THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1849.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 3 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not handed in for a special insertion will invariably be charged until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, receive, and forwarded from this office.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

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CORONER.

WM M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh

AUDITOR.

JOHN BYERS of Findley.

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

Our neighbor of the "*Pittsburgh Catholic*" must nothink we have forgotten him, or the glorious cause we have undertaken to defend against his assaults. Since his last issue our attention has been so much absorbed by matters of great local importance that we have not found time to reply, but will not fail to do so at an early day.

We are gratified at the firm and prompt stand taken by the Councils and people of Allegheny, in reference to the fire companies and fire arrangements. We trust it will have the effect of restoring peace and safety, and the good name of the city, as well as of preventing the various annoyances and other evils growing out of the late organizations. With order and energy, confidence will return, and people will again esteem Allegheny a safe and desirable place of residence.

What action, if any, will be taken in this city, we cannot say. Councils may see proper, as there is at present a good understanding with the Companies, to leave matters unchanged for the present. But if this course is pursued, we hope they will keep an eye to the future, and prepare for any emergency. Would it not be well to ascertain the foundation on which the fire arrangements rest in Boston?

Every good citizen must see the urgent necessity of abating the evils which now exist. It cannot be denied that many of the companies, and the associations about engine houses, are sources of moral corruption to young men of no small magnitude. Will our City Fathers, will our Reverend Clergy, exert their influence to have these evils put away from among us?

The *Post*, finding public opinion setting in too strong against the conspirators and rioters at the fire in Allegheny, has come out a day after the fair, in their condemnation. "Better late than never," and we hope this small sign of a decent regard for the welfare of community will not be neutralized by a future pandering to the vile passions of the lawless and reckless.

We cannot agree with all the positions of our correspondent who writes in defence of the Steubenville Rail Road project, but we are willing to let his remarks go for what they are worth. All we desire is, that our citizens will come forward promptly with the means to construct the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road, and if the Steubenville people shall bring another to our doors all the better.

As an evidence of the conspiracy, which we mentioned yesterday, to force the Councils of Allegheny to comply with the demands of the Fire Companies, we give the following from the Post of yesterday:

☞ At a stated meeting of the Neptune Fire Company held in the Engine House, on Saturday evening, July 14, the following resolution was adopted by the Company:

Resolved, That we, as a company shall not, under any consideration whatever attend any fire in Allegheny City, until the Councils of said city have appropriated the amounts required of them by their Firemen for the purpose of defraying their expenses and keeping their apparatus in order.

A. N. McGONIGLE,
Secretary, N. F. C

What action ought to be taken by the Councils of this City, and the officers sworn to preserve the peace and order of the City and Commonwealth, leave those concerned to judge; but this spirit we must be subdued if we are to live in safety and quietness in future.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"THE MANIAC: and other Poems, by Geo. Shepherd Burleigh. Philadelphia: J. W. Moore."

We have not read this neat looking book, and cannot command time do so. This author is well known to possess poetical and literary merit, and from such glances, here and there, as we have taken of the work, we should judge its poetry is above mediocrity. Sold by Bosworth, on Market street.

Cholera Record.

The Louisville Journal, of Saturday last, contains the following items:

CHOLERA.—The interments yesterday numbered 12, of which 2 were cholera, a white man and a negro, and 3 were children. There were two persons taken from the country to the Cave Hill cemetery, who are not included in the above. One of them was young Johnston and the other was a lady at Mr. Bowles'.

We hear of very few cholera cases under treatment. Mr B. C. Walker was severely attacked with it early yesterday morning, but he was better last evening. Mr. C. had been unwell for three or four days previous. Mr. Hughes, teller of the Bank of Louisville, has had also an attack of cholera. He is in a fair way of recovery.

The cholera is violent in Lexington. A private telegraphic despatch received from Lexington yesterday morning states there had been 10 new cases and 10 deaths in the previous 24 hours. Among the persons who died were S. Bullock, Esq., and Dr. Carson, one of the Faculty.

At Frankfort, on Thursday, one death and three cases had occurred.

A lady died of cholera at Paris, last week, and there has also been one death in Madison county. The Richmond Chronicle says the premonitory symptoms, where they prevailed,

The Cincinnati Gazette states that the deaths by cholera in the town of Fulton, have averaged 5 per day since the first breaking out of the disease, on the 5th May. The population of the town is about 3000.

In Logan county, Mr. G. Pickwing has lost five servants by cholera, two of them this week and Mr. Orndorff lost a son.

The cholera was very bad on the upper Missouri. A place called Wayne, had in consequence been entirely deserted by the inhabitants.

The St. Louis New Era, of Tuesday, says that the cholera was on the decrease, but as it diminishes, bilious dissentery increases, and the other diseases had assumed an epidemic form. The Era further says:

"To the business and prosperity of St. Louis this has been a most inauspicious season, and from the effects of which it will take some time for us to recover. The fearful conflagration which laid waste nearly one half of the business portion of the city, of itself would have been most seriously felt, when to this is added the ravages of a disease that has taken off between three and four thousand of our population, converting almost every household into a house of mourning, it cannot be wondered at that the natural energies of the people, indomitable as they are conceded to be, should for a season become greatly paralyzed. Although nearly two months have transpired since the conflagration, but very little has been done towards rebuilding on the burnt district, and if the balance of the season continues in any respect as near as sickly as it has thus far proven since the fire, we cannot look for much improvement until another year.

The Maysville Eagle, of Saturday last, says:

Since our last paper (48 hours) the following deaths have occurred from cholera in our city—On Thursday about noon a little daughter of Wm. V. Campbell and a little daughter of Mr. Divan an Irishman, both near the corner of Limestone and 4th streets, 2—Thursday night Mr. Joseph Palmer on the hill side near the Portehouse 1—Friday morning, Wm. R. Jenkins, son of Ebenezer Jenkins, Mrs. Sabina Reed, mother of Wm. S. Reed; a little son of Edward Mooklar; all on the hill side, and Mrs. Mahala Outler, in Grove Alley, though it is said here was not a case of cholera, 4.—Friday night Mrs Elisha Cooper, in Grove Alley; Miss Stevens at Mrs. Miller's in the lower ward, and Mrs. Vaughan, near the city four mill, and John Dayton at the Hospital, 4.—Making a total of 11 deaths since our paper went to press on Thursday.

There are several other cases which we understand cannot but prove fatal in a few hours. The disease seems to be greatly on the increase."

St. Louis, Saturday July 7, the deaths were 123 —86 by cholera... On Sunday July 8, the whole number of interments, 107—8 of cholera.

The Boston Journal of the 12th says—

"The weekly bill of mortality at the office of the Superintendent of burials, contains the names of thirteen persons reported to have died of cholera from the 6th to the 11th instant, yet the number of deaths so far the present week is not so numerous as during the same period last week.

The Transcript of the same date mentions five additional cases and one death during the preceding twenty four hours. Mrs. Carroll, who had been married only three days, died on the morning of the 12th, after an illness of about one hour.

At Boston, 13th, there were 3 cases and 2 deaths. During the week 13 deaths by cholera.

By the report of the Philadelphia Board of Health it appears that the mortality in the Almshouse in that city is disproportionably great, fourteen deaths having occurred out of seventeen in season the 13th instant. The Bulletin attributes the unusual fatality to the fact that the inmates are so broken down in constitution by other diseases before they enter the Almshouse, that they cannot withstand an attack of the cholera.

Among the deaths in the city of New York, we notice that of the only son of Mr. Greeley, senior editor of the Tribune.

At Brooklyn, on the 13th, there were 12 cases and 9 deaths.

Two men employed on the Croton water works were taken suddenly on the morning of the 12th and died in a few hours. The remainder of the hands left the works in a panic.

At Albany, on the 12th, 16 cases and 4 deaths were reported. At Troy on the 11th 1 fatal case. At Rochester no new cases on the 11th. At Buffalo 45 cases and 11 deaths.

At New Orleans, for the week ending 10th inst, 92 deaths, 16 of which were by cholera.

At New York, 14th, there were 123 cases and 51 deaths. During the week 678 cases and 274 deaths by cholera.

At Brooklyn, 14th, 13 cases, 5 deaths.

At Philadelphia, 14th, 84 cases, 32 deaths. During the week, 437 cases and 165 deaths by cholera.

At the Westchester, N. Y. Almshouse there have been 43 cases and 21 deaths.

At Albany, 13th, 11 cases, 5 deaths.

At Buffalo, 12th, 31 cases, 13 deaths.

At Richmond, 13th, 5 cases, 2 deaths.

For the Gazette.

Mr. EDITOR—There is nothing now to be gained from the citizens of Pittsburgh towards the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, but I think it due to those concerned in it, that their proceedings should not be misunderstood, nor their motives and conduct misinterpreted, even in this community. Since the communication of Dr. Andrews, and your remarks in reply were published last week, I have procured a copy of what you facetiously call, "the celebrated snow-drift pamphlet," in order to refresh my memory as to the nature of the "attacks" made in it, upon the Penn'a & Ohio Railroad, as I had no recollection of the matter with which you seem to think it was full.

I may remark, by the way, that if the said pamphlet did gain any celebrity, I do not recollect that it owed any of its fame to the newspapers of Pittsburgh, as I believe it was not published in one of them. If it had been, your readers would have been the wiser for it, as such information as it contains, is much needed in these parts. It is a dignified and argumentative document, abounding in well attested facts and figures, the whole making out a strong case in favor of their route, with an occasional bit of good humored raillery in the direction of Col. Robinson, to which his report and him abundantly open. I say nothing as to newspaper articles on this subject, as they are much in the style of newspaper editors generally, many of whose pens run so fast that their judgments are often left far behind. As to the folly of the president editor of the Steubenville Herald, especially, I have often had occasion to notice it in other railroad matters.

But as to the pamphlet. It is addressed to Thomas Bakewell, with his name "blazoned out" as you have it, upon the little page. Then it is addressed as President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, the body before whom was read the Report of Col. Robinson, which it was intended in part to refute, and I cannot recognize the presumption of which seem to complain in its being addressed. I have the pleasure of knowing all the signers to the document in question, and it is no derogation from aught well known and acknowledged respectability of Mr. Bakewell to be addressed by such men, but if one much less distinguished had occupied the same positions, I dare say his name would have been used, and with the like good effect. The object of the Steubenville Committee was to place before the people of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in its true light, the route which they believed to be a highly advantageous one for a rail road, and in reply to the erroneous views taken of it in the Report of Col. Robinson. As to the merits of the question there at issue, I have nothing new to say, but as to their mode of performing their undertaking, there is, as I conceive, no room for the charge either of injustice or want of courtesy. Even indeed, it may be found in the application of an eminent and well known saying, for the benefit of Col. Robinson, and of which he doubtless felt the full force. They say not one word in disparagement of the legitimate aim and object of the Penn'a and Ohio R. R. Co, namely—to open a communication with the lakes, and northwestern portion of the country.

Almost at the outset of their remarks, they say "We have no objections—not one—to the route designated in the charter of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and so far from throwing an impediment in the way, we would the rather lend a helping hand to aid in removing such, if any, as may be found to oppose its onward progress. As citizens of Ohio, we rejoice at the success of every project to open a bottomless abyss yon are digging between two nations disposed for ages to lend the hand to one another—it is a deep step to the morality of our common relations, to the common faith that ought to guide us, and to the holy cause of liberty which subsists by that faith. It is not May that we will really suffer but Freedom—for our present suffering will prove the baptism of progress—for France cannot hold first rank if she abdicates the manly virtues of belief, and the intelligence of liberty."

The Concordia, of Turin, states, from Civita Vecchia, the 19th, that a conspiracy had been discovered, the object of which was to surprise the citadel, and subsequently take possession of the town. If the plan had succeeded, the French general would have been compelled to raise the seige of Rome, and return to Civita Vecchia.

The French Government has kept secret the news which it has received from Rome, and various reports of the most opposite character have accordingly been circulated. For instance, on Wednesday morning it was said that the Triumvirate had capitulated, and that the French troops had taken possession of the Eternal City. In the afternoon, it was widely reported that the French had suffered a defeat, and that the troops had been cut to pieces. Meanwhile, it is certain that the progress of the sieging operations are not satisfactory to the government.

Private letters state that the French troops are being decimated by malaria and that the engineering skill displayed by them is not of the first rate. It is stated that the medical staff of the army will have to be considerably increased and a number of surgeons have already received orders to proceed to Civita Vecchia.

Letters from Toulon of the 23d instant, announce the arrival there of the steam vessel Ariel, on the preceding evening, after a short passage from Civita Vecchia, of twenty four hours. At her departure it was said that the besieging party before Rome had effected three practicable breaches, and that preparations were being made for the assault. In addition to the two regiments of infantry and four l atteries of artillery lately shipped at Toulon for Italy, a considerable body of troops was expected to be embarked for the same destination.

The government expects that much effect will be produced upon the Romans by the news, not to be received in Paris, but also from Lyons, respecting the failure of the insurrectionary movement.

It appears that the funds voted for the sustenance of the French army have already been spent. We shall see what will be said of this expedition when the French are called on to pay for it. Already 1,200,000 francs are spent; and government, it is said, is about to apply for 20 or 25 millions more, to defray expenses. The Bank is even said to be effected by this state of affairs, inasmuch as it could not get credit the twenty-five millions necessary for the expedition. We cannot fall of hearing government shortly asking the Assembly for more money. Here would have been a chance for the minority, had they not thrown it away in inescusate attempts at rebellion.

In the last sitting of the National Assembly, the correspondence between M de Corcelles and the Triumvir Mazzini was read. Mazzini concludes thus

"It is a melancholy page of history you are now writing from France—it is a mortal blow to the Papacy which you would maintain by drowning in blood the cause of humanity—you are digging between two nations disposed for ages to lend the hand to one another—it is a deep step to the morality of our common relations, to the common faith that ought to guide us, and to the holy cause of liberty which subsists by that faith. It is not May that we will really suffer but Freedom—for our present suffering will prove the baptism of progress—for France cannot hold first rank if she abdicates the manly virtues of belief, and the intelligence of liberty."

The Concordia of Turin, says that the plan to seize Civita Vecchia, was revealed to General Oudinot by traitors.

The latest news from Venice is the expressed determination of Manin "to resist to the last man, the last boat and the last wall. Either Venice shall exist without Austria or not at all."

The Boston Post is reported to have said, "Austria will be the first army in, it is said, suffering from fever, and the prisoners who have been taken by the Romans say that the troops are all most starving. General Oudinot has, it is said, seized a British subject, Captain Knight, who was proceeding from Viterbo to Rome, to join his family, and detained him in custody.

The French General is endeavoring to keep up the drooping spirits of the soldiers by giving them extra pay and wine.

Letters of the 19th and 20th, from the Times correspondent with the French army near Rome, give interesting details from our own pen, also sketches and explain the exact position of the army. The last breaching battery, at sixty metres distant from the place, was opened on the 19th, and the fire was so efficiently kept up that the walls had commenced to give way in three places. The whole of the first parallel is now in our hands, and forty eight hours it would be altogether gone. The Romans had ceased firing on the bastions, but it was believed they were preparing a second line of defence on the same hill, parallel to the points at which the French will make the assault.

The Weiner Zeitung of June 21, is headed with a telegraphic dispatch, officially announcing the capitulation of Ancona on the 18th.

After a severe bombardment, Ancona capitulated on the evening of the 18th. The city and forts were occupied by our troops on the 19th.

The Milan Gazette describes the capitulation of Ancona. It took place after a well sustained bombardment. The conditions of that capitulation, according to the same journal, are a political amnesty to the inhabitants, the dissolution of the corps forming the present garrison, and the occupation of the fortress and part of Ancona, by the Imperial troops in the name of his Imperial Majesty.

The Austrian Minister, in notifying officially that measure to the French Charge d'Affairs at Vienna, added, "that the sole object of the Austrian Government is to co-operate in the re-establishment of the Pontifical authority. (Ancona being occupied by Austrian troops in the name of His Holiness,) and that the blockade shall be raised when that object shall have been effected.

The Corporation of New York is expending $200,000 for the purpose of extending the supplies of Croton water. A new iron pipe, 30 inches in diameter, is being laid down to the extent of four miles, the entire weight of which will be 4000 tons. The Journal of Commerce remarks:—

"The value of the Croton water is now felt by all our citizens to be above price. They really feel as if they could not exist without it. Although procured at a cost of $13,000,000, it was cheaply purchased."

NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—A fine block of Tennessee marble is about to be furnished by the citizens of Hawkins County for this structure.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have unanimously voted to present a suitable block of granite to the Washington National Monument, with the name of the State inscribed thereon, agreeably to the suggestion of the Board of Directors of the Association, and have appropriated $300 to the object. New Hampshire is the first State which has adopted the suggestion.

Gov. Whitcomb, United States Senator from Indiana, has been detained in the neighborhood of Buffalo some four months, having been taken up his way home from Congress with a derangement of the liver and stomach.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. EDITOR—In these times of intense excitement, when the dog star rages, and scrip, debt, broker, and councils, are the absorbing topic of discourse, both at the corners, and in the papers, I think it nothing but proper that the saddle should be placed on the right horse, and therefore submit the following statement to the public.

When the great Omnibus Bill, of the spring of 1848, was passed in the Common Council in spite of all the efforts of its opponents to defeat, or even to modify it, the following protest was offered and entered on the journal, on May 29, 1848, viz.—

PROTEST.

The undersigned, members of the Common Council, desire to enter their solemn protest on the Journal, to the action of the majority on the Omnibus Bill, entitled, 'An ordinance for supplying the upper portions of the city with water, and for other purposes,' passed on Thursday, May 25, near midnight, for the following reasons, viz.—Because it legislates untold thousands out of the treasury blindly, and with indecent haste, without permitting full and free discussion, without ascertaining the wishes of the citizens, without the usual reference of the heterogeneous provisions of the bill, to the appropriate committees, for information and estimates of costs, and even usurping the rights and powers of some of the committees, to whom and already been referred kindred provisions and propositions, without regard to the credit of the city or the manifest depreciation of city bonds, and the increase of taxes, and without regard to the rights of the minority, which were trampled upon by the unprecedented introduction of the gag rule, called the 'previous question.' Signed.

R. McKnight	Andrew Scott
David McGiffland	Morgan Robertson
John J. Roggen	Isaac Jones
Solomon Stoner	B C Sawyer
John B Bell	Willard Leonard
William Coleman	S. F. Von Bonnhorst
William Black	Samuel McKelvey
Martin Schwerr	C. P. Yost.

A protest, of similar tenor, was offered in Select Council, signed by Thomas Bakewell, James G. Kincaid, James B Murray, Samuel W. Caskey, John McGill, James Laughlin, Harmar Denny, F. Lorenz.

To carry out the provisions of this bill, an ordinance was passed October 15, 1848, authorizing the issue of $60,000 worth of scrip. I have not the vote in Select Council, on the passage of this ordinance, but in Common Council it was as follows:—

Yeas—Armstrong, Black, Coleman, Cunningham, Harden, Jones, Kent, Livingston, Roggen, Sawyer, Schaeffer, Smith, and Stimpfig—13.

Nays—Bell, McGilland, McKelvey, Stoner, Von Bonnhorst, and Robertson—6.

Let the public judge whether the Protestants were not right in their Protest.

A MEMBER OF THE LATE COMMON COUNCIL.

THE KENTUCKY RENCONTRE.—The friends of Cyrus Turner, who was killed by Cassius M. Clay, in the recent rencontre at Foxtown, have published a statement of the affair in reply to the statement of Mr. Clay, an abstract of which we published a few days since. It differs in many points, from the accounts heretofore published. Mr. Clay is charged with having used most offensive language without cause to Mr. Runyon and Squire Turner, and on stepping down from the stand, the following scene occurred

"Cyrus Turner called him a liar, when Clay seized hold of a dagger which he had upon his person, and Cyrus Turner, who was entirely without arms, struck Clay with his fist and then caught him by the right arm to prevent his using the dagger. A scuffle ensued and Clay jerked loose from Cyrus Turner, and T. Turner, Jr., a brother of Cyrus Turner, ran in and snapped a pistol at Clay more than once; the pistol missed fire, and none was fired during the affray. At this stage of the struggle some person knocked Cyrus Turner down with a club. While Cyrus Turner was being drawn off on the ground on his back, caused by the blow of the club Clay stabbed him in the abdomen, cutting his bowels out, of which wound he died on the morning of the 17th of June, having suffered most intense agony during the period he lived. The deceased said before his death that he did not intend the wound upon Clay, but by no means exonerated Clay and others concerned for the part they took in the difficulty. When Clay was trying to stab the deceased, Alfred Turner, a distant relation, who had been mustering with a small sword, ran in and struck Clay once. There were more than twenty feet out of Turner's the ground and not one mutilated except as above stated."

This statement goes on to express the belief that Clay stabbed himself with his own dagger, when pressing back from Turner, as the wound corresponds with the blade and it is asserted that the dagger was not out of his hand

WEST POINT.—Gen. Kong, one of the visitors at West Point, of which Institute he is himself a graduate, writes to his paper at Milwaukee a letter from which we copy the following

"Towards the close of the examination Gen. S. came up from New York, and reviewed the corps in full uniform, attended by his staff. The show was a fine one

But one of these collaterals, that which gave me personally the greatest pleasure, was a meeting on the 16th of June, the anniversary of the graduation, of those members of the class of 1829 '33, who remained to be at West Point. There were but six present Col. Bliss, Gen. Taylor's Adjutant General, Lieut Col. Scott, Gen Scott's Adjutant General, Capt. G. W. Gullum, a distinguished officer of the U. S. Engineers, Capt. R. S. Smith, Assistant Professor of Drawing at the Academy, a gentleman of fine taste and accomplishments, and myself. We "called the roll" of our class, 1121 in number at the commencement, and 43 at the other of the last years term; and found that of the 43 who were graduated in 1833, 13 were dead, 11 still in service, and 16 engaged in different pursuits of civil life. Of the 16 dead, 9 lost their lives on the battle fields of Florida and Mexico.—Our gathering though it called up some sad memories, revived, too, many grateful recollections, and brightened a link which time may rust, perchance, but cannot sunder."

RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The Rev. Dr. Murray, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) has issued the following response to the appointment of a Fast Day by the National Executive

To the Ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States

BELOVED BRETHREN.—In view of the ravages of the pestilence—of our violations of the law of God—of the judgements of heaven, by flood and fire upon our people, and of the withholding of the former and latter rain, we pray in behalf of our Church, our General Assembly set apart the 25th of last June as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

But still the ravages of the pestilence are increasing and extending, and the President of the United States has appointed the *first Friday in August* as a day of national fasting, humiliation, and prayer, on which as a people through Jesus Christ our Lord "to implore the Almighty in his own good time to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us."

And least any of you should deem the keeping of no one day a reason for the neglect of the other, on the advice of several brethren, I would hereby express to you my conviction that the keeping of the day set apart by our Chief Magistrate will be an entire accordance with the uniform history as regards the state of our Church, and with the spirit of the recommendation of the last Assembly.

And I would hereby affectionately advise all our Ministers and churches sacredly and in true faith observe the day in three places. The whole of the great purposes of its appointment.

NICHOLAS MURRAY,
Moderator of the General Assembly.

ELIZABETHTOWN, July 11, 1849.

DEATH OF REV. MR. LORD.—The sudden death of this eminent divine, remarkable for sound health and a temperate course in every thing, produced quite a sensation yesterday. It was well calculated to create alarm, and we have taken some pains to ascertain the circumstances preceding the attack. Mr. L. had been costive for some days.—About noon on Thursday, the condition of his bowels was changed, with a tendency to diarrhoea—He ate heartily—and among other things, of blackberries and milk. He then walked in the sun—The blackberries and milk soured on his stomach, and he threw them up. In the evening, his bowels were moved, and he sent to Dr. Mussey to prescribe for him. His wife was the messenger, and thought it unnecessary for the Doctor to go himself. Later in the evening, the stomach and bowels became more irritated, and he could not retain medicine. Dr. Mussey was sent for, and found him in a collapsed state. Other medical aid was then called, who did all that could be done, and on the morn ng he died. We mention these facts for the benefit of the living—to caution them against neglect of diarrhoea, or any derangement of the stomach or bowels—against indulgence in green vegetables or fruit. You may possibly eat them without injury, but the chances are that you will not. Let them alone. Some one better acquainted with the deceased, must sketch his excellent character.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

The Poughkeepsie Blacksmith is now on his way west with his large Temperance pavilion (in which he lectures) capable of containing three thousand persons. He has been lecturing in Albany for fourteen successive evenings, and the multitudes at all times were counted for thousands to the last evening. The same overwhelming numbers attended at Schenectady and other places, and the hitherto obdurate and unyielding, gave way and signed the pledge. At times, especially at Amsterdam, as the old veteran in the cause of rum marched up to sign the pledge, a universal burst of applause would follow as they saw individuals yield to reason and truth, whom they had given up as forever lost.

From the New York Express of Saturday.

CHOLERA UP TOWN.—Among the latest victims to the "prevalent epidemic," we are sorry to say, is the only son of Mr Greeley, Editor of the Tribune. It is a remarkable fact that the cholera prevails to a greater extent in the upper wards than it does down town, even in the filthy precincts of the Five Points.

The Siege of Rome.

The following additional interesting accounts of the operations of the French before Rome, received by the Niagara, show that we may expect some hard fighting yet, and that the French are not quite so near a possession of the Eternal City as some people imagine:

Interesting from Italy.

THE ATTACK ON ROME—ETERNAL CITY NOT YET CONQUERED—CAPITULATION OF ANCONA, &c., &c.

The Eternal City still held out on the 23 inst. The Romans had defended themselves with memorisable bravery, not only by cannon and musketry from the ramparts, but by numerous vigorous sallies. On the 18th instant another parallel, within eighty metres of the wall was completed.

According to a despatch received from Gen. Oudinot, three columns of French troops penetrated the walls by breaches made by the incessant fire of the cannon. But according to the latest account, they are in reality but little advanced in the possession of Rome.

"So far as I can judge," writes the Times correspondent, "the real power of Roman resistance has not yet been felt, as, in truth, all that has taken place since the repulse of the French on the 30th of April amounts to little more than keeping the gates closed, and firing at every man they see from the bastions. Nothing has been done to prevent supplies coming to hand, or the French army from being master of both sides of the river up to the walls of the city. No sorties of any moment have taken place to destroy works in progress of creation, and the trenches are brought up to 60 metres of the bastion, with only a nominal loss. In my opinion we are all at sea as much as we were on the arrival of the invaders, and the question between Roman and French valor has yet to be tried."

The National publishes the following letter from M. Mazzini, refusing to attend a conference which that journal declares was proposed to him non-officially, by a person of some standing in Gen. Oudinot's camp:—

ROME, June 13.

"SIR—It is impossible for me to go to the advanced posts to see you. Our conversation, besides, unfortunately for us, could have no issue favorable to your views and ours. I have the conviction that we have exhausted all possible means of conciliation, and that it only remains to us to fight. We will do so—we will do so you may be assured, from wall to wall, from street to street, from barricade to barricade. We may be conquered, but not put down. We had flattered ourselves with the hope that France would at length feel how much there is noble, sacred and worthy of herself in our attitude, and what there is—permit me to be frank—contradictory and tyrannical in the part that she plays here with us. We have proclaimed towards France not a state of war, but a state of defence; we have sent back her prisoners; we have rejected all the occasions which presented themselves to us to combat your army with advantage; we offered cautionments to those who could not be accommodated at Civita Vecchia, and we declared that we were ready to concede all—one thing excepted—the existence of Rome. And yet that is what is required. France, after having fought against us, blockaded us, disarmed us, deprived us of all our resources, condemned us to see, with arms in our hands, our territory invaded by Austria, now says to us—I will have Rome. I will have it without conditions, without a programme, or I will endeavor to crush it, to bombard its monuments, which are venerated by all Europe, and to massacre all its brave population." To that you must perceive, sir, that there is only one reply to make, and we shall make it. I know not whether we shall fall back, but I know that there are fields which confer honor. I have the honor, &c., JOSEPH MAZZINI."

The Concordia, of Turin, states, from Civita Vecchia, the 19th, that a conspiracy had been discovered, the object of which was to surprise the citadel, and subsequently take possession of the town. If the plan had succeeded, the French general would have been compelled to raise the seige of Rome, and return to Civita Vecchia.

The French Government has kept secret the news which it has received from Rome, and various reports of the most opposite character have accordingly been circulated. For instance, on Wednesday morning it was said that the Triumvirate had capitulated, and that the French troops had taken possession of the Eternal City. In the afternoon, it was widely reported that the French had suffered a defeat, and that the troops had been cut to pieces. Meanwhile, it is certain that the progress of the sieging operations are not satisfactory to the government.

Private letters state that the French troops are being decimated by malaria and that the engineering skill displayed by them is not of the first rate. It is stated that the medical staff of the army will have to be considerably increased and a number of surgeons have already received orders to proceed to Civita Vecchia.

Letters from Toulon of the 23d instant, announce the arrival there of the steam vessel Ariel, on the preceding evening, after a short passage from Civita Vecchia, of twenty four hours. At her departure it was said that the besieging party before Rome had effected three practicable breaches, and that preparations were being made for the assault. In addition to the two regiments of infantry and four l atteries of artillery lately shipped at Toulon for Italy, a considerable body of troops was expected to be embarked for the same destination.

The government expects that much effect will be produced upon the Romans by the news, not to be received in Paris, but also from Lyons, respecting the failure of the insurrectionary movement.

It appears that the funds voted for the sustenance of the French army have already been spent. We shall see what will be said of this expedition when the French are called on to pay for it. Already 1,200,000 francs are spent; and government, it is said, is about to apply for 20 or 25 millions more, to defray expenses. The Bank is even said to be effected by this state of affairs, inasmuch as it could not get credit the twenty-five millions necessary for the expedition. We cannot fall of hearing government shortly asking the Assembly for more money. Here would have been a chance for the minority, had they not thrown it away in inescusate attempts at rebellion.

In the last sitting of the National Assembly, the correspondence between M de Corcelles and the Triumvir Mazzini was read. Mazzini concludes thus

"It is a melancholy page of history you are now writing from France—it is a mortal blow to the Papacy which you would maintain by drowning in blood the cause of humanity—you are digging between two nations disposed for ages to lend the hand to one another—it is a deep step to the morality of our common relations, to the common faith that ought to guide us, and to the holy cause of liberty which subsists by that faith. It is not May that we will really suffer but Freedom—for our present suffering will prove the baptism of progress—for France cannot hold first rank if she abdicates the manly virtues of belief, and the intelligence of liberty."

The Concordia of Turin, says that the plan to seize Civita Vecchia, was revealed to General Oudinot by traitors.

The latest news from Venice is the expressed determination of Manin "to resist to the last man, the last boat and the last wall. Either Venice shall exist without Austria or not at all."

The Boston Post is reported to have said, "Austria will be the first army in, it is said, suffering from fever, and the prisoners who have been taken by the Romans say that the troops are all most starving. General Oudinot has, it is said, seized a British subject, Captain Knight, who was proceeding from Viterbo to Rome, to join his family, and detained him in custody.

The French General is endeavoring to keep up the drooping spirits of the soldiers by giving them extra pay and wine.

Letters of the 19th and 20th, from the Times correspondent with the French army near Rome, give interesting details from our own pen, also sketches and explain the exact position of the army. The last breaching battery, at sixty metres distant from the place, was opened on the 19th, and the fire was so efficiently kept up that the walls had commenced to give way in three places. The whole of the first parallel is now in our hands, and forty eight hours it would be altogether gone. The Romans had ceased firing on the bastions, but it was believed they were preparing a second line of defence on the same hill, parallel to the points at which the French will make the assault.

The Weiner Zeitung of June 21, is headed with a telegraphic dispatch, officially announcing the capitulation of Ancona on the 18th.

After a severe bombardment, Ancona capitulated on the evening of the 18th. The city and forts were occupied by our troops on the 19th.

The Milan Gazette describes the capitulation of Ancona. It took place after a well sustained bombardment. The conditions of that capitulation, according to the same journal, are a political amnesty to the inhabitants, the dissolution of the corps forming the present garrison, and the occupation of the fortress and part of Ancona, by the Imperial troops in the name of his Imperial Majesty.

The Austrian Minister, in notifying officially that measure to the French Charge d'Affairs at Vienna, added, "that the sole object of the Austrian Government is to co-operate in the re-establishment of the Pontifical authority. (Ancona being occupied by Austrian troops in the name of His Holiness,) and that the blockade shall be raised when that object shall have been effected.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOOK PIRACY.—We copy the following extract from an interesting letter from Liverpool, published in the Boston Post. Without any prejudices in favor of country, we must say that the American system of morality relating to this matter of pirating books is the less exceptionable:

"The difference between American piracy and British piracy is this: The American publishers, or American mechanics, takes, publishes, or uses—*steals*, if you like that better—and gives it to the world at a reasonable price; but he "acknowledges the corn" he states where the stolen good are from. Not so our neighbor. He takes or steals an American book, or an American invention, tears out the preface, or conceals the author's or inventor's name, and the purchaser here thinks—simple, innocent man as he is, who has never read or perhaps seen an American newspaper—that as a matter of course the production is purely British. I will state what I know to be a fact. More than one half the American books that are re-printed in this country—and they are pretty numerous—have the author's name and place of residence suppressed, or so altered that the reader here has no evidence that he is reading an American publication. The name of Washington Irving, of Prescott, of Bancroft, of Cooper, of Dwight, of Schoolcraft, of Peter Parley, of Webster, is retained in the book as a passport—the name alone sells it; but beyond the known and very celebrated authors you hear nothing. Every scheme in the world is invented to hide their identity. An American book for the reading of young people, by 'Uncle Newberry," with a preface dated New York, comes out here as written by "Grandfather Warwick," and has the same preface dated London. The "American Frugal Housewife," by Mrs. Lydia M. Child, of N. York, becomes here the "Frugal Housewife," by "Mrs. Child," of—*nowhere!* Pray which is the most magnanimous?"

EX-SENATOR MILES.—The last number of Hunt's Magazine contains an elaborate article on a Railroad to the Pacific from the pen of Ex-Senator Niles. He advocates the building of a road. It is his opinion that it is of no consequence to the People at large at what particular points the road shall begin and terminate; he avowing himself, however, to be in favor of the route proposed by Mr. Whitney.—*Nat. Intel.*

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—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.

BAKERS BROMA.—A improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nuts, innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly to invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Hykin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch14

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DIED,
On Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, EDWARD FRANCIS GARLAND MAY, son of Capt. Bernard May, aged 8 months.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of Capt. May, on Wylie street, near Washington, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

At his residence, in Rossville, Ohio, on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, Thomas Blair, glass manufacturer, late of this city, in the 41st year of his age.

**BLAC