at the Quarantine Ground during Thursday night, and one of them discharged upwards of one hundred passengers, (emigrants) some of the sick.

We learn from the Alton Telegraph, of the 6th, that the cholera has made its appearance in that city. During the previous week, it carried off ten of the inhabitants, and four who were not residents of the city. Among the victims, was Mrs Elizabeth Harwood Bailhache, consort of our esteemed friend Judge Bailhache, editor of the Telegraph, with whom we sympathize in his bereavement. On the 4th inst, Mr. Matthew Bergen merchant of St. Louis, died in the evening of the same day his wife, Mrs. Martha Ann Bergen, also died of Cholera. Two days last, Mrs. McNinee, consort of Mr. David McNinee, died of the same disease.

The St. Louis Union, of the 7th, says:

The most remarkable feature of this malignant pestilence is that the greatest number of its victims are from those in middle life, the period most exempt of all other diseases. Only a few scattered ones, those in the vigor and strength of manhood, father and mother, at the time when the young family is most numerous and most needing advice and guidance, are the principal food for the destroyer.

A telegraph despatch, to the Louisville Journal, from St. Louis, dated the 9th, says:

ST. LOUIS, July 10.

The interments yesterday are partial and unreliable—the sexons are beset and careless. The number was probably 200. The disease seems to be raging principally among the better class of our citizens, and our population is much reduced. Nine cemetes I report 101 cholera cases and 24 of other diseases.

Pierre Couteau, aged 60, died yesterday. He was the last survivor of the Leclede party.

ST. LOUIS July 11.

The full returns of interments for yesterday were 120, of which 150 were cholera. The weather is very hot.

Later accounts show a slight decline, but the mortality is still fearful, considering that no emigrants are admitted, and that the population is greatly reduced.

In Louisville, the Cholera prevails in a very mild form, the deaths amounting to only some three or four per day.

The Louisville Journal, of the 12th inst, says:—

The cholera is making rad havoc in Lexington. The Observer, of yesterday, reports 31 deaths from Friday evening to Tuesday evening. Among them were Mrs. Galway, Geo. B. Twyman, Rich. Vaughn, a child of Mr. Woode, Mr. Fairbank, Miss Kelly, J George, John W. Curd, of the firm of Bodley & Curd, Mrs Armstrong, James Rees, Wm. Dowden, R. N. Sharp, Wm. Jenkins, Mrs. Grady, Mrs. Rollins, Elwin Stephens, Miss Harris, and Mrs. Colbert. The Observer hears of several cases that must terminate fatally, among them Mr. J W. Trumbull. We regret to learn from the Atlas that its editor, W. L. Fignell, had been attacked with cholera. He was recovering.

The Observer records six deaths in the county of Fayette. Among them were William George, Noah Hunt, and an only child of Capt. John Parker. Mr. Isaac Snelly had lost two negro men, and there was a good deal of sickness among his blacks. Col. Wm. G. Carter, brother in law of Mr. Shelby, was also attacked with cholera, and is beyond all hope of recovery.

Robert Kincaid, Jr., an attendant upon the locomotive on the rail road, died of cholera at Frankfort on Tuesday morning. There were three deaths of cholera in Frankfort up to Tuesday.

Mr. A. S Jouett, son of Mrs. Jouett of Lexington, died of cholera, at Harrisburg, on Saturday morning. He had been there only a few days.

The following paragraphs are from the same papers:—

It pleases all wise Providence still to permit the dreadful scourge to linger among us, carrying desolation in its trail, although we indulge the hope that it has spent its most malignant force, and are long will cease to be. For the last few days our city has been wrapped in general consternation and grief, as one by one some familiar face has been buried for ever from the sight of friends. Scarce had we time to recover from one shock before another would come upon us.

We take occasion to say to our friends in the country, that there is more need of their kind interposition than they are perhaps aware of. From the reports of committees there is a deplorable want of even the common necessaries of life in many families. We are sure we need only mention this to insure that prompt attention and noble liberality which has ever marked the farmers of Fayette, perhaps the wealthiest aggregate population in the Union. They will scarcely miss what they spare from their well stocked farms.

There were 16 deaths in Nashville on the 7th, 8th, and 9th. 8 of which were cholera. The Nashville Whig says that 6 or 7 cases of cholera had occurred at Lebanon, Tennessee. The same paper mentions 5 deaths in one family, one mile from Nashville, and in another 14 deaths, 5 white and 9 blacks, four miles from that place. The disease was in many parts of the surrounding country.

The cholera has also broken out in some of the villages and counties in Indiana. In Washington, Daviess county, it made its appearance on the 26th ult, and up to the 7th inst, ten cases had occurred which proved fatal. On the 7th, there were seven new cases reported, and two deaths.

A note from Mr. Murphy, the Postmaster at Washington, which was received by yesterday's mail, says:

"The Cholera is raging in this place. The citizens have fled in every direction. On the 9th, from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., 12 deaths. The population is under a thousand."

The Salem News reports several cases and deaths in that county, and one case in that place.

At Hanover, up to Saturday at 10 o'clock, 22 deaths of cholera had occurred.

The Cholera has also made its appearance in Greenville, Floyd county.

The disease was on the decrease in Harrison county. One death and two or three cases had occurred in the past week.

The Columbus, Ohio, State Journal, of the 12th, gives the following description of the cholera in the Ohio Penitentiary:

The pestilence still rages among the convicts in the State Prison, though with not quite so much fatality as for a few days preceding. This apparent abatement is perhaps owing to the fact that there is less food for it to prey upon. All discipline in the prison is necessarily suspended—and the appeals of the poor fellows to be released from the house of death are almost enough to move the very stones. All attempt at labor in the prison has been suspended for several days. The chapel and all the shops, except the blacksmith shops, have been converted into hospitals. Two hundred has not yet been a high average upon the sick list for the last four days.

The Warden and Directors have united in recommending a pretty free exercise of Executive clemency. The Directors have been in constant attendance upon the suffering during the season of trial, and their services and sacrifices cannot be too highly commended. Two of the Directors, Messrs. Ridgway and Martin, reside in this city, and have devoted their undivided attention to the wants of the sick and dying, ever since the pestilence commenced. Mr. Brown promptly came to the scene of duty from Dayton, when he heard of the conduct and of affairs at the prison.

The pestilence of this city have acquitted themselves nobly on this occasion—forsaking not, and staying at no danger. One has already fallen in the noble effort. Another is lying in imminent peril—both from disease contracted in their unremitting efforts to extend relief to suffering humanity.

The Cincinnati Commercial relates the following, to show the danger of too much haste in burials during cholera times:—

We learn from Col. Williamson, of Lockland, that a man was seized with cholera in that town on Wednesday, and died in a few hours—or rather was pronounced dead and the paraphernalia of mourning was assumed. The body was laid out and placed in the coffin; but a few hours previous to the time appointed for the funeral, the dead man rose from his coffin, to the great terror of those around, and walked out of it in his shroud! He divested himself of the garments of the grave, and is now apparently a well man. It is needless to add that he got into coffin back, having no further use for it. This is true, and it is another warning against too much haste in burials.

A letter from Ashtabula county, Ohio, makes the following statement to which we call the attention of those concerned:

"The Postmaster in your city, or at Beaver, is in fault about mail matters on the range of towns. I more than half the time, receive my Gazette from the north, and the only way it can be done, is by neglect in putting up the mail.

"All matter for the second range of townships wants to come to Poland, thence to Youngstown. I have corresponded with the Postmaster at Youngstown, and I am confident he is not to blame."

A gentleman came to St. Louis, from the plains, on the 10th, bringing $2,000 of gold dust, which he had purchased from an Indian who said he had dug it on the head waters of the Kansas river.

**FROM NEW YORK.**

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, July 11, 1849.

Merchants are trying to talk a little about the fall trade, but it is an up hill work, as yet. The packet ship Admiral has arrived from Havre with the first cargo of goods for the season, and trade may be said to have commenced. Her invoice is very large, and if it is an indication of what is to come, the imports will be excessive. August is the heaviest importing month of the year, and we will soon be busy.

To day there have been larger arrivals of strangers than for some weeks, and hotels, which before were only paying expenses, are making small profits. The report of the cholera continues large but causes little alarm. The mild character of the disease and the feeling of safety given by careful attention to diet, enables people to pass the time very cheerfully, in spite of stories that come from the country of streets barricaded to stop the disease.

The elevation of Dr. Upfold, of Trinity Church, to the Bishopric of Indiana has been received with much approbation by the Episcopalians of this region. His urbane manners, and his purity of character are recommendations that will make his new position not only advantageous to his diocese, but honorable to himself. The only losers are his congregations at Pittsburgh.

Father Mathew has ceased to be a lion, and is in quiet possession of the city of Brooklyn, where he has been warmly received. He has not created a great *furore* here, and is not superior in eloquence or effort to various popular speakers in the cause of temperance. His strong point is his prejudices of an immense mass of Catholics who look upon him as one inspired to a great reformer. But you will have him with you ere long, and can form your own estimate of his character and influence.

The new steamer of the New Orleans line, the "Empire City," made a trial trip yesterday, and was as successful as could be wished. She made twelve knots an hour, which is as rapid as any of the Ocean boats, acknowledged to be without superior. Of days of success have come at last and we shall see best John Bull across the ocean as easily as we do now on the fresh water.

People here are talking a good deal about the annexation of Canada, and there are many who think the junction near at hand. The value of such an union is, to me, by no means doubtful. Our empire is now large enough for the most ambitious republican, and the only advantage we can hope is that of trade. The rapid progress of commercial freedom has even now thrown the most profitable part of the Canadian trade through our seaports, and still greater benefits will be given by the modified navigation laws of England, where take effect next year. War with England for the Canadas is out of the question, and not to be thought of for a moment, and we may expect the annexation of Canada peacefully, if at all. The Corn laws of England and Canada will be modified or abolished before a rupture will take place, and these laws abolished, a rupture cannot ensue. The spirit of the Canadians, like that of the American States is one of trade, and the benefits of free commerce secured, the other great bone of contention will soon be removed.

In financial affairs there is not an item of news, the great city is abundance of money and a low rate of interest. The banks are not over rigid in their examination of paper, and rather ordinary names get all the funds needed. There is no speculation in stocks and no chance for an operation until the cholera leaves.

On 'Change, business is quiet, in anticipation of the arrival of the steamer. Cotton is firm, and no sellers. Flour is not in large supply for the past two days, and prices, in consequence, firmer. It may be quoted at $4.62¼@4.87, for common to good State. In wheat, no animation, nor any but retail sales of other grains. Ohio Whiskey is higher, sales at 23½c. The speculation in Pork is over, and the article dull at the last quotations. In Cut Meats, a good demand at full prices. C.

**From Brazil.**

The Baltimore papers announce the arrival in Hampton Roads, on Tuesday afternoon, of the United States brig Perry, Lieut. Tilton commanding, from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 1st of June.

The annexed items of news are furnished by a correspondent of the N. Y. Sun:

Our worthy Minister, Mr. Todd, has accomplished the recognition of the claims of our citizens on the Government of Brazil, which have been many years pending.

A large number of American vessels, with passengers, destined to California, touched at Rio for refreshments during the spring.

Montevideo is still besieged by the army of President Orbe, and sustained in its revolt against the legal Government by the naval force of France, continues in possession of foreigners, and a small number of its native inhabitants.

The Banda Oriental, of which Montevideo is the capital, and the city itself, has been utterly ruined by armed interventions of the European Powers in the political affairs of that country.

Buenos Ayres, and all the ports of the Argentine Confederation, are at present exempt from European interference, and open to commerce.

Our squadron on the coast of Brazil consists of the Brandywine, Commodore Storer, and the St. Louis, Captain Cocke. All well.

THE PITTSBURGH RESOLUTIONS.—The resolutions of the Pittsburgh Convention upon the Slavery question, says the Philadelphia News, is gall and wormwood to the Pennsylvanian, willing as that sheet generally is to countenance any tergiversations which may secure votes to its party. It has denounced the whole Free Soil party in unmeasured terms, from its origin, until now, as well as all it adherents, from Mr. Van Buren to Col. Benton; and its position, therefore, in view of the Pittsburgh resolution, is by no means a pleasant one. Still it is unwilling to succumb, or give even the left hand to those it has so needlessly denounced, but boldly asserts that—

"Four-fifths of the Democratic press of this State maintain their old position on the principle of non-intervention, as proclaimed at Baltimore, and asserted by all the leading Democrats of the Union, including Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas. Indeed, we know of none that have declared for the Wilmot Proviso, that opposed it in November."

From the St Louis Republican of July 7

FROM SANTA FE.—By yesterday's western mail we received a file of Santa Fe papers from April 15, to the 2d of June. We have glanced hastily over them, without finding much news of general interest.

A very considerable portion of Col. Fremont's property, abandoned in the mountains north of Taos, has been recovered. Dr. Kearns and Bill Williams, early in April, took a few Mexicans and went out to collect the property. The Mexicans returned and reported that the Entaws had fallen upon them and killed the two Americans, and seized the property. Shortly afterwards, a part of this property was found in the possession of the Mexicans, and that they acknowledge that they were present at the time the murders were committed. Three or four of them were arrested, charged with participation in the murder.

A fund of $200 has been raised at Santa Fe, and a company was to be organized to work the gold placer eighty miles above Taos. It is said to be exceedingly rich.

Lieut. W. H. C. Whiting, Engineer Corps, and Lieut. W. F. Smith, Topographical Engineers, charged by Gen. Worth with the duty of selecting a road for the march of the military troops in Texas destined for New Mexico, arrived at El Paso on the 12th April. They left San Antonio de Bexar on the 13th February, proceeded to Presidio del Norte, and thence on the eastern side of the Rio Grande to El Paso. They found a practicable route, the only difficulty being a want of water, but not to such an extent as to prevent the march of troops by this route, if a better cannot be found. They had an escort of thirteen Texans.

Colonel Washington, in command of the department of New Mexico, had issued no proclamation in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of peace with Mexico, advising the inhabitants of the Territory ceded to the United States to decide by the 30th of May last, whether they will become American citizens or retain the character of Mexicans.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1849.

The Union seems to be very anxious to keep the Republic on the defensive. Hence it makes all sorts of false charges against the Administration, and keeps ever ready to bring new ones forward, the moment the old fabrications are refuted and held up for the indignation of the public.

No matter how thoroughly and triumphantly the Republic may refute and scatter to the winds a whole batch of the Union's gross charges, the letter and desperate editors of the "sole organ" of Locofocoism in this region are on hand with a new batch as false and malicious as the one just preceded it. What care they for the refutations of their misrepresentations? They let those things pass, while they keep on with their charges against the Administration. This is the game. If they can keep the friends of the Administration constantly on the defensive, they hope to screen the leading men of their own party and the late Locofoco Administration from the fire which the Whig press, now that its editors can have access to the government books, could otherwise pour in upon them.

Thus far the Republic has not only triumphantly exposed many of the Union's false charges but it has now and then showed that it can "carry the war into Africa."

In the Union of this morning there is an article copied from the North Carolina Republican, charging that Mr Jerome Mudd, the Commissioner of Public Buildings in this city, had been sent by President Taylor to North Carolina, to effect the nomination of R. Stanley for Congress. A very great fuss is made by the Republican and the Union throughout the article, as to the use of Federal business, they contend, for General Taylor to thus to interfere in the North Carolina elections, and for Mr. Commissioner Mudd to receive his salary for staying in Washington and attending to the duties of his office, and yet to be traveling off to North Carolina and interfering in the elections there.

Now the truth is, Mr. Commissioner Mudd has not been to North Carolina at all, either upon his own or President Taylor's business, to interfere in any way with the elections of that State. Mr. John Henry Clay Mudd, of Cumberland, Md., the Commissioner, did recently make a trip to the Old North State, on business of his own, and not to execute any commands of President Taylor. Indeed, General Taylor does not probably know to this hour that any Mr. Mudd ever went from this city to North Carolina in his life.

The opposition seem just to have found out that it is a hard thing for an office holder of the seat of government to receive his salary where his office is, and yet be off in the States doing other business. Will the Union deny that, during the last Presidential campaign, office holders in the Treasury Department were deputed to go Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c., to be gone a month or two, and that they were furnished, in addition to their salaries which were going on here, with drafts on Collectors of the Customs, amounting to three hundred dollars to each?

It may be that two of them were nominally sent to look after sundry fishing bounties, and another to look after some old custom house claim; but I will be bound that all the information they obtained has never been and never will be worth thirty cents to the Treasury Department or the country.

It is impossible, at this time, to tell whether there are to be any removals in the Executive Departments here on the 15th inst. It is quite possible there will be a few, but more at the end of the month. I assure you the equalization process will be carried into effect. Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury is for it, all the tales which have been told to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Mr. Dunn, a Locofoco messenger in the Second Auditor's office, was removed to day by the order of Mr. Meredith, and a Whig put in his place. Of course we ought to be visited by a new batch of the Union's groans.

We are glad to learn that Mr Meredith is about to restore the venerable and worthy Captain Leonard Adams, to his old position of Doorkeeper to the Treasury Department. He was a volunteer against the Whiskey Insurrection, and for his services after the attack on the Insane Chesapeake he was honored by the Governor of Virginia, with the commission of Captain. He also received a commission from President Maddison in 1812—His father was a staunch Whig of the Revolution, and his uncle was killed at the battle of Monmouth. And this venerable patriot, now 77 years of age, a Whig of man, of old old Revolutionary stock, Mr. Robert J. Walker, as Secretary of the Treasury, removed.

The friends of Major William H Tuck of Prince George's, I perceive, are pushing that very estimable and worthy gentleman forwarded as a suitable candidate for the Whig nomination for Congress, next fall, in that district. The Major is very popular here as well as in his own and adjoining counties, and if nominated, will be elected. He will make a Representative of whom old Maryland will be justly proud.

D. David H. Tucker, who has been residing for some time past in Philadelphia, has, I perceive, been elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of medicine, in the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, located in Richmond, Va—This is a capital appointment. Dr. Tucker, son of the late Judge Tucker, of Virginia, is not only a well bred gentleman and a general favorite where he is best known, but his education in the branch of science which he has adopted as a profession, is represented to be equal to any which the best facilities in this country or in Europe can bestow. POTOMAC.

## OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

John L Rogers, Gloucester, Massachusetts, vice Eli F Stacy, removed.
Gideon S Sackett, Cape Vincent, New York, vice Peleg Burchard, removed.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Lanson Nash, Gloucester, Massachusetts, vice John Woodbury, removed.
John A Chew, Harve de Grace, Maryland, vice Robert Gale, removed.

MARSHALS.

William M Brown, of Georgia, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Georgia, vice Henry Williams, who declines the office.
Walter C Maloney, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern district of Florida, vice Joseph B Browne, removed.

ATTORNEYS.

Hiram W Husted, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina, vice William H Haigh, who declines the office.
George W Call, Jr., of Florida, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern district of Florida, vice Chandler C Younge, removed.

LAND OFFICERS.

John Dinkgrave, of Louisiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Monroe, Louisiana, vice John B Filhiol, removed.
Daniel Clapp, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office at Danville, Illinois, vice William E Russell, removed.
Lewis S Lovell, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Ionia, Michigan, vice Bejamin Sherman, removed.
Thomas B Thorp, of Louisiana, to be Register of the land office at New Orleans, Louisiana, vice Louis Sie Marin, removed.

PERMITH LEVON SOAP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, 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.

BAILEY'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


**Fire and Marine Insurance.**—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1835—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. my2ddlm

**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. sept14y

**Improvements in Dentistry.**
DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Faddon, F. H. Eaton. jal9

**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. jy12ti

**DIED,**
On Saturday morning in Allegheny City, MARY SUSAN, daughter of Adam and Sarah Johnston, aged 20 years.

☞ We would invite the attention of dealers to the sale of gentlemen's furnishing store, this morning at 10 o'clock, by J. D. Davis, Auctioneer, at No 56 Market street, by order of assignee of R. F. Sterrett.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Hall, Fourth street, on this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. J. FINNEY, Jr., President.
jy17

**TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD**
WILL be paid for such information as will lead to the discovery of the names and conviction of all such evil disposed persons who interfered to prevent the suppression of the fire in the city on the 16th, by the atrocious act of cutting the Hose of the Pittsburgh companies generously coming to the relief of the city, or, by threats, intimidating such portions of our own companies as were disposed to save the property of their suffering fellow citizens from conflagration.
J. RUSH,
Mayor of the City of Allegheny.
☞ Pittsburgh papers copy one week. jy10

**DRESS BONE.**
**J. G. & G. W. CARR,**
WHALEBONE CUTTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLA, PARASOL, WHIP, BONNET AND DRESS BONE.
WE respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Dealers to the largest and best variety of the above articles in the city, at the lowest prices, at No. 122 N. Third above Race street, adjoining the Eagle Hotel, PHILADELPHIA. jy12eoutim

FRESH LOUISVILLE LIME—10 bbls just rec'd per steamer Lydia Collins, for sale by
C H GRANT, 41 Water st
jy17

FAMILY FLOUR—50 bbls Farmer's Kick's brand; 20 do M Mower's, to-day rec'd and for sale by
ARMSTRONG & CROZIER
jy17

"Come round and hear, my public dear,
Come first and judge impartially—
The prose so sense, and flowing verse,
Of the wife of Bunyan"—*Bos.*

DENTAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.—D. Lockwood, 67 Wood st, has for sale a complete assortment of the celebrated work, edited by Charles Dickens and Amsworth with illustrations by Cruikshank. jy17

BLOOMS—4000 lbs extra cut, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st

BLOOMS—20 doz Pomeroy's, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS

SUGAR—N. Orleans, Brazil Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Pulverized, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS

RAISINS—Frank Nordiera, 10 lbs Layer; 25 1 box M R, 20 do do, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS

**TO CONTRACTORS.**
PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, Committee of School Directors of Second Ward, Pittsburgh, for furnishing materials and for the Public School House in said Ward, according to plans and specifications, which will be ready for examination on Wednesday the 18th inst, at the office of A. Lyons, Fourth street. Bids will be received until Thursday, the 26th inst, at 6 o'clock, P. M.
A. LYONS,
R. MILLER, Jr. } Committee.
jy17d&w3t

CHOCOLATE, &c.—20 bxs Baker's Brown, 20 do do No 1 Chocolate, 10 do do Cocoa, 20 do Auteln Co Chocolate, receiving to-day and for sale by
BAGALEY & SMITH
jy16 Ps and 29 Wood st

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—10 bxs superior quality for sale by
BAGALEY & SMITH

MACKEREL—Just arriving, 200 bbls No 3; 50 do No 2, 100 do do No 3, 100 quartered No 2, all of which will be sold low for cash
JOHN M FADEN & CO

DARK LINEN LUSTRES—W R Murphy auctioneer, east corner of Market and Fourth sts, has open this morning a few pieces of dark Linen Lustres, a superior article for sacks and dresses.
Paramatta French silk and Turc satin, fringed and trimmed, for of the latter of Turc satin and handsome finish. Also
FRENCH LINENS, of a desirable shade and quality and MOSQUITO NETS—White, barred and colored
Wholesale Rooms up stairs, where goods are offered to dealers extremely low. jy17

**A Partner Wanted.**
WHO will take an interest of one third in the Capital Stock of a Mercantile firm doing good business, which can be increased, will call at the post one of the firm, whose health will not permit active service. A person wishing to invest a small capital, will find this a favorable opportunity rarely to be met with. For further information, address BOX 791, Post Office, with real name. All communications confidential.
Journal, Post and Dispatch copy and charge Gaz. jy17d3t

**SCAIFE & ATKINSON,**
FIRST ST., NEAR WATER, WOOD AND MARKET, PITTSBURGH,
CONTINUE to manufacture all kinds of COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, Blacksmith Work.
Steam Boats built to order
Special attention given to steam boat work
Have on hand