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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

SENATE.

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY.

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JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

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CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

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TREASURER,

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,

WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,

JOHN BYERS of Finsley.

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

Our readers will bear with us, we hope, while we again notice the conduct of the *Pittsburgh Morning Post*, in relation to the Republicans of Europe, and especially of Rome. We desire that the shameless hypocrisy of the editor of that paper, in his pretensions of attachment to the principles of freedom, should be seen and known of all men, for a more disgusting exhibition of meanness and cowardice was never before exhibited.

In his last paper he has attempted a reply to the free animadversions of the Gazette. He starts out with a bombastic and ridiculous statement that we are approaching a "most important and momentous contest" in Pennsylvania, the results of which, he says, "for years to come, will be felt, for *weal or woe*, throughout every State of this glorious Union" Bah! Does this poor creature think his readers have as little sense as himself? With what contempt will every man of common sense and common information read such ridiculous tom-foolery, put forth with owl like solemnity.

The next sentence is so rich a specimen of the Bombastes Furioso style, peculiar to this editor, and of all half witted editorial ninny hammers, who, because they have by accident got the use of a press and types, imagine that the welfare of the Union rests upon their shoulders, that we copy it entire:—

"In this contest are arrayed on the one hand the People, the Democracy, presenting their ancient Jeffersonian platform of human and political rights—a platform illuminated by the brightest and holiest lights of Liberty and of Nature, and consecrated by the blood of many martyrs; on the other hand are arrayed the enemies of human rights, those who believe or affect to believe that the masses of the people are not qualified for self government, those whose motto it is, "Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor"—the Federal Whigs, backed by their array of Privileged Corporations, and wielding all their engines of fraud, of falsehood, of corruption and of deceit."

The egregious folly of the above long sentence is only equalled by its falsehood and malice. But we leave both the one and the other to the contempt of the community, as not worthy of further notice.

He then proceeds to notice the articles of the Gazette, and says they are intended to draw off his attention from the coming contest, but he had detected the object, and should not be caught. He asserts, by way of refuting the Gazette's charges of madness and cowardice, in relation to the Roman Republicans, that he has published the telegraphic despatches, and the detail of the news. And further, that he has never recorded one struggle for liberty, without feeling in his own breast a sympathetic throb, and uttering a fervent prayer for its success!"

This is brave and noble, is it not? He publishes the news. So do the organs of despotism, both in our own country and in every land. He hardly dare withhold that. But his heart throbs with sympathy for every struggle for liberty! And so will his reverend neighbor of the "Gazette" say, while he contends for the Divine right of the Pope to a despotic temporal rule over the Roman people. But the editor of the Post's throbbing sympathy has never prompted him to say one word in his paper in favor of the struggling Romans. Although they have been openly attacked, in our midst, and every vile epithet heaped upon them, yet his cowardly soul can only utter secret prayers, and has shrunk back from a syllable in their defence. He has got even dared to name them, for fear of committing himself. We have charged him with treachery to the cause of freedom, and with the basest cowardice, and he retorts by uttering personal calumnies, as false as the object of dragging them in, is contemptible.

We reiterate our charges. We assert that the Post *dare not* utter a word in favor of the bleeding cause of liberty in Rome. He dare not openly sympathize with men worthy to take the highest niches in the temple of liberty, as martyrs for the rights of men! He *dare not*. He quakes before some influence which prevents faithfulness to the cause of freedom. If he is opposed to the Republic of Rome, let him say so. We respect a brave and honorable foe. A *skulk* cannot but be despised.

CHOLERA RECORD.

The St. Louis Revenile, of July 11, publishes a statistical table of the mortality in that city, from the 2d day of January, 1849, to the 9th of the present month. The aggregate number of interments during that period has been 5,937, of which 3,262 were deaths from Cholera. The correctness of this table is placed beyond doubt, as it was taken from the official report of the City Register.

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The St. Louis Union of the 12th, says:

"All worldly matters have now given way in this city to the one absorbing dread of the cholera. This terrible destroyer of the human race increases in violence in this city daily, until we can scarcely look at its ravages without a shudder of terror. Already it has carried off over five thousand of our population, and now its blows fall with more fearful and fatal rapidity than ever. Used to our terror, medical specifics and medical skill become each day more inefficient and useless to arrest the disease in its progress to fatality. Indeed, most of our eminent medical men now declare the disease an outlaw, to which no known rules of treatment can be applied with any certainty of success. Contrary to our first suppositions, it seems now to have little or no regard to the classes of society it attacks, as the rich fall with the poor; the temperate and comfortable in life, along with the dissolute, the hard drinker, or the wretched. The past week's bill of mortality proves this, as in it will be found numbers of what are called the better class of society—a large number of these females, too, whom we are bound to believe were prudent and temperate. On the other hand, three or four hundred generally impoverished, dirty, and wretched foreigners, quarantined below this city, remain comparatively healthy in all their filth and discomforts. As regards the city itself, we have heard it remarked often of late, that in the most filthy parts of it there is now the least amount of sickness. What, then, can be the reason for even this disease? If care, cleanliness, and all the comforts of life, judiciously used, form no barrier, what will arrest it? We frankly confess we do not possess the shadow of any knowledge in the matter. All we can say is, do do what we can to ward off this disease, and trust to Providence. Come what may, be cheerful, be contented, be resigned, and we lessen its terrors, if we cannot avert it altogether."

The Peru Illinois Telegraph, of the 4th, gives a long account of the ravages of the cholera in that place. It broke out on Friday, the 29th, when there were eight deaths, principally Germans, all occupying the same house. On Saturday, there were seven deaths; Sunday six; Monday three, and Tuesday one. The disease seems then to have abated. There were no new cases, but it is added that the great body of the people had left the town.

ILLIMAT, (ILL.)—There have been 30 cases at this place and 8 deaths.

CHICAGO.—In three days, ending Sunday 8th, there were 15 deaths.

KEOKUK.—At this place, in the week ending 4th July, there were 14 deaths. Among the victims was Mr. Jno. B. Russell, well known through that state as a democratic editor. Mr. Russell had edited successively, first, while Iowa and Wisconsin were one state, a paper at the seat of government, in connection with Mr. James Clarke; afterwards, the *Miner's Express*, at Dubuque, the *Herald* at Bloomington, and the *Dispatch* at Keokuk. The disease continues unchecked.

A good many cases of cholera have occurred at Jerseyville, Ill. Among them was Mr. Bowman, sheriff of the county, who had just returned from Pennsylvania. He was attacked on the Ohio, was relieved by the supper preparation sufficiently to enable him to get home—and then it was not long before his father, mother, sister, and one child took it and died.

Waverly, Lafayette county, Mo., has been severely visited by the cholera. Some twenty four persons are said to have been attacked in one day, a number of whom died. The citizens fled the place as soon as means of conveyance could be obtained.

Brunswick has also been severely visited—some twenty five or thirty persons having died since the first appearance of the cholera. Among the recorded deaths is that of Mrs. Derrickson, wife of Chas. Derrickson, Esq.

Belleville, Illinois, is terribly visited—20 deaths in twenty four hours in a small country village.

In Louisville, the Journal says, the interments on Saturday and Sunday numbered 12, of which 4 or 5 were cholera, and 8 were children. There is a good deal of sickness in this city, but very little of it is cholera.

The deaths at Lexington, from Tuesday evening to Friday evening, numbered 30. Among those who died were Grandison Messner, John W. Trumbull, daughter of A. Maydwell, daughter of G. B. Twyman, Dr. Jones, Dr. Sanders, and Miss Ellen Herrine. Several cases were under treatment, which would terminate fatally. The whole number of deaths was about 150.

In the county of Fayette, the cholera prevailed to a considerable extent. The persons who died were Sam R. Bullock, Esq., Col. W.G. Carter, Jas. Stone, Presley Burton, Mrs. Stanhope, and a number of negroes.

There was no abatement in the disease at Lexington. At Frankfort, on Saturday, 1 death and 3 cases. At Mayaville, the disease was greatly on the increase; in the forty eight hours ending on Saturday afternoon there were 11 deaths. Captain Peter Lee was one of the victims. At Nashville, on Wednesday, 4 interments, one of cholera.

Capt. L. Lawrence, pilot of the steamer Pitser Miller, died on board of that boat.

All the New Orleans papers speak of the good health that city enjoys. The health of the interior of Louisiana was also improving.

The deaths in Memphis for 48 hours, ending on Monday last, were 6 of cholera and 3 of other diseases.

In Cincinnati, we rejoice to record the fact, the cholera is steadily decreasing. The Gazette published a table, which embraces a complete statement of the aggregate mortality of the city, from all diseases, for the period of 31 days, last passed June 16th to July 16th. This aggregate is three thousand six hundred and eighteen, making a daily average mortality, for the time embraced, of one hundred and seventeen—within a small fraction.

The weekly mortality for the whole period embraced, according to this table, is as follows:

First three days, to June 18,	135
First week, to June 23,	563
Second week, to July 2,	970
Third week, to July 9,	1022
Fourth week, to July 16,	950

It may not be improper again (the Gazette remarks) to call the attention of the community to the great disproportion of the mortality among our foreign population! This population is between one quarter and one third of the entire number of our inhabitants, but nearly three quarters of the entire mortality is among this class of our population. The exact proportions are:

Emigrant population, 70.1 per cent; American population, 22.6; Interments in Potters Field, 73.

Another view of the entire mortality is presented in the following form:

Interments in foreign Cemeteries,	2535
" Potter's Field,	265
Total both,	2800
Interments in all other cemeteries,	818
Aggregate in all,	3618

To the Editor of the London Times.

ELECTRICITY IN CHOLERA.—Sir,—The letter of Mr. Audrand, upon the controlling influence of electricity over epidemics generally, and cholera in particular, published by you in to-day's *Times*, induces me to communicate a fact, in connexion with this subject, corroborative of the views of M. Audrand, and which I believe has never before appeared in print. One of the Tooting children was seized with cholera in the Royal Free Hospital. The patient was a girl about 8 years old, under Dr. Peacock's charge. In about four hours she became completely collapsed, the power of deglutition had ceased, and consequently all internal remedies were useless. Dr. Peacock applied one pole of the galvanic machine over the heart, the other over the region of the stomach, or rather of the solar plexus (a sort of grand central terminus of the nerves supplying all the viscera). In half a minute the child began to rally, some strong beef tea was set into her stomach in less than ten minutes, and ultimately the resurrection was complete. Your columns are so much more widely circulated than the medical journals, that I trust you will excuse, in this case, a communication that, in one of less urgency, should have been reserved for a professional journal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. W. COOKE,
Late Resident Surgeon of the Royal Free Hospital.
17, Lower Brook street, June 25.

REMARKABLE SURGERY.—An eminent physician of Paris, Dr. Barnet, has written to a professional brother in the town statements so astounding in reference to the results of a very simple mode of treating, in the worst stages, the disease now so fatally prevalent in Paris, that we deem it our duty at once to lay it before the public. The letter of which the following is a translation, is dated Paris June 15:—"I think it my duty to inform my professional brethren that, in a great number of patients affected with cholera in the last stage, that is to say, when the pulsation of the heart and the movement of the pulse are absent, and in the commencement of the blue stage! I have succeeded in restoring the action of the heart and in recovering the patient from the blue stage by administering, at intervals of half an hour, four cups of a hot and sweetened infusion of the common lime tree, mint, balm, or chamomile, &c., in each of which cup of infusion were four drops of volatile alkali, making 16 drops, which the patient may take in two hours. The reaction is almost instantaneous. The pulse commences instantaneously to beat, rather irregularly at first, it is true, but afterwards with force, the blue state disappears, the body, face, and extremities are covered with hot and copious sweat, and in a few hours the patient is entirely out of danger. It is frequently necessary to combat the reaction when it becomes too strong by the assistance of bleeding."—*Liverpool Albion.*

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I met a prominent Democrat just now, an officer and one whose inclination as well as duty would prompt him to see full justice done. He is heartily disgusted with the course of our Locofoco papers, and has determined to make no suggestions to them and common delicacy, he thinks, forbids his going to the Whig papers. He suggests that the Secretaries of the different fire companies be called on for the names of all their members and places of residence, and if practicable, their ages.

This he thinks would bring out the names of all, good and bad, and compel the innocent ones to publish a disclaimer of any sympathy with the guilty. He says that the party who put his name to a certain resolution, published in the Post, is clearly liable to indictment.

ORDER.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AND ROBBERY.—An attempt was made between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night to rob and assassinate David Merriweather, Esq., one of the pro-slavery candidates for the convention in Jefferson county. He had been in the city, and was returning to his residence on horseback, about seven miles below this, on the river. When within about half a mile of home, he was accosted with, by a man sitting on a stump—"Is that Mr. Merriweather?" and Mr. M. having answered in the affirmative, the man said that he had been waiting at this (Mr. M.'s) house some time to give him a letter. Mr. Merriweather told him to come to his house, as he could not read the letter in the dark. The man then said that there was another man with him who had some important business to transact with Mr. M., and the latter invited both to his house.

His horse got about three lengths ahead, when he was fired at, the ball passing very close to his breast, and striking his umbrella, which rested in his fetlocks. The discharge of the pistol frightened the horse, which threw Mr. Merriweather.—Not having any weapons about him with the exception of a pocket knife, he remained lying still on the ground. One of the assassins, who had been standing back, and was not at all seen by Mr. M., remarked to the other "you have saved him."—"I did that," replied the other. "He won't trouble the Emancipationists any more. John get the horses ready. We must leave here now d——n quick. I'll see whether he has any dimes." The assassin then came up to Mr. Merriweather, straddled over him, took a pocket book filled with papers out of his coat, and was putting his hand into Mr. M.'s vest pockets, when the latter took a hold of him by the breast with one hand, and with the other cut him across the throat.

The assassin hallooed to his friend for assistance, at the same time rising and pulling Mr. Merriweather up. Mr. Merriweather then cut him in the left hip and shoulder. Fearing his accomplice, he disengaged himself from him and ran some distance through a field, where he sunk down from exhaustion. Here he remained about ten minutes, when he proceeded home. The assassins were traced by the blood from the wounds inflicted on one of them by Mr. Merriweather for some distance. He thinks the man whom he did not see was a negro from his language; the other was a white man, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Each had a horse.

It will be seen from the advertisement in another column that a reward of $500 is offered for the detection of the assassin—$250 by Mr. Merriweather, and $250 by the marshal and deputy marshal of this city.—*Louisville Journal, July 16.*

THE FRENCH BEFORE ROME.

If we can judge the feelings of our readers, by our own, or by those of the press of Europe and America, as evidenced by the almost universal theme of comment (with such exceptions as those of the Pittsburgh Post, and others of like calibre and courage) we cannot give them too much in relation to the French intervention in Italy and bombardment of Rome. We have therefore gleaned from a very full examination of the news by the Niagara, the following deeply interesting extracts which we trust no one will pass over on account of their length:—

"ROME, June 14, 1559.

"After the rejection of the French overtures, which were couched in language as insulting as their tenor was unworthy, as already explained.—Oudinot made another attempt, of a more private nature, to draw the Romans to his will. Cernuscky one of the deputation of the Assembly which negotiated with Lesseps, was invited to the French camp, whither he proceeded yesterday morning. Oudinot had the modesty to propose to him that a breach should be made in the walls of the Trastevere, over which the French army should march into the Eternal City with flying colors and music sounding! Cernuscky replied by asking the French General pointedly whether he meant to restore the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, telling him that if he did not, the gates would be immediately opened to his army. This question Oudinot declined to answer.

The following communications have been addressed by Gen. Oudinot to the Government and people of Rome:

EXPEDITIONARY ARMY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.
The General in Chief, before penetrating into Rome by force of arms, endeavors to exhaust even to the very last all the means of conciliation which are within his power. He has, therefore, addressed to the President of the National Assembly the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS, VILLA PAMFILI,
June 12, 5 P. M.

"Monseur le President of the National Assembly:—Circumstances of war have, as you are aware, brought the French army to the gates of Rome.—In case the entrance to the city continues to be closed, I shall be compelled for the purpose of entering it to employ the means of action which France has placed at my disposal.

"Before having recourse to this terrible calamity, I consider it to be my duty to make a last appeal to a people who cannot entertain for France any hostile sentiments.

"The National Assembly wishes, no doubt, to save the capital of the Christian world from sanguinary calamities.

"Under this conviction I entreat you, Monseur le President, to give to the enclosed proclamation immediate publicity. If within twelve hours after the receipt of this despatch an answer conformable to the intentions and honor of France does not reach me, I shall be compelled to attack the place by force.

"Receive, Monseur le President, the assurance of my consideration.

"OUDINOT DE REGGIO
General in Chief."

"VILLA PAMFILI, June 12, 3 P. M.

"Inhabitants of Rome:—We have not come here to make war on you, we come to preserve you in order and liberty. The intentions of our Government have been misunderstood.

"The progress of the siege has now brought us close to your ramparts.

"Until now we have only repied at rare intervals to the fire of your batteries. We touch in the last moments, when the exigencies of war produce terrible calamities.

"Save from them a city filled with such glorious recollections.

"If you persist in refusing to admit us, on you will alone fall the responsibility of inexpiable disasters.

"OUDINOT DE REGGIO."

The Triumvirate having remained deaf to all the propositions made to it, the General in Chief is empowered to commence the attack against the city on the 13th of June, at 5 A. M.

These documents were read at an extraordinary sitting of the Roman Constituent. They were listened to in profound silence, and when concluded a cry was raised by the entire Assembly of "War vive Republique!"

A committee of three was appointed to prepare a reply, and the sitting was suspended for a short time. On being resumed, Sturbenetti, presented the following reply.

"General—The Roman Constituent Assembly, in reply to your despatch, declares to you that having concluded with M. Lesseps the French Minister Plenipotentiary, on the 31st March, a convention, confirmed by the said M. Lesseps according to your declaration, it ought to consider this convention as obligatory on the two parties and under the protection of the law of nations until the French Republic shall have ratified or repudiated it. In the meantime the Assembly regards every act of hostility of the French army as a violation of that convention, or any other hostile act which may be committed before the answer of your Government be communicated, and before the armistice concluded shall have expired. Gen. Oudinot, you demand a reply in conformity with the intentions and the honor of France, but none can be more in conformity with the intentions and the honor of France than a halt in a flagrant violation of the law of nations. Whatever may be the effect of this violation, the people of Rome can never be responsible for it. The people of Rome are strong in their right, firm in their resolution to eliminate the part by which they are bound to your nation, and compelled by necessity alone to defend and repel every unjust aggression (Applause.)"

The Assembly adopted this reply which was ordered to be carried to the French camp by a flag of truce. The Assembly adjourned with cries of "*Viva la Republique*"

The following is the reply of the General commanding the National Guards of Rome to General Oudinot:

"General: The treaty of which the ratification is expected assures this tranquility against every disaster. The National Guards, formed to maintain order, must support the resolution of the Government, and they devote themselves willingly to this duty with zeal, and without reference to the fatigue attached to it. The National Guards have not long since shown their sympathy for the French nation by their treatment of the French prisoners, and they repeat it, above all, these sentiments and the honor of Rome. Any misfortune which may befal the capital, the City of Monuments, cannot be attributed to the peaceable citizens composed to defend themselves, but solely to that party which has provoked the aggression. Accept General my distinguished consideration.

"STURBINETTI,
"Representative of the people and Commander in Chief of the National Guards."

The reply of the Commander, in Chief of the army of the Roman Republic to General Oudinot is as follows:

"Citizen General:—A fatality causes the armies of the two Republics to engage in battle, which a better destiny would have united to fight together against their common enemy, for the cause of the one cannot but be the enemies of the other.—We cannot allow ourselves to countenance any illusions and for that reason we shall by every possible means resist whoever shall attempt to destroy our institutions. The Romans alone, moreover, are worthy of resisting French soldiers. We must likewise consider that there is a condition for brave men worse than death. If the war which you are waging against us should place us in that position, it would be better for us to close our eyes forever than to assist at the interminable oppression and misery of our country. Good health and fraternity."

ROSELLI."

How completely and triumphantly does the above plain statement of facts refute the slanders of the Pope's organs in this country, that Rome is in the hands of strangers, and bands of robbers and that the people are in favor of the Pope. The latest accounts say that the French army before Rome amounts to 40,000 men, and yet with what firmness and dignity do the brave and free Romans repel their degraded invaders. But we continue our extracts.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 19th inst. contains the following from Rome:

"On the morning of the 13th, the French began to bombard Rome, without, however, inflicting much injury on the city. They at the same time attempted a fruitless assault. The firing was kept up until 8 o'clock, P. M., and then ceased during three hours. At 11 o'clock, it recommenced, and lasted until 4 o'clock A. M., on the 14th. It then ceased again, but was soon after resumed with greater intensity and destructive effects. At four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the French had opened a breach close to the gate of San Pancrazio. At 8 o'clock P. M., the firing continued with violence. The breach, however, must not have been considered sufficiently wide for an assault as on the 15th the cannonade had not relaxed.—The French have cut off several aqueducts which supplied Rome with water, and their cavalry intercepts all communication between the besieged and the country. The infuriated Transtevernes twice waited on the Triumvirs, with knives in their hands, entreating them to allow them to sally out in a mass to exterminate the French. The Triumvirs dissuaded them from their purpose, saying that everything would end well if they preserved their order to fight behind the barricades, should the French enter the city. It appears that General Oudinot does not intend to lead his troops to the attack of the barricades, but to take up a position at the gate of San Pancrazio, and there establish his batteries."

From the London Chronicle.

ROME, June 17.

Yesterday a French flag of truce was sent in, proposing a suspension of arms for three hours from noon, which was agreed to. The object of this proposition was no doubt to enable the French to inter their dead, which are said to have been lying unburied for some days. Since yesterday afternoon there has been comparatively little firing upon either side, though the silence of the night and morning has been broken at intervals by the whir of an occasional cannon shot or bomb, now familiar sounds to us. Oudinot has not yet made the assault so often promised, and which all the world in Rome expects would have occurred by this time. A day or two more will probably throw some light on his intentions, which seem involved in as much obscurity as the policy of his Government; perhaps he too has been waiting for news from Paris. Though he hand is stretched out to help the Romans, and hardly a voice of sympathy raised in their favor, they continue to declare that they are determined to resist to the last; and that Oudinot may beat the city to pieces, if he will, before they will submit to him, and consent to see the restoration of Papal Government effected by the French arms. They have no fears from his threatened assault. To give you an idea of the spirit that animates the mass of the population, I need only say that the inhabitants of the Trastevere wish the gates to be opened, and the French to have free ingress.

Hostilities began rather with feelings of chivalrous rivalry on the part of the inhabitants of Rome, than with any purposes of settled hostility. The Romans wished to show that they were made of better stuff than the world had given them credit for; that priestly rule had not extinguished every spark of national pride and military ardor; and that they were not to be rough ridden and trampled in the dust, merely because it suited the policy of the French Cabinet, or the caprice of Louis Napoleon, to send an army here, unasked and uninvited, to occupy the Eternal City. Very different is the complexion of their sentiments at present.

An embittered feeling of enmity and hatred is springing up against those professors of fraternity who, with words of peace and friendly greeting on their lips, have for seven weeks past brought unpeace, bloodshed, and devastation to the thresholds of the Romans, bombarding their city, and mutilating the splendid monuments of classical antiquity and mediæval art. In the combat of the last two or three days especially, the conduct of the French troops is said to have been such as to establish beyond a doubt their proficiency in the science and practice of Algerine razzias. Many villas and houses on both sides of the river, outside of the Porta del Popolo and the Porta Portese, have been set on fire and are now mere shells of blackened ruins. This objectless, purposeless, meaningless siege has already led to the destruction of public and private property, computed at some hundred thousand pounds value. Claims by British subjects alone, for property destroyed, amounting to £7,000, have been sent to the English Consul. Major Syke's beautiful villa, outside of the Porta del Popolo, is one of those laid in ashes. The English church in the same quarter is mined, with a view to its being blown up, should circumstances require it. The damage done to various public buildings in Rome is already considerable. The church of St. Agnes, in the Piazza Navona, is one of those that have suffered most; and there is not one hospital in the city where the anguish of the patients has not been aggravated by the danger and confusion arising from the entrance of the enemy's projectiles. Those of Trinita dei Pellegrini and Santo Spirito have been most maltreated.

I will add a word of justice to the troops who defend Rome, who are continually represented by the French journals as bands of ruffians and desperadoes. So far is this from being true, that not a few of the officers belong to noble Italian houses, and very many even of the privates are of respectable families in the middle classes, whom the ardor of political convulsions, and hatred of foreign oppression, have impelled to seal their principles with their blood. Colonel Masina, of whose death in the action of the 3d current I informed you, possessed a private fortune of £1,000 a year. On Friday, one of Garibaldi's captains died, who has left property to the amount of £20,000.

By a decree of the Assembly, the execution of which is entrusted to the Triumvirate, a fresh issue of notes to the very large amount of four millions of scudi, or crowns, (about £1,000,000 sterling) is to take place, guaranteed on the security of national property. You see that the government is determined not to be arrested in its measures for want of funds. The period for the satisfaction of debts arising from private pecuniary transactions is further extended, by another decree of the Triumvirate, to the end of the current month.

The next extract we give is from the Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, and we copy it for the especial benefit of our very Reverend opposer and contestant of the "Pittsburgh Catholic." We desire his attention to the difference between Papal, Kingly or Ducal Supremacy and Republican. After giving an account of the fall of Arcinas under the bombardment of Austria, one of the Pope's defenders—a fair city on the Adriatic, and one of the principal towns of the Roman Dominions—the writer proceeds as follows:

"The free spirit of her brave neighbors passed into Ancona, she adhered to the principles of her clerical sovereignty and to the establishment of the Papal Republic. Besieged by sea and land, cut off from all supplies, her citizens decimated in battle, she surrendered only after having consumed all her provisions and given up all hope of relief.—The Austrians have taken possession in the name of the Pope who has sent his legates to administer the civil government. One consolation for the reverses of Italy is that her sons prove to the world that they are worthy of the liberty they fight for. They used their power with moderation, and suffer adversity with nobleness. They commenced no outrage against the priesty, we do now know no martyrs. Arrests and imprisonment, quartering troops in the houses of unpopular citizens, desecration of the liberty of the press, signal for the return of the clergy. They swoop down like harpies on their prey.

During the Republic the Protestants were allowed full liberty to preach and print. At Florence, they undertook the publication of the Scriptures in Italian, and intended to distribute them all over Italy. The translation of Donati was selected, in order to avoid giving unnecessary offence to the Catholics. An edition of twenty thousand was nearly ready on the 12th of April, the date of the restoration of the Grand Duke. Not long after, the police made a descent on the printing establishment, seized all the books and sealed up the printing presses. The whole property has since been confiscated. This fact is perfectly well established, not only by letters from Florence but also by the published declaration of the English consul at Florence, an English gentleman having been a considerable loser by the confiscation. The Tuscan Government has refused to interfere in the affair, on the ground that it lies especially within the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical authorities."

No sooner are republican institutions established, than religious liberty flourishes. Freedom of thought, and freedom of religion bring in their train justice, moderation, and safety. When the priests return to power, oppression follows, the printing presses are sealed up, religious liberty destroyed, and the Holy Bible banished.

With one other extract, to show the abhorrence in which the French intervention is viewed, by all liberal and intelligent men, we await the next steamer. It is from the London correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

LONDON, June 25 1849.

The three principal points of political attention at present are French intervention in Italy, Russian interference in Hungary, and German unity under the King of Prussia. No question has arisen during the last sixteen months of strong excitement which so much mixes up with individual feeling and interest as the bombardment of Rome by the French. The dismemberment of Poland by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, the seizure of the Danish fleet by England, the imprisonment of Napoleon at St. Helena, and the murder of Marshal Ney at Paris were all national atrocities and dark passages in European history. But Poland fell because the three greatest arbitrary Powers on the continent *entered into unholy league against her*, decreed her fall, and shared her territory; England furtively seized the Danish fleet, lest Napoleon should appropriate it to his own uses, and with it harass his island for, Napoleon was imprisoned at the island of St. Helena because England dare not let him be at liberty, he was dangerous, she said, to the peace and repose of Europe, and the ungenerous usurper she subjected him to, whilst it hastened his death, was the crowning complaint to his influence and power.

Marshal Ney fell the victim of violated individual honor and a ruptured national treaty. But France bombards Rome at the expense of every principle which should govern nations and influence individuals. Necessity, the tyrant's plea, has not the slight est connexion with the question; national honor has no reference to it. It is the great blunder of the French Government, or, to designate it more properly, it is the great crime. France could not have injured the cause of freedom and progress more vitally than she has done by the invasion of Italy. And there was much duplicity in the proceedings of the Roman Republicans; they were deceived, the Pope was deceived, the French nation was deceived. We are willing to hope also that Louis Napoleon and Oudion Barret were deceived, but then the question arises, who was the deceiver? It was no doubt the leaven of old Court diplomacy and duplicity which existed in the French Cabinet, in the persons of M.M. Falloux and Leon Faucher, governed by the secret springs held by M.M. Thiers and Molé. To this influence was added that of the Church, as oppressed and degraded in the person of its Pontiff, and a belief which probably existed to greater intensity and destructive effects. At four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the French had opened a breach close to the gate of San Pancrazio. At 8 o'clock P. M., the firing continued with violence. The breach, however, must not have been considered sufficiently wide for an assault as on the 15th the cannonade had not relaxed.—The French have cut off several aqueducts which supplied Rome with water, and their cavalry intercepts all communication between the besieged and the country. The infuriated Transtevernes twice waited on the Triumvirs, with knives in their hands, entreating them to allow them to sally out in a mass to exterminate the French. The Triumvirs dissuaded them from their purpose, saying that everything would end well if they preserved their order to fight behind the barricades, should the French enter the city. It appears that General Oudinot does not intend to lead his troops to the attack of the barricades, but to take up a position at the gate of San Pancrazio, and there establish his batteries."

FOR RENT.

FOUR new two story Brick Dwelling Houses, well finished and in complete order, on Centre Avenue, or Minerville road, 7th Ward. Possession given immediately. Rent low. Enquire of JOHN WATT & CO. corner Liberty and Hand sts jy19

ASTROLOGY.

MR. LORENZO, the celebrated Philosopher, President of the Astrological Society, will remain in the city for a short time, and may be consulted on all the affairs of human life, at No 40, St Clair st.

Attendance from 3 to 8 P. M. Fee from 50c to $50.

Mr Lorenzo is the only person who predicted correctly the marriage of Queen Victoria, and described her husband, two years before it took place.

P. S.—Bring the time of birth with you. jy19:d2w*

OIL CLOTHS—On hand and for sale, by W. M'Clintock, at his Carpet Warehouse, a large and extensive assortment of Oil Cloths, varying from 27 inches to 24 feet wide, cut to suit any size hall, room or vestibule. The assortment consists of the latest and most approved styles and colors.

jy18 W M'CLINTOCK

FRESH ARRIVAL—Of extra sup 3 ply Imperial Carpets, of new and rich styles, at the Carpet Warehouse of W. M'CLINTOCK, to which we invite the attention of those wishing to furnish steam boats or houses, to call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere. jy18

GREAT WORK ON COAL.—Taylor's Statistics of Coal—The geographical and geological distribution of mineral combustibles or fossil fuel, including, also, the various mineral bituminous substances employed in arts and manufactures, illustrated by maps and diagrams; embracing from official reports of the coal-producing countries, the respective amounts of coal production, consumption and commercial distribution, in all parts of the world; prepared by Richard Cowling Taylor, in one vol. svo. For sale by

jy20 JAS D LOCKWOOD, 63 Wood st

BLACK SILK PARASOLS—W R. MURPHY has received a lot of above article, some of which are of an extra size. jy19

Clerk Wanted.

WANTED—An experienced Salesman in the Dry Goods business. None other need apply.

jy18:d6t W. H. GARRARD, 79 Market st

NEW STYLE CARPETS—Constantly receiving, at the Carpet Warehouse of W. M'CLINTOCK, No. 75 Fourth street, superfine and fine Ingrain Carpets, rich in colors and design, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. jy18

WANTED,

A BLACKSMITH capable of making salt pans, forging, and furnishing such work as is required about salt Works, and repairing small steam engines and boilers

A good situation is now offered to such a person, to establish himself in business where he can employ two or three hands. Apply to KIRK & JOHNSTON, or the subscribers, near Tarentum, for further information.

THOMAS KIER,
LEWIS PETERSON

Saline Salt Works, July 18, 1849.

BATHING.

EIGHT BATHS FOR ONE DOLLAR, or a single Bath for fifteen cents

Ladies Department open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Saloon and Bathing Establishment:

jy18 T. M'FALL, Proprietor.

COFFEE—150 bags Rio Coffee, just rec'd and for sale by ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

jy18 122 Liberty st

MOLASSES—105 hds N O Molasses; 10 do 8 H do, just in store and for sale by

jy18 ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO

CANDLES—50 boxes Tallow Candles, just received and for sale by ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO

NAILS—400 kegs Nails, ass'd sizes; 60 do wrought Spikes, 10 boxes assorted Bar Iron, for sale by

jy18 ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO

BARTING—150 pieces Nos 1 and 2 Batting; 50 do Cambric Muslins; 200 bales Cotton Yarns, for sale by

jy18 ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO

BACON—15 casks prime Shoulders; 60 tcs sugar cured canvassed Hams, just rec'd and for sale by

jy18 ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO

DRIED BEEF—200 bush dried Peaches, 100 do do Apples, for sale by

jy18 ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO

PORK—50 bbls Pork, a prime article, just rec'd and for sale by ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO

GLASS—175 boxes 7x9 W Glass, on 60 days time

jy18 ROBINSON LITTLE & CO

PAPER—20 reams Straw Wrapping Paper, just rec'd and for sale by jy18 ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO

SUGARS—25 hhds N O sugar, 20 bbls Nos 5, 6, 7 and 8 Loaf do, for sale by

jy18 ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO

FISH—30 bbls large new No 1 Mackerel; 20 do do No 2 do do; 20 do do No 1 Gold Herrings, received per Lady of the Lake, in store and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO

FISH—20 bbls large No 1 Mackerel, Massachusetts inspection, received this day, for sale by

RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO,
27 Water st

PIG IRON—200 tons Pig Iron part soft, for foundery, for sale by jy18 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

TAR—20 bbls N C Tar, rec'd and for sale by

RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

LEAD—bar Pig Lead, rec'd and for sale by

RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

PECAN NUTS—10 bbls Pecan Nuts, just rec'd and for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be paid for such information as will lead to the discovery of the incendiary or incendiaries of all such evil disposed persons who interfered to prevent the suppression of the fire in this city on the 16th, by cutting the hose of the Eagle Hose Company, thereby compelling them to return from conflagration.

J. RUSH,
Mayor of the City of Allegheny.
28 Water st

FRESH LOUISVILLE LIME—100 bbls just rec'd per steamer Lydia Collier, for sale by

jy17 H GRANT, 67 Water st

FAMILY FLOUR—30 bbls Farmer's Girls' brand; 20 do M Moore's, to-day rec'd and for sale by

jy17 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

"Come round and hear, my public dear,
Come hear, and judge it gently—
The prose is clever, and the rhyming verse,
Quite the wits of Bentley"—Bee

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY—Jas D. Lockwood, 63 Wood street, has for sale a complete set of this celebrated work, edited by Charles Dickens and Ainsworth, with illustrations by Cruikshank jy17

HAMS—1000 lbs extra cured, for sale by

D WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st

BROOMS—20 doz Pomeroy's, for sale by

jy17 J D WILLIAMS

SUGAR—N Orleans, Brazil, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Pulverized, for sale by

jy17 J D WILLIAMS

RAISINS—1 cask Seedless, 120 lbs Layer, 28 1