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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

For Latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Democratic Whig Nominations,

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
Thomas M. T. McKennan, of Washington.
John P. Sanderson, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schmucker,	21. Andrew W Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Harley,	23. Thomas H Bull,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Saml A. Purviance.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
HOSEA HEMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. L. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.

HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.
REGISTER,
JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM HENSON, of Allegheny city.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

Birmingham Rough & Ready Club. A meeting of the Birmingham Rough and Ready Club, and all friends of Old Zach, Fillmore and Johnston, will be held at the Public School House in said borough, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 20th, at 7½ o'clock. The Glee Clubs of the city are also invited to attend. Omnibusses run from the Monongahela bridge every half hour.
Walter Forward, T. J. Bigham and others are expected to address the meeting. sep18-2t

See next page for Telegraphic News.

ARE YOU ASSESSED!

All persons who are not assessed ten days before the election, are deprived of a vote. Let every Whig voter see to this at once. He can examine the lists put up at the places of election, and ascertain whether his name is down or not. We lose several votes every year in the Wards, from this cause, and a friend from the country informs us that the same is the case there.

GOV. JOHNSTON AND FREE SOIL.

The Free Soil Convention at Reading has concluded not to nominate a State ticket, but to address the Whig and Locofoco candidates in order to ascertain their opinion on the subject of Free Soil. Gov. Johnston's opinions are already well known, and it is not hard to predict the character of his reply. It will be all that the most devoted Free-Soiler can wish. As an evidence of this we copy the following extract from his speech at Easton, Sept. 8:

The second question to which I will invite your attention, is that of slavery. It is not important that I shall devote much time to this subject, for the ancient policy of the State is no doubt sufficiently established now, as in the days of the glorious '98, when Pennsylvania stood by the side of the federal government, to aid in arresting the spread of that evil. When the immortal Jefferson, himself a slaveholder, promulgated his famous ordinance, the old Keystone was also first to give it support, and upon all other occasions, this principle has been borne out without reservation. Still, as there seems to be an implied misunderstanding, in regard to the question, it is well that I should deliver the opinions of the Taylor party boldly, and show that we are still with the public sentiment in the matter, and not as having changed our policy in the slightest. This policy was ever opposed to the extension of slavery, and I trust ever will be. [Prolonged cheers.] We ought to reflect well and truly, before we consent to entail upon the free territory, coming into our possession, this monstrous drawback to our civil liberties, and blot upon the purity of of our religion. Such an entail would be conceding to the few, a principle which we deny to the many, and aside from the moral objection involved, itself a sufficient negative, we ought ever to submit to the views of the majority. That majority has decided against slavery, and Pennsylvania is among the number of States which has returned this verdict. I think it would be as unjust as wrong to extend it beyond the original compact, evidently the limits prescribed for it by the Constitution.

Never Deceive a Child.—Never promise him what you do not intend to perform. Never forget to do for him as you promised. "Train him up in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Do not parents forget the importance of this precept in respect to *deception*? Do they not deceive their children without a doubt that they are thus teaching them to deceive? The importance of truth without art or deception in the management of children is illustrated by the incident narrated in the following paragraph from a New York paper:

"Two small boys met on the side walk, and after some minutes spent in conversation, the one remarked to the other, that some little thing might be obtained, if he could obtain a few cents from his parents. "But," said the other, "I do not need any money to obtain it, for my mother told me I should have it at such a time." "Pho" said the first, "my mother has promised me so a great many times and I did not get it, and I do not think you will either." "What!" said the other. "O yes," replied the first, "our mother only tells us so to get rid of us, and I think it will be so with yours." "*What! say mother tell a lie!* I would sooner believe the *Bible tells lies than say mother!*" exclaimed the little fellow, and immediately left his companion with a countenance filled with indignation. What a lesson should this afford to all parents, guardians and those who have the care of youth!

Well would it be if parents could be made to realize the important truth that children are taught to lie. It is natural to speak the truth, and the child would never think of telling a falsehood without some previous training. And no one, perhaps, has more responsibility in this matter than a parent. His every word is observed by the child, and if there is any departure from the truth, any inconsistency, it is at once discovered, and the impression is never lost. Let parents then be careful how they make threats, or promises which they do not intend to fulfil. As certainly as they do, it will not only lose the confidence of their children, but will give all the force of their example to establish habits of deception and lying on the part of their children.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—Rumor was right, so far as the withdrawal of Mr. McLane from the Presidency of the Baltimore road. He resigned his office on the 13th inst., and will retire at the end of the fiscal year, sometime this fall. We hope, more for the sake of Baltimore than Pittsburgh, that rumor is correct in regard to the Company designing to adopt the Pittsburgh route. It would place the Company at once in an important position, and we have no doubt would enhance the value of its stock.

Vote for President, taken among the passengers by the Baltimore Cars, on Wednesday morning:*

	Ladies.	Gentlemen.
Taylor,	33	90
Cass,	8	22
Van Buren,	0	1

* Furnished by a gentleman of this city.

Maine Election.—We have a few further returns from Maine. The vote for Governor now stands—

	W.	D.	F. S.
York county, 14 towns,	1508	2182	539
Lincoln, 6 "	1108	653	459
Cumberland, 24 "	3711	4757	1449
Penobscot, 1 "	1042	662	317
23 towns yesterday,	4304	4489	1493
Total, 68 towns,	11,673	12,743	4,257

The Wheeling Times says, the holders of stock in the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph Company, can receive a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last three months at the Merchants & Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling.

The proceedings of a meeting at Sewickley Bottom, in reference to a Railroad, shall appear to-morrow.

Important Letter from Gen. Taylor.

His position as a Presidential Candidate.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 13.

We have received here the recent letter from Gen. Taylor to his friend Capt. Allnut, and as the public desire to know its contents is intense, I forward agreeably to your request more extended extracts from it then have yet appeared—indeed the entire substance of it.

It is dated at Pascagoula, Sept. 4th, and General Taylor commences by complaining that he is charged with occupying an equivocal attitude towards the various political parties, and especially towards the Whigs. He says this results from partial extracts from his letters being published, which are as bad as positive fabrications.

He says he was deterred from any declaration of opinion while in Mexico, fearing to alienate his soldiers. When he accepted the request made him to run for the Presidency, he believed he was accepting a general call.

General Taylor compliments Millard Fillmore, as worthy the first place on the Ticket, and then proceeds:

"The National Convention adopted me as it found me: *a decided Whig*, but not ultra in my opinions. I would be without excuse if I were to shift the relationship which then subsisted. They took me with the declaration of principles I had made to the world, and I would be without defence, if I did anything to impair the force of that declaration.

"I have said that I would accept a nomination from the Democrats, but in so doing, I would not abate one jot or title of my opinions as written down. Such a nomination, as indicating a concordance of opinion on the part of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavor, and as a personal compliment to myself, it should not be expected I would repulse them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side, and I shall not reject their aid when they join my friends voluntarily.

"I have said I was not a Party Candidate, nor am I in that straitened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being President of the whole people in case of election. I did not regard myself as one before the National Convention met, and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was, nor did they fetter me down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron rule in all, and in spite of all, contingencies that might arise during a Presidential term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands, indiscriminately, upon public officers who may differ in opinion from me. I am not expected to force Congress by the coercion of the Veto power, to pass laws to suit me.

"This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. I would not be a partisan President, and should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make me one. This is the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is the purport of the facts and circumstances attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with and dependence on one or the other.

"I refer all persons who are anxious, to this statement, for a proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the people. In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add that my two letters to you embrace all the topics I design to speak upon pending the canvass. If I am elected, I shall do all an honest zeal may effect to cement the body of our Union, and establish the happiness of my countrymen upon an enduring basis. Z. Taylor."

The Clay Movement.

The following judicious remarks we copy from the Baltimore American:

The movement by some of Mr. Clay's friends in New York to place him as a candidate for the Presidency again before the people is, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a very singular step, and may become a very unfortunate one. There is no expectation entertained, we presume, by any one that the vote of New York, or the vote of any State, could be given at this juncture to Mr. Clay. How misguided, then, is that zeal which would force the honored statesman from his retirement into a position where he could not stand with dignity nor fall with grace!

The movers in this strange proceeding avow their repugnance to Gen. Taylor. Very well—and what then? If they prefer Cass or Van Buren to him let them vote for either as they may see fit. It is their own business. But by what right do they attempt to commit Mr. Clay to their dislikes.

"It would be most unjust to Mr. Clay," says the New York Tribune, with whose views on this point we agree entirely, "to place him in the position, most repugnant to him an in glorious close to his illustrious career, of the candidate of a mere faction—to make him figure in the Official Returns and transmit him to posterity as a solicitor of votes after the mass of voters had left him—running behind such candidates as are in the field, even in States where he has repeatedly run ahead of such men as Adams, Crawford and Jackson. The fact that he was supported as a candidate would make its way to millions who would never hear how and when he became such, and that his own wishes and feelings had been utterly disregarded in the premises. Whatever he or others might say, there would be thousands mean enough to suppose that he was really a candidate with his own consent, if not at his own suggestion. No one can be entitled to subject him to such imputation."

The course which Mr. Van Buren has thought proper to take has subjected him to the charge of vindictive motives; he is accused of being actuated by a spiteful desire to see Mr. Cass defeated, because he believes that he himself was defeated by the agency of Mr. Cass in the Baltimore Convention of 1844. Mr. Van Buren, however, has his own standard of political actions, and too much is not to be expected of him. But no friend of Mr. Clay can wish to see *him* in an attitude that would be so derogatory to his high character and honorable fame.

Political Statistics of the U. States.

THE PRESIDENCY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Year.	No. of Votes.
1844	2,702,548
1840	2,492,658
1836	1,501,298
1832	1,290,498
1828	1,162,418

Majorities of Electoral Votes.

Polk over Clay, in 1844,	64
Harrison over Van Buren, in 1840.	174
Van Buren over Harrison, in 1836,	97
Jackson over Clay, in 1832.	170
Jackson over Adams, in 1828,	95

Recapitulation of the Vote of 1844.

Polk's majority over Clay, exclusive of South Carolina,	39,340
Majority of Polk and Birney over Clay,	101,663
Majority of Clay and Birney over Polk,	22,983

Presidential Election of 1848.

The number of the States of our Union is thirty. The Senate of the United States is composed of sixty Senators, and two hundred and thirty Representatives. Each State, in 1848, will be entitled to a Presidential Electoral vote, equal in number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Electoral votes of the States will be as follows:

States.	No. Votes.	States.	No. Votes.
1. Maine,	9	17. Tennessee,	13
2. New Hampshire,	6	18. Ohio,	23
3. Massachusetts,	10	19. Louisiana,	6
4. Rhode Island,	4	20. Missi-sippi,	6
5. Connecticut,	6	21. Indiana,	12
6. Vermont,	6	22. Illinois,	9
7. Maryland,	8	23. Alabama,	9
8. Virginia,	17	24. Missouri,	7
9. North Carolina,	11	25. Arkansas,	3
10. New York,	36	26. Michigan,	6
11. New Jersey,	7	27. Florida,	3
12. Pennsylvania,	26	28. Texas,	4
13. Delaware,	3	29. Iowa,	4
14. South Carolina,	9	30. Wisconsin,	4
15. Georgia,	10		
16. Kentucky,	12	Total Electoral Votes	290

Necessary to choice 146

Election by the People.

In the event of no choice by the Electoral Colleges, the House of Representatives, upon which the election would then devolve, would be divided as follows:

Whig—Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Kentucky, —12.

Democrat—Maine, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa—13.

Tied—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Georgia—3.

Whig Meeting in Elizabeth.

On Wednesday Sept. 6th, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Taylor, Fillmore, Johnson and the Whig County Ticket, took place at Elizabeth, on the bank of the river, under some Locust trees. The meeting in point of numbers, exceeded any that has been held in Elizabeth, since '44, and a determined spirit was shown, to roll up for old Allegheny the largest Whig majority she has ever yet given.

The Committee appointed, reported as officers Gen. Jos. Markle, of Westmoreland, as President, M. Henderson, S. Walker, J. McK. Snodgrass, and others as Vice Presidents, and Samuel Frew, R. C. Walker, G. T. Tower as Secretaries.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Sweitzer, Darsie and Hampton, in an eloquent and forcible manner, when it adjourned until evening.

At 7½ o'clock, a large meeting collected in the Town Hall, and listened to a very argumentative speech from Mr. Boyd, when after a few songs from the Elizabeth Whig glee club, it adjourned.

The right spirit prevails among the Whigs of old Elizabeth—a determination to do better for the good cause, than she has ever done. On Friday the 8th, the young Whigs raised a beautiful pole, 170 high, which challenges the admiration of all who see it.

Daniel Webster's Farming.—Mr. Webster shot a teal at Marshfield, a few mornings ago. According to his friend Jo Sykes, of the N.Y. Commercial, his potato crop is uncommonly good, and will be sent to Boston for sale; they were raised on a light soil, with no manure but fish and seaweed.—He has a ten acre field of turnips the best he ever raised, also ten manured with fresh kelp; and five acres of beets, ditto, which require no cultivation after the seed is sown, as they have no barn yard manure to bring weeds. Mr. Webster's corn is also great, and partly harvested. His English cattle and sheep are the finest Sykes ever saw, and he has a large number of real Canada geese that on grass, and only require islands beyond the leap of a fox—as through foxes cannot swim! See the fable of the fox and the flies.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

BY A. D. CHALONER, M. D.

As this scourge has again appeared in the Old World, and is advancing with steady course, and looking to its appearance in the United States, a sketch of the Cholera (compiled from the best authorities) may not be inappropriate at this time.

Cholera, according to the best accounts, existed in India occasionally, and in districts of limited extent, for a long period before it became extended over Asia and Europe.

Dr. Paisely mentions it being in Madras in 1774. In 1779, it destroyed at Hurdwar, during the annual festival, 20,000 persons; and in 1781 attacked, in a malignant form, a division of Bengal troops stationed at Ganjam.

The Madras reports state that it raged at Arcot in 1787.

From accounts, it seems to have appeared twice previously; the great outbreak at Jessore in August, 1817, a town sixty miles from Calcutta, in Hindostan.

From this point, the Cholera spread rapidly in every direction over the provinces of Bengal and in September reached Calcutta. It followed the course of the Ganges and its tributaries, and in November attacked the English army on the banks of the Sinde, one of the tributaries of the Jumna, in the heart of India.

It continued its march from east to west, across the peninsula of India; and in the Spring of 1818, from north to south, along the coast of Coromandel; and in October, 1818, it appeared in Madras, and by the close of this year was diffused over all India. Early in 1819, it invaded Ceylon, and in November of the same year, the Mauritius. In the same year, it entered the Kingdom of Arracan, and passed into Siam, Malacca, and the Island of Sumatra. In 1820, it appeared in Canton, Borneo and Manilla. In 1823, it ravaged the Spice Islands (Moluccas) and the cities of Nankin and Pekin, and subsequently entered Chinese Tartary, and the high latitudes of Eastern Asia.

This disease did not advance westward of the peninsula of India until 1821, when it prevailed at Bombay—in June at Muscat, and the islands at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, and at Bender Abouchic. It then followed the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf, reaching Busaorah in August, spreading through Mesopotamia, appeared at Bagdad, extended to the desert between Syria and Mesopotamia. Under the influence of cold it did not appear until the Spring of 1822, between the Tigris and Euphrates; again moved towards Syria, and broke out at Aleppo. Here it again yielded to the winter. In the Spring of 1823, it revived, and in the summer reached the Syrian towns along the Mediterranean. While it was moving along the coast of Arabia in 1821, it penetrated Persia, reaching Ispahan, its capital. Winter and cold delayed it—again in the Spring, it appeared in the centre of Persia and the Northern provinces. In 1823, it reached the Caspian and the town of Astrachan at the mouth of the Wolga.

In 1828, it broke out in Orangeburgh, subsided in winter, and reappeared in 1829.

In 1830, it showed itself on the borders of the Black Sea and Caspian, and reached Moscow in September—*and prevailed in Moscow throughout the winter.* In 1831, it appeared at Archangel St. Petersburgh, Poland, Prussia and Germany. In May, 1831, again appeared at Mecca, carrying off large numbers of the pilgrims; in August, at Alexandria, at the villages of the Delta of the Nile. In October, 1831, it first appeared in England at Sunderland, reaching Edingburgh in January, 1832.—In February, reached London and many other towns of England; and in the same summer prevailed in Holland, France, and the Peninsula.

In the early part of June, a few cases occurred at Quebec, and it rapidly spread over Upper and Lower Canada and the United States. Cholera had visited New Orleans two years before its appearance in Sweden, and four years before it ravaged Sicily and Naples. In its progress from east to west, and from the centre of Asia to America, it moved with variable rapidity—and in less than a year crossed the peninsula of India; while from 1821 to 1823, its progress was slow. In 1831, it spread from the centre of Russia, through Poland, Prussia and Germany, and the eastern coast of England. Its principal advances have been in summer, being generally stationary in winter.

The Cholera, in its spread over the civilized world, has overcome obstacles which have arrested the advance of the Plague. For it traversed the Ghauts and the Cancasses; the sandy deserts of Arabia and Persia; the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

It has existed under every variation of elevation, soil, temperature, and moisture—at the level of the sea, and in Napaul, at the height of five thousand feet above the sea—on the borders of the ocean, in the centre of continents, in the tents of the torrid zone, and the rigours of a Russian winter—on the arid soils of Arabia and Persia, and the marshy deltas of the Ganges and the Nile. It has moved against the winds in Europe, and the monsoons in the Indian Ocean.

It has desolated small villages and populous towns—the sparsely inhabited provinces of Russia, as well as the densely peopled districts of Bengal. It spares neither age nor sex, and has attacked the same person twice or more; there in robust health, as well as the feeble and sick. Its victims have been of all classes and all nations, though it travels more rapidly and widely in the low, dirty, and crowded parts of large and populous towns and cities. The mortality from Cholera is greater than from any other epidemic disease. In Jessore, in 1817, ten thousand persons died in two months while the mortality in India, from 1818 to 1830 inclusive, amounted to eight millions, though a thousand of over forty millions. "In 1820, in Siam, twenty thousand died in the capital, Bancock. In 1822, in Java, one hundred and two thousand died, seventeen thousand of whom were from Batavia. In Pekin, the capital of China, in 1822 to 1823, the number of deaths exhausted all means of sepulture, and provision was requisite for this purpose from the imperial treasury. In some of the towns of Arabia and Persia, the mortality amounted to one-third of the inhabitants. In Russia, one-twelfth were attacked, and sixty thousand died. In Paris in 1832, eighteen thousand fatal cases are recorded. In London, in 1832, five thousand died; while the whole number in Great Britain was over twenty thousand. In the United States, the mortality was not so great, the population of our large cities being less crowded, and the efficiency of the sanatory regulations, and our medical men having had the experience of Europe to aid them. And there is one gratifying circumstance, that the subsequent visitations of the Cholera are less extensive, and shorter in duration, than at its first invasion.

Preventatives most reliable, are the removal of all decomposing animal and vegetable matter from the cellars, vaults, &c.; a free use of the preparations of chlorine, such as chloride of lime, soda and lime as disinfecting agents—free and full ventilation of our houses—protection from cool and damp night air, by good and warm clothing—cleanliness, fresh air, avoidance of excess in food and drink, a cheerful, confident, and equable state of the mind—absence of *personal fear*, and simple and nutritious diet. Salt pork, hot pastry, eggs, smoked meats and fish, melons, cucumbers, cheese, sausage, lobster, raisins and nuts, and any crude and indigestible articles of food, or those requiring strong digestive powers, must carefully be avoided. The wearing of warm clothes, or flannel under garments, and keeping the feet warmly covered, are also important.

As to the communication of the disease by contact or *contagion*, "there is not a single *unequivocal* instance on record, of the direct communication of this malady from the sick to the healthy." "It is true, that many *apparent* examples of this kind have been adduced, but these have always been attended with circumstances of doubt and uncertainty." Without pursuing the subject further, it may be safely asserted, that the cause of the Cholera was originally, and continues to be, generated by circumstances foreign to the human body, and is propagated by being diffused through the atmosphere.

During convalescence, the diet should be mild, avoiding crude vegetable and pastry, and overeating—fatigue of body and mind—cases are recorded where large draughts of cold water have occasioned relapses of the disease. Such, then, is the history of the remarkable epidemic which has swept over the world, and is now again traversing Europe, having reached, by the last advices, the city of Vienna.

With a strict examination into the emigrant ships, and ordinary attention to sanatory rules, we expect but little danger upon its arrival in the United States.

Shall we have Slavery in California?—This is the heading of a long article which appears in the California Star of the 25th of March last, and is bold, decided and uncompromising in its opposition to the introduction of slavery into California. The writer says that there is not a slave in California, and the power of the Home Government is inadequate to their introduction into that territory. "Those who attempt to transfer their slaves from the east to the west of the Rocky Mountains will meet with the inevitable loss of their property. They might as well attempt to remove them to New England or to Canada." It is said that the simple recognition of slavery here would be looked upon as a greater misfortune to the territory than though California had remained in its former state." It declares that neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of California are suited to slave labor, and that they could not be in bondage there. It says that Congress has no right to bequeath such a calamity to the country contrary to the wishes of the people.

Hurricane and Earthquake.—*Great Loss of Life and Property.*—Further accounts of the recent hurricane in the West Indies, were received at Boston on the 13th inst.

At St. Kitts, it lasted five hours, and was accompanied with three distinct and violent shocks of an earthquake. The barometer fell to 28.6. Throughout the entire island most of the tenements were thrown down and the plantations of sugar cane prostrated.

The loss of life has been very great. The schr. Mary foundered, with all her crew. A vessel at St. Martins was lost, with ten persons.

Large numbers were also killed by the falling buildings. The Legislature has been convened to take measures for relief.

From Antigua the accounts prove of painful interest. The English Harbor and Falmouth are nearly overthrown. All the Plantations on the land are injured. Eleven persons were killed by the falling buildings, and five churches thrown down.

The effects of the earthquake here were more disastrous than the hurricane; the latter caused the death of 37 persons, the former of 43 as far as heard from, but it is feared that the worst details of disaster are yet to come.

Hon. David Wilmot, while openly advocating the election of Van Buren and Adams, has been nominated for Congress by the Cass and Butler Convention of his District by a vote of two to one. This result argues Cass rather weak in the knees in Northern Pennsylvania.

Free Soil Convention at Reading.

A large number of Free Soil men assembled in Reading, on the 13th inst., to attend the first Free Soil State Convention ever held in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia has sent a large delegation, and there are delegates for many other counties in all parts of the State.

The Convention organized temporarily by the appointment of Elijah Dechert, of Berks county, chairman. On motion, a committee was then appointed to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, after which they adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock.

11 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled, and the committee appointed to select officers reported the following:

President.—Benjamin W. Richards, of Philadelphia.

Vice President's.—Elijah Dechert, of Berks. Thomas H. Edgerton of Wayne, J. Espy of Dauphin, William Scott of Beaver, Wm. B. Curry, of Allegheny, Dr. Jacob Sharpless of Chester, John F. E. Seigert of Northampton, A. Chamberlain of Bradford, N. P. Smith of Westmoreland, John Dougherty of Huntingdon, Wm. Wright of Adams, and Henry Carter of Lancaster.

Secretaries.—George Connell, of Philadelphia, W. C. Rhodes of Columbia,—Franklin of Chester, and Samuel Templeton, of Union.

The report of the committee was adopted by acclamation, and the officers took their seats.

After the Convention had come to order, a letter was read from Aaron Booth, Esq., of Brownsville. He suggests to the Convention that it will be best not to nominate candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, but to address letters to the candidates already in the field, asking their views upon the measures advocated by the Free Soil Party, and that the members of the party should be guided in voting by the replies received. He also suggests that the name of David Wilmot should head the Electoral ticket.

Resolutions were then offered and adopted, to vote by Congressional Districts, on all questions coming before the Convention.

At this point of the proceedings, John Van Buren entered the convention, and was received with immense cheering. Cheers were also given for Dr. William Ecder of Philadelphia, with considerable spirit.

A resolution was offered that the delegates from each Congressional District shall meet so as to select a Delegate to cast the vote of his District.—The resolution was adopted.

The President then appointed a committee of five to draw up a series of resolutions.

A motion was then made and adopted, that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed to preside at this convention, and when John Van Buren will address the people of Reading.

Loud calls were then made for John Van Buren and others to address the Convention. When the noise subsided, Mr. Van Buren rose and thanked the Convention for the enthusiastic reception they had given him—so much beyond what he deserved—for expressions but he begged to be excused from speaking to day. He would, however, address the meeting to be held in the evening, and this promise was received with great cheering.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

At an informal meeting of the delegates held last evening, it was ascertained that a majority of the delegates were opposed to nominating candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

It is supposed that the Convention will get thro' all the business this afternoon.

The number of delegates in attendance is not as large as was expected, but they are very enthusiastic.

Mexico—Trouble at Tampico.

Vera Cruz dates to the 21st ult. have been received at New Orleans. Also, from the city of Mexico to the 16th:

Tampico.—The Monitor of the 15th states that information has reached the capital that the utmost discord reigns among the inhabitants of Tampico. It believes that the Government should take steps to apply a remedy to disaffection there, and to put down the disposition manifested by the inhabitants to become independent of the rest of the Republic. Projects of *annexation* are openly discussed at Tampico, and volunteers lately belonging to the Louisiana Regiment, are continually arriving to assist, when the time arrives, toward the realization of these projects.

Minister to the United States.—Don J. Mora y Villamil was lately appointed minister to the United States, but in consequence of the dilatoriness shown by the Senate, to ratify his nomination, that gentleman has withdrawn his pretensions. A member of the Cabinet that made peace with us, has been appointed to the place, and the Monitor does not, however, reveal his name.

Mazatlan.—The Pronunciados, at Mazatlan, have published a manifesto of their principles, and formed a Provisional Government for the State of Sinaloa, with Don F. Vidal at their head. The leader of the insurgent party, Colonel Palacio Miranda, is appointed Commander in Chief of the forces of the State. General Urrea is invited to place himself at their head. They have abolished all the old fiscal regulations and instituted new ones, for the sole profit of the State.

Company or St. Patrick.—The discharged soldiers of this corps—as we understand—wander about, living by beggary, and they frequently extort by terror from the inhabitants, particularly the women, what they apply for otherwise ineffectually. The Monitor calls on the Government to expel them from the Republic, or give them employment.

A company has been formed, made up partly of Mexicans and partly of our deserters; but they do not go on harmoniously. The non commissioned officers are Americans, and not knowing Spanish, cannot make themselves understood by their men. The Monitor advises that they be reorganized into distinct bodies.

National Guard.—The French inhabitants of the Capital, who have formed themselves into a company of National Guards, were to celebrate their organization in a grand banquet on the 15th ultimo.

On the 5th ultimo, died at the city of Mexico, Don Pedro Velez, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Government having become alarmed by the accounts received at the Capital of the progress of the annexation feeling at Tampico, has sent thither a body of troops.

The Insurrection at Mazatlan Extinguished.—A despatch from General Yanez, dated Guadalajara, the 8th ult., announces the complete pacification of Mazatlan. The Commander in Chief of the western division of the army entered that city on the 30th day of July, when Palacio Miranda took flight, and the troops that had been led astray by him, returned to their duty. The insurrection has thus been put down, and the whole of the Republic, with the exception of a few Indian disturbances here and there, is in the most profound tranquility. The only subject of uneasiness with the Government of Herrera, is the disaffection that is smouldering at Tampico.

Supreme Court—Sept. 12, 1848.

Wilson vs Young—Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas affirmed. Opinion by Rogers, Justice.

Maxwell vs Beltzhoover—Judgment of Court of Common Pleas reversed. Opinion by Justice Coulter.

Maxwell vs Beltzhoover—Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas reversed. Opinion by Coulter, Justice.

Peppard et ux. vs Deal—District Court—argued by Selden for Pl'ff in Error: Sawyer for Defendant in Error.

Woods vs Halsey—District Court—Argued by Woods for Pl'ff in Error: Metcalf and Williams for Def't in Error.

Giles vs Ackles—District Court—argued by Woods for Pl'ff in Error: G. P. Hamilton for Def't in Error.

Welsh et al. vs McGan—Common Pleas—argued by Alden for Pl'ff in Error: Mellon for Def't in Error.

Neely vs Chisolm—Common Pleas—argued by Darragh for Pl'ff in Error: M'Clure for Defendant in Error.

September 13, 1848.

In the matter of Young's Petition—Certiorari to Common Pleas. Writ quashed: Opinion by Justice Rogers.

Baldwin Township vs Kline—District Court—argued by Dunlop for Pl'ff in Error—Hampton for Def't in Error.

Elmes vs Elmes—Common Pleas—argued by Dunlop for Appellant: M'Candless & M'Clure for Appellees.

Denniston et al. vs Leech et al—District Court: argued by H. W. Williams for Pl'ff in Error: G. F. Harding for Def't in Error.

Anshutz vs Fitzsimmons—District Court: argued by Darragh for Pl'ff in Error: Bigham and Magraw for Def't in Error.

September 14, 1848.

Hays et al vs Heidelberg—District Court—argued by Wylie and Forward for Pl'ff in Error: Metcalf & Loomis for Def't in Error.

September 15, 1848.

Mevey vs Mathews—Judgment of the District Court reversed: Opinion by Rogers, Justice.

Neely et al vs Chisolm—Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas affirmed. Opinion by Justice Burnside.

Church & Carothers vs Griffith & Dixon—District Court: argued by Dunlop for Appellant: Woods for Appellee.

Wagner vs Wagner—District Court—argued by M'Candless and Forward for Plaintiff in Error—Dunlop for Def't in Error.

Coleman vs Carpenter—District Court: argued by T. Williams for Pl'ff in Error: Geyer for Def't in Error.

September 16, 1848.

Baldwin Township vs Kline—District Court—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Rogers, Justice.

Giles vs Ackles—Judgment of the District Court affirmed. Opinion by Justice Burnside.

M'Kee vs Bartley & Bro.—Common Pleas—argued by Alden for Pl'ff in Error—Marshall for Def't in Error.

M'Clurg vs Parker's Adm.—District Court—argued by T. Williams for Pl'ff in Error: Dunlop for Def't in Error.

That Tennessee Committee.—Great efforts have been made to spread, and induce honest people to believe, that General Taylor declared himself in favor of the Missouri Compromise Line to a committee of the Tennessee Legislature, of which Col. Boone was Chairman. Now it turns out that the Legislature of Tennessee never raised such a committee nor sent any to General Taylor.

The Illinois Barnburners, at their State Convention, held at Ottawa, nominated an entire electoral ticket. Six out of the nine, the St. Louis Era says, are Locofocos of the most rabbid kind; one of them, Abraham Hoes, of Lasalle, is a nephew of Van Buren. The ticket will play havoc with the prospects of Candidate Cass in Illinois.

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Death of Mrs. Zimmerlee—Coroner's Inquest.—Alderman Steel was called on Saturday to take the deposition of Marianne Zimmerlee, the German woman so horribly cut to pieces on Monday evening, the 11th inst. We went with him at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the residence of the woman, in an alley just below Alderman M'Master's office on 5th street. On approaching the house, we learned from her children that she had just died. The Coroner was then sent for, and about 5 o'clock, a jury was made up, and the inquest proceeded. Drs. N. J. Dorsey and Chas. L. Armstrong were called on to make a post mortem examination, as to the nature and extent of the wounds. Dr. Walter, who attended the deceased during her illness, was sent for; but did not arrive till the external examination of the wounds had been completed. Dr. Cleis, who was first called in to dress the wounds of the deceased, also participated in the most important part of the examination. During the external examination of the wounds, the following notes were made by us, at the request of the physicians. The wounds are numbered according to the order in which they were examined:

1st. A triangular wound, two inches from the process of the shoulder joint, reaching to the bone.

2d. A stright cut, about one inch nearer the shoulder joint, also reaching to the bone.

3d. A straight cut, about 1½ inch further back, passing through the scapula into the thorax, between the second and third ribs, and cutting the second rib near the articulation of the spine.

4th. A straight cut on top of the shoulder, one inch in length.

5th. A straight cut on the superior edge of the shoulder blade, penetrating downward about two inches.

6th. A cut one inch further back, at the extreme edge of the shoulder blade, passing backward an inch and a half.

7th. A wound to the right of the spinal column, at the top, and back angle of the right shoulder blade, passing between the third and fourth ribs into the cavity of the thorax. There were several other superficial wounds, or cuts, which were not thought worthy of note.

The external examination being concluded, Dr. Walter urged the necessity of opening the thorax, and the other gentlemen finally coinciding in the opinion, the internal examination proceeded. On opening the thorax, a large quantity of bloody water was found in the right cavity, and adhesions were also discovered. The left cavity also contained a large quantity of extravasated blood.—The lungs were in a high state of inflammation, and there was also evident inflammation of both the pleura. A cut about 1 of an inch long had entered the cavity of the chest, and wounded the intercostal artery. A piece of the scapula had been cut off by the kn