have a deep interest.
In the first place, then, let no one leave the city, because the epidemic has come. In whatever unknown manner that disorder travels from country to country, it is not, like small-pox, a catching disease; if it were, going out of the city would be a preservative. As in 1832, the cases which have now oc- as well, as causes which excite it. I will mention curred, are in various retired parts of the city, and largely among women and children, and who had been in no degree exposed to boats, railroad stations, or hotels, where they could have caught any discase. In fact, the cause has spread through the city. and already been received into the bodies of its inhabitants-old and young-rich and poor; and they who escape to the country are as likely—more likely—to be ill than if they remained at home. The true and safest course is for families and friends to draw closer together than common, and watch over greater.

and assist each other.
In the second place, it ought to be known that epidemic choicra has no premonitory symptoms.— Whealthe sentinel on the walls of a fortified city fires his gun, it is a premonition that the enemy is close at hand-when there is a circle round the moon, it is a promonitory sign of a storm; but cholera at-

tacks without any premouiton.
We are accustomed to apply the word Cholera to a summer disease of our own climate, which generally begins with vomiting, or that symptom and diarrher combined; and have therefore fallen into the fatal error of regarding the first stage of Epidemic Cholera, as a fore-runner of the disease. Every man, woman, and child, ought to know that, from the moment when the diarrhum sets in, the Cholera 15 as positively present as when it has advanced to vomiting, or coldness and collapse. When one thingle sends up, smoke, the roof is as positively on fire as when the flames light up the city. The man who should stand still when he saw the smoke, saying it was only a premomtory sign that his house might be on fire after a while, would be regarded as insane; yet his absurdity would be no greater than that of the individual who does not regard himself as laboring under the Cholera, from the moment the diarrhea begins.

Li the third place, it may be declared as a fact,

that the disease may generally be stopped, if met in that the disease thay generally be stopped, it does not be used to be used to be used to be used to contain dead bodies, that had not yet been posed to contain dead bodies, that had not yet been course, and the patient may or may not recover, ac-cording to his constitution. But let no one believe that this first mild stage, can be successfully treated if the patient continues on his feet. His life dehe should not. They may check it for the moment, and delude him into a fatal security, but can

go no farther.

In the fourth place, all persons who have worr finned during the winter, should keep it on until the Epidemic has passed away. They may put on cooler clothing, but should not throw off what they have worn next the surface of the boly. DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

Cincinnati, May 10, 1819.

### NUMBER 2:

I briefly pointed out yesterday, in the public prints, that no one should leave the city, for the purpose of escaping the cholera—that is not a disease which has premonitory symptoms, but that it is present from the beginning of the diarrhum, which is its first stage: - that early treatment and rest are indispensable to its care; and that warm clothing should

The last opinion relates to the prevention of the cholera: but all constitutions are not liable to it, any more than all are liable to ague and fever, influenza, or any other form of disease. But although we know of many things which can and do bring it on. after the poison has been taken into the system .-They are exciting causes, and ought to be carefully avoided. The disease will, however, assail some constitutions, notwithstanding all exciting causes

Of the exciting causes one has just been menof flannel and oned-the premature laying aside other warm clothing. In addition to this, (and belonging to the same head,) getting wet in a shower—remaing long on damp places—sitting in a strong current of air-sitting in the open air at night-and sleeping with but little bed covering-should all be carefully avoided. Every sitting and lodging room ought to have a tire in it for a part of every day, especially for a few hours before occupying it. Thus, the shop, office, family sitting room, church and school-house should have fires kindled in them early in the morning, and kept up for two or three hours;—but this is still more necessary in lodging rooms, which should be warmed by brisk fires, kindled in the early part of the evening, and allowed to burn down before bedtime.

A second class of exciting causes is connected with diet. Louding the stomach with any kind of food, especially at night, may bring on the disease; and omitting to eat at the usual time, may do the same thing. Much reduction in the quantity of food (the individual still being in health) is not proper. In fact, a nourishing diet is best; but it should be plain and digestable. Meat, or boiled eggs, should be eaten every day. Boiled ham, corned beef, corned mutton, well economical local stephy and positive are the best. On the whole salted means are more proper that fresh; Pork and fresh Fish should be avoided. Of salt fish, mackerel and salmoon are too hard; but cod-fish with potatoes is proper. Old cheese is safe, and macaroni, prepared with cheese may be eaten. Hot bread should be avoided; stale brend, or crackers, should be used.

Of culinary vegetables, mealy potatoes, well boiled, hominy and rice, are not only the best, but all others had better be omitted. Pies, tarts, and all kinds of pastry are improper, except, perhaps, well baked, and highly spic d gingerbread. Those who drink mult liquors at their meals, should limit them-selves to fieshly brewed strong beer, well hopped. As to brainly and whiskey, they cannot prevent Cholera. They who are in the habit of using either, should not lay it aside, but they should avoid all execes. Those who have not such a habit should by no means begin now. The use of brandy in the treatment of the disease, must not be confounded with its use as a preventative. The irritation of the stomach and bowels produced by the first impress of alcaholic drinks, may even contribute to bring on the disease; and sour wines are still more

likely to bring on the effect.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. Cincinnati, May 11,

# Mumber 3.

When the Cholera prevailed here in 1832, some persons fell victims to it, who most carefully refrained to every thing that was said to be an exciting cause; and thus, many were led to lielleve that it was a matter of indifference whether they observed any rules or not. But this was a very bad conclu-

sion. Such cases can be explained away.

First. When any desease is epidemic, there are individuals whose constitutions so pre-dispose them to it, that they will be attacked, and, perhaps des-

troyed, let them live as they may. Second. One reason with many persons, why the warning against exciting causes was so rigidly ob-served at that time, was their terror of the disease. Now, that terror was, and ever will be, one of the greatest of all exciting causes; and hence while the cubjects of it were, as they supposed, scrupulously avoiding the whole, they were unconsciously cherishing one of the most mischievous. This terror Peyton .- Little Rock (Ark) Democrat. sometimes in ale the disorder seem to be catching. Thus, at the period when the proculiar remote cause was every where present, and acting on the systems of the people but not with sufficient force to produce the disease, a traveler would be taken down with it among strangers, and, the next day, or excited by fear in those who were already pre-dis-

Dr. Drake's Letters on Cholera, the United States, and has been much less intal. 1 THE Profile's Letters on Unolera, cannot doubt that its diminished prevelence and mortality should be accribed, in part, at least, to an abatement in the Grand which the epidemic them are the people of Cincinnati:—The publication of the people of Cincinnati:—The publication of the Board of Health and the weekly report of the many nersons indifferent to what the weekly report of the many nersons indifferent to what the weekly report of the many nersons indifferent to what the weekly report of the many nersons indifferent to what the weekly report of the many nersons indifferent to what the weekly report of the many nersons indifferent to what the weekly report of the many nersons indifferent to what the weekly report of the many nersons indifferent to what the weekly report of the many nersons indifferent to what the contract of the contra

the disease; -if they are so alarmed as to act pru-

dently, and wisely, their terror then is apt to excite

it. To act discreetly, without being scared into it, it is the true wisdom.

There are causes which presdispose to the disease, than if such were not his condition. Hence it is that a large proportion of those who served long, in Mexico, especially on the southern line, where the heat was great, will be liable to the disease, and should not only, more carefully than others, avoid

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

#### TERRIBLE DISASTER AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

From the New York papers we gather the details of a most melancholy occurence, which took place on the Hudson fiver, between West Point and Newburg. About 10 o'clock P. M., the Empire, on her way up the river, with about four handred persons on board was run into by the schooner Noah Brown,

of 180 tons under the following circumstances: The wind was blowing fresh and the schooner under rapid way, when danger and collision was first apparent. The pilot of the Empire, Mr. Levi Smith, called out to the schooner to luff, but no atteation was guid to him. The Steamer at the same time backed, and was under a slight stern way, it is reported, when thesehooner struck her near the forward gangway. She was not brought up until the schooner's bow entered the steamer's side.

The passengers on the Empire being in bed, the confusion that ensued was awful, and was of itself doubtle-s the cause of death and wounds that under other circumstances might have been avoided.

Great numbers were seen to jump into the river at the time of and sabsequent to the collision, but it was hoped that by far the greater portion of these were picked up by the boats which came to their

The steamer Rip Van Winkle was a short distance astern of the Empire, and in a few minutes was alongside, and the passengers who had assembled pends on his lying by, -no medicine can succeed if on the promina le deck, were transferred aboard, an l the sinking boat taken in tow and carried to the flats, where she was still lying, partially out of water, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

There is reason to fear, says the Post, that over a hundred lives have been lost. The Rip Van Winkle only took 70 or 80. We are assured, by W. Hubbard, the pilot of the Roger Williams, which arrived from Newburg this mornior, up to 7 A. M., only fifteen or twenty were rescued by the boats.— Assuming that one hundred were thus saved, all the rest who did not escape by swimming must have per-

have saved themselves, unless they received aid from the hosts; and those thus rescued are included in our

list.

Immediately after the alarm was given a great not be laid aside till the Epidemic shall have passed number threw themselves madly ato the water .-A lady, who had evidently just left her berth, cushed out, crying for some one to save her, and was about to leap on to the schooner but was seized by a gentleman who prevented her from falling into the ter, which would have occured if she had attempted nothing that will prevent the disease, we so long a leap. He tried to calm her, but without success. She rushed from him wildly, and was not seen by him again.

The screaming of the victims was herd with frightful distinctness on the top of the hill in the rear of Newburg, and spread terror throughout the village. Several boats put out are once to the relief of the sufferers, but none arrived probably until she had sunk to the burricane deck in which condition she was found by Mr. Hubbard when he arrived .-Scearcely five minutes clapsed between the collis-

sion and the sinking. Loud cries were made immediately for axes to-cut pen the apper deck to relieve the accupants of the ladie's cabin, whose screams were heart rending. A hole was finally effected, and one female, who was sitting under it in her berth, was taken from it, unharmed. Attracted by cries under another par of the deck, the men made a hole as soon as possible, but before they were successful, the object of their labors had disappeared.

appeared.
Two bodies where brought ashere just before the Roger Williams left, in the ferry boat, but they were

not recognized. The child of Mrs. Lafayette Smith, of this city s sail to have perished, and her mother, to be nearly

distracted.
A company of twelve persons, on their way to take up a permanunt residence in Illinois, will be obliged to proceed on their journey, leaving four of their number behind them—four brothers. The names we have not learned.

PLANE ROUBS - M. D. C. 11 ... . . . . . Rachester has made an improvement in the construction of plank roads which appears to be worthy of consideration. It is arranged so that the wheels run lengthwise of the timber, which renders it much easier for the team, while the horse trac't is crosswise. The horse track will be worn somer than the wheel trac't, and can be renewed without distributing the litter.

By far the greatest alvantage, and that which most immediately concerns those who are getting up such roads, is, that it saves one -fourth the lumber required to make them .- [ De morrat, Ballston Spa , N. Y.

THE GOLD COMING-ARRIVAL OF \$80,000,-The ship Sophia Watker has arrived at Boston to-day from Valparaiso, with dates to March 21. She brings eigh ty thousand collars in California old, among which is \$40,000 brought by Capt. J.

II. Spring late of the ship Hantress, which was sold at San Francisco, one box to D. Borland, New York, and five boxes for Baltimore.
The Sophia Walker sailed in company with the U. S. Store Ship Lexington, for New York, she left

the U.S. Ship Independence from Callo, just arrived. The Hemstren was to sail for California in 10 Tys. da The Bark D. Webster, 26 days from New York.

California, was spoken Marchel 5.h, in lat. 13 foruth, long, 31 West.
Sof The Lexington it will be repcollected, has 250-0 dollars on board, consigned to Naw York.] Obournal of Commerce May 7.

South-West Minitary Movimants .- Col. Miles of the 5th U. S. Infantry, passed up on the Cashier on Monday last, on his way to Fort Smith. Licut. Hanger of the Topographical Corps, passed up the river on Monday last, en route to California. Licut. Hanger has been ordered to join Licut. Simpson on the tour of reconnoissance from Fort Smith to San Francisco. Dr. Peyton, recently ordered to report to Gen. Arbuckle, for services as surgeon to the escort of the California emigrants and the engineer corps, returned to our city from Fort Smith on Friday last, on his way to Washington. The escort and engincers left Forth Smith previous to the arryal of Dr.

THE WISE MEN NOT ALL DEAD YET .- We heard of one young man, bound to California, who took his blanket and slept one night on an open poarch. The next morning he concluded not to go.

Another took a yoke of oxed, and traveled about six miles through the mud. He found it was a pretty even in a few hours, some one who had been near six miles through the mud. He found it was a pretty him, would be seized with the complaint, having, as hard days work. The next day he gee hawed them was supposed, caught it, when, in fact, it had been back again, and that evening took his name off the

emigrants' list. migrants' )ist.
A young man got about forty miles, after being out A young man got about tort; mines, after using our from home ten days. He begin to count the cost of fear was very strong and widely spread; for the discuss was new, and was regarded as a dreadful pertinece. I have no doubt that this emotion greatly increased the mortality. The present epidemic has inspired much be to concluded to return to his father's house.

A young man got about tort; mines, after using our from home ten days. He begin to count the cost of an prove anything, that the tragedy might have been, by factorise was new, and was regarded as a dreadful that if he was to travel at that rate oll the time, all the gold might be taken up before he got to the Bactorise of the mortality. The present epidemic house.

SOUND. The verdict of the jury proves, so iar as it from home ten days. He begin to count the cost of an prove anything, that the tragedy might have been, by faceful means, averted. This concession covers the question. If there were peaceful means of averting civil the gold might be taken up before he got to the Bactorise of Red Republicanism could justify the use of the weather than the cost of the first time, and the time, all the time, all the time, all the gold might be taken up before he got to the Bactorise of Red Republicanism could justify the use of the weather than the cost of the time, all the ti

## WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE. PA SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1849. CONSTITUTIONAL REPORM.

The Pennsylvanian has some capital suggestions and remarks on the proposed change in our State Constitution to elect Judges by the people, which we heartily onwhich another Legislature can remedy.

Firstly. The election for Judges is proposed to be held on the Second Tuesday of October, when all the political gallantry of a small battery and a few infantry. A little officers are to be chosen. This would diminish the chances of an unimpasioned and careful selection; such as the people would make if called on at any other time, when there is no excitement on other subjects. New York adopted the wiser plan of holding the judicial elecions in June, apart from all others.

Secondly. There is no provision for changing the districts as they stand at present. Some of them are too small. Every unprejudiced man can see that changes for the better might be made, and the number of the President judges much diminished. The Legislature ought to be required, before the amendment goes into operation, to district the State equally and fairly-giving to each Julge a just amount of labor, and requiring all yon's bugles, and the dark moss scamper from the field. to earn their salaries.

Thirdly. The terms are too long. If responsibility a public opinion is the object aimed at, the terms of the Prosident Judges ought to shortened. A responsibility which is postponed for ten years, is only a little better than none. This applies with still more force to the

Judges of the Supreme Court But the matter to which we would call special attention, is the crying demand for other reformers. If this proposition is submitted alone to the people, no other change in the constitution can be made for five years ufterwards, and the probabilities of ever accomplishing certain important modifications of our fundamental law, vanish almost entirely.

We are clearly, therefore, in favor of submitting as amendment along with the judicial reform, which will step) there is a level, called the plateau, comprising some does actually occupy the white house, is a very different abolish, or at least restrain, the corruptions of special legislation. We need not enlarge on this subject. Evory one knows that our Assembly, instead of making wholesome general laws for the whole body of the people, are engaged almost the whole of their time inpassing special and private laws. The most of these laws are injurious to the community-many of the balance are useless, and scarcely any are a positive benefit. Yet we pay enormous sums out of the Treasury every yer for such tras'r; and the worst of it is, that it corrupts the legislative department, and taints it with a disease which nothing but a radical removal of the cause can cure. All the good that can result from special legislation, may be obtained by conferring the powers now exoreised by the General Assembly upon the people themselves, or on some local tribunal to be by them chosen. Let the roads be attended to by County Commissioners and Grand Juries-election districts by the people of the townships and wards-estates and escheats by the Orphans' Courts-divorces, changing of names, and the. establishment of municipal corporations, by the Courts of Common Pleas. We have not room nor time to em-. The boat was a quarter of a mile from the shore body our views on the whole of this subject. We call when she sank, and none but expert swimmers could on our brothern of the Democratic press to speak their sentiments.

> If we could abolish all special legislation, we would save annually some thirty or forty thou and dollars to the pulslie treasury, and millions to individuals, who, by the present system are daily swindled out of their earnings. We should put down the system of "boring," which has so long disgraced Harrisburg; and it would only be necessary to have one session of the Legislature in two years, to last thirty days, instead of a three months' session every year.

We sincerely believe that there never has been a time when the Democracy had so fair an opportunity of striking a bold and effective blow at all the countions' against which we have struggled for so many years. . . . Our creed may be thus body stated: A publicany

THE GAZLETE AND THE NEW YORK MOS .- The Editor of the Gazette is desirous of gotting up a contro; versy with us in regard to the late unfortunate riot and blood-shed in New-York. For this purpose he makes a violent attack upon the Pennsylvanian and Albany Atlas, and winds up with interrogating us in regard to it. This attack, so far as the Pennsylvanian is concerned, we know to be uncalled for and ungenerous; and its statements withall, utterly deroid of truth; all which, however, s perfectly characteristic of the source from which it emanates. Some men's minds are so perfectly addled with political prejudice, that if their minister should tell them | imals on the common! The old European dectrines of that Democrats and Whigs would all be equal in a future state, they would call him a heretic and a liar. Of this class is the Editor of the Gazette. With him, every them, in full force. From this point three general routes body that don't worship in his political sanctuary, is a mobocrat, an agrarian, whose constant aim is to "ap-" in the mountains by "Encarnation? runs the San Houis peal to the worst passions of the rabble." No man, un- Potosi road; southwest through another pass is Zacateless wraped up in prejudices like this, could cooly set cas track, and bearing up nearly westward through down and endeavor to slander his opponents us this broken valley we made our way for this point. The first Editor has in the article under consideration. The whole article is uncalled for, and will certainly not add any thing to its author's reputation, and his awn thing to its author's reputation, and any his own party. Cannot political papers like the Pennsylvanian and All is, discuss the question whether the authorities were right in firing upon a mob, and killing twenty or thirty persons, most of whom were innocent of any breach of the peace, without such discussion being twisted by ignorant bigots into matter of political comment. But his Ed tor wants our opinion -he would like to get up a discussion in which he can display a great deal of that owl-like wisdom for which he is so eminently distinguished, mixed up with the puritanical cant of the pharisee. He shall have it. We believe that the resort to fire-arms on the part of the authorities of New York, was totally uncalled for. In the first place the Theatre should have been shut up. Neither to gratify this English actor, or his friends who invited the meb to take a knock down at the Opera House that evening, should the Mayor have allowed to be opened. There are 4,000 police officers in the city, which, in all conscience, was certainly enough to cut up, without either salt or gunpowder, all the rioters there were on the ground. The mayor should have had them concentrated around the Opera house, nstead of the military. In this opinion we are sustained by the Coronor's jury, who, in their verdict say: "We believe that if a larger number of the police had been orry might have been avoided."

nuthority in the state-no less a personage than Judge Cornan, the able Editor of the Philadelphia Daily News. That gentleman puts the following clincher upon our cotemporaries challition of low projudice and misropreentation. This extract covers the whole ground-it not only vindicates the Pennsyleanian, but it places the conduc of the Mayor of New York in its proper light. Read it Mr. Gazatte, and if you have any more questions to ask, let as have them.

A few facts, and prognant ones cannot be denied. The Theatre might, in full accordance with law, have been closed. That would have prevented the riot. The authorities of New York if determined to enter into an active quarrel, might have supplied a police force sufficient to engarge the streets that encompasses the theatre. The result, bloody and terrible as it was, might have been arcreet by any one in activity, of nerce and suggesty, to direct such a force calmly and intepfdly to the excession

ies of the occusion.
Those who fired, those who ordered the firing are all nt common law, and we are not advised that there has been any change in the law, in this respect responsible cfore the Courts.
The only issue is as to the the necessity of firing. The

views of the Pennsyleanian upon this subject—FOR IT DOES NOT BELONG TO POLITICS—ARE SOUND. The verdict of the jury proves, so far as it

### Rough Notes in Mexico-No. 3. Correspondence of the Eric Observer.

HACIENDA ABAJA, MEAR PARAS, Jan. 17, 1849.

Leaving Saltillo, the road passes over a cold and shrub-

ess region, uncultivated except at the foot of the mountains; the valley closes in gradually, and at length terminates in the pass of Buena Vista. Circumstances have made every foot of the ground interesting. A little out from the city, a spot was pointed out, where the Mier prisoners (Texans) were halted to be shot, but ored people of the provinces. We know that farces are the women interceded, and the Commanding Officer here played which, in the "magnificent distances" of this dorse, and as cheerfully adopt. It says the resolution relented, and the escort marched on with them. On the great republic, look verily like grave and legitimate passed by the last legislature, has some defects in it left of this is a pass in the mountain, where the enemy's cavalry attempted a descent upon the city and our rear during the fight at the pass, but were repulsed by the further on two slight monuments surmounted by crosses, mark the spot where two Mexican officers fell in a battle during the "federation", times. A little farther directly before, us is the ranch from which the Americans named the pass Buena Vista. Here the train was parked during the battle; to this point the enemy's cavalry, and the Kentucky and Arkansas horsemen were charged, and charged in return, their order broken, alternately chasing and being chased, shouting, defying, cursing-pell mell they mix in the melee-down go rider, and horse; the gallant Yell is no more; riderless horses, wild with fright, rush here and there over the field-guily datice the penanted lancors through the fight-out sings Min-This was on the morning of the 23d-half the houses are yet in ruins, but the people have repaired them to some extent, and now fields of grain spring from the bloodstained field. This ranch is six miles from Saltillo. The pass proper lies three miles in advance of it-At this point the valley closes in to the width of, are not so green and verdant as to suppose, that the Gen. four miles, the road running nearly in the centre. On Taylor who makes inaugural addresses, receives foreign the right a system of ravines, as much as thirty feet doep | ministers, delegations from soverign states, municipaliwith perpendicular banks, extend at one point up to the ties and trades corporations, to whose salutations he reroad, and render the ground perfectly impassible from plies in well-worded and appropriate speeches, is the real the road up to the foot of the right hand range of the Gen. Taylor who was elected by the people President of mountains. On the left a "step," some hundred feet the United States. If you do entertain any such absurhigh, sets in closing from the road to the mountains on div, why, I must set you down among the greenest of the left. At the junction of the "step" and mountain all green chaps away down in Yankoedom. I can assure the ground is somewhat broken. On the top of it (the you that the real Gen. Taylor, whose corporeal substance ten acres in extent; then steep hills with corresponding personage from the Gen. Taylor who figures in the news-Jollows, cut in fissmes, flow from the platau towards papers as the President of the United States. The Gen. the ranch and road, and break beyond, to the south-, Taylor who lives in the white ho ise is a real tangible ard, like the billows of the receeding sea. I forgot to body-that is, a body possessing all the properties of mention that the road runs nearly north and south. At matter, viz-form, weight, inertia, color, &c., while the the foot of the first hill, bearing directly from the road, Gen. Taylor who figures as president in the newspapers, great crevase was still unchanged. The water was just where I have told you the ravines come to a point, is a mere ideal fictitious being. The form is of no more flowing out, and thousands of acres of land were overwe formed our line of defence to commence. Thus we have the valley naturally shut up except this narrow. Mekador of Japan. The latter—the ideal man, is the track which winds around between the guilles and these steep rocky hills. We will here place Washington's artillery in the wagon read, and the dilapidated breastworks laving to the right show where the infantry stood. By hard "scrabling" one may climb on foot the hill joining the last described works, along the ridge of which there are more breast-works extending to the platoau. Place the infantry behind these, draw up the light artillery on the plateau-extend the infantry from these into the broken ground at the foot of the mountain, and you have some idea of our line of defence, when on the eve of February 22, 1847, the picket guard and scouts were forced back to our lines, and the flankers commenced the severest contested battle of the war. We rode up a been the route taken by the artillery for the field. I dead horses; on the contrary sheep and goats nipping the short grass that give about give to it the character of much pastoral be author sight," &c.

"And pastoral are another sight," &c.

That night we encomped about six miles further up

the valley, on a stream called the "Lucantado," which flows towards the pass and is the beginning of the system of "Aroryoa" or deep fissures on the right. I think it decidedly the coldest region I have seen in Mexico: the wind sucks through these mountain gorges with a terrible rush; add to this the absence of bush or tree on the plain, which now opened, to break the current, which, notwithstanding blankets and overcoats, strikes to the very bone. I'm told our troops suffered much from morning as we were about to start a strange sail was discovered coming up from the pass and bearing directly in the "winds eye." When the stranger was yet "hull down" we could see every rag of buckskin fluttering in the storm, and as the craft came full upon the horrizon, a mule was seen and a pair of heels making most indefatigable exertions, whilst a whip in one hand was applied with unceasing energy to force the vessel for-

ward. As the loafer came within halling distance he very modestly dunned us for pay for the pasturing of our an-"right of common" "right of way" &c and other fuedel institutions, of which we know so little, are here, many of branch out for the interior. To the southard through a pass water we came to was St. Jana de caca Ria, or to use the vernacular, St. Jown's cow creek." Here was a miserable ranch called the "children;" as we arrived we found the female portion of the community periorining their devotions. A large rough weather-beaten cross stood by the roadside, before which there was some thirty tidely dressed females kneeling about fifty yards in front. They remained in one position but a very short time when they moved forward some ten yards and buckled down again, thus repeating the movement until they arrived at the foot of the cross, when after some extra shines, the retreat was commenced, the party with described in the advance. We were to much of a herctic to understand the meaning of all] this but presume it was in honor of some fair Saintess. A few miles furenclosing another of wax Saints. The cattle, cart and tion deeply impressed upon his mind, all, were in a perfect flitter of flags and ribbons. We this incapacity of General Taylor for the duties of Either our Spanish was very bad or the fellow was quite ient distances, and in spots there is good soil, but we At our ranch of some ten families we could buy nothing In this view, too, we are sustained by the highest whig but a few tertillies. Mr. F., however, more desperate than the rest discovered an almost fleshless sheep shank in one of the houses which he proposed to buy, but was told that it was to make soup for a sick man and we voted it a satisfactory excuse.—Continued.

CAPT. D. H. M'BRIDE .- This popular officer, late of the Steamer Madison, we are pleased to learn has been put in command of the Steamer CHAMPION. The Champion runs between Circago, Milwaukee, and New Buffalo on lake Michigan, the terminus of the Central Railroad. This route is unquestionably the cheapest as well as quickest from Buffalo to Chicago or Milwankee, the time occupied being only forty hours, and the fare only six dollars. The proprietors of the Champion are certainly fortunate in this selection. The captain was deservedly popular while on this lake, and we have no doubt will create hosts of friends in his new situation.

DR. DRAKE'S LETTERS ON EPIDEMIC CHOLERA. - In from Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, on Epidemic Cholera, As this disease is spreading rapidly over the country, visiting almost every town of any size, we have deemed their publication at this time peculiarly appropriate.

The invitation of our friend, Gen. Bowman, of the Bedford Gazette, is duly appreciated, but cannot be accepted-cause why: We have three whig cotemporaries to nunch up with a sharp stick, debts to pay, and habies to tend! Are we excused?

THE REAL AND THE IDEAL.

From the Boston Post. President Taulor, as he is-and President Taylor, as described by the Whig necespapers!

Washington, April 30, 1819. We who inhabit the great metropolis of the Union have opportunities of hearing and knowing things in the political world which do not always reach you less favdrama. We know that the most grotesque masks are here put on, whose extravagunt grimaces are softened down in the distance to the smooth and pleasing outlines of genuine respectably-looking countenances. We know, too, that politicians here have real tangible corporeal existences, while, to the wondering natives in the Interior or on the frontiers, their form and semblance are merely imaginary., And such happens to be the "state of the case," as the lawyers would say, with our present venerable and illustrious chief magistrate.

You are, I flave no doubt, aware that they have two

emperors in Japan-one to take care of civil, and the

other religious affairs. The first is called the Ziagoon

and the other the Mekador. The first is a most potent

monarch. He has a real tangible existence, and so has

the latter, so far as flesh and blood are concerned, but he is of no account, being confined to his religious cloister, and occupied with ceremonies and the conversation Now, something like this Japan idea we have in real existence in these glorious and enlightened United States at the present time, under the figure and form of "the President." Although your name is Greene, I hope you

account, so far as the presidency is concerned, than the ded States of America. The President of the news; hens, one and thinks the most serious calamities may be Whereas, the real General Taylor made none, or if he the Second Municipality is gradually rising. essay od to make a speech, it was a very different one from that which the ideal general made, and which ap-

Pration to visit the people of Georgetown, they honestly the prople of the 2d ward and 21 municipality were presupposing that he was Gen. Taylor, the elect. He went paring to leave their aboves. A considerable portion of accordingly, was addressed very appropriately by the the shell road was submerged, and the water covering mayor of that city, and might have sammered out some- the street at a new basin warchouse nearly to the head ridge that run northward, a little less steep than the thing in reply, The ideal general, lowever, was made of the basin. est, and upon which a wagon track showed this to have to speak in the newspapers, and log he spoke in a very different style from that of the real bona fide general:found no vestage of the contest except some half dozen So I understand it was on the reception of the foreign were dying with Cholera. ministers and other persons formally lintroduced to the ! real general at the white house; the ideal general always appearing as the spokesman in the newspapers.

to the real general by Mayor Scaton, who made aff appropriate address on the occasion. And the real general made a reply, as I understand, pretty much in these words-"I am glid to see the magistry of Washingtonpleasant day to-day. I think we shall have some good dingly it was fixed up in a very decent garb and sent of property. forth through the press-another affair altogether than the real speech of the real general.

One example more. A committee from Virginia came here the other day to present a sword to the real general whom the people elected president. The National Intelligencer, that curious anteddayian fossil, which stands forth as the impersonation of the tupidity of gennine "conservative" whiggery, formally announced that on Monday last the presentation would take place. But the general was not ready. Col. Bliss had not got the reply to the address ready, and the general had not committed it to memory. Two days elapsed, and the ceremony came off. The chairman made a handsome speech so far as language and manner were concerned, and the general made a reply. This was a real affair. The good old man held the speech prepared by Bliss (or samebody else) in his hand, and tried to read from it; but not being so familiar with the handwriting as his own, he made a bad piece of work of it. But he continued to stammer through it. And the ideal general concluded to accept this speech, and let it go forth to the people as the speech of the president; but he, the ideal general, had the bungling manner in which the real general read the speech explained in this wise in the newspapers until he came to the paragraph wherein he was obliged to allude to the compliments paid to himself. What he again resumed business. said was not only appropriate, but said with deep emotion that sometimes checked his utterance." See "los," correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, April 25th. With this explanation the ideal general allowed the speech to Ct., four of whom were missing. The other two bodies

The truth is-and it is well to tell the truth to the their faces to the cross, and repeating the movements as American people—Gen. Taylor is utterly incompetent prevails that the boat is so much injured as not to bo for the place he now occupies. He is very far inferior worth repairing, and that her machieners will be taken in point of capacity even to Gen. Harrison, superannuated and incompetent as he was. And every candid and ther on we came upon the an assemblage of people impartial man, who sees and licars him, speak or conin holliday attre, surfainding a cart which bore a case verse, goes away from him with that mortifying convic-

enquired of a young blade who seemed to be chief fuglo-man, the distance to the next water, and were somewhat the shameful and shocking violation of his solemn pledges confused, when spuring his horse until he reared, then of which he has been guilty since he came into the presfiring his pistol he told us after God" "for God," Sir." | idency. He is but a baby in the hands of the wily and unscrupulous men by whom he is surrounded. If he of Cholega and one death have occurred since vesterday. absorbed in his devotions. Water is found in conven- would be honest and redeem his solemnly pledged word, he cannot. He cannot do a thing, or move an inch as morso. This mortifying fact is becoming daily more an more apparent, and soon the whole country will awake. to a realizing of its painful truth.

To the real patriots of the country, to the true lovers of democratic institutions, the fact that a man has been elected to the great office of president, with scarcely one qualification to befit him for its high and solemn duties, s not only mortifying, but it is alarming. It disgraces our country and belies the capacity of the people for selfgovernment. But it is pleasing enough to the monarchist and aristocrat. They care not who is the locum tenens of the throne, or the presidency. They are willing, nay, would prefer, that it should be a weak woman, or an imbecile man; a Queen Victoria, or a General Taylor. In either case the monarchical theory of an irrespon

sible king and a responsible ministry is exemplified. I designed to draw a parallel by contrasts between the first and the second Washingtons, as illustrated in the another part of to-day's paper will be found three letters powers of Gon. Washington and Gen. Taylor, but my AGAMEMNON. limits forbid.

> That radical Democratic paper, the Washing ton Examiner, comes to us considerably enlarged, and very much improved in appearance. While its proprietors have presented a bran new suit of clothes to their paper, we see that one of the Editors, Mr. Hopkins, has formed a co-partnership for life, and entered the list matrimonial. May success crown all his efforts, personally

### News of the Week

By Telegraph to the Observer and the Buffalo and Pittsburgh papers.

Newsung, May 19-5 P. M. Two more bodies have been taken from the wreck of the Empire this afternoon, a man and a woman, supposed to be Scotch. They were found near the Captain's room, below the decks.

WATHINGTON, May 19. Hon. D. Dancan, of Olno, died in this city last even

13 The New Orleans papers of the 11th, state, that Dryads, White, Benton, and Heroules streets are all overflowed, and the water gradually rising. The crevasse below Algiers is rapidly rising and there is no present prospect of stopping it.

The official vote for Col. Rome, lately elected Governor of Arkanisas, is 3,941 Wilson, whig 3,288. BOSTON, May 19.

Dr. Cooledge, the murderer of Matthews, committed suicide in consequence of having been detected in a plot with a prisoner who was about be liberated; to kill Flint, his former student. The plot was as follows: Flint was to be lured to a certain place, where he was to be killed in such a manner as would lead to the impression that he had committed suicide. A bottle was to be placed near him, containing poison, and a letter confessing himself to be the murdored of Mathews. The Warden found in the prison the letter with the

details of the plot, and at once shut Cooledge up. Shortly after, Cooledge was found on the floor of the cell, expiring. He expected that if the plot proved successful, he would be liberated. He had promised to pay his accomplice \$1000. CURCINNATI, May 19.

During the 21 hours, ending noon to day, there were twenty-three cases and seven deaths. The excitement in regard to this disease is dying away, and business men no returning to their regular foursuits. The Cholera is disappearing from Louisville and the towns along the river. The principal deaths at present, are on boats are arriving from below, growded with emigrants. ?

Newhoro, May 21-11 A. M. Two more bodies have been taken from the wreck of the Empire this inprining, but they have not been identified. The coroner's jury are now sitting at Fishkill and have been since 8 o'clock this morng, holding an inquest on the 9-bodies.

New York, May 21-23 P. M. The New Orleans papers of the 12th state that the

flowed. The crevasse was widening and the water was gradreal president—the Ziagoon of the Republic of the Unit mally rising. The Pic tyme cutertains the worst appropens par example. Gen. Taylor, the President elect, on realized. Thousands of workmen have been employed his way to this city, made many well conceived and ap- to close the crevasse and have been unable to make any propriate speeches, in reply to speeches made to him. - successful headway. The water in the swamps and in

The people are daily moving out and abandoning their from that which the ideal general made, and which appeared in the newspapers as the speech actually made. Stories of their bouses, using bous to go out and in.— The real Gon. Taylor was invited before his inaugu- The north bank of the new cand was overflowed, and

About 300 houses were surrounded by water at the last accounts. Some workmen employed at the crevasse

Dates from R'o to the 19th April, mention the arrival of the United State-Store-ship Lexington, at that port, with a large amount of gold dust. She was to sail Recently the magistracy of this city were introduced for New York on the 20th, from the city of St. Domingo, j We learn that on the 1st inst, there had been three

successful buttles foog'it between the Dominicans and the Haytians, in which the latter had been beaten. The Havings were within 2) unles of the cay. A desperate weather." But the ideal general, the figure of speech butle casued in which a large number were killed on that personifies the president in the newspapers, would both sides. No prisoners were spared. The Haytians not allow the address to go out in this form, and accor- in their retreat have burnt and destroyed a large amount CINCINNATI, May 21. Yesterday (Sunday) morning, a fine broke out in a

bleck of frame buildings, on Main street, near the corporation line, and before the flames could be subdued, on houses were burnt to the grounds By this fire 20 families were rendered houseless, but the buildings were not of much value, while the loss in

effect was not considerable. Sr. Levis, May 21 Sr. Levis, May 21. The whole number of buildings destroyed is 418;

teamboats 25. The loss is estimated at over \$6,000,000. Nine entire blocks and six parts of blocks were destroyed, in which were seven printing offices. The loss of human life has not been ascertained, alhough we know of three persons burnt in the steamer White Cloud, and four bodies have been taken from the

ruins. Many are supposed to have been burried beneath the walls of the various large stores. The insurance companies are solvent and will pay fully with the exception of the St. Louis and the Citizens'. which will pay 70 per cent.

Two-thirds of our wholesale dry goods dealers are burned out, and one half of our retailers, commission, produce and grocery stores shared the same fate. The books and papers of the sufferers have been pretty generally saved. The Brokers saved every thing and have NEWEURG, May 21.

Five more bodies have been recovered this afternoon from the wreck of the Empire three of which are identified at the remains of Ladd brothers, from Stonington, are unknown, but supposed to be emigrants. No efforts have yet been made to raise the Empire! The opinion out and the wreck left to the mercy of the elements.

New ORLEANS, May 17. Major General Worth, of the United States Army, is no more. Intelligence of his death has been received in this city. He expired at Antonio de Bexar, Texas .-He died on the 7th inst.

The Cholera prevails to an darming extent. Over 100 deaths have occurred at San Antonio. NEW YORK, May 22-7 P. M.

The Board of Health Report says: Four new cases Boston May 22.

The Quincy Stone Bank was robbed this morning of dered out, the necessity of a resert to the use of the milita- found the people living on the route exceedingly poor .- president, without their nid. He is completely at their \$5000 in Bank bills. Before breakfast the Castier went mercy, and they use him without scruple and without re- to the Bank and distributed the money into the drawers and left. On returning a short time, afterwards, he found some one had entered the Bank by removing a pane of glass and carried off the money. The bills were all of the Quincy Bank.

Newburgh, May 22. No more bodies found to-day. They are now preparing to raise the Empire. The inquest at Fishkill is still in session.

Boston, May 23. At Bridgewater on the Fall River railroad last night, the train when under full hendway struck a chaise containing two brothers named Henry and Ethan Leach, killing both. One was dreadfully cut to pieces and died ustantly. The other with both legs broken lingered till Ho'clock when he died.

The Royal mail steamer Hibernia sailed this morning. She takes out 40 passengers including W. C. Macready and Sir Allen M'Nab. She caries no specie .-Her cargo list is valued at \$16,000.

Washington, May 22-9 P. M. Private accounts received to-day confirms the intelligence of the death of Gen. Worth, by Cholera, at San Antonio de Bexar.

In consequence of the funeral solemnities of How. D. Duncan, the Cabinet was not in session to-day. No official despatches, from California, are in possession of the Government, later than the receipts by the

Orders have been issued to get ready several large ves-