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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

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WM. M. AYRES, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,

JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

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

Foreign Miscellany.

Some of the European rail way companies now insure passengers lives. If a passenger says he wishes an insurance ticket, he has only to pay a trifle in addition to the regular fare. The premium is about six cents on five thousand dollars. If he is killed on the journey, his wife, or legal representatives get the $5,000. If he is fortunate enough to save his life, he loses the premium. On some of the rail roads in this country we fear the rates of premium would be higher.

Some of the Americans in London are expressing their mortification and resentment on account of the publication of Jefferson Davis' letter in favor of Mississippi repudiation. It seems to be the unanimous opinion of the writer's countrymen abroad and at home, that a more disgraceful document was never penned.

A most revolting case of clerical delinquency has occurred in the English church. A Mrs. Brooks, residing at Exeter has prosecuted the Rev. Mr Brooks for seducing her daughter. It appears that the Reverend villian abused his privileges as a pastor, and seduced the girl while performing with her the services of religion. But the details of his crime are too disgraceful for narration. Having tired of Mary Brooks, he discarded her and sought another victim.

A bottle has been picked up at Queensborough on the coast of Kent, enclosing a piece of paper, and securely sealed, purporting to have been thrown over by passengers on board the unfortunate steamer President, lost eight years ago. But there seems to be an impression that the paper is forged, and that the bottle was placed where it was found by some one who wished to remove all suspense from the minds of the friends of the lost.

A French wit declares that when the telegraph is out of *order*, the people of the French Provinces do not know whether they are governed by a President or a King or an Emperor.

Three thousand persons were presented to the Queen at the great Levee in Dublin castle, on the 7th of August.

It is proposed to erect a column in Dublin to commemorate the event of the Queen's visit. In connection with which it may be stated that an Irish orator, at the great Hungarian meeting in New York last Monday, wished that they had taken the coffin in which were buried the thousand Irish victims of pestilence and famine, with which to make a bonfire for Victoria's welcome. One proposition exhibits the extreme of laudation, the other the bitterness of hatred.

Candles are now manufactured out of a substance extracted from peat, called by the Irish peasantry fairy's butter. But nevertheless, the late mighty discoveries of the value of peat, that if true would have shown Ireland to be far the richest country on the face of the earth, are a great humbug and so acknowledged to be.

Though we can hardly hope that Garribaldo can ultimately escape the clutches of the French and Austrians, yet it is consoling to find that he gives them a great deal of trouble, and now and then a very sound thrashing. It seems that about the 29th of July, for the 1st of August, the General quietly marched his small force into the midst of the Dutchy of Tuscany, and having scared the grand duke and his friends half out of their wits, fell upon an Austrian corps that was seeking to cut of his retreat, and put it *hors du combat*. This affair occurred near Montecchi, on the heights which separate Tuscany from the Roman States. After this the general coolly continued the march of his army towards Rimini, whilst the Austrians were engaged in burying their dead.

The French minister of Finances says that to comply with the late requiring a full list of all persons employed, and who receive money from the state, would add half a million of francs to the expenses, and he advises a repeal of the law.

The expenses of the French government next year will be 1,521,040,000 francs. The deficit of means will not be less than 320,000,000 francs—So that while the present government is charging the provisional government of the revolution with foolish extravagance, it admits that, in the second year of its own existence will be found by far the greatest deficit ever known. The total deficit ascertained and estimated for the three years from January 1848 to January 1851, will be 7,70,000, 000 francs or about 180,000,000 dollars.

A company of English capitalists have offered to buy of the French government the uncompleted railway to Lyons. They propose to pay 240 millions of francs for a lease of the works for 99 years. The state has already expended 162 millions on the work. But they will grab at the ready money, as Napoleon did at the $15,000,000 for Louisiana.

From Dublin Victoria would go to Glasgow.

The Colonist at the Cape of Good Hope are still contumacious, and declare that they will not submit to the landing of convicts in their settlements.

The inhabitants of the conquered Punjaub country are not to be denied the blessed consolations of religion, for the vast diocese of Calcutta is to be divided, and a bishopric of Agra is to be erected, stretching over the Punjaub.

The stupendous nature of some of the British rail way works may be judged of from the mode of construction of the bridge over the Tamer inlet, in Cornwall. We recently described the Britannia tibular bridge over Menai straits in Wales which some estimate will cost $3,500 000. The bridge at Tamar, the foundation, of which are to be sunk eighty feet below the surface of low water, and are to be carried 100 feet above high water mark, making a total height of over 200 feet. The cost of this work is estimated at about $5,000,000.

Great efforts have been made to get the port for the arrival and departure of the West Indies and South American steam ships, changed from Southampton to Liverpool, but it has been decided to keep it at Southampton.

A large meeting of Italian residents in London was held on the 3d of August. The proceedings were not very orderly, and once or twice the police was called in to prevent these excitable southerners from breaking one another's heads—After the expulsion of a portion, the remainder passed the following very emphatic resolution

"That this meeting, highly condemning as tyrannical, infamous, anti-evangelical, and impious, the conduct of Pope Pius. IX, invites all the Italian patriots to follow the true religion of Jesus Christ, as followed by their ancestors, throwing aside their Papal church, which is conspiring against the liberties of this people."—A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

On the 18th of May last, the boat of H. B. M. brig Alert, had a regular engagement with a slave vessel, called a Felucca, on the coast of Africa—The Felucca was discovered standing along the land, westward almost a clam. The brigs boats were manned and sent in to cut her out. As soon as they got near enough, the Felucca fired upon them, and the first person killed was the lieutenant in command. Two others were killed, and eight wounded. Each crew sprung up during the firing which enabled the slaver to escape.

The unnatural and detestable character of the war carried on by Russia in conjunction with Austria upon Hungary, is forcibly illustrated by the fact that the ecclesiasts of the invaders begin seriously to apprehend that Turkey will interpose in favor of the country they are seeking to conquer. Even the London Times, most unfriendly to the cause of Hungary, considers it probable that on the Bosnian frontier the troops of the allies will soon be so hard pressed as to be compelled to retreat in to the Turkish territory, or to surrender to the Hungarian commanders. In that case it is believed that Turkey will use force to maintain her neutrality, and will oblige the Imperialists to return into Hungary, or to lay down their arms. The Times does not conceal its chagrin at the ill success of the combined forces of despotism in this crusade against a brave people, struggling for their very existence.

The London Daily News, a liberal paper, decides the report, now so current, that Mr. Canon Duffy has been denied stamps for the new series of the Nation, which he proposes to issue.

There are thirty thousand lunatics in England and Wales, of whom 25,000 were confined in public establishments provided for the purpose, and 5,000 were patients in private asylums. It is said that the abuses practiced in these private establishments are very great, and benevolent persons have set on foot an agitation for the enactment of a law for their better regulation.

One gentleman, of whom the Chairman said that he

"Did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame."

contributed five hundred dollars at the last great meeting in London in behalf of Hungarian independence.

An Australian paper states the following fact, which shows that settlement to be almost as fine a market for marriageable commodities as California:

"Out of 50 orphan girls who were sent to Moreton Bay, from the latest emigration ship, 49 are already married; the fiftieth, upon being asked why she remained single?" said, that although she had received an excellent offer, she could not get married, because there was not a bridesmaid left for her, but she was anxiously waiting for the next draft of immigrants, when that little difficulty would be over. This is a fact."

A pair of female twins were born at Conaghan, in Flanders, in the month of May last, who are united as completely as the Siamese twins are.—They were two months old when last heard from, and seemed likely to live. The physicians had pronounced that they could not survive an operation for dividing the ligature that connected them. If they attain mature age, the "Flemish Twins" may become as well known in the world as their Asiatic prototypes.

An examination of the quarterly return of births and deaths in England, for the quarter preceding June 30th, 1849, presents some interesting results. It appears that in ordinary seasons, London has an excess of 15,227 deaths above the average number which would happen among the population of the city, were the rate of mortality the same as in the country districts of England. But it is forty per cent. higher; a very great difference in the chances of life. Regular legal registration of births and deaths existed in England in 1838, but such tables as exist show that the cholera was not then nearly so fatal as it has been this year—The daily average number of deaths for twenty weeks, while the fatality was the great test, was but about thirty a day, while for the ten days preceding the 3d of August was considerably over a hundred a day. The two years, from the middle of 1846 to the middle of 1848, were considered years of epidemic in England. The influenza was in 1847, far worse than the cholera has been in 1849. The births during the last quarter exceeded the deaths by 51,697, an increase of population equal to 206,000 a year, which certainly is a rather alarming addition to the already teeming population of England.

C.

A Sentiment Worthy of Henry Clay.—The Richmond Republican remarks with much truth that the explicit and emphatic declaration of Henry Clay, in a letter to a distinguished Whig of New York, "that he deemed it the duty of every Whig to give a cordial and earnest support to the administration of General Taylor, and that no differences of opinion as to candidates for office should lead any one to forget or neglect the obligation," *every* way worthy the reputation of Henry Clay, for magnanimity and devotion to Whig principles. Indeed, any different sentiment could scarcely be expected to emanate from one who has been so long known as "the Whig of all Whigs" and trusted his faithful Whig administration. Were the great Kentuckian a cold hearted and disloyal man, cloaking profound selfishness beneath the garb of patriotism, and seeking his own success rather than that of the Whig cause, we should not expect from him any such illustration of a generous nature and devotion to the cause of the country We commend this advice of the chivalrous "Harry of the West" to the Whigs of the whole land.

Let them rally round Old Zach as the champion of their cause. Sure we are that all who peculiarly cherish the counsel and love the name of Henry Clay, will imitate his patriotic conduct, while every original friend of the administration will emulate this example, and prove upon every suitable occasion that the ancient division of Taylor and Claymen are blotted out forever, and that the only rivalry between them is as to which shall do most to secure the permanent ascendancy of the Whig cause.

Wheeling Bridge Case.

The decision of Judge Grier, in the Wheeling Bridge case, on Wednesday last, is generally admitted to be against the bridge, and that it will have to be raised higher or come down entirely. The following extracts will clearly show this:

"United States Circuit Court.—Judg e Grier—State of Pennsylvania vs. The Wheeling Bridge—Justice Grier delivered an opinion this morning on motion for an injunction in this case. He held

1st. That the Wheeling Bridge is not such as was authorized by its charter.

2d. That the Company are bound strictly by their charter, and cannot subject navigators to trouble, expense, or delay. It is no excuse that the encroachment upon navigation is a small obstruction, or a little nuisance, nor is the additional cost and expense of property in constructing the bridge any excuse.

3d. That as the State of Virginia has not authorized this bridge, she is not a necessary party to this proceeding.

4th. That the present application is not too late, because there was no reason to anticipate that the defendants would violate their charter

5th. That the right of the State of Pennsylvania to proceed for an injunction against a nuisance to her citizens, without her own territory, is a new question; but if she could not, on that ground, yet, by reason of the injury to her own public works, it is probable she may proceed in this Court.

6th. That the question being now, and involving jurisdiction, an injunction will not now be granted, because the injury apprehended is not imminent and irreparable before the sitting of the Supreme Court; the Company and its individual members are liable for all damage that may be done, and they will gain no advantage by delay, for if a decree goes against them, they will have to take the bridge down at their own expense. The cause will have precedence on the list, and on the first Monday of December, the complainant will have an opportunity of moving the Court for an injunction on bill and answer.

It will be seen, therefore, that the object of the State of Pennsylvania has been gained in the prosecution of this suit, and Mr. Stanton has established for himself in this city, as he has elsewhere, a character as one of the ablest members of the bar in the State.

The Philadelphia Ledger has the following remarks:—

"The injunction has been refused, the ground being that there was no necessity at present for such a summary measure, there being doubt upon the Judge's mind as to the jurisdiction of the Court, and there being no prospect of present damage.

"In this opinion the Judge reviewed the facts of the case. It seemed to be conceded that the height of the structure, as determined upon, will not interfere with the navigation of the river in common stages of the tide, but it is thought that in tides of flood, steam boats cannot pass without striking their chimneys. It was principally to prevent this inconvenience that the injunction was asked for. The Belmont Bridge Company had been chartered to erect a bridge so as "not to interfere with navigation." The Judge expressed an opinion that by erecting it as was proposed the company had violated its charter, it being evident that the time could not be easily navigated by steam boats in time of flood if the bridge was suspended at the altitude agreed upon by the company. That these steam boats could strike their pipes was no reason that they should be put to the expense and inconvenience of such a measure, one that would greatly lessen their speed.

"The decision is therefore against the State of Pennsylvania for the present, but on the whole the State has gained the case. The refusal to grant the injunction which forms the basis of the present motion only affects that motion; but upon the merits of the case the opinion of the Judge is clear and decided that the Bridge Company have no right to obstruct the navigation, and that the proposed bridge will obstruct navigation in time of floods. If the Supreme Court are of the same opinion the Company will have to take down the bridge and erect one higher. To do this will cost thirty thousand dollars, to escape the payment of which sum the company resorted to the experiment of placing the bridge at the present height."

Constitution of Indiana.—At the late election in Indiana the people were called to vote upon the question of a Convention to revise the State Constitution. The following report of the vote shows that there is a large majority in favor of it:

For Convention	74,101
Against Convention	49,463
Majority for the Convention	24,638

FROM NEW YORK.

correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Aug. 30, 1849.

The summer closes with as fervid a heat as was experienced in June during the famous "hot week," but it does not impede business at all. For a wonder there is not a word of complaint heard in any department of trade; but in its place there is universal congratulation at the healthiness of business, the prompt payments, and the large sales.

Rhode Island has done well at her Congressional election and returns a genuine northern Free Soil and protection Whig, in place of an old Hunker Locofoco. This is a substantial victory, and one that should secure to the Whigs of that famous little State the praise of all true Whigs. In this State political parties just now have little adhesion, but the preliminary canvass is being vigorously prosecuted, and in November we shall send you the news of a complete triumph over the destructives, who are now wrangling about the spoils.

Another Hungarian meeting is to be held here, under the patronage of the young men, who say they were elbowed off at the last re-union. They are chiefly of the *genus* loafer, and mean to content themselves with sending a banner, when it is notorious that their services in the field would not only benefit the patriot Hungarians, but their absence materially help New York.

A proposition is now before the American Institute, to introduce from Bolivia a number of Alpaca sheep, so that we can, in time, be able to see ladies dressed in fabrics made altogether at home. The cost of the sheep landed at the north, where the climate is favorable for their increase, will be about seventy five dollars each. We use largely of Alpaca wool, and an effort is certainly worth making. When the famous Merino sheep were introduced, they were not thought dear at one hundred dollars each; and no was a rich and lucky man who could claim to be the owner of an undivided half a fifth part of the ancestors of what are now sold at $3 each, and not cheap at that.

In railroad circles it is stated that the New England roads are inclined to abandon the present rate of fare, (two cents a mile) and substitute the old rate of three cents. This policy will not succeed, from the fact that, with prudently built roads, well managed at the low fare, on eight per cent dividend is morally certain. The Eastern roads have run not in their depots, and have built edifices better suited for State Houses than for railroad purposes. At any rate, as much facility for business could have been secured for half the money.

Railroad travellers are inclined to have the low rates continue, believing that the full dividends will soon come round again.

In financial affairs there is nothing new to notice Money continues abundant at very low rates of interest, with more lenders than borrowers. The banks do not throw out any possible paper, and still are not largely extended. Some few their are who would like to get up an alarm, let the money market should get stringent, but their efforts are in vain. Money is had upon indifferent security, and facts falsify all predictions.

On change there is a good deal of activity—sales were yesterday 57,371 for Orleans and $6 50 for Pots. Cotton is firm, with a good demand, and fair upland can be quoted 1 better; good Flour is in demand, while sour hat to sell at a reduction. Pure Genesee and Western $5 62 @ $5 75, good Ohio, $5 75@$5 87½, which is now held in better estimation at home and abroad than New York; this is adulterer since the inspection laws were relaxed. Wheat is in moderate demand, at rather easier prices—Genesee western 75 cents. Mixed Corn is better, say 58½ @ 60 for Western. In Pork there have been considerable sales at $8 75 @ $8 87, and $10 50 @ $10 75 for prime mess. Lard firm at 6½@7 cents. Butter is rather dearer; Ohio, 7@11 cts. Whiskey 26@26½. Sugars are a shade dearer and in demand. Whale Oil is up to 48 cts. and held at the last at 50 cts Hops are up to 6 @8½ cts cash. Iron is in good request—sales of 1000 tons Scotch at $52@53 6 mo' months, and Scotch pig at $20½ for Gartsherrie cast. Teas continue to advance; the last sale went off with great spirit at 26½ cts. rise on blacks, comprising the bulk of the catalogue.

C.

The Cuba Expedition.—We learn by telegraph, says the Washington Republic, that Lieutenant Totten, of the United States steamer Water Witch, has notified the officers and men collected at Round Island, near Pascagoula, to disperse immediately, or that all their supplies would be cut off. Every outlet was watched, so that any hostile movement was impossible.

The Boston Herald of Wednesday says—

"We are informed that the United States sloop of war Germantown is ordered to intercept and search all American vessels which may have been found engaged or intended for the reported invasion of the island of Cuba Subsequently she is to cruise on that coast, until some other vessel be ordered to relieve her. This movement is in connection with the anticipated sailing of a steamer from New York, which are known to the government as having been engaged by the Cuban invaders."

The New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday, makes some disclosures respecting certain military organizations in that city, which go to confirm the statements which have appeared in other journals, that a movement was on foot for the invasion of some foreign territory. Its disclosures are as follows:

"The Cuban invasion.—It is notorious that for some time past preparations of an extensive character have been in progress in this city for some secret military expedition. The leaders are, evidently, shrewd, intelligent, but desperate men, several of whom held commissions in the late Mexican army in Mexico. Quite a number of Spaniards are in close intimacy with them. Several large meetings in furtherance of the movement have been held in this city, including one which took place last evening, at Lyceum Hall, in Broadway. The room was crowded to excess, principally with reckless looking characters—They are called upon to enrol their names, with the expectation that the ship will sail on Saturday next, when they will 'not expect' to undergo all the fatigues of an invading army," and are assured "there will be hard fighting." A very large number of persons are said to have volunteered. It is understood that they are each promised $1000 a year and outfit Abundance of arms are said to be on board the vessel, but if any one chooses to bring clothing or munitions, their value will be advanced. They are repeatedly told that "there you go to do military duty, and must calculate to run the risk of being shot." Another meeting will be held to night, and still another, and the last to morrow evening. Nothing definite, however, will be made known until they get under way, when if disaffected persons will be allowed an opportunity to land. Those who are incompetent, by reason of youth or infirmity, for hard service, are advised not go. The expedition, as we expected to say last Saturday, but the late arrival of their vessel from abroad prevented it. The regular monthly payments, however, are to date from that day."

Singular Proclivity for a Ladie's Shoe.—A young gentleman, named Sprague, was lately arrested in Brooklyn, New York, for throwing down a young lady, in the street, and making off with her shoe. The young man, bearing a good character for sobriety and attention to business, and a married man withal, the curious were puzzled as to the motive which could have led to the act. It seems, however, from a letter from his father, the Rev. J. N. Sprague, a clergyman of deservedly high character and reputation, published in the Brooklyn Star, that a most singular mono-maniac possesses the young man. His father states, that from early boyhood his son had evinced a strange propensity for getting possession of the shoes of the female part of the family. This propensity was not steady, but periodical. As early as at thirteen or fourteen years of age it was developed, the fact being notorious, not to the family only but to the domestics, some of whom, being now married and settled in Brooklyn, are referred to by name and address. When the son was about that age the shoes of Mrs. Sprague and her daughters began to disappear, especially new ones; sometimes one shoe, sometimes the pair; when found, (and they were discovered in the son's pocket, in his trunk, his bed, his room, and slyly concealed in various other places,) they were generally wet, thoroughly soaked in water, or if dry had the shrivelled appearance of having been thus soaked, and they were made unfit to wear. The father charged this upon the son, threatened and reasoned with him, but in vain. Sometimes the habit would sleep for months, and he would be joked upon his improvement, then it would return, and no means, severe or kind, which the parent could devise would check it; and the only remedy was vigilance, which was occasionally mingled with such remarks as, "Good when Charles is married, then we can keep our shoes"—showing the notoriety of this propensity.

The Bank Robbery.—The Missouri Bank has published an official statement, by which it appears that the total sum abstracted from its vaults was $120,921 62. This was all in gold coin which was contained in sixteen bags the whole enclosed in boxes. By this statement it seems that the bank has $1,547,734 coin in its vaults to meet a circulation of $1,264,480. The surplus profits of the bank on June 30th of this year were $240,699 90. The profits since are $11,459 51, making a total of $252,159 54. It has not been supposed that the loss of $120,000 ought to affect the bank's credit Nor, according to this statement, will its dividends or the value of its stock suffer from the late "untoward occurrence."—*St. Louis Organ.*

Montreal.—Various causes are operating against the prosperity of Montreal, not the least of which is the system of transit for goods free of duty between Montreal and New York. This, to a considerable extent, makes New York, instead of Montreal, the seaport for Upper Canada.

A gentleman recently from Montreal informs us that not less than five hundred houses, chiefly in the suburbs, were standing vacant, and that the income from rents throughout the city had been diminished one-third on an average

Many of the laboring people, being unable to find employment there, were emigrating to the United States.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Surrender of Roy; alias Garcia.

Quick Work.—The Secretary of State having, by the President's order, instructed our Consul at Havana to demand the person of *Juan Garcia*, alias *Roy*, on the ground that he was bound to maintain the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American Constitution and Laws, we learn that our Consul accordingly made the demand, and that Garcia has been delivered up to him and sent to New Orleans, in obedience to the Secretary's instructions. The District Attorney has placed Garcia in the custody of the Marshal, in order to secure his testimony. Garcia says he was forcibly abducted.

The course pursued by the President, in vindicating promptly the honor of the country, in this transaction, while he was also engaged in maintaining the faith of treaties, by suppressing the illegal expedition against Cuba, is a striking illustration of the administration of the Government on true Whig principles. We defy any man to produce an example from our annals of a more successful effort to maintain the honor of the nation than is exhibited in the diplomacy of the Administration in the case of Garcia. The Cuban expedition will, we have little doubt, be suppressed.—*Nat. Intel.*

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Independence, Aug. 21, 1849.

Messrs. Editors—Messrs. Jones, Harley, and two other gentlemen, are in to day from Santa Fe. They left the Mora settlement on the 4th instant, making the trip in sixteen days. When they left Santa Fe and Taos every thing was progressing in the usual style, and, except for the arrival of troops, emigrant parties, and traders, there was not much to attract attention. The majority of the emigrants who arrived from the States by the way of Fort Gibson, had left, determined to make their way across to California as speedily as possible, either through by Cooke's route or by the upper mines. At Taos, no further disturbance had occured with the Indians both parties, the Eutaws and the Americans, feeling desirous to remain at peace. Two parties of Californians, by way of experiment, visited the mines in the neighborhood, which formerly were reported to be of great value, but returned dispirited, having not been able to gather any great amount of the shining dust, or making any discoveries that would warrant their continuance in the mountains; it is thought their guides know nothing of the country.

Santa Fe, July 15.

We are very quiet here in the Territory at present, with the exception of the Indian difficulties, which, I assure you, are of a very alarming and serious nature. The red man appears to be making a last desperate effort to retain a foothold on his ancient possessions. We are now in open hostility with four powerful tribes of Indians. On the North with the Eutaws, on the East with the Camanches, on the South with the Apaches, and on the West with the Navajos. These appears to be a union of action and combination of purpose between these tribes of Indians, which is, without doubt, the result of negotiations carried on for the last six months by a portion of the Mexican population of this Territory. In acquiring this Territory, our Government has obtained with it endless difficulties with these Indians. The most important military station in the country, at this time, is that of New Mexico. To secure the services and experience of an able commander of this military department, the respectable and intelligent portion of the citizens of Santa Fe have got up a petition to the Secretary of War a petition, asking that Lieut. Col. Beall may be appointed to the command.

Col. Beall left here yesterday for Taos, on an expedition against the Eutaws. Major Grier left five days since, to fight the Navajos, and Maj. Steen has gone against the Apaches and Camanches; the whole force of either command scarcely exceeds one hundred strong.

Colonel Washington commanding at this department, has been forced, by circumstances, to call out four companies of volunteers—three of them composed of Mexicans and one of Americans.—What few troops of the line we have in New Mexico, are not enough to garrison the way office tually against any one of these tribes of Indians.

Several companies of infantry will arrive here from Fort Leavenworth the last of this week, but they will be of no service to the country, except to consume the bountiful supply of subsistence stores, which the Government has forwarded to this place.

Nothing but mounted troops will do for this country Infantry will be a dead and useless expense on the country, and, in sending them here, the Government is guilty of a capital military blunder, and have displayed what we have evinced a want of ordinary foresight. Ten mounted men can do more service in this country than a whole company of infantry. I do not write to the disparagement of that branch of the service, but I mean to say that it is not worth a cent in place a saw mill on the ocean. We have nothing to fear from the Mexicans; there are no cities or fortifications to be stormed. The enemy we have to contend with can only be reached with the sabre and the rifle. Two regiments of mounted riflemen would, in one year, bring all these Indians to a permanent peace, whilst ten regiments of infantry would not accomplish it in ten years. Two or three hundred Shawnee and Delaware Indians would be of invaluable service, distributed among our troops, to act as spies and scouts.—These Indians should be put down as soldiers, and not as Indians, to withdraw—the country abandoned, or given back to Mexico.

Hundreds of emigrants have passed through this place, on their way to California. Our city is filled to overflowing, and daily arriving and departing, and nearly all destitute of the necessary means to take them safely through. Of the thousands who have left the States for California, not more than three-fourths will ever reach their destination. It is a melancholy sight to see men 'esp madly over a precipice; but it is awful to see them rush, by thousands, into an almost interminable desert, to perish by slow but certain degrees, from starvation, fatigue, and thirst. So infatuated are they that no reasoning will convince them—no facts will restrain them. The great road that Mr. Benton speaks of as now being made by the footsteps of men, women, and children, will be marked out and inscribed by the bones of the victims of a nation's insanity. But enough of this.

The business of this place is dull—dull. There are of the old stocks on hand a supply for two years to come. The emigrants are in need of nothing, and have all the necessary articles for the route. Also, Regulus made up complete

W W WILSON

PEARL ASH—12 casks (Adams' superior Pearl Ash) received this day per Union Line, and for sale by

J & R FLOYD

FLOUR—100 bbls extra Family Flour, just rec'd and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

BUTTER—30 kegs Butter, rec'd and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

W. GLASS—400 boxes assd sizes W Glass, rec'd and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

SODA ASH—17 casks Soda Ash, rec'd and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

CREAM CHEESE—50 bxs rec'd and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

DRIED PEACHES—40 bush in store and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

MILITARY GOODS—Caps, Plumes, Swords, Sashes, Epaulettes, Lace, Buttons, Flags, and all the trimmings necessary to equip volunteer companies.

☞ Volunteer companies equipped as complete and cheap as done in the East, at the Military Store, corner Market and Fourth st.

W WILSON

P S—The Uniform Hats and Tenor Drums, of Germantown make, for sale and warranted

W W

ADMINISTRATION.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of NATHANIEL HOLMES, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately to either of the undersigned. THOS. HOLMES, } Admrs

sept4w3t N. HOLMES, Jr. }

Splendid Large Engraving.

The subscribers are now publishing an elegant Engraving of the DEATH OF THE REV JOHN WESLEY, engraved in the highest style of art, by John Sartain, Esq., after the celebrated painting of Marshall Claxton. The Engraving is of a large size namely, 24 by 30 inches, and will be executed in the quality of heavy plate paper, in a very superior manner, each impression presenting all the beauties of a first class proof, and will be furnished at the following unusually low prices:

1 copy,	$2 50	7 copies,	$12 00
3 copies,	6 00	13 "	20 00

20 copies for Thirty Dollars! So that members of congregations and others, by uniting together and forming clubs, can obtain this most impressive picture at only one Dollar and a Half a copy!!

Surrounding the bed of the dying patriarch are nineteen figures, representing the following persons, (of many of whom accurate portraits are given, from originals of great rarity:)

Rev. Beard Dickinson; Rev. Joseph Bradford; Mrs. Charles Wesley; Miss Sarah Wesley; Rev. Thomas Rankin; Mrs. Esther Ann Rogers; Miss Ritchie, afterwards Mrs. Mortimer; Rev. James Rogers, Master James Rogers, a child seven years of age, the only person now living who was in on present, Rev. James Creighton; Rev. Alexander Mather; Robert C Brackenbury; Rev. John Broadbent; Rev. Thomas Broadbent; Rev. George Whitefield; Rev. Jonathan Edmondson; John Horton, Esq., one of the Executors of Mr. Wesley's will; Dr. John Whitehead, Mr. Wesley's Physician and Biographer; A Medical Assistant to Dr Whitehead.

☞ Agents, for the sale of this fine work of art, are wanted in every part of the United States.

N B. All orders should specify Sartain's Engraving For further particulars, address

GLADDING & HIGGINS, Publishers,

Methodist Book Store, No 49 North Fourth street, Philadelphia

☞ The engraving can be placed on a patent roller, and sent by mail without injury, at a trifling expense. sept4eodtf

ADVERTISEMENT.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, a Farm of about 28 ACRES OF LAND. In Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa., 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House; about 27 acres cleared, good soil; a fine spring of water near the house; Stone Coal under the whole farm, easily got out. This place is the most desirable small tract of land that has been offered for sale. Enquire of DANIEL HOUGHEY, Pittsburgh, or of WM. F. LOGAN, near the premises, or of the undersigned at McKees port.

sept4w2t* JOHN RUSSEL

Post copy and charge Gazette.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the premises of the undersigned, residing in Penn township, Allegheny county, about 16 miles east of Pittsburgh, on the 27th inst. an iron gray HORSE, about 15 hands high, 9 years old last spring, short 15 hands high; has white in the face and one hind leg, with black mane and tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

sept4w2t* JAMES M. COLGER.

☞ EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of DOCTOR JOHN H. MEANS, late of Moon township, Allegheny county, deceased, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

HUGH M'CORMICK, Executor.

Moon township, Sept. 4, 1849—sept4w2t*

English and Classical School.

PROFESSOR CHARLES ELLIOTT opens to-day a Select School for young gentlemen.

Rooms, 4 doors above the Rev. Dr Rodgers' Church, on M'Candless' Row, Sandusky street, Allegheny sept3-dlw

Rhode Island Election.

The Providence Journal, of Wednesday, contains returns from all the towns in the Western Congressional district of that State, with the exception of Jamestown and New Storeham. The following is the result as compared with the April trial:

April.	
Sherman, (W.)	1,903
Thurston, (D.)	1,930
Hall	159
Scattering	24

August.	
N. F. Dixon, (W.)	2,709
B. B. Thurston, (D.)	2,106
Whig majority	603

At the April trial the two towns to be heard from gave 56 votes for Sherman (W.) and 37 for Thurston. They will, therefore, probably increase the present majority of Mr. Dixon.

We congratulate the Whigs of Rhode Island upon their victory. Its result, should the States which have yet to elect Representatives do their duty, may be the election of a Whig Speaker to the next House of Representatives.

A Body Exhumed.—A few days ago three persons left Peora for this city in company, on board a steam boat. Soon after leaving, one of the company took sick of the cholera, and shortly afterward the two others were also seized with the disease. One of the party died on board of the boat and was buried on the shore. The other two were brought to this city, but in the last stages of the disease. One of them was taken by his friends, and whether he has recovered we have not been able to learn; neither have we learned his name. The other was a Mr. Conklin, a merchant of Peoria, and as we learn, a highly respectable and worthy man. He was taken very suddenly ill on the boat, and soon afterwards made his will and delivered a package of money over to the officers of the boat The package was not examined at the time, but Mr. Conklin had several times stated that he had upwards of $3,000 in money with him. When he was to be removed from the boat, the pack was opened and only $1 060 found in it.

The keys of his valise could not be found, but it was finally opened, and no money was found in it. His clothing were searched, but no traces of the missing amount could be gathered, and by this time Mr. Conklin was too far gone to give any information. All came to the conclusion that it had been stolen. Mr. C. was conveyed to the hote for invalids, in the morning, and died that evening, and was buried the next day. Before his decent possession. We are now in open hostility with four powerful tribes of Indians. On the North with the Eutaws, on the East with the Camanches, on the South with the Apaches, and on the West with the Navajos. These appears to be a union of action and combination of purpose between these tribes of Indians, which is, without doubt, the result of negotiations carried on for the last six months by a portion of the Mexican population of this Territory. In acquiring this Territory, our Government has obtained with it endless difficulties with these Indians. The most important military station in the country, at this time, is that of New Mexico. To secure the services and experience of an able commander of this military department, the respectable and intelligent portion of the citizens of Santa Fe have got up a petition to the Secretary of War a petition, asking that Lieut. Col. Beall may be appointed to the command.

Col. Beall left here yesterday for Taos, on an expedition against the Eutaws. Major Grier left five days since, to fight the Navajos, and Maj. Steen has gone against the Apaches and Camanches; the whole force of either command scarcely exceeds one hundred strong.

Colonel Washington commanding at this department, has been forced, by circumstances, to call out four companies of volunteers—three of them composed of Mexicans and one of Americans.—What few troops of the line we have in New-Mexico, are not enough to garrison the way office tually against any one of these tribes of Indians.

Several companies of infantry will arrive here from Fort Leavenworth the last of this week, but they will be of no service to the country, except to consume the bountiful supply of subsistence stores, which the Government has forwarded to this place.

Nothing but mounted troops will do for this country Infantry will be a dead and useless expense on the country, and, in sending them here, the Government is guilty of a capital military blunder, and have displayed what we have evinced a want of ordinary foresight. Ten mounted men can do more service in this country than a whole company of infantry. I do not write to the disparagement of that branch of the service, but I mean to say that it is not worth a cent in place a saw mill on the ocean. We have nothing to fear from the Mexicans; there are no cities or fortifications to be stormed. The enemy we have to contend with can only be reached with the sabre and the rifle. Two regiments of mounted riflemen would, in one year, bring all these Indians to a permanent peace, whilst ten regiments of infantry would not accomplish it in ten years. Two or three hundred Shawnee and Delaware Indians would be of invaluable service, distributed among our troops, to act as spies and scouts.—These Indians should be put down as soldiers, and not as Indians, to withdraw—the country abandoned, or given back to Mexico.

Hundreds of emigrants have passed through this place, on their way to California. Our city is filled to overflowing, and daily arriving and departing, and nearly all destitute of the necessary means to take them safely through. Of the thousands who have left the States for California, not more than three-fourths will ever reach their destination. It is a melancholy sight to see men 'esp madly over a precipice; but it is awful to see them rush, by thousands, into an almost interminable desert, to perish by slow but certain degrees, from starvation, fatigue, and thirst. So infatuated are they that no reasoning will convince them—no facts will restrain them. The great road that Mr. Benton speaks of as now being made by the footsteps of men, women, and children, will be marked out and inscribed by the bones of the victims of a nation's insanity. But enough of this.

The business of this place is dull—dull. There are of the old stocks on hand a supply for two years to come. The emigrants are in need of nothing, and have all the necessary articles for the route. Also, Regulus made up complete

W W WILSON

PEARL ASH—12 casks (Adams' superior Pearl Ash) received this day per Union Line, and for sale by

J & R FLOYD

FLOUR—100 bbls extra Family Flour, just rec'd and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

BUTTER—30 kegs Butter, rec'd and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

W. GLASS—400 boxes assd sizes W Glass, rec'd and for sale by

S & W HARBAUGH

SODA ASH—17 casks Soda Ash, rec'd and for s