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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.


See next page for Telegraphic News.

For Local Matters see next page.


LETTER BOX.—The "*Gazette Letter Box*," has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

## "DEMOCRACY versus WHIGISM."

Such is the title of a leading editorial article in yesterday's Mercury, which claims a passing notice. We have heretofore found more to praise than blame in the columns of the Mercury, even weighing it by a conservative Whig standard, but the editor, in the article under consideration, has departed widely from his previous course, and has laid himself open to criticism.

We found so much to commend in the principles announced by the editor of the Mercury, in his opening address, that we were led to inquire in what the difference between Whigism and Democracy, as defined by the Mercury, consisted. Probably many others have made the same inquiry, and that the editor has found it necessary, to prove the purity of his Democracy, by showing in what respect it differed from the principles of the Whig party. This is his object in the article under consideration.

The Mercury starts out by the statement that Democrats "are disciples of the justly celebrated Thomas Jefferson," and that "Whigs are substantially the same as the Federalists under Alexander Hamilton." What he means by *Federalists*, he explains as follows:

"The federalists were anxious for the consolidation of the government, for giving vast power to a central body for the *subversion of State independence*, and for the institution of a class which would inevitably glide into an *aristocracy*."

We shall not now stop to inquire into the truth of these statements in reference to the much abused Federalists, and will only say, that in regard to the present Whig party such charges are supremely ridiculous. To attempt to refute them would be folly. One might as well undertake to prove that steamboats daily arrive at Pittsburgh, because our Wheeling neighbors claim to be the head of navigation. No man with the least fairness or common sense, can [say that Whigs are "anxious" for the "subversion of State independence," or for weakening state rights in any way, or for the "institution of a class which would inevitably glide into aristocracy."] Their whole history shows them the friends of equal and rational liberty.

Having made these general statements, the editor flies to that unfailing resort of Locofocoism, when it wishes to assail the Whig party, the "dead Monster." It is useless to discuss a question so obsolete. When the Whigs undertake to re-establish a bank, it will be time enough to re-open the controversy.

The war with England is next referred to, and the *Whigs* are charged with opposing it! As the Whig party had then no existence, the editor might as well charge it with opposing the old French War. The statement in the one case would be as true and as fair as in the other.

The war with Mexico comes next in review, and here the editor is correct. The Whigs did oppose the war with Mexico.

The subjects of "Protection" and "Proscription" are next noted, but we must reserve observations upon them to another paper. They are really most amusing.

THE LECTURE BY REV. MR PORTER, on the Harmony between Geology and the Scriptures, on Tuesday night, was eloquently delivered to a large and very attentive audience.

We here endeavor to give our readers a sketch of the Lecture, but if they want to get the whole good of what he is yet to deliver, they must go and hear for themselves.

After some general prefaratory observations the Lecturer announced the topic of the discourse, which was, that mutability is the Law and Nature of created objects. His first illustration was drawn from the fact of the vegetable origin of Coal, a variety of proofs in favor of which were adduced.—The primeval forest, buried, at vast depths in the strata, lying for countless ages, and then by the upheaving agency being brought to the surface of the earth, and by man's industry and invention brought out and applied to the most valuable purposes, displayed in a remarkable manner, the metempsychosis of matter.

Geological changes now in progress were referred to—a variety of examples being given. The squeous and igneous forces, in sublime antagonism, contending, the one to level and the other to elevate hills and mountains, were considered as the principle Geological Dynamics by which these changes were effected. The falls of Niagara, once at Queenstown, but now seven miles distant, on actual observation were found to recede 40 yards every 50 years. In 30,000 years at this rate, the falls would reach Lake Erie, and that lake would be drained and probably become habitable land.—Changes at the delta of the Mississippi, Ganges, and Amazon were referred to. The sudden elevation of the coast of Chili in 1822—the upheaval of Jorulla in 1759 in Mexico—and the gradual elevation of the coast of Sweden at this time, presented important examples of change.

The objection frequently urged that the Bible does not teach modern Geology was met. The Bible revealed a scheme of redemption. It did not teach Astronomy, Mathematics, or Geology.

Fossil Geology was referred to. It was stated that fossils actually exist; and no scepticism could annihilate them. They were to be regarded as medals and hieroglyphics, which could be read, and when read, revealing a wonderful history.—The fossil remains of extinct plants and trees of the carboniferous formation, of huge and frightful Saurians, of the Lias and Oolitic Series, and the Mastadon of the Pliocene period of the Tertiary formation, all indicated the most astonishing changes in modes of life, and in varying conditions of our planet. Our globe was considered as one of a class of bodies in space, performing complex motions therein. Changes, likewise, in reference to time, were going on upon the surface of the globe, and, by analogy, in all the bodies of space. All beneath the throne of the Eternal was considered as change and vicissitude. These stupendous evolutions before the unchangeable One might seem as the opening of the leaf of a flower before human vision.

EXPEDITION TO OREGON.—The New Orleans Delta says that Major Belger left that city on the 26th ult., for Leavenworth, to take charge of the Quartermaster's command of the expedition to Oregon. The expedition will be one of great interest, as it will be the first organized military command that has ever yet proceeded across the Rocky Mountains. This command will be composed of the rifle regiment, with a company of artillery, and was to start on the first of May.

ARREST OF NED BUNTLINE FOR LIBEL.—On Friday in New York, Edward Z. C. Judson, alias Ned Buntline, was arrested for a libel on Miss Georgiana C. Crean, sister of Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, in a paper of which he is the editor, known as "Ned Buntline's Own," in which he intimated that she was in the habit of visiting various houses of ill fame in that city, for the purpose of prostitution, and also that her likeness was to be seen publicly displayed at several houses of this character. He was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer the charge.

CHOLERA.—Of the cases mentioned in yesterday's Journal, two have proved fatal—one was Lyon, the porter, and the other a child two year's old. The other cases are all convalescent, with the exception of a woman on Fifth street, who had taken a relapse.

A few new cases have since come to our knowledge. A young man, a blacksmith in Mr. Levi's shop has died of cholera. A widow woman, who resides in Portland, was taken with cholera, when getting out of an omnibus in the city. She was taken care of by a French family on Market street, and was in a precarious situation last night. Another young woman was attacked with cholera yesterday on Fifth street, but she is not dangerously sick. Four very mild cases, two men and two women, have come under the treatment of one of our physicians since Thursday evening. It is the doctor's opinion that they will all recover. The doctor's opinion that these are a few days ago, disease is not as violent as it was a few days ago, and when good medical aid is immediately resorted to is easily managed. The persons enumerated all belong to the working classes.—*Louisville* [illegible]

**Steubenville Rail Road Convention.**—We failed to receive a Steubenville paper containing the proceedings of the late Convention in that city, and are indebted to a letter to the North American for the following, which is the only intelligible account we have seen:

"The Convention was large, highly intelligent, and represented all the various routes interested, from Pittsburgh, Central and Southwestern Ohio, and Indiana.

The Convention was presided over by the Hon. Joseph Ridgway, of Columbus, Ohio.

The committee on business and resolutions was composed of the following gentlemen, who are notorious as being well conversant with all the various railroad schemes in the West, and their connections with the Eastern improvements:

Judge Hall, of Cincinnati; Hon. James Wilson, Steubenville; C. H. Paulson, Pittsburgh; Jos. R. Johnson, Coshocton; Wm. H. Hubbard, Columbus.

This committee reported a series of resolutions with a preamble, which, after full discussion, were finally adopted, strongly affirming the superior importance of the Steubenville and Columbus route as the most eligible extension of the great Pennsylvania Railroad.

The following are the principal resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the geographical position, its population, products and business; the natural course of trade and commerce, together with the reports of competent engineers, demonstrate that the Railroad route via Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Columbus, and thence to Saint Louis, is the most direct and favorable route for a connection between those cities.

*Resolved*, That portions of said great route extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and from Columbus, in Ohio, to St. Louis in Missouri, being, as the Convention is advised, either in process of construction; or the means therefor provided—there yet remains to be provided for that portion lying between Pittsburgh and Columbus

*Resolved*, That this Convention, being satisfied that the construction of a Railroad on the line from Pittsburgh, through Steubenville to Columbus, can be effected at a cost not exceeding the average of such works in the West, and that a favorable and direct route may be found for such road, it becomes the duty of this Convention and of people interested, to take prompt and efficient measures, in order to its vigorous prosecution and early completion.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Corporators in the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company be requested to procure authentic information, by actual survey and otherwise, of the most direct and eligible routes for a Railroad from Pittsburgh and Columbus, and that the people on the different routes proposed be requested to contribute the pecuniary means for making such surveys.

*Resolved*, That the various towns and counties lying intermediate between Pittsburgh, Steubenville, and Columbus, being desirous to procure the location of the Railroad through their respective vicinities be requested to take immediate steps to obtain subscription of stock for the construction of said road, with a view of ascertaining and pledging the amount of stock to be depended upon for making the road upon the route that finally may be adopted.

*Resolved*, That we cordially invite the cities of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to unite with us in completing the Railroad connection between these cities, so important to the interests of both.

This road, by way of Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Columbus, &c., furnishing the shortest and most direct Rail Road for Philadelphia to Central Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, including the great Western cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis, is destined soon to be built. The delegates represented the utmost enthusiasm as pervading the people along the entire line, and no doubt is entertained but that the various counties, townships, and corporate towns, on the line, will take advantage of a recent law, and subscribe to the capital stock of the road in amounts sufficient, which, with the individual subscriptions, will guarantee the construction of the work.

Other resolutions, besides the above, were also adopted, providing more especially for active and efficient measures for raising the necessary stock, &c., to have the work put under contract as early as possible, and pushed on with vigor till final completion.

The utmost good feeling pervaded the entire Convention, even while the various delegates advocated the superiority of their favorite lines, as the proper route for the great Central Rail Road. The speedy building of this line was settled in the minds of all the delegates. And with only the three points of Pittsburgh, Steubenville, and Columbus definitely settled upon, the various interests represented with the earnestness, so great and important, and profitable a work would inspire.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE—ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.—There being no choice of State officers by the people, the houses of the Legislature, in joint meeting, proceeded to an election. For Governor, there were cast 232 votes, of which Hon. Joseph Trumbull received 122 For Lieut. Governor, 240 votes were cast, of which Thomas Backus received 121. For Treasurer, 237 votes were cast, of which Henry D. Smith received 121. For Secretary of State, 239 votes were cast, of which Roger H. Mills received 123. For Comptroller 241 votes were cast, of which Abijah Catlin received 122—and all were declared duly elected.

These gentlemen, with one exception, were the Whig candidates for the several offices. Henry D. Smith, the Treasurer, is a Democrat. On the ballot for Governor, 11 of the Free Soil members voted for the Democratic candidate, one for Mr. Trumbull, six blanks, and three did not vote at all.

In the afternoon the oath of office was administered to the new Governor, by Judge Storrs, after which the usual inaugural address was delivered. A copy of which we have received in the Hartford Courant of this morning.

A large portion of this message is devoted to the discussion of the relations between the free and slaveystates, in which we need scarcely say that good sound Northern doctrines are firmly but temperately advanced.

The capital of the school fund is $2,077,641 19; the amount, divided between the school districts during the year was $133,366 50; the number of children attending schools, between the ages of four and sixteen, were 89,911.

The balance of money in the state treasury on the 1st of April, 1849, including $13,000 borrowed within the year from the school funds was $29,241 96. The whole amount of indebtedness from the state to the school fund, for money borrowed at various times, is $46,212 43. The judicial expenses for the last year amount to $41,374 '4, exceeding by about $4000, the expenses of the preceding year.

For further information relative to the state affairs, the Governor refers the Legislature to the reports from the several departments, hereafter to be made.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

MR. EDITOR.—The recent approach of the Cholera in our Western waters, has led me to examine, with considerable care, the results of its treatment in other places, where it has prevailed. These are found to be greatly in favor of the Homeopathic method of treating the malady. Of the many thousands and tens of thousands of Cholera patients treated Homeopathically in Europe, about eight or ten per cent only of the number have died; while of those treated Allopathically, from one half to two thirds of the whole have fallen victims to the disease. And the result of my inquiry and observation as to the comparative merits of the two methods of treatment in this country, (and especially in this city,) is to confirm the credibility of foreign reports touching this matter. I would then most respectfully ask the medical fraternity, for whom I feel a very high respect, whether this subject does not at the present time commend itself to their serious and candid consideration; and whether deep rooted prejudices ought not to be annihilated before the majesty of such astonding facts? The sole and all engrossing enquiry among physicians, at a time like this, should be, it seems to me, What is the most effectual remedy for this alarming malady? And whether that remedy be found in the theory of Hippocrates, Hahnemann, Prestanitz, or Thompson, be equally ready to adopt it. Why should the lives of human sufferers be sacrificed at the shrine of devotion to antiquated theories? Is it true that the march of improvement may throw around every other science increasing lustre and attraction, but that not a single step in the road of advancement, with regard to the science of healing, has been possible since the days of Hippocrates? For myself I will believe no such thing. And taking my stand by the side of the most intelligent and influential people, both of Europe and America, I will hail with delight the approach of the period when a system shall cease to be admired only because it is old, and ridiculed only because it is new. Give us light in MEDICINE, gentlemen, as well as in *divinity* and *law*.

PHILANTHROPOS.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette*

**To the Alumni of Jefferson College.**

The undersigned having for some time acted as agent in behalf of Jefferson College, and the Alumni Association, in procuring donations and subscriptions, and finding it inconvenient to continue this agency, respectfully requests all those in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, who have not paid, and whose subscriptions are now due, to pay the same to J. Bowman Sweitzer, Esq., at his office, Third street, opposite St. Charles hotel, who will give receipts, and have their names duly entered on the list of donors to the College.

Subscribers at a distance may transmit to the undersigned—or to the President of the College or to the Treasurer. Funds are much needed at this time to meet the expenses incurred in the erection of buildings and other necessary improvements in which the Trustees have honorably redeemed their pledge in earning into effect their published resolutions, on which subscriptions were based.

It has afforded much pleasure to witness the promptness and liberality of the Alumni and other friends of the College, in their contributions.

M. BROWN.

Canonsburgh, May 7, 1849.

## OFFICIAL.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

POSTMASTERS.

Edward W. Lincoln, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Joshua Dunn, Portland, Maine.

Henry H. Matthews, Elmira, New York.

Elisha Starr, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

John F. Bodley, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Isaac Platt, Poughkeepsie, New York.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

I do not hesitate to pronounce the last article of "one who signed the memorial" the most remarkable document which the High School discussion has thus far elicited. Let both the friends and enemies of popular education, who have not yet perused this production, obtain it if not too late, the Gazette of last Friday, and let them then concentrate whatever intellectual vigor they possess to follow, or rather to discover the reasoning of the no doubt respectable writer, and endeavor to determine if possible, his position, and what it is that he would say. There is a species of fish, which when pursued by his enemies of the deep, has the remarkable faculty of emitting an inky liquid, and of then hiding himself in the mass of blackened water. In like manner, your correspondent of the memorial, has contrived by means of his ink so completely to enshroud his position and his argument, if he has one, that I am utterly unable to detect either.

Professing to be an argument against the establishment of a High School in Pittsburgh, the article commences by saying that "the tendency of the age to radicalism of every kind is truly alarming and portentous." The writer next descants on the radicalism, socialism, and present pandemonium like character of Europe—the impiety of German philosophers, and their infusion of poison into young men who visit that country, and who "come home among us full of disquietudes, and vain imaginings, and restless in pursuit of some Utopian state, which they are never destined to realize." We are next, once more, cautioned against this great tendency of our age to radicalism, and urged "to investigate, and closely to scan every new scheme that is presented to us" Pray what does this writer mean? What can have given him such a fright? Does he imagine there is either radicalism, socialism, or impiety contained in that High School Bill? If so, I will treat him with all the tenderness that I would show to a child that had been abused by the goblin tales of its nurses, and seek only to quiet and soothe him to rest. I would as soon inflict a whipping on such a child, as an argument on such an opponent In charity to his understanding, I will do him the credit to presume that this show of alarm is a pure counterfeit; and that his only object is to use Piety for a watch dog to guard his pocket.

Immediately following the last quotation, the writer makes his first and only allusion to my late article, to which he seems to fancy he is replying, though even here only for the purpose of misrepresentation. "It was not necessary to go to Germany to convince the people of the necessity of free schools, as they have become a 'fixed fact' among us, and no one is disposed to question their general utility." The writer must have known that I did not refer to the history of Prussia in order to convince the people of the necessity of free schools; my plainly stated object was simply to illustrate that the most efficient way for a community to obtain relief from heavy rates of taxation, is by advancing the intelligence of the mass of the people, and the example of Prussia was quite conclusive on this point for your correspondent to let my argument pass without misrepresentation.

The writer next speaks of the unequal taxation by which public schools are supported, shown in the case of a rich man who educates his seven children for two dollars a year. "But we quite exceedingly wrong when all are equally aware how unjust this law is, in many respects, and yet mark the tenacity of our people for a good education to the masses, as all have cheerfully paid this tax, preferring rather that injustice should be done to themselves, than that any should suffer for the want of an opportunity of being educated." I did not at first gather the meaning of this sentence. "The tenacity of our people," &c., must apply to wealthy people who have no children to educate, with this understanding the sentence is clear. For if the education of seven children costs a certain rich man only two dollars, it is clear, that, as a class, rich men who have children might have them educated in the public schools at a much lower rate than they are now paying in private schools.—With this limitation, then, rich men, who have no children to be educated, the writer should say, "cheerfully submit to the monstrous inequality of taxation from their tenacity to the education of the masses." If this tenacity exists at all, what is the occasion of this controversy? But to go to the root of the matter, what is this monstrous inequality complained of? Is it any thing different from the necessary inequality of the bearing of almost every public measure that can be named? And do these inequalities bear upon any one class alone? Are not those who have no houses taxed to pay the watch and police corps which guard the houses of property holders from incendiaries? Are we not all taxed, and the poor much more than the rich, in proportion to their means by our tariffs, for the direct benefit of the manufacturer? And seeing that the public welfare is promoted by these measures, do we lay claim to any great generosity in submitting to these "enormous inequalities of taxation"? And is not the education of the rising generation a public measure of as much importance as the advancement of domestic manufactures? Why, then, all this ado about nothing!

I was determined, for a while, not to notice this pointless tirade of "one who signed the memorial," for the reason that he does not even put on the semblance of a debater. Were there no arguments contained in my articles showing that a High School is needed for the completion of our public school system! Showing that such high schools, so far from being visionary projects, are a part of every system of public schools in a modern state of morals and religion in Prussia. As the squib of an itinerary against Victor Cousin and the Edinburgh Review, those remarks might be tolerated for smartness, but they show an entire ignorance of Prussian Schools, beyond the catalogue of their names which the writer may have found in Bull's Gazetteer. Not only Victor Cousin, the minister of public instruction in France, and the reviews of Great Britain, but the two most distinguished and able friends of education in America have pronounced their eulogiums on the Prussian schools, after years of patient examination. I refer to Professor A. D. Bache of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Horace Mann of Massachusetts. The late King of Prussia was too shrewd a man to educate the subjects of a despotism, as if they were the free citizens of a republic; and a traveller should have enough of philosophy in his composition, to judge of a means, with reference to the end designed and desired to be produced. The grossest ignorance which the traveller betrays, however, of Prussian schools and Prussian character is in his assertion of the neglect of religion in the schools, and of the low state of morals in the nation. It is well known that the Prussians have an established religion which is a compromise between the old rival sects of Calvin and Luther, with a strong preponderence in favor of the latter. Now I am prepared to show from statistics, if required, that direct religious instruction is daily given for an hour, on an average, in all the common schools of Prussia, and also in all the teachers' seminaries, and in the higher schools which are not strictly professional. And that the pupils of the common and other schools, after being under this daily discipline till the age of fourteen, are then taken for a short period under the direct instruction of their pastor, preparatory to the rite of confirmation. And, as might be expected, there exists not on the face of the earth, a people of such thorough, inbred, all pervading reverence for religion, as the peasantry of Prussia. The object of the King of Prussia was first to make good and contented subjects; for this he relied on the cultivation of the piety of his people. Secondly, to render his subjects profitable to the State, and to promote their comfort; for this, he cultivated their intellects in those departments of knowledge which bear upon the profits of labor and the comforts of life, while at the same time he made political knowledge a sealed book to them. He taught his people their duties, not their rights. And even if the traveller had been entirely correct in his strictures on Prussian education, it would not affect in the least the argument which I drew from the example of Prussia, viz: that embarassed finances and crippled resources can best be restored by educating the mass of the people.

I will not now reply more at length to the remarks of the traveller, for I have not the most distant idea of what it is that your correspondent intends to establish by his quotations. Does he intend to show that education tends to despotism and immorality? This is the only sense I can deduce. He expresses the hope at the end that we may not be equally deceived and disappointed in the effects of our own schools. Surely a pious wish, which speaks better for his heart than his head. We seem to discover a new position here of opposition to popular education on religious grounds. In another place he says, "for myself, and I think I may safely speak of the respectable gentlemen who signed that memorial, that we are all willing, as soon as the city is in a condition to justify it, to give the experiment of a High School, or even a School called the Inns of Court, which was so ably advocated by some of our most respectable citizens, a full, fair, and impartial trial." He will not oppose then this visionary project of a High School, as soon as we are able to incur the expense. He certainly should not consent to vote public money to try a scheme which he considers "altogether visionary," provided he is able to place any confidence in his own judgment, and if he cannot, he ought not to expect others to do so.

I have thus groped my way as well as I could through this maze of ambiguity and contradiction, and must now leave your readers as ignorant as I am myself of what may be the real opinions and intentions of "One who Signed the Memorial."

CIVIS.

## THE TRUE PATHOLOGICAL NATURE OF CHOLERA,

### AND AN INFALLIBLE METHOD OF TREATING IT, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS,

BY GEORGE STUART HAWTHORNE, M. D.

*Late senior Physician of the Belfast General Hospital, &c., and now of Liverpool; author and original discoverer of the new mode of Ventilating Hospitals, Ships, Prisons, and Public Buildings, by the agency of heat, and other works.*

[We begin with the second of Dr. Hawthorne's letters, because the first, being confined merely to a brief notice of the report of the London Sanatory Commissioners on Cholera, possesses no interest for our readers:]

### THE REMEDIES.

LETTER II.

GENTLEMEN—Having, in my last letter, joined issue with the London Sanatory Commissioners, on the alleged incurability of the Cholera, I think it right here to state, that I fully agree with them in the opinion they have expressed upon the non-contagiousness of the disease—a subject with regard to which, also, it is of great importance the public mind should be properly instructed.

The opinion that the Cholera is not contagious, has not, I am satisfied, been hastily adopted, but has been founded on extensive and acute observation. From my own observation upon the disease, I had long since arrived at the same conclusion.

Quarantine strictions never retarded the entrance of Cholera into any country for a single hour. They never did good, but always a great deal of mischief. They embarrassed commerce, and injuriously excited the fears, and cramped the industry of the people. It will be a great blessing to the community, in case of another invasion of the disease, if the alarm of the people be not increased, and all the concomitant evils aggravated, by any unnecessary and useless precautions.

How the disease is propagated, and by what laws its progress from country to country is governed, are subjects involved in absolute mystery. It is pre-eminently "the pestilence that walketh in darkness." All the phenomena, however, attending its former and present progress over the earth, go to fortify the opinion, that it is not propagated by contagion. We find it starting up in many places simultaneously, leaving intermediate towns, even where the intervening traffic has been extensive, untouched. Its mode of travel has been unprecedented, and by its eccentricity, it has set all speculation as to the laws which regulate its course, at defiance.

In making its present career towards us, a truly remarkable fact to be observed is, that it follows, as nearly as may be, precisely the same course as formerly; and, more remarkable still, it leaves untouched those places it formerly passed over. Altogether it is the most abnormal scourge that ever swept our earth. Unaffected to those localities which have been observed to mark or retard the course of other pestilences, it surpasses them all in the width of its range, and outstrips them in the destructive rapidity of its progress.

If, however, we cannot, by any precautionary measures, avert the approach of the disease, it must be satisfactory to know that, when it does make its attack, it is within the power of the medical art successfully to cope with it. To explain by what way this can but be done, is the object I have set before myself in these letters.

I confess myself surprised that, in this enlightened era of medical science, Cholera should have been so extensively fatal as it undoubtedly has been. The more so, because I have never met with a disease which, when scientifically treated, was more manageable or more easy to cure.

Such are my observations upon the pathological indications of the symptoms in this disease; and it has been necessary for me thus to dwell upon these matters, in order to prepare for the right understanding and ready appreciation of the remedies by which I propose to combat all such symptoms. In my next letter I shall proceed to lay before you a mode of treatment, by which the morbid action may be successfully counteracted in every phasis in which it presents itself, previously to the collapse stage, in which remedies seldom avail. A mode of treatment, which, from the pathology of the symptoms I have laid down, and from what I shall hereafter say on the mode of operation of the remedies, will, I am purs[illegible] recommend itself even to the most sceptical, as a method of cure, which, when timely and skillfully administered, has just pretensions to be styled infallible.

I have the honor to be, &c. G. S. H.

61, St. Anne Street, Liverpool; Jan. 12, 1848.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

## Gen. Taylor and the Bible.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1849.

Yesterday morning the President of the United States received, in the Cabinet Chamber, a deligation from the American Bible Society, who were in this city to attend an anniversary held last evening. The Rev. S. S. Prime, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and the Rev. Mr. Strickland, of Ohio, were introduced by Mr. Penrose and Mr. Miller of the Treasury Department, and were received with great cordiality and kindness by the President.

Mr. Prime remarked that the friends of the Bible had been gratified to learn that he held in high esteem the word of God, that he had publicly expressed for it the deepest reverence, and they trusted that the Government of this country would always be administered according to its principles.

The President replied that he considered the Bible the best book in the world, and he wished it to be in the hands of every one. It is indispensable to the safety of our institutions, for our government can stand without religion and morals, and there can be no morals without religion, and no religion without the Bible. Especially should the Bible be in the hands of the young. It is the best school book, and so much better did he remember to have found it in childhood that he could he reads now, that he earnestly desired that all the youth of the country should make themselves acquainted with the Bible. "Gentlemen," he said, "you are engaged in a good work and I wish you great success."

"THINGS THAT CHANGE."—It seems that but a few months since—it can hardly be a year—that our friend Wm. H. Burleigh, editor of the Hartford "Charter Oak," and for twelve years, to our knowledge, a thorough abolitionist, came very near having his office destroyed by a Locofoco mob, on account of some remarks he had published, deemed disrespectful to the volunteers from that city and neighborhood, just returned from the Mexican war. For several days there was an even chance that his office would be disembowelled. A few moons have waxed and waned, and lo! Burleigh is "State Printer" for Connecticut, so far as the House can make him, by the vote of every Locofoco in it!—Queer world this. If a man can only stand his ground in it, luck may very likely come round to him—who knows!—*N. Y. Trib.*


**W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,**

OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A M., and from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y

**Fire and Marine Insurance.**—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1839—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.

ROBERT PERRY, Sec'y. may6:ddm

**Geology and the Scriptures.**

REV. HERSCHEL S. PORTER will continue the delivery of his Lectures on the Harmony between Geology and the Scriptures, in the 1st Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of this week, at ½ before 8 o'clock. may9:d4t

**JOB PRINTING.**

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.,

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET. de29

**Improvements in Dentistry.**

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in the whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed Office and residence next door to the May or's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER to—J. B. M'FADDEN, R. H. Eaton. ja19

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch14

FOR ASSEMBLY.—I offer myself as a candidate for nomination before the approaching Antimasonic and Whig Convention, as one of the members of Assembly. WM. MCCLURE, Sen.,

of Elizabeth township. my10:w3t*8

**Pittsburgh Horticultural Society**

WILL hold their Summer Exhibition of Early Fruits, Vegetables, Plants, Flowers, &c., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of JUNE, and premiums will be awarded for the best and second best of each variety of articles exhibited for competition. The members, and all who feel an interest in Horticulture, are requested to bring their productions forward to the exhibition. my10:d2&w1t*8

HOSE HOSE!—1000 feet 3 in. 3 ply India Rubber Hose—just received for the Borough of Manchester, which will be held in store for a few days. The Boston Belting Company express a strong desire for the fire departments of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to call and examine and make a trial of them. The company is willing to put them to any test they think proper to conclude upon.

J. & H. PHILLIPS, 5 wood st my10

ANY MERCHANT in the city requiring the assistance of a young man in either the Dry Goods or Groceries line, may find a person every way qualified and trustworthy, and whose moral character and business capacity is sustained by testimonials the most unexceptionable and respectable. Please address D. J., care of J. P. Hopewell, 135 Liberty st. my10:d3t*

**Gravel Roofing.**

PERSONS wishing to have their houses covered with the GRAVEL ROOF, will leave their orders with the undersigned, who are now prepared to fill all orders in that line, at the shortest notice, and in the most approved manner. JAS HOWARD & Co,

my10:d3t 62 wood street

**For San Francisco.**

The splendid Packet Ship LOUIS PHILIPPE, Capt. Bentnall, master, of 800 tons burthen, will be despatched on or about the 1st June.

This ship offers superior advantages for Passengers, having been built for a Havre packet, and has all the accommodations of the best European Packet Ships.

Cabins for Gentlemen and Ladies' families are high and roomy between decks, well ventilated, offering in every respect superior accommodations and comfort to passengers for a long voyage. The ship will touch on her passage out at Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso, giving passengers by her an opportunity to recruit.

Mr. Jas. S. Wetherel, having just returned from California, will give every information to passengers as will be of essential service to them. He will also give each passenger accompanying this expedition the benefit of his experience in mining, and will also make known to them on arrival the most productive gold pieces.

No passage will be secured until paid for. For freight or passage apply immediately to

WETHEREL BROS., No. 2 German st

BIRCKHEAD & PEARCE, or

R. H. FITZGERALD, No. 9 Commerce st.

my10 d1w—[Balt. Am.]

PEACHES—50 bush extra quality; 20 do dried Apples, for sale by J D WILLIAMS,

my10 110 wood st

BACON—1000 lbs prime family Hams; 1000 do sugar cured do, 3000 do sugar cured Shoulders, for sale by J D WILLIAMS

my10 J D WILLIAMS

FISH—3 bbls pickled Salmon; 5 do Baltimore Shad; 10 do do Herring; 10 do and ½ do No 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, 1 case smoked Halibut, 20 kits do; 20 do Labes; scaled Herring; for sale by J D WILLIAMS my10

TEAS—10 half chests extra Chulan; 5 cases curious Young Hyson; 5 do imperial and Gunpowder; 20 cady boxes various grades, for sale by J D WILLIAMS my10

IN STORE for D. C. Evans—50 sks Corn. Owner will please call for same.

my10 HARDY, JONES & Co

METALIC PAINT—Just received and for sale by my10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

PEARLS—6 cases just rec'd and for sale by my10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

GREEN APPLES—110 bbls for sale by my10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

DRY PEACHES—70 sks rec'd and for sale by my10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

DRY APPLES—55 sks rec'd and for sale by my10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

CHEESE—23 bxs prime Cheese, for sale by my10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

MOULD CANDLES—3 bxs for sale by my10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

POTASH—6 cases prime, for retailing; for sale by my10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

SCYTHE SNEATHS—60 doz for sale by my10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls fresh Roll, just rec'd and for sale by my10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

FRUIT—400 bush dried Apples; 200 do do Peaches; for sale to close consignment by

RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co,

my10 23 water st

LARD—21 bbls now landing from stmr Geneva; for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co,

my10 Front st

FEATHERS—19 sks now landing from stmr Genoa; for sale by my8 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

BACON—1 hhd Sides now landing from stmr Genoa, for sale by my10 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

VARNISH—700 gals Furniture and Coach, of best quality, on consignment, and will be sold low to close my10 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

FLOUR—150 bbls Flour to-day rec'd and for sale by my10 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

HICKORY NUTS—6 bbls in store and for sale by my10 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

PECANS—2 bbls for sale by my10 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

FRUIT—50 sks dried Peaches; 50 do do Apples, for sale by my10 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

**Found.**

A GOLD WATCH KEY was found yesterday on the South Common, below Federal street, Allegheny, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement. Apply at this office.

my9:d3t

OFFICE OF THE OLD ALLEGHENY BRIDGE, May 9th, 1849.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 20th inst. for Cleaning and Whitewashing the inside of the Bridge, which must be done be well cleaned out, and all of the wood work (except the roof and top side of the cross timbers,) to have two coats of Louisville Lime, well put on. E. W. COOK

my9:dtmay20

**An Inducement.**

A PATENT for a valuable improvement in an article used by every farmer. Rights for counties in Western Pennsylvania and the State of Ohio, for sale. In order to be appreciated, it needs only to be seen. Call at St. Charles Hotel, and inquire for Room No 45. my9:d3t*

CHEESE—75 boxes prime Western Reserve Cheese, just rec'd and for sale by

my9 JOHN MATT & Co, Liberty st

**FOR RENT.**

A new brick Cottage House, containing 8 rooms, and all necessary out buildings, pleasantly situated in the Borough of Lawrenceville. Possession given immediately. Apply to PETER PETERSON, on the premises.

my9:d3t*

SPTS. TURPENTINE—15 bbls in choice order, just received and for sale by

BRAUN & REITER

HEMP—100 bales Hemp to arrive, and for sale by GEO B MILTENBERGER,

my9 87 Front st

JAMES M. LOCKWOOD, Bookseller and Importer of Foreign Books, 63 Wood street, has on hand a valuable collection of English and American Books in the different departments of Literature, which he is prepared to sell as low as they can be obtained in the Eastern cities.

English and Continental Books, Reviews, Magazines and Newspapers, imported to order.

Price's edition of any Review, Magazine or Newspaper, may be ascertained on application to Mr L.

English and American Catalogues furnished gratis.

Mr. L. intends to visit the Eastern cities in a few days, and will be happy to execute any orders for Books, Engravings or Stationery, at a small advance on the cost. my9

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.*

THE Petition of SARAH BACKHOUSE, of the township of Ohio, in the county aforesaid, humbly showeth, that your petitioner has provided herself with suitable for the accommodation of travelers and others, at her dwelling house, in the township aforesaid and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good reputate for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of Travelers and Boarders and travelers, and