BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

At the Alms House, in this city, 50 cases of cholera and 22 deaths have occurred during the week ending to-day.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

There were 75 cases of cholera in the city to-day and 22 deaths.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 18.

There were 106 cases of cholera, and 56 deaths in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

A package sent from this city to Washington on Sunday last, containing $2000, was stolen on the way

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

The cholera is alarmingly on the increase in the Eastern cities. The hotels in this city, and at New York, are almost empty, and the watering places crowded. The weather is remarkably cool here, making thick clothing comfortable in mid-day.

NEWS BY THE STEAMER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

The Caledonia's news is expected on Friday afternoon.

The Canada sailed from Boston to-day, with a number of passengers, among whom was Baron Rothschilds.

Business in the Eastern cities is generally very dull. The steamer's news is looked for with great anxiety.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Flour—The market is dull, but holders are firm at former quotations.

Grain—Wheat is without movement.

Cotton—The improved demand noticed yesterday continues, with sales of full 1000 bales.

Provisions—The market is entirely unchanged, either in prices or demand. Lard is also unchanged, in any particular.

The steamer is expected to arrive to-night.

There is no particular change to notice in any of the articles usually quoted.

DR. DIXON ON AMERICA.

Dr. Dixon has just published, in London, an account of his visit to this country, in a large 12mo, entitled, "*Methodism in America*, with the Personal Narrative of the Author, during a Tour through a Part of the United States and Canada." It is divided into five parts: I. Personal Narrative. II. Historical Notices of Methodism in America. III. Institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. IV. Territorial Progress of the American Methodist Episcopal Church. V. Measures adopted by the Methodist Episcopal Church on the subject of Slavery. The narrative is written in a pleasing, animated style, and pervaded with the kindly spirit and manly good sense of its respected author. It will be shortly republished by our Book Agents. In the meantime we give a few passages as indicative of its style and spirit.—*Chris. Adv. & Jour.*

"It is, then, an undoubted fact, that the American people do pay great regard to religion; and as this, like everything else, is with them a personal and not a conventional concern, it is all the more energetically promoted. It seems a principle of Americanism, that the obligations of our nature are untransferable. An American never dreams of putting his social or religious obligations into commission. He never considers himself as having denuded himself of his responsibilities, when he has given his vote for a president, and taken his share in constructing a government. Even his political duties are not, in his own estimation, put in abeyance by these transactions, much less his moral and religious. He does not expect the government to serve God for him, or to take into its hands the task of publicly providing for that conservation of morality and religion which he knows can only be secured by personal exertions.

"According to American ideas, the State does not consist of public functionaries, whether civil or ecclesiastical, but of the people. The souls and bodies of the population, unitedly, constitute the State; not a function, not an office. In the State making provision for this or the other, the American would include himself. He has no notion of public men taking his place and relieving him of the burden of his own intelligence and conscience, humanity.

"This is a living power. It is refreshing even to look upon a true and real American, with his swinging gait, in the full consciousness of his manhood. There is something even in his appearance different from other people. It is not recklessness, not rudeness, not isolation, not misanthropy. Nothing of this sort is seen. And yet there is an air of perfect independence and freedom, consciousness of strength and power, to impose in the midst of activity, calmness and dignity with profound emotions. An American's character it was ever my happiness to study, looks like a man who is insensible that he carries his own destinies about him; that he is complete in himself; that he is a self-acting, self-moving intelligence; that he has to shape his own course, and become the architect of his own fortune. He does not seem to be looking without to catch the chances of some stray events by which to fashion his life: his thoughts are steadily fixed upon strengthening his own resources, and he is always laying in a stock for the voyage he is upon. The effect of this is to produce (I hardly know what to call it) a rotundity—a fullness—a completeness of manhood—not seen in other societies; and to those who do not comprehend him, or who have only been accustomed to the fawning flatteries—and as false as they are fawning—of other nations, all this is extremely offensive."

Alluding to the publications of some English travellers, he says:

"The Americans are a religious people; and this element can neither be avoided nor lightly toned. But, instead of treating this question with either the hand of the Christian or of the philosopher, these parties, in some instances, disregard the subject altogether, and, in others, treat it with levity or hostility. The religious notions and peculiarities of the people are turned into ridicule and scorn; their associations for benevolent and Christian purposes are lampooned as fanatical; their modes of expression and devotional exercises are held up to contempt; and their abstinence from the amusements of the world are treated as indicative of ill-breeding, or signs of hypocrisy. It is obvious that writers of this class are ill-suited to understand or to delineate the character of a grave and religious community. Taking their gauge and measurement from the *beau monde* of London or of Parisian society, they naturally find all sober sence, industrious habits, and religious sentiments, an eccentricity or a bore. The point with this race of *voyageurs* is, to see if the manners of the plain republican are in agreement with those of the aristocracy of old nations; whether they come up to the coteries of the West-end, of the clubs of St. James', of the fashionable routs of our great parties; and, moreover, if they speak, and dance, and play in the first style of fashion. Can anything be more ridiculous than this? What right can the flippant dames, the military beaux, the gamesters to frivolity, have to expect a people ready made to their several purposes? Of what consequence can it be to the morality, the honor, the greatness of a people, that they should fashion their course by adopting the manners of the most frivolous, useless, and unreal portions of our own people? Neither the wisdom nor the strength of even European society will be found in these quarters. The people who make sport of the Puritanism of the Americans are themselves the object of as much contempt, in their own country, as pity will allow to be just. Like other buzzing creatures, they have just the power to sting, and, with a malicious pleasure, they evidently delight in the gratification of their feeble natures. Were the disposition felt, the laugh might be turned upon these reflers, with as much effect as they choose to indulge in at the expense of the *evangelicals* of the States."

UNITED STATES

WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

LEWIS & HANFORD,

Nos. 222, 224, 226 and 228 PEARL STREET, (between Fulton st. and Hunting Slip,) NEW YORK,

Have on hand the largest assortment of

CLOTHING

IN THE UNITED STATES,

ADAPTED TO ALL MARKETS.

In the article of SHIRTS and DRAWERS, we keep an endless variety

Also the most extensive manufacturers of

Oil Clothing and Covered Hats

in the world.

PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, Of all kinds.

Catalogues of stock sent by mail. Orders promptly filled.

LEWIS & HANFORD,

jy26 Nos. 222, 224, 226 and 228 Pearl st. N. Y.

SUNDRIES—17 cases Capers, Anchovies, Olives and Sardines; 24 baskets fresh Salad Oil, 1 dozen each, for sale low by jy19 JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

1849. JULY.	ALMANAC.	Sun Rises.	Sun sets.
14	Saturday,	4 41	7 30
15	Sunday,	4 42	7 29
16	Monday,	4 42	7 29
17	Tuesday,	4 43	7 28
18	Wednesday,	4 43	7 28
19	Thursday,	4 44	7 27
20	Friday,	4 45	7 27
		4 46	7 26

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE FOR JULY.

FOR PENNOCK. JNO. MCFADDEN. F. LORENZ.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

TIME OF SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL.

For Boston—Caledonia—Douglass, July 7.
For New York—Europa—Lott—July 14.
For Boston—Cambria—Leitch, July 21.
For New York—America—Shannon, July 28

TIME OF SAILING FROM AMERICA.

From New York, Niagara, July 25th.
From Boston, Caledonia, August 1st.
From New York, Europa, August 8th.
From Boston, Cambria, August 15th.
From New York, America, August 22d.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.—The steamers of this Company will sail regularly once a month, as follows

FROM NEW YORK

Washington, Capt. Floyd, 20th July.
Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, 20th August.
Washington, Capt. Floyd, 20th Sept.

FROM BREMEN.

Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, 15th July,
Washington, Capt. Floyd 15th August.
Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, 15th September.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, 20th July.
Washington, Capt. Floyd, 20th August.
Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, 20th September.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Thursday Morning, July 19, 1849

The weather yesterday was very warm, and a general dullness prevailed in the market.

The river continues to recede slowly, with about 2 feet 3 inches in the channel. We observed small class steamers receiving freight for Cincinnati and Louisville at 50c ₱ 100.

FLOUR—We find nothing doing in the market showing any variation from our last quoted rates. Receipts have been almost entirely stopped for several days, and we have no first hand operations to report, excepting in limited lots from wagon at $4.06@4.16½c ₱ bbl. We continue our quotations from store in limited lots at $4.25@4.25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Very little is doing in the market. Receipts continue extremely limited, and supplies are light. Moderate sales of Corn from store at 40c, and of Oats at 35c ₱ bu. No sales of other kinds worth noticing.

PROVISIONS—Bacon maintains its usual brisk demand at former quotations, say for western and city cured common in casks at, for Shoulders, 5½; Sides 6½, and Hams at 7½ ₱ lb. and for best Sugar cured Hams at 10c. Further limited sales of Dried Beef at 12½c ₱ lb. Lard is inactive, and few sales are transpiring, in bbl and keg the article may be quoted at 6½@7c.

GROCERIES—We note further sales of N O Sugar in small lots by the hhd at 5@5½c ₱ lb. Sales of N O Molasses at 25@28c, and of Rio Coffee at a range of 7½@8c ₱ lb. Market generally quiet, with no marked change in any article.

Freight on Wool to the East by the canal has advanced to 87c ₱ 100.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The propositions of a certain Mr. Elliott, somewhere out west, at St. Louis, we believe, in reference to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, seems to be going the general rounds of the newspaper press, as though there were enough of feasibility attached to his plan, to gain credence in the mind of any sane man. He proposes to "demonstrate the practicability of maintaining a uniform depth of seven feet water for steamboats, by constructing great reservoirs at the sources and along the margin of the stream—collecting the annual floods there, and regulating the supply of water to the river by means of locks and dams."

It reminds us of a story we once heard of an inquisitive old lady somewhere out in Ohio, who used very much to annoy the post man who conveyed the mail from the Lake down into the interior of the State, as to the latest news up there, and whether any thing strange had happened lately. The carrier being one day more than commonly annoyed by the old lady, told her very seriously that Lake Erie was about to be turned bottom upwards, and that the water would be certain to deluge the whole interior of the State, spoiling neither life nor property! The old lady believed the story, and at once set about making ready for the dreadful calamity which was about to overwhelm the country.

Now we believe, that in point of practicability, the Lake story and the plan of Mr. Ellett, is about six of one, and half a dozen of the other.

WOOL—ADVANCING PRICES TANGIBLE.—The New York Merchant's Ledger gives the following confident view by reference to present and future prospects of the Wool market. The editor has made the subject one of studied attention, and his views are, at least, worthy the attention of the western Wool growers:

"While we have thus far been opposed by many, the majority, perhaps, and some of the present among the number, for the views put forth from time to time thro' the columns of the Ledger, favorable to the future advance on Wool for the present clip, with the chances we have at times been somewhat pained to see the slight attention put upon some of the more prominent reasons for our belief, which we have set forth in No. 13 of the Ledger, and upon which we have seventeen kept, among other things, a constant watch. We have now to record as a fact what was before only expected. At the great Fair recently held at Reading, the Wools advanced from 15 to 25c per lb; the fine middlings from 19 to 20c, and the inferior from 10 to 15c over those of last year. The quantity offered was much less than last year, and the fact that the deficiency was not to be had in the market is apparent. The great Fairs yet to be held at Leipzig and Berlin, will, it is believed, sustain the advance noticed. The cloth markets are there reported as advancing, and as firm in consequence, and though we cannot as yet report its effect in this market, either upon the *Wool*, A fever and fever and single fail to see that the probable rise of bo h will be considerable, and that the raw material as a consequence, but one of our points before offered, and our readers will do well if they do not loose sight of some of the others.

The stock of Fleece now coming forward is considerable, and the sales, though light, are more to the point in price. Some 16,000 lbs of fine Fleece sold at 26, 28 and 30c, which are about those of our choice. Some 2,000 lbs of No. 1 Pulled Country at 28@27c; and 7000 lbs superfine at 29@30c.

In Mexican and South American Wools we have nothing of moment to say, more than that it is believed that the heft of the stock is already here, and that holders are independent and confident in their views."

Spirit of the Domestic Markets.

LOUISVILLE, July 18, 1849.

Flour and Grain—Flour is scarce and prices consequently enhanced. A sale at the above on Monday of 300 bls at $4.40; small lots from stores at $4.50 in lots, and $4.75 at retail, including a small receipt of new flour. Sales of good new wheat yesterday at 90c. Sales of corn, sound in bulk, at 39@40c. Sales from stores at 35c. Barley we quote in demand at 50c.

Oils—We quote Linseed oil at 53@55c ₱ gall; Castor oil at 95@100c ₱ gall; Sperm oil $1.20 ₱ gall; Sperm oil $1.50 @1.62½ ₱ bbl; Lard oil we quote at 55@60c ₱ gall.

Feathers, Ginseng, &c.—Feathers we quote at 28@29c from the country; sales from stores at 29@30c.—Ginseng we quote in fair demand at 29@35c.

Seeds—Clover seed we quote at $3.25@3.50 ₱ bu; Timothy at $2.75. Blue grass, clear 75c@$1; Flax seed fair demand at 77@80c; sales for shipment west. Mustard seed $2.50 ₱ bu. Hemp seed $1.25@$1.50 ₱ bushel.

Tobacco—The rates obtained through the week ranged as follows: firsts $4.50, 5, 5.50, 5.60; seconds $3@4.00, common $2.10 and 3.15.

Whiskey, &c.—Stocks and receipts light. Sales at the levee Tuesday morning at 17½@18c; sales of 70 bbls Wednesday morning also at 17½@18c. Sales of rectified at 17@17½c. Sales of raw since have advanced to 15@15½c. Sales of rectified from stores advanced to 17@18c.

Wool—Sales in grease at 12@14c; sales of pulled from stores at 25c; sales from wagons of fair washed, &c., at 21@24c.

Cattle—cattle are in fair demand, with but light arrivals. We quote light sales of choice beeves at 5@5½c, and sales of fair cattle at the yards at $4.50@4.90. Sales of inferior cattle we quote at $4@4.75. Sales of sheep to butchers at $1.50@2.50. Sales of Lambs at 75c@2.25.—Iesr.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

ARRIVED.

Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
Louis McLane, Bennett, Brownsville.
Wm Phillips, McPhial, Wellsville.
Cinderella, Calhoun, Wheeling.
Conaguese, Hendrickson. McKeesport.
Shipper, (new) shipper.

DEPARTED.

Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
Louis McLane, Bennett, Brownsville.
Wm. Phillips, McPhial, Wellsville.
Cinderella, Calhoun, Wheeling.
Conaguese, Taylor, Captina.
May Flower, ——, Cin.

THE RIVER.—There were 2 feet 2 inches in the channel, by metal mark, last evening at dusk and falling.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

Brownsville Packets, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Beaver Packets, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Louisville—Lydia Collins.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

D. Leech & co's, packet line. 9 P M.

FOR FREEPORT.

R. S. Bailey & Co's Canal Packet, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

HOCKINGPORT—Per Pilot No 2—132 sks wool, 65 hhds tob, 9 bbls beef, 24 bgs wheat, 8 bxs mdse, D T Morgan & co; 17 bbls vinegar, 8 sks wool, 9 bls do, J McFaden; 21 sks do, Clarke & Thaw; 30 doz buckets Bagaley & Smith; 64 sks oats, Passenger; 23 bbls apples, passengers.

WHEELING—Per Cinderella, 4 bxs bacon, H Graff & co; 2 pkgs, Baker & Forsyth; 12 sks wool, 1 bag do, Leech & co; 65 sks hams, W Bingham; 27 do, W B Holmes & bro; 2 bdls hooks, E Hezelton.

ZANESVILLE—Per Lowell—16 sks wool, Clark & Thaw; 7 hhds tob, 3 cks bacon, 22 sks wool, D Leech & co; 100 bbls flour, Sellers & Nicols; 9 sks wool, 3 bxs bacon, Bagaley & Smith; 40 bbls flour, 65 sks wool, D Leech & co; 6 hhds tob, 100 bxs glass, W Bingham; 1 hhds tob, W Lanping; 14 sks wool, E Dalzell; 24 hhds tob, W H Johnson; 2 bbls mdse, B A Fahnestock.

DRESS BOXES.

J. G. & G. W. CARR,

WHALEBONE CUTTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS, PARASOL CANE, 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 this city, at the lowest prices.

No. 135 N. Third above Race street, adjoining the Eagle Hotel, PHILADELPHIA. jy17:3eodlm

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

R. MURPHY invites the attention of merchants in his wholesale Rooms, on 2d story, northeast corner 4th and market streets, Pittsburgh.

This being his second supply for this spring, he has many kinds of goods at reduced prices, adopting the styles not to be found elsewhere. my6:d&wtf

LOCAL MATTERS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Mass Meeting in Allegheny.

THE CAUSE OF LAW AND ORDER TRIUMPHANT!

The meeting of the citizens of Allegheny held in the Market House, at two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, was one of the largest which ever assembled in that city, and was organized by calling Colonel Robinson to the Chair, and appointing John M. Snowden, Secretary, and Hugh Craig and Major Kaine, Assistant Secretaries.

Colonel Robinson read the call for the meeting, after which he observed, that he had been doubtless selected as Chairman from the fact that he was the oldest citizen of Allegheny; a city which he had seen grow up from a wilderness where forests grew, and the red man hunted the beasts of the forest, to a busy town, inhabited by thousands of thriving citizens. He thought that the interests of the poor and rich were identical; and for his part, all his efforts both as an individual, and in whatever public capacity he had been placed by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, had been devoted towards the advancement of the interests of Allegheny.

He was born where Allegheny now stands, in the midst of a wilderness, and all his feelings grew with the growth and strengthened with the strength of his native town.

He wished to promote the interests of all, whether they were firemen or not, but we have been disgraced by conduct of the most disastrous and outrageous character on the part of some of our citizens, who not only refused to assist in extinguishing the fire of Monday last, but actually prevented those who were willing to lend their aid to assist in saving the property of their relatives, friends, and neighbors. A proceeding of equal enormity was not to be found on the pages of history, except, perhaps that of Nero, who fiddled over the ruins of burning Rome, which was the only parallel case he could now call to mind.—The city of Allegheny was one of the most thriving towns in the United States, and not even her rival, and sister city of Pittsburgh could boast of greater prosperity than she enjoyed. It remained for this meeting to say whether she should increase still further, or retrograde to a worse position than if the primeval forests which once grew here were yet upon the ground. If the citizens wished their town to prosper, they must put down by the force of popular opinion, as well as the strong arm of the law, the vagabonds who had disgraced their birth place and themselves by their conduct on Monday last. (Loud cheers) This meeting was not called by the Councils. Whatever it said, would, coming directly from the people, be an emphatic expression of their opinion upon the subject, and restore public confidence. For himself, he would sacrifice every thing of which he was possessed—every house he owned, and every foot of land, if it should be necessary, in overpowering the mob of ruffian boys by whom the fire companies were controlled. (Loud cheers followed by a momentary interruption, caused by some riotous persons, one of whom was arrested, and the rest decamped.)

Mr. Callan made a few remarks, after which Col. Robinson was again called to address the meeting, and resumed his speech, amid loud cheering.

He had never before witnessed such a scene as transpired in Allegheny, on Monday last. He could not have believed it had he not seen it. Ruffians went round amongst the crowds of terrified citizens, and despite the tears of the women who implored their assistance, refused to work, and prevented all others from doing their duty. And what grounds of complaint had the firemen? The Councils would not, it was true, submit to their dictation. They had been elected for the purpose of managing, economically, the public fund, and had been willing to devote all reasonable sums to the repairs of the engines, and towards keeping them in the most perfect order, but they would not submit to the insolent demands of a parcel of ruffian mobocrats. (Loud Cheering.)

For his part, he had lived a freeman, and, please God, he would die as he had lived. (Great applause.) He had seen on Monday what he had never expected to see, not only the dwellings of the poor, who earned their bread by the sweat of their brows, burnt, but even a temple of the living God, and all this destruction might have been avoided, had the firemen done their duty. This was a matter in which every man was interested and he called on every lover of order—every property holder—to stand by the councils, and denounce the wicked and infamous conduct of the miserable, drunken set of vagabonds who had been the cause of the terrible destruction of property on Monday. (Loud cheers.) This meeting had been called to sustain the city authorities in their determination to reorganize the Fire Companies, and to preserve good order, and he would now read the proceedings of the meeting of the Councils on Tuesday night. It was for the meeting to say whether they had done their duty or not. If they were in the right, they should be sustained. This was all they wished from the people. He hoped they would not yield to the demand of firemen, or rather to their dictation.—(Col. R. then read the proceedings of the Allegheny Councils, from the "*Gazette*" of yesterday.)

They now had all the requisite information before them. It was for the meeting to say whether the Councils, in the present depressed condition of the city finances, should have consented to give the fire companies the large sum which they demanded, without mature deliberation, and without retaining a power of examining into the manner of its disposal. The Councils wished to know for what specific purpose the large sum of $400 was required by each of the Fire Companies, before they laid out such a sum on these irresponsible associations. (Loud Cheering) The Committee appointed by the Councils to confer with the Firemen had done their duty in every respect, but the contemptuous reply of the Committee of the Firemen, was, that they would consider themselves in service, as soon as the $400 was appropriated.—Such was the course of these insolent men.—(Cheers.) This meeting was called to put these mobocrats down. (Cheers.

All men who owned any property should unite in doing so, for if we did not put them down, they would put us down. (Cheers) If we did not put a stop to their outrageous proceedings, no one would be safe. Our houses would be burned, our furniture destroyed, our lives endangered, but he trusted all present would do their duty. (Tremendous cheering, and cries of "we will," "we will.") He would now read the opinion of two of our most eminent lawyers, (Messrs. Stalker and Stanton) upon the subject.

To Mr. James Schoonmaker and other citizens of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN: Being consulted by you in reference to the late conduct of certain fire companies in your city, we are of opinion—

1st. That those who interfered by force, threats, intimidating and turbulent speeches, to prevent the use of engines and hose, in extinguishing the late fire, and all who aided, countenanced or abetted them, are guilty of a highly criminal offence, punishable by the law.

2nd. That the preconcerted schemes and arrangements of Fire Companies to refuse their aid or the use of their engines and hose unless their demands of the Council were complied with, also, constitutes a high criminal offence, for which every one participating therein may be punished. If individually, disregarding all sense of duty to society and moral obligation, may look on while their neighbor's dwellings are burnt to ashes, and women and children left houseless on the streets; it does not follow that organized societies and associations may deliberately resolve upon such action as a means of extoring money. Most of the fire companies—perhaps all—are organized under charters, by which they have obtained possession of property designed for special public use, and procured at public expense. They have, moreover, acquired special privileges to themselves, such as exemption from military duty and the like. Such organization, powers, and privileges are not granted to firemen to be held in terror over citizens; but they imply high and responsible duties of which the wilful violation is a misdemeanor, punishable by the law. A preconcerted combination or agreement to withhold aid in time of conflagration, unless their demand for money be complied with, is the most dangerous conspiracy that could be formed against society, and would doubtless be visited by the law with exemplary punishment. And moreover, when these companies organized and obtained possession of their engines and hose, they became pledged to society that they should be used for public protection. That pledge cannot wilfully be violated with impunity, much less to exact compliance of their demands for money.

We are of opinion, therefore, that the offenders have, in this instance, not only disregarded moral and social duty, but the fire associations have greatly mistaken their own rights and liabilities.—And by their concerted agreement to withhold aid in time of fire, they have rendered themselves amenable to prosecution and punishment.

SHALER & STANTON.

PITTSBURGH, July 18, 1849.

All the information which he had upon the subject had been laid before the meeting. It was for it to say whether our city should go on in prosperity, or whether it should be turned into a den of wild beasts.

Col. Robinson then sat down amidst loud applause.

It was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive the sense of the meeting, and the Chair appointed—

Dr. Hannan, Henderson Davis,
John Sanderson, Josiah King, and
John Tassey to fulfil this duty.

It was moved and carried, that George Darsie address the meeting, and that gentleman arose and said, that he had nothing to say on this subject, which would either amuse or instruct the meeting. He did not stand there to condemn any one, but he must say that he had viewed the disgraceful scenes of Monday, with heart felt sorrow. The very worst enemies of society were ruffians such as those who on that day, pandered to the bad passions of a brutal mob. He had been shocked beyond all expression by hearing, when the hard earned property of the poor man was vanishing beneath the destructive ravages of the fire, like snow before the sun—whilst their weeping wives, and children were seeking places of shelter, these demons say—"*damn the house—let them burn.*"

This shocked his feelings and caused a doubt to arise in his mind as to whether these men were fit to take a part in the government of a free people. He hoped that these young men, though led away for a moment, would yet return to the paths of rectitude, but he thought that those who had participated in these disgraceful proceedings, gave but poor earnest of their capabilities to fill any public station with credit to themselves. The pe, reat liberty was that, under the protection of which every man can go to bed at night, confident that he will rise safely in the morning, unharmed either in person or property, so long as he does no wrong. What was property worth, if such a state of things was allowed to prevail? It was certain that a great blow had been struck at the prosperity of Allegheny. He was not so old as the eloquent Chairman of the meeting, and yet, young as he was, he recollected the day when he had hunted squirrels on the Commons of Allegheny, a town which had grown to its present size under the protection of law and order. We had a popular government, and if the people properly guarded their rights, there was no danger. The present disastrous state of affairs, if properly managed, would be turned to advantage, instead of an injury. The rioters had elected passion and violence as their rulers, and would yet find the evils resulting from the course of conduct which they had pursued.

The honorable gentleman concluded amidst loud applause.

D. M. Curry rose and requested to be heard on the part of at least, a portion of the firemen of Allegheny.

The Chairman wished to know whether Mr. Curry intended to speak according to the spirit of the call for the meeting.

Mr. Curry said that he would speak the truth.

On motion, permission to speak was granted to him, and he said that he deprecated as much as any one could do, the destruction of property which had taken place, and that for his part, though he could not get the firemen as a body to work, he had himself done so. He did not think that the censure which had been visited on *all* the firemen indiscriminately, was just—a part only were to blame.

Col. Robinson observed that honorable exceptions had been made, and that all the firemen who had worked, received the heartfelt thanks of the community.

Mr. Curry said that he was not here to make an incendiary speech—that he could appeal to the public to say that he had worked hard, not only at the late fire, but at every one which had occured for a long time past in either city. At the fire on Monday, he had worked for three hours without stopping. He had worked so hard that he was carried home to a sick bed from over-exerting himself. He was one of the firemen, and yet all had been undiscriminately censured.

Col. Robinson again said that this was not the case, for that due credit was given to that portion of the firemen who had worked.

Mr. Curry would go back a little and examine into the conduct of the Council. He did not go there to make a speech abounding in empty declamations, without any truth. A few months ago the fire companies had passed resolutions to the effect that unless their expenses were paid, it was madness to go on and involve the private members in debts saddled upon them, which were contracted four years ago. Other debts of eighteen months standing. In view of this state of things the firemen's association of Allegheny had convened, and given notice to the committee of the Councils to meet them in Quincy Hall. They had not done so. They had not made the requisite appropriations. The loommunity would certainly not condemn young men who had worked as his had, at a fire eighteen hours at a stretch, in staying its destructive ravages, risking their lives,—wearing out their apparel—and losing their time, without fee, and without reward. For his part, he had been active on the day of the fire. He had urged those who were interfering to prevent those willing to work from working to desist.

Col. Robinson said that this was not true. That he had been active among the rioters, and that a warrant was now out for his arrest.

Mr. Curry said that this might be the case, but it did not follow that because he was accused, he was guilty. He defied any respectable citizen of Allegheny to say that he had taken any active part with the rioters.

Mr. George R. Riddle was ready to swear that he had urged the rioters on. To his own personal knowledge, Mr. Curry had made incendiary speeches to the mob, and had been for years a perfect fire brands among them. Owing to the course of conduct which Mr. C., a man of weight amongst the firemen had pursued, he, in common with the majority of respectable men, who formerly belonged to the engines, were compelled to with draw. Mr. Curry was, beyond all question, guilty of the most abominable conduct at the fire on Monday. It could be proved that he had told the citizens of the part of the town in which he lived not to be alarmed, nor move their furniture, for that if the fire approached his house, he had two engines ready to be brought to the spot. This man was an incendiary of the worst description, and had done more towards shaking public confidence in the firemen than any other person in Allegheny.

The committee on resolutions having returned, made the following report:

WHEREAS, The demonstration exhibited by some of the firemen of this city during the fire on Monday afternoon last, was such as to call forth the indignation of every lover of good order and supremacy of the laws, and was of such a character as to call loudly for some expression from the citizens. Therefore

Resolved, That the conduct of that portion of the Allegheny Fire Companies at the late fire in this city on the afternoon of Monday, the 16th of July, in not only refusing to aid in extinguishing the fire, but with riotous force hindering and preventing the use by citizens of their hose and engines, and intimidating and preventing, by violent threats of neighboring incorporations, is an outrage against peace, good order, and the laws of the land, disgracing humanity and civilization.

Resolved, That the conduct, originating in a preconcerted design, carried out with threats and acts of bloody violence in open daylight, in the midst of a community numbering nearly sixty thousand souls, and in despite of tears, entreaties, and prayers by heartless sufferers, women, and children—is without parallel in the annals of any civilized society, and unless punished by the law with prompt vigor, forebodes the most disastrous consequences to the peace and safety of society

Resolved, That the constituted authorities, officers, magistrates and police of Allegheny, owe it to themselves, families and neighbors, and are bound by the laws of God and man, to use every exertion for bringing the offenders to punishment, and by enforcing the law to ensure safety and afford some protection to life and property in this city.

Resolved, Therefore, that the Mayor, Police Officers and Councilmen, be exhorted to a prompt and vigorous discharge of their duty in the premises, relying for support in its performance upon the peaceful and humane, but firm and law abiding citizens, which is hereby pledged to them for that purpose.

Resolved, That a select committee of five citizens be appointed to co-operate with the constituted authorities, with power to appoint a sub-committee in each ward of the city, in assisting the law, and bringing to justice every offender, who can be discovered to have participated in the outrages at the late fire.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the action of councils on last evening, in breaking off all connection with the present organization of Firemen, and will lend our influence in re-organizing as they propose.

Resolved, That in whatever new organization of Fire Companies shall be had, such of the members of the old companies as were known to be hostile to the late outrages, and anxious to avert the course of the majority, shall be deemed eligible and desirable members, under the new arrangement, as being entitled to high public commendation and confidence.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to each of the Firemen of this city, Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Manchester at present offered their services in the late fire.

Resolved, That we approve the resolution adopted by the councils authorizing the Mayor to take possession of the fire apparatus.

Mr. Townsend stated that the Manchester Fire Company had come up to assist in extinguishing the flames, and that its captain, (Mr. Pittsburgh Burckhardt) had informed him that, a short distance below town, they were met by a portion of the Allegheny firemen who threatened to cut their hose, and kill them if they went to the fire. Owing to these threats they did not work.

Action was taken on the preamble and resolutions seriatim, and they were adopted UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr. S. J. N. Smith offered the resolution (which appears above) thanking that portion of the firemen which turned out, for their services.

The Chair appointed the following gentlem a on the Committee of Vigilance:

James Schoonmaker, Geo. Millenberger,
Albert Culbertson, G. R. Riddle,
Josiah King.

After which the meeting adjourned.

Prior to the adjournment, the places of meeting in the several wards, where the citizens are to assemble to organize new companies, were announced.

The Firemen's Association held a meeting last evening. The proceedings were as follows:

The President of the Association, R. B. ROBERTS, Esq., stated that the meeting had been held in pursuance of a call addressed to him, relative to the recent fire in Allegheny.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the conduct of the firemen of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and declaratory of a determination on the part of the firemen of Pittsburgh, to proceed to any fire that may hereafter occur; and calling upon those who have a pecuniary interest to aid and countenance those who work for their interests. A resolution condemning the resolution of the Neptune Fire Company was made and adopted.

ARRESTS.—Mr. George Blackstock, Carpenter, and William Wolfordel, were arrested yesterday, charged with participating in the late disturbances in Allegheny. Mr. B. was held to bail in the sum of $1000; Mr. W. in $2000.

We understand that Mr. Curry was also arrested.

FIRE IN EAST LIVERPOOL.—We have received a letter from a friend who resides in the above thriving little town, by which we learn, that the pottery of Messrs. Ball and Morris was entirely destroyed by fire on the 14th of July.

The loss of these gentlemen will be about three thousand dollars on which there is no insurance.

The manner in which the fire originated is rather a strange one. It seems that a little boy about twelve years of age confessed that he set the house on fire, in revenge for a slight reproof received from of the proprietors.

The building will, we hope, be immediately re-erected, and we trust that the enterprising firm which owns it, will meet with no further interruption to their prosperity.

SPECIAL POLICE.—The Mayor of Allegheny has organized a strong force of special police, who nightly patrol the streets of that town. It is a lamentable fact that such a course is required to protect the lives and property of our citizens, but we trust that in a short time the misguided men who have, if not directly, at least indirectly, caused the late terrible disasters in Allegheny, will come to their senses again, and see "the error of their ways."

THE NEPTUNE FIRE COMPANY.—We regret to see that this company has undertaken to dictate to the Councils of our sister city the course they shall pursue, in declaring that they will attend no fire in Allegheny, until the Councils make the appropriations required by the firemen of that city.—As firemen of Pittsburgh, it is as much their duty as it should be their wish, to attend all fires in Allegheny, and we trust that no other companies will follow their example.

INCIDENT OF THE LATE FIRE.—Whilst the large brick tavern, kept by Mr. McNeil, on the corner of Beaver and Ohio streets, was burning, the sign post in front of the house took fire. A pair of martins had built in a small box on the top, and were rearing a brood of young ones. It was truly distressing to view their conduct. They flew screaming around their nest, incessantly darting in and out of the box, until it fell to the ground, and, together with the young birds, was carried off as a lawful prize by an urchin who had been watching the whole affair.

The parent birds seemed now to be rendered perfectly frantic. They flew in circles round and round until one overpowered by the heat fell into the midst of the flames, and the other, lost to view in a thick cloud of smoke, probably shared the same fate.

SPEECHING.—Four young men of Allegheny were brought before the Mayor, on Tuesday, charged with having ridden round that city in a barouche, constantly firing off "shooting crackers" in the course of their progress. They did not even respect the dignity of the Mayor, for they stopped before his office, and saluted him with a "feu de joie" by exploding several packs of these little nuisances. They were each fined five dollars and costs which they paid, and left the office, we hope, with a determination never again to "let the wime in and the wit out."

Cholera Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 18—12 M.

GENTLEMEN—The physicians of the city report to me 7 cases and 1 death from Cholera, since noon on Tuesday.

Very respectfully,
WM. McK. MORGAN.

To the Sanatory Committee.

Height of the Thermometer.

The Thermometer stood at 86 degrees Fahrenheit, in the shade, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

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