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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

SENATE.
WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY,
ROBT C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh
WM. EWRY, of Lower St. Clair

SHERIFF,
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

PROTHONOTARY,
GEO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair

TREASURER,
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny

COMMISSIONER,
JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles

CORONER,
WM M ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

The "*Pittsburgh Catholic*" assails us for our advocacy of the cause of the Republic of Rome—a cause which we regard second to none now agitating the world, and one which ought to enlist the warm sympathies of every friend of civil and religious liberty, in every land, be he Protestant or Catholic. Our sympathies are no less aroused for the Catholic inhabitants of Rome, than for the Protestant people of Germany and Hungary—and we loathe the oppressor, whether he comes as Republican France, or as the Autocrat of Russia.

We will attend to the strictures of the "Catholic" at our earliest leisure.

VIEW OF PITTSBURGH.—Our readers will find in a communication from our friend, J. CHISSLETT, Esq., a reference made to a work of art of more than ordinary importance and interest to the people of this city,—a *view of Pittsburgh*. We have had the pleasure of examining this sketch, and were extremely gratified at the correct and life-like view it gives of this city and surrounding country. It takes in a space of many miles, and presents a very imposing and animated view of hill, valley, rivers, bridges, towns, &c. The drawing may be seen for three days, commencing to day, at Mr. Gillespie's store, Wood Street. Those who examine it will bear in mind, that it is only a sketch, worked up in pencilling and India ink, and that the finished picture will be much more perfect, the lights and shades better arranged, and that when there is sufficient width for the length, and an addition of appropriate figures, much more effect will be given to the picture. The sketch was taken from Coal Hill, above the Iron Works of Lorenz & Sterling.

We are authorized by G. Warren Smith & Co., the proprietors, to state that their Engraved View of Pittsburgh will positively be furnished to subscribers only, no more copies being taken than will supply those who give in their names. Those who wish to secure a copy of this splendid engraving, and most interesting picture to Pittsburghers, will leave their names immediately at Mr. Gillespie's store, before Mr. Smith leaves town, which will be in a few days.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for July, commences the twenty first volume of that most excellent and useful publication. We are glad to learn that it is a prosperous state, and that American merchants are fully capable of appreciating such worth, talent and industry. The present number is ornamented with a life-like portrait of the able editor, Freeman Hunt, Esq., which will gratify its numerous readers, more than that of any other which could have been given.

Holden's Dollar Magazine, for July, the first number of the fourth volume, contains its usual amount of interesting matter, as well as several engravings.

Cholera Record.

CHOLERA IN LEXINGTON.—By private advices we regret to learn that the cholera is on the increase at Lexington. Much alarm is beginning to be experienced in that city on account of several recent cases. Mrs. Huggins, wife of Thomas Huggins, Esq, was attacked on Sunday night and died yesterday morning. Mr. Jos. Winter was attacked the same day and died about the same time.—*Louisville Courier, July 3.*

The Louisville Journal, of July 3, says,

"There is little sickness on steam boats. Every boat coming up has a few cholera cases, but the deaths average not more than one or two on each. We learn from the clerk of the E. W. Stephens that there was not much cholera in the towns on the Ohio below this, but on the Mississippi above Memphis it was very prevalent. Eighteen deaths had occurred in four days on a small place called Little Prairie Bend, below the mouth of the Ohio. At Chester, Illinois, between Cairo and St. Louis, and at Warsaw, Ill. on the Upper Mississippi, the cholera was very bad."

The authorities of St. Louis have appointed a health committee of twelve, which is authorized to adopt all sanitory measures and regulations.—Buildings have been provided in each ward for the poor sick, and physicians, nurses, and attendants have been appointed. The city furnishes lime.—Carpenters, cabinet makers, and other persons making shavings, &c., are ordered to burn them every evening. All hydrants are free, and wood in wagons and boats must not remain longer than twenty four hours in the city limits for sale. Most of the merchants have agreed to close their stores at 5 o'clock. A quarantine is to be established at Bloody Island. The number of interments for the twenty four hours ending on the 28th were 146, of which 115 were cholera. The Union of the 29th says:

"We have not a word of consolation to offer our readers to day upon the subject of the prevailing epidemic; on the contrary, the reports and the appearance of our streets show that the disease is yet with us in all its frightful malignity.

When we take into consideration the fact that at least one third of our population has either died or left the city, we perceive that there is little cause for hope that we are speedily to be relieved from the terrors of this fatal malady. To give some idea of the number leaving this city on account of the prevailing epidemic, we will mention that last evening the steamer Illinois one of our first class boats, left port for New Orleans so crowded with passengers that she had to refuse a large number of applicants for passage.

In our city business is stagnant—our streets are almost deserted. Most of them present the quiet, lifeless appearance we have been accustomed to witnessing in them on the Sabbath; none scarcely of that bustle and activity heretofore so characteristic of this busy mart is perceived."

The following article from the Cincinnati Gazette of July 4, in reference to Cholera, will be read with interest:

City Mortality—Neglected Diet.

Our usual weekly summary, in the local column, shows an aggregate mortality, for the past week, of 940—697 being deaths of cholera, and 243 of other diseases.

We have thought proper to analyse the daily reports for the week, for the purpose of presenting one feature of them with more distinctness than it has yet received. Of the entire number of burials reported from all the Cemeteries, 940, no less than 665 are from those to which are conveyed for interment the remains of our foreign born population, consisting almost wholly of Germans and Irish. Of the burials of the past week, moreover, 67 were in the Potters-field—and most of these, doubtless, were foreigners and strangers. This leaves for our native and assimilated population, a mortality for the past week of but 208, out of the entire number of 940 deaths.

The statement is not given, of course, as entirely accurate, but it doubtless approximates very nearly to the truth; and in order that it may strike the reader's attention at once, we throw it into tabular form:—

	Chol.	*O. D.*	*Tota*
Whole number of deaths.....	697	243	940
In Foreign born population.....	495	170	665
Strangers, (Potter's Field,).....	54	13	67
In American population.....	[illegible]	—	208

Why this great disparity in numbers, between the morality of our native population, and that of our foreign population? In some measure, doubtless, it is owing to acclimation, and to a certain extent results from the fact that the foreign population lives mostly in overcrowded buildings, and unhealthy localities. But any one can see the chief cause of the present dreadful mortality among our Irish and German population, who will spend an hour almost any morning walking about the market spaces, and along the streets leading to them. The quantities of cabbages, new potatoes, asparagus, peas, radishes, and other vegetables, with the cheap berries and green apples, that are carried home by these two classes of our population, are enormous.

This tells the story, beyond any reasonable doubt,—and those who have access to these classes, and are in their confidence, owe it to the cause of common humanity, to warn them again, and

Interesting Correspondence.

The following letters were read at the celebration of the opening of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio found it inconvenient to attend, but they are warm friends of a work which, in importance, is second to none now contemplated.

OFFICE OHIO AND PENNA. RAILROAD CO.
Pittsburgh, June 7, 1849.

ADM. WM. F. JOHNSTON, Gov. of Pa.

Dear Sir—In accordance with the united wish of the Directors of the Ohio and Penn'a Railroad Co., I have a great pleasure in conveying to your Excellency an invitation to the *ceremony of commencing work* upon the enterprise under its charge, to take place on the 4th day of July next, at *the line* dividing the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in the adjacent counties of Columbiana and Beaver.

This highly important undertaking, destined to connect Ohio and Pennsylvania by bonds of mutual and imperishable inter communication, alike beneficial to each, derives, as you are aware, its corporate existence from the concurrent action of the great and powerful States whose name it bears.—Not will the enterprise fail to receive additional interest in your estimation from the fact that this improvement will pass through the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Wayne and Richland in the State of Ohio, the population of which chiefly consists of Pennsylvanians and their offspring.

Trusting that your public and private engagements will prove to be such that you can without inconvenience, contribute your countenance and encouragement on the occasion referred to,

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
President.

KITTANNING, June 23, 1849.

Wm. Robinson, Jr., Esq., President of the Ohio and Penn'a Railroad Co.

My Dear Sir—I have received your letter, covering an invitation to be present at the commencement of the work, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 4th of next month.

I shall seek a near fitting opportunity to assist at the interesting ceremony, should my official duties permit it.

I feel a deep and lively interest in the success of *all* the internal improvements of our extended, prosperous, and growing confederacy, believing that, while they largely increase the comforts and happiness of the individual citizen, they tend to cement more firmly our glorious Union, by the social intercourse, knowledge and familiarity with each others wants and opinions, so necessarily consequent upon the construction of speedy and economical means of intercommunication.

The work proposed to be constructed, claims our kindliest regard, as being another connecting link of commerce and convenience with the great State on our Western border, nor is its value lessened by the fact, that it may be the means of re-calling to a happy reunion at the fireside of the ancestor, the offspring wanderer from our border, whose industry, honesty, and undaunted manhood, has largely contributed to render great and happy the State of his adoption.

This commencement of the work ensures its completion, for the known character of the people through whose borders the road is located, for indomitable perseverence, and the efficiency of the official corps of the company, render failure an improbable event.

With sincere wishes for your success, I remain most truly your friend,

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Letter from His Excellency, Seabury Ford, Governor of Ohio.

BURTON, June 11, 1849.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 22d of May is received on behalf of the Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, extending to me an invitation to be present at the celebration of the commencement of the work upon that road on the 4th of July. To every lover of his country, it is a matter of heartfelt gratification to witness the progress that is making in all our works of internal improvements. It is by this means the resources of the country are developed, the producers brought near to the market, and the general prosperity increased. But more especially is it a cause of rejoicing to see works like yours, which unite and commingle the interests of two or more states, progressing, inasmuch as it serves to strengthen our bond of union with all the ties of interest as well as protection. It is not certain that I can be there, but unless other duties require my attention I will attend.

With sentiments of respect, &c.,
SEABURY FORD.

To Joseph J. Brooks, Sec. O. & P. R. R. Co.

Further important documents in relation to this celebration have been received, and shall have early attention.

THE RECEPTION OF FATHER MATHEW, in New York, was of a character to do honor to a great philanthropist. Early in the afternoon, the City Councils and a large number of invited guests, together with delegations from the Temperance Societies, left the city and proceeded in the steamer Slyish to the Quarantine Dock at Staten Island.—A committee had gone down in the morning, and when the boat arrived, the reverend visitor was being entertained at the mansion of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt in a most hospitable manner. On stepping on board the boat, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements bade him welcome on behalf of the Common Council, and he was then presented to those who had come to meet him, receiving, during the ceremony, a congratulatory address from the head of each delegation, to all which he replied in feeling and eloquent terms.

"He trusted (he said) that he should prove worthy of the kindness tendered to him upon this the proudest and happiest day of his life—a day which had recompensed him most bountifully for all the sacrifices of his life, made in the behalf of the cause of temperance, the good of his fellowman."

On landing at Castle Garden, he was received with great cheering by an immense concourse of people stationed on the Battery; and on reply to the address of Mayor Woodhull, tendering him the hospitalities of the city, he said:

"He had long wished for the happiness which he now enjoyed, to visit the authorities and the people of this city of New York. Prior despite and bigotry to prevented him. But a secret influence had obliged him to postpone a visit which he had long cherished. He was on our happy shore at last, but he could not promise much exertion, even in the good cause which was so near his heart. He had come here in the present state of his health, not so much to do, but to witness the fruits of the labors of others. The temperance workers in the States were his fathers in the temperance cause, and he had but followed in their footsteps. In company with those friends who had accompanied him up the bay, he had been witnessing some of the evidences of the prosperity of our country under our glorious Constitution, together with our moral, religious, industrial and educational institutions and privileges. He had witnessed, also, our beautiful rivers, the mighty fleet of merchant ships from every quarter of the globe, bringing the fruits and products of every country and clime to our shores, and was lost in astonishment. He had been gratified in observing these evidences of our prosperity, and still more gratified at the reception which he had received. He was convalescent from a severe illness himself, and felt incapable of answering the beautiful address of the worthy Mayor in the beautiful terms which it deserved. In conclusion, he begged the Mayor to present the authorities of New York, and through them, the people, with the unaffected expressions of one of the warmest hearts that ever beat."

His passage up Broadway was attended by a multitude of people, and after the final reception at the City Hall, he appeared on the balcony to gratify the desire of those who had thronged to see him. Soon after, he reached his apartment in the Irving House. The Courier and Enquirer says:

"In conclusion, we will venture to say, that a more hearty, cordial reception than that given to this distinguished Philanthropist, was never received by civilian, statesman, or soldier."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Temperanceville—Cholera—Lime.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, July 7th, 1849.

MR. WHITE—Inasmuch as an erroneous impression has been made upon the minds of the public, by a series of false statements made by the local Editor of the Dispatch, in regard to the prevalence of the Cholera in our village, and a manifest unwillingness on his part to correct his statements, after being told of his error—but, like the man, who once stated in court the horse was six-footed high, he would stick to it, we deem it due not only to ourselves, but the public, to state that the number of deaths in this place, from Cholera, has been eight, from the 28th of April last up to the present time; one of which was not a local case. We have not had a single case since the 24th of last month. We attribute this entirely to the free and general use of lime. Since we commenced sprinkling it on the streets, in cellars, &c., the epidemic has totally disappeared. We would recommend every person at this time to use the lime.

JAMES TRUNICK,
JOHN SCHMITLEY,
E. C. WHITE,
JOHN McINTIRE,
R. HAMRTON KELLY,
Sanatory Committee.

THE ABSENCE OF MAGNETIC ELECTRICITY IN THE ATMOSPHERE.—An old familiar experiment was tried in yesterday, accidentally, by a gentleman whose attention has been called to the subject of the effect of electricity upon the atmosphere in producing ozone gas. Reflecting upon to various theories advanced, he made an attempt to attract paper by rubbing sealing wax upon woollen cloth; and, although sealing wax will usually attract a piece of paper at the distance of one inch or more, immediately after the friction, yesterday it would not move the slightest fragment at any distance.—In these times, the most trivial circumstance may be important. Does this fact denote a want of magnetic electricity in the atmosphere, and if so how does this affect the nerves of sensation and the circulation? The attention of scientific men is called to this fact. It may have an important

The Fine Arts—View of Pittsburgh.

"The cultivation of the Fine Arts is the origin of all good civilized governments."—Plato.

The influence of the Fine Arts upon society at large is a matter so little understood or thought of by the public generally, that the greater part seem to think them fit only for the amusement of men of leisure; but an abundance of reasons may be adduced to prove that no nation ever arose from barbarism but by means of the Fine Arts, and that they are powerful auxiliaries to the morality of a nation, as well as the true key to its wealth and greatness. How far the influence of drawing has contributed to the prosperity of the British Manufacturers should not be a matter of indifference to us at Pittsburgh, it is a well known fact, that they have at the head of all their chief departments, a draughtsman well educated in the correct principles of the art of design, hence the superiority of their workmanship.

I would not only that the men should have a knowledge of drawing, but that the ladies also should thoroughly understand it; we should then have a foundation for the diffusion of a correct taste in our buildings, dress, and furniture, in fact the ladies are mostly arbiters in matters of this kind and their influence would be as great, or greater than that of the other sex. It is said that the beautiful landscape gardens of England now so universally admired, owe their origin to the study of Landscape Drawing by the ladies. The powerful reasoning of Dr. Dwight on this subject is so conclusive that I wish it were more generally known. I will give a short extract, which though more directly bearing on the moral effect of architecture, will apply to the Fine Arts generally.—"There is a kind of symmetry in the thoughts, feelings, and efforts of the human mind. Its taste, intelligence, affections, and conduct, are so intimately related, that no preconception can prevent them from being mutually causes and effects. The first thing powerfully operated on, and, in its turn, proportionally operative, is the taste.

"The perception of beauty and deformity, of refinement and grossness, of decency and vulgarity, of propriety and indecorum, is the first thing which in, induces man to attempt an escape from a grovelling, brutish character, a character in which morality is effectually chilled, or absolutely frozen. In most persons this perception is awakened by what may be called the exterior of society, particularly by the mode of building. Uncouth, mean, ragged, dirty houses, constituting the body of any town, will regularly be accompanied by coarse, grovelling manners. The dress, the furniture, the equipage, the mode of living, and the manners, will all correspond with the appearance of the building, and will universally be, in every such case, of a vulgar and debased nature. On the inhabitants of such a town, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to work a conviction that intelligence is either necessary or useful. Generally, they will regard both learning and science only with contempt. Of morals, except in the coarsest form, and that which has the least influence on the heart, they will scarcely have any apprehensions. The rights enforced by municipal law they may be compelled to respect, and the corresponding duties they may be necessitated to perform; but the rights and obligations which lie beyond the reach of magistracy, in which the chief duties of morality are found, and from which the chief enjoyments of society spring, will scarcely gain even their passing notice. They may pay their debts, but will neglect almost every thing of value in the education of their children. The very fact that men see good houses built around them, will, more than almost any thing else, awaken in them a sense of superiority in those by whom such houses are inhabited."

I have been led into these reflections by seeing lately a drawing of the city of Pittsburgh, from Coal Hill, intended for an engraving, taken by some artists from the East, it affords an extensive view of the two cities and suburbs, following the graceful curves of the rivers for a great distance, and delineates most faithfully all our prominent buildings and scenery, and there are few cities that can boast of such a beautiful and picturesque landscape, with hills and valleys adorned with rich foliage, and such noble rivers as ours.

All our citizens should feel desirous of possessing a copy of this view; it is a work of great labor, and its utmost support will merely be sufficient for a remuneration. The drawing thus far gives promise that it will be well finished, and relieved by that breadth of light and shade, of which the subject is so capable, it will be a picture as well as a portrait, in the lapse of time it will become a curiosity, and an historical illustration, and will afford to each possessor the pleasure of tracing the rapid progress of a few years, and of dwelling upon reminiscences of by gone days. Some years since I picked up in an old Artist's studio of Philadelphia, a very faithful drawing of Pittsburgh in 1819, taken from Holmes' Hill—that bears a singular contrast to the present one. The Rev. Dr. Herron's House stands conspicuously alone at the outskirt of the city—as the beacon of Hope to the weary traveller, that rest and repose is at hand—while our sister city is represented by two or three log cabins, embossoned in the wood. This is now held as a great curiosity, but perhaps not more so than the present one will be some twenty or thirty years hence; so rapidly indeed are improvements going on around us, that they require to be condensed and brought before us, fully to be appreciated. In this drawing we see our commerce at the wharves loaded with steam boats, and the smoke issuing from a thousand chimneys and how will it compare with the next age, when every valley will be lined with roads of iron, and the locomotives passing through them swift as a weaver's shuttle, and when every hill will be crowned with dwellings of the most beautiful architecture.

I most sincerely hope that these Artists will succeed in their enterprise, and meet with that success they so well merit. J. CHISSLETT.

For the Gazette.

Ninth Ward Public Schools.

The examination of these Schools, at the close of the last term came off on the evening of the 2d and afternoon and evening of the 3d inst.

The exercises of the first evening, and of the afternoon, were highly creditable to the Pupils and Teachers. Many spectators were present, and all appeared perfectly satisfied. A vote of thanks was passed to the Board of Directors of the 5th Ward for their attendance during the evening.

On the second evening, the appearance was grand and imposing. The room was nicely fitted up, and contained a very neat and appropriate stage for the convenience of the pupils. The boys were dressed in white, with green sashes, and the girls in pink tissue over white. Their appearance was truly enlivening. The pupils were examined in Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Tyson's Atlas of History, to the great satisfaction of a very large and respectable audience. The declamations and dialogues elicited considerable interest. The principal, Mr. Kerr, in conducting the exercises, acquitted himself with very great credit. The school need feel proud of their Teacher, and he of his pupils.

At the close of the exercises, the President, Mr. Charles McKee, made some very appropriate remarks, in which he spoke very highly of the Teachers and of their Schools. He then introduced to the audience, Dr. D. Cornman, who read a very appropriate address, containing some very good advice. It was embellished with historical facts, and by frequent quotations from the poets. It was listened to with attention. L. T. Covell, Esq., was then invited by the President to address the School and audience. After some general remarks, Mr. C. commented on the object and importance of education, the duties and responsibilities of the teacher, contrasted them with those of other professions, and *believed them second to none*. To the teacher said he are we indebted for the *competency* of the physician, the lawyer, the judge, and the clergyman, and upon him devolves a responsibility of them all. He complimented the teachers and pupils on the exercises of the evening, and closed by urging the pupils to greater exertions and loftier attainments, and not to be satisfied until they had soared to the full height of intellectual improvement.

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted by the audience.

Resolved, That the citizens of the 9th ward, congratulate Mr. Kerr, the Principal of the schools, on the proficiency exhibited by the pupils in their various exercises.

Resolved, That the examination just closed reflects high credit upon the Principal and upon his assistant, Miss Tompson.

Resolved, That this assembly tender to Dr. D. Cornman, and L. T. Covell, Esq., their sincere thanks for the able and instructive addresses delivered by them on the present auspicious occasion.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, together with the record of this examination be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the city papers favorable to the cause of education.

C. McKEE, *Pres't.*
L. T. COVELL, *Sec'y.*

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.—At a meeting held in New York, on Sunday evening, the Honorable Mr. Lowrie, Secretary of the General Assembly's Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions made some interesting statements concerning the Missionary operations in progress. The Commercial Advertiser in a report of his remarks, says:—

"He and the missions of their board in India were all in the Northern district, yet they had an interest in all other evangelical missions. They were all engaged in the same great work, and whatever advance was by any one branch or in any one department facilitated the progress of the whole.

There were in Northern India 100 missionaries and 183 native assistants; with 130 schools, 10,576 scholars, and 2,240 Church members. The interior of India, for many hundred miles square had never been visited by any Christian Missionary, but Southern India and Ceylon had been comparatively highly favored, having been much earlier subjected to British sway. Within the last fifty years eight different religious denominations had planted missions around the coast and in the Southern interior.

The Church Missionary Society, sustained by the evangelical portion of the English Church; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, (London,) the London Missionary Society; the Gospel Propagation Society of the High Church party; which was doing a noble work in India; the English Baptists; the Free Church of Scotland, the American Baptists and the American Board had accomplished great

These Societies have in Southern India and Ceylon 171 missionaries, 612 native assistants; 950 schools, 29,238 scholars and 11,695 church members.

Since the reduction of the Punjaub by Great Britain, the people of Lahore had sent a deputation to the Assembly's mission at Allahabad, praying that a missionary be sent to them, and proposing at the same time to erect for him a dwelling and school house. The Board have five missionaries, with their wives, on their way to the fields of labors in India, two for Africa, and one for China, who will be prepared to sail during the summer. A library and philosophical apparatus are about to be sent out for the use of a high school at Monrovia.

From the Republic

HISTORY VINDICATED.

We have already contradicted a portion of the statement of the "sole organ" of the Democracy in in relation to the ex-Secretary, who sometimes figures in its editorial columns, and who is to be made up into a "military hero," for the purpose, perhaps, of the next Presidential campaign. We now propose to examine the residue of that statement.

The "sole organ" alleges that, in the year 1812, Mr. Buchanan "shouldered his musket," and volunteered to defend his country against the British invaders. The truth of history must be vindicated. It was not in 1812, but in in 1815, that Mr. Buchanan volunteered in defence of his country. Previously to that time, he had been engaged in the lucrative practice of the law in the then Federal county of Lancaster, where he resided much more than the ten cents a day which constitute the wages of labor in countries where matters are reduced to the "metallic standard" of which Mr. Buchanan is so deeply enamored. The "sole organ," then, is three years out in its dates.

Then, as to the musket. If the ex-Secretary shouldered a musket, he must have cut an extraordinary figure; and it could have been only from entertaining Bob Acres' view of the advantage of taking down your enemy at "a long shot." The Federal lawyer was a private in a troop of cavalry. He was a bold dragoon. This company was armed with muskets, they must have formed the most awkward ground ever set in the field. We imagine that they carried long swords; and we have no doubt that our gallant defender of his country made a very pretty show of it on horseback, with his helmet and waving plume, and his ugly and dangerous weapon. How unlike that Hector, who blazed away on 54 deg. 40 min., and then let us down easy on 49 deg.—in suit of demure black, and stainless neckcloth, the very beau-ideal of a Peter!

But now for his achievements. When news reached the young Federal lawyer of the British operations in the neighborhood of Baltimore, filled with martial ardor, he joined a corps of "most gallant cavalry," which, by a novel application of what is known, we believe, as a movement *par-echelon*, took up their line of march for Frederick. Though this post was somewhat remote from the scene of action, certain it is that subsequently to the arrival of the Lancaster cavalry at this place, the British forces evacuated the country, and the bold dragoons entered Baltimore in triumph, without the loss of a single man. Foremost in the ranks of these gallant men, on this interesting entry, was the young Federal lawyer, in youth as in age, formidable to the enemies of his country.—Who can deny to such eminent service the military laurel? It is obvious enough that the Whig enemies of their country must always look with distrust and suspicion on a man who has thus bled and suffered in its cause.

Mr. Buchanan never shouldered a musket. Mr. Buchanan did not volunteer in 1812, but in 1815—the very year in which he delivered the flaming 4th of July oration in Lancaster, filled with all sorts of the worst possible Federalism, were Federalism twice as bad as the Union represents. It is a matter of no recording importance to us, facts as materials for history. Cotemporary annals are silent in regard to Mr. Buchanan's military service during the war with Great Britain, and the world might have forgotten them if they had not been revived five-and-thirty years after the fact by the "sole organ." We hope the sole organ will give the particulars to the world with the same fulness of detail at which we have aimed.

From the New York Commercial.

THE ALLEGED DISORDERS AT ROME.—We are about to take a great liberty with the reading public, no less than the presentation of a long extract which everything long may be supposed entirely familiar, and of which, therefore, nobody stands in need of being reminded. The truism is, that events or occurances, taking place in other countries and in social or political conditions diverse from our own, must be viewed as following, or rather as held to serve as the basis of opinions, as they would be if taking place in our own land, and in our own condition of society. A fact in one country may have a perfect general identity with a fact in another country, yet very thing incident to it may be of a totally opposite character, and the relation of cause and consequence shall have no correspondence whatever in the two cases. Therefore, before we undertake to judge, we must know all the materials by which judgment may be affected.

It is generally known that there is much dispute at Rome touchs disorderly evidence, in relation to the conduct of the **Roman Republicans**; one set of witnesses alleging that their whole course of proceeding has been marked by reckless and ruthless violence, rapacity, ferocity and a diabolical spirit of destructiveness, while other witnesses, certainly as credible, prima facie, assert that they have manifested even an extraordinary degree of forbearance, self-control, and respect for the general dictates of political morality. From this wide divergence of testimony one fact only is excepted; it is admitted that no church property has been plundered, or been destroyed, or used in the formation of barricades and street defences, this act of the Roman Republicans, not denied by their friends and well-wishers, is insisted on by their enemies as proof of their unexcusable lawlessness.

Now to an American or an Englishman the wanton destruction of a carriage, especially if it is one of much cost and elegance, is very apt to be considered merely in the light of proof that a rabid *vane collection* has been at work; an American or an Englishman would naturally suppose that such act of Vandal destructiveness was in truth have a political significance, actually having a feature of patriotism for its basis. Yet, to one having full and intimate knowledge of affairs at Rome, understanding thoroughly the nature and operation of Papal despotism, this peculiarity of the case is quite apparent.

The truth is that at Rome the carriage of a Cardinal is not a mere convenience or even luxury, it is an appanage of the princely state or condition enjoyed by these high dignitaries of the Church; therefore, to the people, a badge of the political-religious sovereignty they are taught to fear. The carriage is a prominent figure among the offices of belongings of the Cardinal, as much so as his red hat and scarlet stockings, more emphatically identified with his high estate than the huge gingerbread vehicle in which the Lord Mayor of London rides once a year, on the day of his inauguration, or even the state carriage of the British Sovereign.—To the Romans, then, the Cardinal's coach is at once an emblem of their own political degradation and a detested memorial of the enormous drain made upon their substance, for the support of these Princes of the Church in more than princely splendor. So considered, it is easy to understand that a popular feeling, much more respectable than mere hatred of wealth or luxury, has entered largely into the motive for an act which has been so much harped on to the prejudice of the Romans.

The conversion of the carriages into material for barricades has a more material justification in the fact that they are admirably adapted for the purpose. It must be borne in mind that they are not compact, elegantly plain and commodious vehicles such as are turned out by a Brewster or a Lawrence, but huge and stately edifices, in dimensions scarcely inferior to our large omnibuses, very heavy, covered with a profusion of gilt metal and carved work, and suitable to be drawn at a slow and stately pace by a half a dozen horses. One of them, taken from its wheels and laid upon its axle, makes an admirable nucleus or kernel, so to speak, for a street entrenchment; and the massive wheels serve very well for ammunition wagons or even for cannon.

For all this information we are indebted to the same American gentleman, long resident in Italy to whom we referred on Thursday as having favored us with much interesting detail of matters in that country.

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☞ C. H. GRANT and J. M. PENNOCK return their sincere thanks to the officers and members of the different Fire Companies (especially those of the Niagara and Vigilant,) for their very efficient efforts in saving their property at the fire on Thursday morning in t. jy9:ditf

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