The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PITTSBURGH: WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Democratic PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE for the COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, was held at the house of Maj. Daniel Fickleson on Wednesday the 15th inst., when it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democrats of Allegheny County, are requested to meet at the usual places, on **Saturday, the 1st day of Sept.,** to elect Delegates to the County Convention, to meet at the New Court House on the following Wednesday, Sept. 6th, to nominate a Democratic County Ticket. The meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., and in the Wards and Boroughs at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Pres't, *pro tem.*

JAMES WATSON, Secretary.

More Folly.

Will there ever be an end to the alteration of grades? One would suppose not, after reading the proceedings of the Solons, who set themselves up as City Fathers and Guardians. The Councils on Monday evening passed an ordinance, enacting "that the grade of Grantstreet, at Diamond alley, shall be raised two feet two inches above the grade as now established by ordinance, thence rise by a uniform ascending grade to 5th street as now paved, and from Diamond alley southwardly it shall be graded so as to meet the present pavement about fifty feet southwardly from Diamond alley."

It was only a few months ago that Grant street was cut down to its present grade by order of Councils. Now, it seems that the paving stones are to be taken up, and the street raised to something like its former grade, to suit the whims of the City Fathers! We shall probably next hear of an ordinance being passed to raise Fifth street some seven feet at Grant, and another to pull down the stone wall in front of the New Court House.

The public should understand that all these works of consummate folly are carried on by the whig party, or whig Councils of Pittsburgh. Hundreds and thousands of dollars have been expended in altering grades; the City has been deeply involved in debt by this shameful system of extravagance; fraudulent and illegal shinplasters have been put in circulation to pay off the city creditors, which are now depreciated and worthless as a currency. Corporate and private rights have been outraged and violated—and all these wrongs have been perpetrated by the whig party. So long as that party have control of the city government, the public cannot expect any thing but folly and extravagance of the most outrageous character.

There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. We think the City Councils have reached that point. It is the last pound that breaks the camel's back. The people have patiently submitted to all manner of wrongs, but that is no reason why they should endure wrongs forever! We are in favor of the Legislature passing a law making the members of Council individually liable for injury done to corporate and private property. This will certainly make them pause and think seriously of the consequences of their hasty and unnecessary legislation.

Rev. Mr. Passavant's Infirmary.

There is no time when kindness is more appreciated or needed than in time of sickness and distress, and if such be our individual feeling, we ought, when in health, be kind to those who are sick, in want and among strangers. REV. MR. PASSAVANT, as perhaps all our readers know, has opened an infirmary for the accommodation of persons who are destitute of a fixed home among us. This institution has already contributed largely to the relief of suffering. At the present time there are thirty persons enjoying its advantages. This number is increased, daily, at the rate of from *four* to *five*. This unexpected demand upon the funds of the institution has drained its coffers. Now must the operations of this scheme of charity be stopped or will the benevolent lend a helping hand, that it may go on in its labor of love?

Contributions may be left at any of the Brokers in the city, or be addressed to Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, through the Pittsburgh Post office.

The Governor in a Fix.

Gov. Johnston accompanies Gen. Taylor in his tour through Pennsylvania. At Bedford the Governor had quarters for the night provided at Crouse's Hotel, in the town. Gen. Taylor was to stay over night at the Springs. In the course of the evening however, a committee from the Springs, waited on the Governor and solicited his company at the *Ball* in honor of the President, and the Governor complied with their wishes. Mr Crouse supposing the Governor would remain over night at the Springs, gave up his room to others, who would otherwise have have had to put up with harder fare. But towards the close of the fete, the Governor took up his line of march for Bedford, in anticipation of comfortable quarters at Crouse's; but on arriving there, lo! it was as we have said. His room was occupied.

Now what did "Governor Bill" do? Did he raise a fuss, and demand that his bed should be vacated, and be allowed to repose upon its downy pillows? Not a bit of it. *He quietly piled himself up on a few chairs*, and so, in "rough and ready" style, slept the remaining hours of night away.—Ain't he a b'hoy of the right stripe? Any aristocracy in that—eh?—Such a man is Governor Johnston.—*Hollidaysburgh Register.*

☞ The above we find in the Philadelphia *News*, (Whig,) copied from the Whig paper at Hollidaysburgh. The article fully confirms the statement we have heretofore published in relation to the Governor leaving the Springs *in a huff*, because he was entirely overlooked in the distribution of honors! A friend who was at the Springs at the time, informs us that the Governor had been worshipping too freely at the shrine of Bacchus on that memorable night, to find his way further than the bar room of the tavern, where he "piled himself on a few chairs," as happily as if he had been taking chloroform. A very dignified man, is the Whig Governor of Pennsylvania!

From the Irishman, Dublin July 7, 1849.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. S." (New York.)—We are obliged for the information relative to the *Pittsburgh Mercury*, and we must admit *our regret that* MR. DRUMM *has permitted his name to be associated with a print which appears* ALIKE DEVOID OF PRINCIPLE AND ABILITY. You are correct in stating that Mr. Flanady has long since ceased to be connected with the Irishman. *We should begin to doubt of our own rectitude* IF WE FOUND SUCH A PAPER AS THE MERCURY PRAISING US.

NOTE.—The Editor of the "Irishman", will no doubt be gratified to learn that Mr. DRUMM has withdrawn from the Guerrilla concern.

The last elopement is that of Hilleany, a free mulatto, from Rockville, Md., with a servant girl belonging to Mr. Stonestreet, and $100 belonging to her husband, and a servant in Poole's Hotel. For the woman he used the free papers of his sister-in-law.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

The Federalists and Conservatives have always been opposed to the Constitutional Treasury, because it seperates the People's money, from irresponsible banking corporations. President TAYLOR is believed to be opposed to the Independent Treasury; at heart, his personal organ, the *Republic*, at Washington, has taken a stand against that excellent and truly Democratic measure. In answer to the ridiculous twaddle of the President's mouth piece at Washington, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a highly respectable Taylor whig paper, but devoted principally to the advocacy of the mercantile interests, has the following sensible and seasonable article:

The Sub-Treasury.

The Washington Republic has an article or two every day, about the apprehended loss of $155,000 of government money, by Mr. Denby, U. S. Agent at Marseilles, in consequence of the failure of Mr Osborne, of Richmond Va. We are quite willing that every such defalcation or loss should be exposed in all its deformity, and the blame made to rest where it belongs. Blame there must be,—perhaps in more places than one. Let the lash be applied, and the law be enforced against the sureties of the delinquent. And if fraud or villainy can be proved against any of the parties, let them suffer as they deserve.

So far, we respond to the sentiments of the Republic. But when it seeks, on so narrow a basis to build an argument against the Sub-Treasury, it fails of its object entirely. We know of no way by which money can be drawn from the Treasury and applied to the public objects, without being passed through somebody's hands. In this respect, the Sub-Treasury system does not differ from that which precede it. It may be better guarded, or it may not. One or two losses have occurred since it went into operation, through the unfaithfulness or misapplied confidence of agents, and many occurred before from the same cause. Here then is no ground of boasting on either side. Under any system, receiving and disbursing officers must be employed, and under any system some of them may prove dishonest or incompetent. Under any system the sureties may be found insufficient, &c.

But this is no good reason why the public money should not be guarded from loss in other ways. The great sources of loss, under the old system, were the depreciation of bank notes and the failure of banks. These are entirely obviated under the Sub-Treasury system. The extent of the public loss from these sources, will be seen by the following statement, derived from a report of Judge Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury, to the U. S. Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, on the 11th of February, 1841:

Loss estimated by the Treasury Department on the depreciation of Bank notes received prior to 1837	$5,500,000
Loss appearing on the books of the Treasury by Banks as depositories, prior to 1837	900,000
Loss estimated by using Banks as depositories since 1837	100,000
Loss estimated on Bank notes taken, and not redeemed prior to 1837	80,000
Loss estimated on Bank notes taken, and not redeemed since 1837	40,000
Aggregate	$6,620,000
Computed interest on do. to 1841	8,872,000
Total loss to the people by the use of Banks and Bank notes for government purposes	$15,492,000

Now we submit that in order to make good its argument from experience, against the Sub-Treasury system, the Republic should exhibit losses under it, bearing some sort of proportion to the above, taking into view the length of time during which that system has been in operation, and the amount of money collected and disbursed. At least, it should show a loss of one dollar, or one cent, by any of these features of the Sub-Treasury system which distinguish it from other systems. If the Republic cannot do this, it may as well hang up its fiddle.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Berks County.

The Democracy of Berks county, the Gibralter of Pennsylvania, in their recent County Convention, as we learn from the Reading *Gazette*, unanimously adopted the whole series of resolutions put forth by the State Convention, which assembled in this city, on the 4th of July. The *Gazette*, (which is one of the ablest papers in the State,) takes up the Tariff resolution, and discusses it with marked ability.—The editor truly says: "It cannot be doubted that this resolution expresses the real sentiments of the Democratic party; and if the truth were known, it coincides with the convictions of a large majority of the people at large, irrespective of party. It is a fact known to everybody, that the Whigs in nearly every section of the country, have been driven by the force of public opinion to repudiate their former cherished favorite, the Tariff of '42; and not only this, but to disavow that they are in favor of high duties in any form. Many of their leading organs—the New York *Courier and Inquirer*—the *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Boston Atlas*—among the number, have pronounced the Tariff of '42 an antiquated measure, which would be wrong to attempt to restore. They candidly admit that the country is in a most prosperous condition—that everything is going on well; and advise their friends to let things be as they are. When such admissions are made by our *opponents*, to the soundness and wisdom of Democratic policy, it would be worse than folly for *Democrats* to hesitate about continuing and fearlessly avowing their adherence to the policy which has produced such propititious results."

The Guerrilla.

We have filed away some thirty Democratic papers, published in this and other states, in which are articles denouncing and branding the Guerrilla Conservative paper of this place as an enemy of the Democratic party. Although we have been repeatedly urged to publish those articles, that the public might understand the estimate placed upon the Guerrilla by the Democratic press, yet we have refrained from doing so, believing that our duty to the Democratic party does not require, at this time, such an exposition at our hands. The straighout renegades who ostensibly conduct the Guerrilla, are but the tools of Federalists and bloated Monopolists, and well do they work for their thirty pieces of silver. Probably after the October Election (if the Monopolists should keep their rotten advocate alive until then,) we may notice the concern to the heart's content of its friends and owners. At present, we must pursue more profitable game—we wish to assist in the glorious work of redeeming Pennsylvania from the disgrace of Federal misrule.

McKean County.

The Democrats of this county have nominated the following ticket:

For Representative: Byron D. Hamlin, (subject to the decision of the Assembly Convention.) For Sheriff: Ezra Bard. For Commissioner: Jonathan Marsh.

The annexed resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of all territory, belonging to the United States, that is not now cursed with the evil of slavery, ever remaining so; but, at the same time, we deprecate a useless agitation of questions in relation thereto, which can result in no good to the slave, but only tends to foment a division between different sections of our much beloved country; and will, we fear, if persisted in, end in a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That the Tariff of '46 has, in its operations, been productive of general good to the country, even beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends; and meets our hearty approval.

The Guerilla paper will surely denounce the McKean Democracy as "Radicals" and "Agrarians."

DELEWARE COUNTY.—The Democrats of this county have nominated the following ticket. Our friends there say it is a highly popular selection:

Assembly: John C. Beatty. Sheriff: William S. Thompson. Commissioner: Peter N. Gamble.—Treasurer: Jonathan Vernon. Director of the Poor: Morris C. James. Auditor: Jackson Lyons.

The Voice of Northampton.

The Democracy of Northampton county assembled in Convention, at Easton, on the 20th inst. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. James Kennedy, as President.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by RICHARD BROADHEAD, until the return of the Committee on Resolutions, who, through their Chairman ANDREW H. REEDER, reported a series of the most spirited resolutions we ever read. We copy a few of the resolutions, regretting that we can not make room for them all. They truly speak the voice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the manifest imbecility of Gen. Taylor, in the performance of his civil duties, and the discharge of the functions of his office, by their contrast with the brightness of his military achievments have only served the more prominently to expose his utter incompetency, and to prove that those were his worst enemies who took him from a place he had honorably filled, to a position where he is compelled to be the helpless automaton of partizans, who wield his power and escape his responsibility.

Resolved, That the cheering Democratic victories at the recent elections, and the re-generation of Tennessee, is a bright presage of what is to come, and justify our confidence that the people, fully competent to govern themselves, are always ready with "the sober second thought," to reclaim the power from an ephemeral Whig administration.

Resolved, That the free multiplication of corporations, especially of such as usually employ and control large masses of men, is fraught with alarming peril to popular rights and pure self-government. Experience has shown that the powerful motive of self-interest, operating upon human infirmity, will always lead them to coerce the employed into voting and acting contrary to their own independent opinions, and for the sole purpose of promoting the interests of the employer, irrespective of right and justice to other classes, or of the general good: and thus the very privilege which they obtain from the people, of concentrating capital and power, is used against the people as an unholy means of corrupting the pure fountains of self-government, and smothering the popular will.

Resolved, That the sound doctrines of the lamented Shunk, on this important subject, should be engraven on the memory of every Democrat, and constitute a cardinal article of his creed; and no public servant can be considered as true to his trust, or worthy of the confidence of the Democracy, who shall falter in his principles or his vigilance in this respect.

Resolved, That the workings of the Tariff of 1846 have pre-eminently established the wisdom of its projectors, and falsified every prediction of its opponents. Under its benign influence, the revenues have abundantly prospered—the commerce of our country has whitened every sea—whilst its crowning glory has been, that the freedom of trade which it invited, has opened avenues by which our farmers have poured, like a mighty river, the flood of their agricultural products into foreign markets, enriching our own land, and feeding the half-starved millions of Europe.

Resolved, That any course of legislation, whether under the name of protection, (or any other plausible guize,) which shall grant bounties or benefits to one class of industry, and make them a burthen upon others, is contrary to the principles of right and justice, at war with the spirit of our constitution, and has justly been repudiated by the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the system of the Independent Treasury, by which the Government keeps and manages its own funds, and transfers millions of money from point to point, without disturbing the currency or the exchanges, is a proud monument of the truth of our principles. And we are when recalected that it was established against the fiercest denunciations, the scorn, the ridicule and the opposition of the Whigs, and even against so much opposition from timid and half-way Democrats, as to contribute largely to the defeat of 1840; and that now the whole nation, with scarcely a dissenting voice of Democrat or Whig, acknowledge it as a wise and proper measure, and a Whig administration adopt and use it; we imbibe fresh determination to confide in our principles, and wait our time, even in the darkest hour of adversity.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the nomination of John A. Gamble for Canal Commissioner—regarding him as able, intelligent and deserving, and worthy of the support and suffrages of the party. We look forward to his election as a matter of course; but, at the same time, would warn our friends against the consequences of supineness and over confidence.

We presume the Guerilla Conservatives paper will fire its pop guns at the Democracy of Northampton, for adopting such "Radical" Resolutions. Its masters, the Federalists and Monopolists, must be obeyed.

HINTS TO CLERKS.—Dr. Bacon, of the Day Book, makes this calculation: "If a clerk will commence on a salary of $600 a year, at the age of 21, with a merchant having a capital of $20,000, and save out of his salary $200 a year, and lend it to his employer at 7 per cent. on his note at 6 months, add the interest to the principal when the note is paid, and lend it again, and so receiving his interest semi annually reinvest it, he will at the age of forty, have possessed himself of all his employer's capital, and a large sum of his profits."

News and Miscellaneous Items.

MRS Fanny Butler is going to be at the N. Y. state fair to give readings in Shakespeare. Shakspeare himself was a good judge of deer.

In the Light street burying ground, Baltimore, a respectable man who died suddenly was found to have been buried alive. He was found turned over in his coffin.

Mr. Plunkard was killed on the railroad at Harrisburg by passing from one car to another while the train was in motion. On Sunday night at Harrisburg a woman was run over by the cars and cut in two.

If the democratic party is dissolved, it is *running into* whiggery in such a manner as to destroy it.—*Hartford Times.*

Rev. Howard Malcolm, president of Georgetown college in Kentucky, voted for the emancipation candidate for the convention to revise the constitution, and was compelled to resign his office in consequence of that vote.

Santa Anna's aid, who recently run away from Jamaica with the general's jewels, was married in Washington city July 15 to a young Mexican lady, and was so poor that he absconded after selling a gold watch for $25; So says a letter, His name is Teulette, alias Martuletti.

The Providence Journal says that Cyrus Butler, deceased in that city, aged 82 years, was probably the wealthiest man in New England. He had given the hospital for the insane $40,000.

The Scientific Convention, in session at Cambridge, has resolved to meet next year at Yale College. Professor Bache has been elected President for the next convention.

Divine wisdom intending to detain us some time on earth, has done well to cover with a veil the prospect of life to come, for if our sight could clearly distinguish the opposite bank, who would remain on this tempestuous coast?—*Mad de Stael.*

When we see a neat, pretty girl, with a free but innocent air—with cheeks which we can hardly help kissing, and with a pair of heavenly blue eyes, which seems to repose in perfect serenity beneath their silken lashes—we always wish that she was near a mud-puddle, and that we had to lift her over. Go away strawberries, you've lost your taste.—*Albany Duchman.*

The strangest "case" we have heard of lately is that of Charles H. Sprague, a printer, of good character, 25 years old, son of Rev. Mr. Sprague, pastor of the 2d congregational church, Brooklyn, who has been holden to bail in $5000 in New York to answer to the charge of knocking down Miss Watson on the sidewalk, with intent to rob. One of her shoes was found in his pocket. He has a wife and children.

For the Morning Post.

The Tariff.

The Democratic party of this country profess certain principles, which when boldly avowed and firmly maintained, have invariably carried with them the sympathies of the masses, but when false issues have been raised to scatter dissension and disunion in their ranks, or when from mistaken policy, time serving politicians have attempted to suppress the great questions at issue, or through timidity have temporarily yielded to the vigorous assault of a desperate opposition; at such times and by such means have the Democratic party sustained defeat.

A Tariff for revenue with incidental protection has been and is the policy of the Democratic party, such is the Tariff of 1846, it has effected all its most ardent supporters demanded for it, while the croakings and prophecies of its opponents have most signally failed to be realized.

The Democratic party did not succeed in electing their last candidate for the Presidency, yet Democratic principles will still prevail and be the policy of the country, both branches of the National Councils will have a majority at the next session opposed to a change of the existing tariff. We have lost the Presidency, yet the people have secured themselves from a change of Democratic principles and measures.

No change of the present Tariff which has filled our treasury, and which has given healthy growth and prosperity to every branch of American industry, is expected by the opposition party. No exertion by them can produce any material effect upon our present wholesome National laws, the only questions at issue in the coming elections are those of State and not of National policy. Yet their press teems with worn out assertions in favor of a protective police and in attacks upon the existing tariff and as no harm can arise from a discussion, we may even meet them upon their own ground.

It may be true that the Tariff of 1842 created a temporary rise in the value of Iron, thereby giving an undue stimulus to that branch of industry—this led to diverting capital from other branches, and a greater proportion of capital was invested in this pursuit than the wants of a healthy system demanded. Other causes also combined at the same time to increase this fictitious demand; the vast system of Railroads in Great Britain had created an unusual demand for Iron in that country.

The price rose rapidly, and there, as here, new establishments sprung into existence in every direction to supply the apparently unlimited demand for Iron. But then followed that terrible reverse which must inevitably follow speculation, where men leave their legitimate pursuits to embark upon the roads which lead to sudden wealth—many of these projected railroads failed; bringing ruin and destruction upon the deluded Stockholders; vast quantities of Iron prepared for these new forsaken works, and in anticipation of an increased demand was thrown upon an overstocked market and sought an outlet in this country.

In consequence of these causes combined, vast quantities of metal accumulated upon the hands of the manufacturers, for which he could find no sale, and is it surprising that in many cases the unadvised adventurer was overwhelmed by the result?

So the tariff of 1846 is charged with the evils which have resulted from speculation, mainly induced by the tariff of 1842, and whenever we find one branch of industry stimulated at the expense of another (as will be shown hereafter in another article is the effect of a high tariff) speculation and ultimate loss to the country must follow.

We are now recovering from the disastrous results of this short sighted policy, and the good effects of an established and well regulated system of encouragement to the several branches of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce are beginning to be felt, why should it not be continued until the wants of the community shall demand change. As well might the chimerical projectors and participators in any cunningly devised speculation demand assistance from Government, as the unfortunate speculators in Iron.

OCCIDENT.

For the Morning Post.

The Cholera in Birmingham.

MR. EDITOR: As you are aware the Cholera reports from Birmingham are both manifold and conflicting—no wonder—under the existing and alarming excitement, no true account could be reported, either of the exact number of cases or deaths which have occurred since its commencement. The fact is, our borough and vicinity have been visited by the destroyer "that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon day." Men, women and children, have all fallen alike under its influence, and that too, without time to reflect upon their real state. They have been truly hurried into eternity. The majority of cases taken have been beyond the power of Medical skill. Every description of Medical practice has been employed—it is true some cases have recovered, but no Physician or Practitioner can boast, if he be honest, of his skill or remedies in alleviating the distresses of this community; their remedies have all been without effect, when the patient has been truly under the power of Cholera. Not a single case can I learn, has been saved when in a state of collapse. *All have died.*

It is with pain, however, I notice that reports have been put in circulation detrimental to the character of our regular Physicians. They have faithfully done their duty, and are still at their posts doing all they can. It is known most of the cases under their treatment has proved effectual, when applied to in the first stages of the disease. This I think, cannot be said in truth of any other treatment. The great obstacles in the way of the regular practice, I apprehend is owing to the undue fear and alarm which prevails on the mind of the people—a proper care in their diet, and chiefly a lack of attention in the early and continued stages of the disease. I hesitate not to affirm, that if application is made soon to the regular practice—*under its treatment there is hope.* My advice then is, to all who may be visited with Cholera, or any other disease, to have nothing to do with the many nostrums now offered as infallible remedies, nor with the advice or remedies of quack Physicians, who are ever ready to impose themselves on afflicted communities; but to send for the Physician, who has made it his study and business to understand all manner of disease. If under his treatment relief cannot be found, the case humanely viewed is hopeless. The treatment of the regular practice has been demonstrated to be the most effectual wherever Cholera has prevailed.

Perhaps two-thirds of our citizens have fled. This fleeing, together with the sickness and death, have caused a moral gloom in our borough never known before. The business departments are chiefly all closed, and the moral energies apparently lie prostrate before the distress and sorrow still prevailing among us. How long this state of things will exist—he who controls all things only knows. There are still indications that the hand of the Destroyer is not yet stayed. We have a few deaths, and some new cases reported to day. How to reconcile the conduct of too many Christians, with their profession, who have fled from these afflicting scenes, I shall not attempt. We think their help, their sympathies and their comforts, if cheerfully rendered to the afflicted, the helpless, the friendless, the disconsolate and the bereaved, would be in agreement with the spirit and letter of their profession.

Since the commencement of the Cholera, (which has from fourteen to sixteen days prevailed) among us—from the best and most reliable information I can obtain, there has been from 220 to 260 deaths by the Cholera. This of course includes the cases in the borough and vicinity of Birmingham. Truly a great mortality when considering the time, and the amount of the population.

Allow me to say in conclusion, the writer of this is no Physician, neither was he advised to write this communication by any body. He is an humble citizen of Birmingham—whose heart knows how to feel and commiserate the condition of his suffering

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

BIRMINGHAM, August 27, 1849.

Beautiful Sentiment.

John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, in writing about the Irish emigrants among us, says:—

"For myself, I confess I feel a sympathy for the Irishmen. I see him as the representative of a generous, warm-hearted and cruelly oppressed people. That he loves his native land—that his patriotism is divided—that he cannot forget the claims of his mother-island—that his religion, with all its abuses, is dear to him—does not decrease my estimation of him. A stranger in a strange land, he is to be always an object of interest. The poorest and rudest has a romance in his history. Amidst all this apparent gaiety of heart and national drollery and wit, the poor emigrant has sad thoughts of the 'ould mother of him,' sitting lonely in the solitary cabin by the bog side—recollections of a father's blessing and a sister's farewell are haunting him—a grave mound in a distant church yard far beyond the 'wide waters,' has an eternal greenness in his memory—for there, perhaps, lies a 'darlint child,' or a 'swate crather,' who once loved him—the New World is forgotten for the moment—blue Killarney and the Lilly sparkle before him—Glendalough stretches beneath him its dark still mirror—he sees the same evening sunshine rest upon and hallow alike with Nature's blessings the ruins of the Seven Churches of Ireland's apostolic age, the broken mound of the Druids and the Round Towers of the Phenician sun-worshippers—beautiful and mournful recollections of his home waken within him—and the rough and seemingly careless and light-hearted laborer melts into tears. It is no light thing to abandon one's own country and household gods. Touching and beautiful was the injunction of the Prophet of the Hebrews, "Ye shall not oppress the stranger, *for ye know the heart of a stranger*, seeing that ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."

A precocious youngster, being asked how many genders there are, replied, "Three, sir—the masculine, the feminine, and *neutral*." ("Well done, my son now define them." "The masculine is men the feminine is women; and the *neutral is old bachelors.*"

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: in pursuance thereof, I, JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the several election districts therein, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at which time and places the electors of the 1st ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Little, at the corner of Perry and Fourth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the 2d ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Wm. Armstrong, corner Third and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the 3d ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Asst. McMasters, Esq.

The electors of the 4th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Washington Coffee House, corner Penn and St. Clair streets.

The electors of the 5th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Alexander Stewart, in said ward.

The electors of the 6th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the 7th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the 8th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the 9th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the 1st ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of J. Woodhouse, on Robinson st.

The electors of the 2d ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of John Oliver, formerly occupied by Jno. Goehring, corner of the Diamond and Ohio st.

The electors of the 3d ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the public school house in said Ward, on the East Common.

The electors of the 4th ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Mrs. Wylie, East Common.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Mrs. Nancy Murray, on the Mechanics' and Farmers' Turnpike road in said township; except the qualified voters residing in sections Nos. 4, 7, and 14 of the city district, who shall vote at all general elections in the 6th ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the house of John Bietler, in the village of Butler Liberty.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the house of Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township to meet at the house of John Summerville in said township, and Hugh Logan shall be Judge, and Hugh D. King, and James M'Math son, shall be the inspectors, until others are duly elected.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Joel Muntoe, in said township, and S. Shaw shall be Judge, and William Carothers and David Boggs shall be Inspectors, until others are duly elected.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of James Conner, in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house of Joseph Rogers, (lower ferry,) in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Robert M'Farland, formerly Audley M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township to meet at the house of M'Clelland A. Armor, formerly occupied by John Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Peter Ouston, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Hay, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house formerly occupied by J. Shrum, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Manchester to meet at the public school house.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Uriah Fisher, in said township.

The electors of Baldwin township to meet at the house of John Cowan, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hays, on the farm of G. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Jamison, at Roger's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of George Cooper, on the Franklin road, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran, Esq., in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Nathan Conley, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the public school house in the village of Tarentum, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by S. Mackey, in said township.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, residing in the following described boundary, shall vote at all general elections in the borough of Sharpsburgh at the election poll, in said borough, viz: beginning at a point on the Allegheny river at the upper line of the farm of Jas. Ross, and running a northerly course between the farms of said James Ross and John and Francis Beatty to the N. E. corner of said James Ross' farm—thence running a westerly course to Ross township line, in such a manner as to embrace all such farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and belonging to what are called the river tracts, in the above described boundary.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham to meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham to meet at the Rail Road office of Oliver H. Ormsby, in said borough.

The electors of Duquesne borough to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville to meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the house of James Shaup, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport to meet at the town hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the house formerly occupied by E. McAnninch, at the end of the Monongahela bridge, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the public school house, in said borough.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Canal Commissioner.

One person for member of the Senate of Pennsylvania in conjunction with Butler county.

Four persons for members of Assembly.

One person for Sheriff.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for County Treasurer.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for Coroner.

One person for Auditor.

And by virtue of the 19th section of the act of the 2d of July, 1839, it was enacted that every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Judiciary, or Executive department of this State or the United States, or of any Judge or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, of the Select and Common Councils of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by the law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that any Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall not be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted, That the 13th section of the act passed July 2nd, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any General or Special election in this Commonwealth.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are requested to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FRIDAY AFTER THE SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT then and there to prepare for those duties required by law.

Given under my hand and seal at Pittsburgh, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1849, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-fourth.

aug29:3td&3w JOHN FORSYTH, Sh'ff.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ "Retribution; or the Vale of Shadows." The above is the title of a new novel by Emma D. C. Nevett Southworth. It is founded on facts, and is one of the most interesting works of the day. Holmes on Third street, opposite the Post Office, has it for sale.

LOST.—Yesterday morning a small pocket wallet, containing Eight Dollars—one dollar Ohio bill, one dollar Indiana, six dollars in Pittsburgh and Allegheny Scrip. The finder will please leave at this office and retain two dollars.

CHOLERA.—The Cholera appears to be raging badly in the lower end of South Pittsburgh. We heard yesterday that ten persons had died in one house.

GAS COMPANY.—Dr. Alex. Black and Wm. Wilson jr. have been elected Trustees of the Gas Company four three years.

DISORDERLY.—The Jones family were arrested yesterday on the charge of disorderly conduct, and sent to the Hill.

PAVING.—Smithfield street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth is being raised and paved.

POLICE.—Out of the five offenders in the Tombs yesterday morning, fore were Sent up.

WEATHER.—Yesterday was exceedingly warm.

DIED.

Yesterday evening, at his residence on Fountain street, Mr. JAMES CARNAHAN, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his residence on Fountain street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ **Thanks.**—THE GOOD WILL FIRE COMPANY tenders their sincere thanks to the Neptune and Allegheny Fire Companies for their kind invitation to parade with them in the ensuing annual parade. By order,

M. McCASKEY, Secry.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Allegheny County, No. 162, October Term, 1849.

In the matter of the application of the Jewish Congregation, styled "Gate of Heaven," for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now, to wit, August 20th, 1849, a Charter of Incorporation having been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and the Judges of the Court having perused and examined the same, and the objects, articles and conditions therein specified and contained appearing to the said Judges to be lawful and not injurious to the community, the said Court direct said instrument to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, and also that notice be inserted in one newspaper printed in said County, for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to the said Court by the members of the Jewish Congregation, styled "Gate of Heaven," of the City of Pittsburgh, to grant them a Charter of Incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of said Court, if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary.

From the Record. HIRAM HULTZ,

aug29:3tw Prothonotary.

Allegheny County, ss.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

In the matter of the petition of Nancy Mulgrew, widow and administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Michael Mulgrew, late of the township of Fine, dec'd, praying the Court to grant her an order to make sale of a certain tract or piece of land situate in Fine township, on the waters of Fine Creek, with the appurtenances, for the payment of the debts of the said intestate.

And now, to wit, August 20th, 1849, upon reward a Citation to issue to be served upon all parties interested, by publication in two newspapers published in the city of Pittsburgh for three successive weeks, commanding them to be and appear in the Orphan's Court on the twenty-second day of September 1849, to show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

By the Court. DANIL McCURDY, Clk.

(Chronicle copy.) aug29:2t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad company are hereby notified to pay the second instalment of Five Dollars per share on or before the 25th September.

The Stockholders residing in Pennsylvania, will pay the said instalment to the President of the Company, at their office in Third street, Pittsburgh. By order of the Directors.

J. P. BLOOMS, Treasurer.

Salem, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1849. [aug29:dtsep15.

New Invention!

WILLIAM SAUM

PARISH LIQUID BLACKING.

THE boot is an all important feature in the costume. Therefore, all well dressed men patronize this article, being above all others, it instantly gives a flexibility and brilliancy to the leather, never before equalled, is perfectly clean in using it, a sponge being attached to the cork, to lay the liquid on the brush, and the moment you can polish your boots without soiling your fingers.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by the inventor, on Penn street, near Walnut, Pittsburgh, and by shoemakers generally throughout the United States. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale dealers. Price 50 cents per bottle, which will last one man a year.

aug28-1m.

Notice.

TAKE NOTICE, that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Thomas Sirlin, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd