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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.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne County.

SENATE,

WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY,

ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, 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 Findley.

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

THE WHEEL ISG BRIDGE.

"This bridge is so far completed, as to admit the passage of foot passengers over it daily. It is said an application is pending before Judge Grier, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, to stay the erection of this bridge. Judge Grier is not of the Virginia Circuit, and we do not see how he can take jurisdiction of the case."—*Cin. Gaz.*

Our Cincinnati brother is probably aware that Congress has declared that the navigation of the Ohio River shall be for ever free to all citizens of the United States, and to facilitate that navigation, large appropriations have been made, ports of entry established, of which Pittsburgh is one, licences to vessels are granted, and the equipments of steam boats prescribed, all by the authority of the General Government.

"By the fourth article of the Ordinance of 1787, it was ordained that the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and for ever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor."—1 *U. S. Statutes at large*, 52.

"This article was a regulation of commerce among the several states according to the Constitution, and therefore as binding upon the other states, as those formed from the North West Territory."—3 *Howard, U. S. Reps.* 229.

Pennsylvania, as one of the States of the Union, comes before the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Grier presiding, and claims an injunction against certain acts of citizens of Virginia, which, it is averred, will obstruct the navigation of the Ohio River, which Pennsylvania claims the right to navigate, in common with her sister states.

The Bill sets forth, among other things—

"That the Ohio river being one of the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi, is and for a long time hath been, an ancient navigable public river, and common highway, free to be navigated by the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, as well as by all other citizens of the United States. That heading at Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, and running through that State for the distance of fifty miles, navigable for the whole extent from Pittsburgh to its mouth, many citizens of that State long have been, and of right were, and still are accustomed to navigate said river, to pass and repass along the same and charter much wealth, and at pleasure with their steamboats transporting passengers in great numbers, carrying large quantities of freight, and conducting a valuable trade and commerce between the city of Pittsburgh in the State of Pennsylvania, and the ports of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, and many other places on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their branches.

"That the defendants are erecting a bridge one hundred miles below Pittsburgh across the channel of the Ohio river, between Zane's Island and the main Virginia shore or bank at Wheeling.—That the bridges will be low and powerful, the passage of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania along said river under said bridge, with their steamboats as they are commonly so employed in the transportation of their merchandize on the Ohio river, and will obstruct, hinder and disturb the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania in their lawful use and enjoyment of the Ohio river as a common highway, in passing and repassing the same, will increase the difficulty, hazard, and expense of navigating it with their steamboats carrying passengers and freight as they have been accustomed, and are now doing, and have right to do; and will interrupt, diminish, and greatly disturb the trade, commerce and business of the citizens of Pennsylvania over and upon said river, and between the city of Pittsburgh and other points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their branches, to the great damage and common nuisance of the citizens of Pennsylvania, as well as of other citizens of the United States, and to their irreparable injury."

The Bill prays for an injunction, and for general relief.

Sympathy for Hungary.

We select the following resolutions and Address, from the proceedings of the Great Meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, last Monday evening. We feel assured they will meet with an answering chord in the hearts of all our readers. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which ever assembled in that time honored spot, which is connected with so many associations sacred to liberty. The following were among the resolutions passed:

Resolved, That the Hungarian diet, in abolishing the privileges of nobility, freeing the serfs, investing the actual cultivators of the soil with freeholds rights, proclaiming and maintaining freedom of the press and of religious belief, placing all citizens on an equal basis before the laws, and creating a representative republican form of government, has shown a devotion to liberal and enlightened principles, which endears it not alone to the country under its guidance, but to the freedom of these United States, and to true republicans over the whole world.

Resolved, That we have beheld with feelings of regret and veneration, the whole conduct of that true-hearted republican and chivalrous patriot, Louis Kossuth, who stands before the universe in the high and holy attitude of the champion of Europe's highest freedom in Europe; and that we pledge to him and his heroic countrymen, in their present gallant struggle, the sympathy, approbation, and individual co-operation of a free and independent people.

Resolved, That the Republic of Hungary has given ample evidence to the world that it is *defacto* as it is *dejure*, a free and independent State, and we call upon the constituted authorities of our own nation to recognize the ambassador of Hungary, as soon as he shall present himself properly accredited; and to take the necessary steps to open diplomatic and commercial relations with the country which he represents.

The resolutions being adopted, J. W. Forney, from the permanent Committee of Fifteen, (Col. J. Ross Snowden, Chairman,) appointed to invoke aid and sympathy from the people of Pennsylvania, in the cause of the Republic of Hungary, read the following Address to the meeting. It was received with repeated cheers, and was then unanimously accepted:

Address to the People of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania.—A brave people, environed by perils, are fighting the battles of Liberty in the Valleys of the Danube. Their achievements have excited the admiration of the world. Their successes have appalled the confederate tyrants who assail them. Every steamer brings us intelligence of some new deed of daring done, or some imposing advantage won in the name of Freedom. But while our hearts swell with joy at the tidings of Hungarian victory, we tremble with anxiety at the spectre of Despotic intervention, with its hordes of wild warriors educated in the work of blood, and intoxicated by promises of rapine and spoil. We turn indeed to the fair fields once darkened by the flag of Austria, and rejoice to see them now illuminated by the banner of Liberty.

We behold, too, that by a happy, and, let us hope, Providential coincidence, the theatre upon which the present contest is to be decided, is the same upon which, centuries ago, Christianity won some of its noblest victories. But the banners of Hungary float alone, while the blue cross of Russia is united to the crimson standard of Francis Joseph of Hapsburgh; and both unpropitiously invoke the blessings of God upon a cause which can only be successful by the prostration of mind. We have recently too sadly realized that intrepid Hungary has but little to hope for from European nations. False France has betrayed heroic Rome into the arms of sacerdotal tyranny; while her own indignant masses are held in subjection by a hired soldiery. Prussia has sunk back paralyzed by disasterous events in other quarters, into the arms of the monarchy at Berlin. Genoa has fallen—Ancona has succumbed—Piedmont is threatened with new horrors—and though historic Venice holds out bravely against the butcher Radetsky, in the Gothic-arch of the Carpathian mountains, by the shores of the river Theiss, and on the broad and rugged plains of Transylvania, the followers of Louis Kossuth make their last stand against the united forces and the accumulated vengeance of powerful and affrighted Despotism.

Such is the position of the cause, in behalf of which we invoke the aid of the people of Pennsylvania, one of the old Thirteen Colonies. There is a peculiar propriety in such a demonstration, because there is a peculiar similarity between the Magyar Revolution and our own. The same patience in suffering, the same forbearance under outrage, and the same confidence in a treacherous King has been manifested on the part of independent Hungary, that preceded our own struggle against England. The House of Hapsburg has imitated and improved upon British example on this continent. It has been equally treacherous and cruel; equally corrupt and unworthy; equally false to all the ties of gratitude and of kindred. Hungary, like the original thirteen colonies, has fought the battles of the monarch that oppressed her.

On more than one memorable occasion, Magyar valor saved the crown from passing into other hands. But like Great Britain, she has responded to the fealty of a patient and unoffending people, by repeated injuries and new insults; seeking to obliterate all traces of their natural independence, by taxing them enormously, and then denying to them the right of representation, secured through ages by a written Constitution; and, finally, to complete the striking parallel, has excited among the rude population of Servia and Croatia, a rebellion that for a time led to the most frightful and bloody results—only paralleled by the insurrection instigated by Great Britain among the fierce savages of our own wilderness before and during our seven years' war against that haughty power.

But if we trace this singular resemblance between the Magyar revolution and our own, how much like the leaders and heroes of '76 are the champions of Hungarian Independence! If there is no Washington to cheer and inspire the struggling masses, there is a Kossuth, whose fame is already as extensive as the world; whose oratory has all the fervor of Henry, the boldness of Pinckney, and the originality of Franklin, and whose powers of endurance remind us constantly of the sleepless chief that led our armies at Princeton, and suffered with them at Valley Forge. How easy to trace in the warrior Bem, the celerity and vigor of a Wayne—in the young Gorgey, the partizan soldier Marion—in Dembinski, the resolutes and coolness of Greene! Poland contributed to our contest for liberty, and to, in more than one name we find American valor represented in the legions of Hungary, side by side with the heroes of Poland.

How righteous, then, for Pennsylvania to pour out her hearty blessings upon such a cause! How meet that from this sacred grove, whence our own independence was proclaimed, we should call upon our fellow citizens of the State to respond with us to the cry of succor that comes from the armies, to which has been committed the work of rescuing the Old World from the fangs of the Despotic Powers! Shall we be less prompt than England? Shall this Republic, always the first to encourage a struggling people, fall in that duty which the Reformers in London have been prompt to assert?

The committee to whom was entrusted the duty of appealing to the people of Pennsylvania in aid of this movement, have not doubted that their appeal will be answered eagerly. We do not propose an expression of hollow sympathy, nor can we limit our outward show and forgotten like any other expected ceremonial. Hungary is not the Ireland of Austria, for God has saved her from the famine which in that island we were the first to relieve in his wise Providence he has clothed her plains with fruitful harvests, and populated them with a happy and a stalwart race. But if we may not assist her in these great essentials, we may at least aid in securing the recognition of her independence by our General Government.

Such a service would be to her a benefit as valuable as gold uncounted or millions of volunteers. It would appal her foes, encourage her friends, and all her people with new hopes. Will you not unite with us in saying that it may be done fully and promptly? Why should it be delayed? Our history and our experience abound with precedents, if any are necessary, pointing out how consistently it may be done. We were the first to hail and to proclaim the Independence of France, while she was surrounded with the emissaries of monarchy, and when she trembled in the uncertainty and novelty of her position. We were the first to hail the independence of Texas, while at peace with the mother country. We were the first to hail the young liberties of the South American Republics, while others stood by hostile or indifferent. Why should we pause in giving to Hungary the benefit of these powerful precedents? Do we fear the enmity of Austria, whose butchers at the head of their armies, threaten death in its most horrible forms upon all who are even suspected of Republicanism? Are we likely to be appealed to in that other despot who invokes God to favor him in his bloody doings? Hungary is clearly a better, and destined to be a more lasting Republic than France, and she has established herself to our support by a bravery in battle, and a coolness in council of which history can furnish few parallels.

Let Pennsylvania, then, speak out ardently and emphatically in her behalf; but the issue will be as equitable to ourselves as it will be fortunate to the cause of Freedom in the distant theatre upon which it is maintained by a great and glorious people.

The following resolution, then submitted by George Connell, was unanimously adopted.—

Resolved, That as Americans, we have heard with profound horror the fall of the Roman Republic—a nation stricken down at the instance of three great foreign Governments; and that while we give utterance to the scorn which the unwarrantable interference and infamous conduct of the French Ruler excites in the bosom of every true friend of the Rights of Man, we deeply sympathize with the heroic Roman People, whose recent gallant struggle excites the overwhelming power of allied despotisms, to the overwhelming sorrow of liberty's devotees, and that they are eminently worthy of freedom and of free institutions.

The Republic closes an article upon the probability that the Whigs may be in a minority in the House of Representatives at the next session, with the following declaration:—

"Having thus reviewed the platforms of the two great parties opposed at the late election, to Gen. Taylor, let us look a moment at the platform of the Administration and the Democracy. We see but little room for their disappointment on such a basis, even if the lower House, like the Senate, should prove to be in opposition. The will of the people, expressed through their constitutional organs, is their only check. This is the beginning and end of this polity. 'Let the popular voice prevail,' said Mr. Webster, in one of his greatest definitions of Whig policy and duty; 'let the popular will be carried out, and how its free choices fairly and honestly, without control and without evasion.' The Administration which reposes on this principle can look without dismay on any expression of the public will, for they have denounced beforehand their recognition of its rightful supremacy. Adverse majorities, acting within constitutional restrictions, have no terrors for them. Factious opposition will be sure to meet with its desert from the people, and the people's will constitutionally manifested, ought to be the law of the land."

The Disturbances in Montreal.

For some time past, the telegraph has been busy with shreds of information respecting the disturbed state of the city of Montreal. The following, from the Montreal Gazette of the 15th, explains the cause of those disturbances, while it illustrates the feelings of the British party in Canada:

"The foundation of a good deal of excitement was laid yesterday, and we fear, of an excitement, which, if proceedings go on, will lead to results of no small importance.

It is stated that General Rowan, commander of the forces, had left town, intending to be absent for some time, and was at the Caledonia Springs, when a despatch reached him on Saturday last, requiring his immediate presence in Montreal.—On arrival, it is said, he was made acquainted with two facts, the one, that Lord Elgin was immediately going to leave the country, and the other, that the political arrests so long talked of were at last resolved upon. Arrangements were made on Monday last, for the conveyance of troops from the island of St. Helen to the city, to reinforce the garrison, in case the civil power should be overpowered. The Briton's Club—a secret society, whose number and objects are unknown—were called upon yesterday evening by handbills, to be present for any emergency, at a moment's warning. We suspect that this had some reference to the contemplated folly of the Government, although we are positively tell.

It is known that Lord Elgin's moveables are all packed ready for a move somewhere; whether to Upper Canada or the United States, en-route for England, we know not. We heard last night that he departs for England to day. This may be true; any thing may be true now-a-days; or it may be one of those rumors set afloat, on purpose to prevent people from believing the truth, when he is actually to go.

We rest at present upon a mine, of which a mad Ministry hold command. A single spark may blow them, and every body else, into the air, and finally into the United States."

The Montreal Gazette, of Thursday, the 16th, contains a more particular and intelligible account of the riots in that city on Wednesday night, occasioned by the arrests above alluded to, than the telegraph has furnished.

Early on Wednesday morning, writs for the arrest of nine persons were handed to the High Constable. During the day seven of them were arrested, and of whom were admitted to bail, and of others bail was refused, and they were committed to jail. There was considerable excitement throughout the day in consequence of these proceedings, and a rightful groups of people began to assemble, and things began to look more serious.

A mob was soon collected and proceeded to Lafontaine (the Prime Minister's) house, hooting, throwing stones, &c. The Minister, however, perhaps anticipating such proceedings, had, during the day, introduced into his house a number of Forth's Highlanders, disguised in plain clothes. The drummers, when the mob began to pelt the house, fired, of which several were wounded, one named Mason, mortally. This ended the attempt in this quarter.

Another branch of the mob assembled in the Place d'Armes, but dispersed on the approach of the police. Between ten and eleven o'clock, a corps of cavalry was marched to Monkland to protect Lord Elgin, and another was placed near Lafontaine's house. At about 11 o'clock barricades were commenced in Notre Dame street.—Other barricades were erected during the night, and musket shots were heard in different parts of the city until a late hour. At an early hour next morning, the Government placed a large military force at the Government house, and also at the jail, in anticipation of further troubles.

"The unfortunate accident," says the Gazette, "which we dreaded, has happened, and deeply do we deplore it as the commencement of that undying bad feeling of which the end is not yet. The first blood has been shed, and by the French."

We regret to learn that Mr. William S. Harvey, an aged and respectable citizen of Greene county, Pa., was murdered on Friday last, by his idiot son! The father and son were grinding an axe, when the idiot attacked the father and hewed him down!

The following article is so much to the purpose, so calm and yet so justly severe, and speaks our own thoughts so much better than we could express them ourselves, that we commend it to the considerate attention of our readers. We have long felt that the course of the Washington Union, and of its weak and servile imitators, was a disgrace to the American press, and we thank our brother of New York, for inflicting so merited a castigation:—

The President and the Newspapers.—We have been neither inattentive nor unconcerned observers of the President's progress, on his tour of visitation to those parts of the Union with which he was unacquainted—a step which we suppose he would scarcely have taken, at such a sickly season, had he not been impelled by a patriotic desire to know some thing of the people and circumstances of those states, before the meeting of Congress and the preparation of his Message to that body. At least such an idea seems reasonable, in view of the known character of the man. It appeared a bold step, to commence such a tour entirely unprovided, as he was about to hold intercourse with a portion of the American people differing vastly in their habits and in their views on many important subjects, from those with whom he had been accustomed to associate; and especially when it is remembered that the first six months of his political and official life have not yet passed away. Perhaps no other man than Gen. Taylor would have done this; none could have done it with more complete success, both as to the comporting of himself before the people, and the confirmation of the public confidence in his patriotism and discretion, and his disinterested singleness of purpose to exercise his power and influence for his country's good. Every where his reception has been enthusiastic, and every where his pure republican manners have made him appear and feel at home among his fellow citizens.

One would have supposed that the Washington Union—of the numerous smaller journals that follow its lead we say nothing—would feel and profit by the rebuke thus administered for the discourteous personalities respecting the chief magistrate of the nation in which it has indulged. When the late Mr. Polk visited this and other cities in his official capacity, the Whig journals, although they had ample reason to complain of the misrepresentation—if he were living we would say the truck—to which he resorted, in the notorious Nahe letter, to secure his election, uniformly treated him with respect for the sake of the office he held. They never caricatured his spontaneous speeches, if spontaneous they were, or sought to make him contemptible by the mere fact of his being mortified at the means by which his elevation to the Presidency was secured. His election to the Chief Magistracy having been accomplished, he became to them the representative of their country and of republicanism on its continent, and received personally the full measure of their respect. Very different has been the conduct of the Washington Union, and very discreditable has its course been to any journal professing to be republican, attached to the American form of government and to American institutions, and edited by American citizens and gentlemen.

We do not hesitate to say that the course pursued by the Union is just that which a journal, antirepublican in principle, though not honest enough to avow it, would follow if seeking to bring republicanism into contempt and the American nation into ridicule. The Union follows the tactics of those Irish newspapers which it has often applauded as potent aids in weakening the power of monarchy. They excited revolutionary feelings and republican tendencies; and brooded in the breasts of many contempt for and aversion to sovereigns, and vice-regents, and monarchical institutions, by pouring ridicule and abuse upon their sovereign and her deputies; and the Union is trying to do just the same thing with the President of the United States and his Cabinet. We do not wonder that doubts have already been expressed of the sincerity of the Union's republicanism. It could not well do more than it has done to cast the country's institutions under a stigma, or to make them contemptible in the eyes of the world.—The continuous stream of unmerited abuse which it directs against the chief magistrate is equally directed against the institutions which have to the people the power to elect him to his high office; and just as one would pronounce that subject disloyal who treated his Sovereign contemptuously, and continuously assailed him with bitter invectives of hypocrisy and incompetency, so have we a right to pronounce that citizen untruthful to republicanism, who treats with like discourtesy the representative and impersonation of the people's sovereignty.

Fortunately the power and influence of the Washington Union are not equal to its malice.—The position it held under the late Administration is of course known, both here and elsewhere. It is generally known, also, that upon its reduced position, not mortification alone, but the loss of substantial pecuniary benefits; and those who have watched the course and the temper of the Union, during its exultation, can quite appreciate the severe disappointment it has suffered at the disgrace to its character as an honorable man. But these are subjects of comparatively little importance. We have only referred to the matter to call attention to the unseemly and unjustifiable course of the Washington Union; and with the whole nation appreciating its sordid motives, and in their hearts despising the meanness that prompts it to vent its rage upon the President of the people's choice, it still continues to perpetuate its own disgrace by its disreputable course. It must suppose that the people are blinder than bats or moles, if it thinks they cannot see through the mercenary impulses of its malevolence.

Verily we think it time the Union's eyes were opened to its preposterous folly, not for the President's sake, but for the credit of there public. We do not suppose that at any time the Union could disturb the President's equanimity for a moment, or mar the harmonious relations of himself and his Cabinet, or cause them to swerve for a moment from such a course as they think it right, and consistent with duty. We believe the President to be immoveable in what he conceives to be right, after due discussion and deliberation with his chosen advisers; and we believe also, that he and they form a combination quite as capable, and certainly quite as honest, as that which the Union so unmoderately and profitably lauded. We have entire confidence in their integrity and patriotism. They say to all honorable men, and to no favors, and having none to ask or desire, and almost without reference to party predilections. "And as Americans and republicans we feel proportionately the mortification of seeing virulent, gunnysack-like assistakable fruit of disappointed ambition and curtailed emolument—carried to such excess that even the chief magistrate of the nation, and his official advisers, must be assailed with nicknames and contemptuous personalities, such as no gentleman would resort to, and no American ought to hear applied to the incumbents of those offices.

Though not ourselves disposed to fierce party conflict, believing that the calm expression of opinion and argument is more potent for conviction, than even the masses of the people, than harsh and declamatory language, we yet can make allowance for those who prefer, in political controversy, to give themselves up to the excitement it is calculated to generate. We can indeed enjoy a hard fight in the political arena, when the combatants are gentlemen, and use such intellectual weapons as a gentleman is entitled to use.—But we think that every one, even though the Union's abuse of the country's highest officer.

ITALY.

Maxzini's Proclamation to the Romans.

We translate for *The Tribune* Mazzini's admirable Proclamation to the Romans:

In the name of God and the People, oh Romans! Brute force has subdued our cities, but in no respect has changed or dissipated our rights. The Roman Republic will live eternally in the hearts of the free men who have proclaimed it, in the spontaneous adhesion of all the elite of Italy, in the faith of nations who have looked with admiration on our protracted defense, and in the blood of martyrs who have died for it beneath our walls. Permit the intruders to violate their solemn promises. God will not bless his own. Submit with firmness and constancy to the trial which He has sent upon you, for a short time, and do not doubt the future. Violence has but a short duration, and triumph is certain to the nation which shows that it understands and suffers for the holy cause of justice and liberty. You have given brilliant proofs of your military courage; now show your civil courage. By all that you hold sacred, fellow citizens, keep yourselves free from all cowardly fear, from all base selfishness. Let the whole world ever see the distance between you and your invaders. Rome may be their camp, but let it not be their city. Look upon a treaty one as a matter, which, in violation of his conscience, passes from your city to the camp of the enemy. The European powers can never consent to Rome becoming the conquest of the French or any other nation.

Maintain, then, this occupation in the character of a conquest, isolate the enemy, and Europe will not hesitate to raise its powerful voice in your favor. No one can prevent the pacific expression of your wishes; organize, then, publicly their manifestation. Let your municipalities report with calmness and firmness, that they adhere from choice to the Republican form, and to the abolition of the temporal Government of the Pope, and that they regard all governments as illegal which have not been freely approved by the people. From every quarter, from every city, let lists, covered with countless names attest the same belief, and appeal to the same right. In the streets, in the theatres, in all public places, let this cry be incessantly heard. "No more Government of Priests." Long live free suffrage. All who have taken the oath to the Republic ought to leave their functions wherever the pontifical standards are raised.

A whole people cannot be imprisoned. Men cannot be forced to their own degradation. You will degrade yourselves, Oh Romans, if after having announced to Europe that you wish to be free, after having fought for liberty, and lost thousands of your brothers, you will yield yourselves to slavery, and compromise, so to say, with defeat.

Romans, your fathers were great, not so much because they knew how to conquer as because they never despaired in public calamities. In the name of God and the people, be great like your fathers. Now, as then, you have to guard a world —the Italian world.

Your Assembly is dissolved. Your Triumvirs although their public action has been suspended by brutal force, wrestle daily for the suitable moment to exercise it anew.

The President's Progress.

AT ELMIRA.

We select the following items of the President's visit to Beaver, from the Argus:—

"In accordance with the arrangements of the Committees, the President and Governor were met at the County line, and escorted to Economy, where the whole party, numbering over two hundred, were hospitably entertained by the Harmony Society, in a way to call forth universal commendation. After dinner the President and Governor visited the societie's silk manufactory and other localities, when a procession of carriages and horsemen was formed, under the direction of Maj. Logan and his assistants, and left for Beaver.—At Freedom, flags and banners were displayed, with appropriate inscriptions, and by strangement, the procession halted for near half an hour, which enabled many of the citizens, including the ladies, to pay their respects to our distinguished visitors. Here also, a military escort was in waiting, composed of the Beaver Guards, Captain Hamilton; the Darlington Artillery, Captain Powers; and the Hookstown Cadets, Captain Jeffries, who with commendable spirit, volunteered for the occasion, and who by the way, presented a very handsome appearance. The procession then proceeded through Rochester, across the Beaver, through Bridgewater, and turned down to Mr. Shepherd's Point Hotel, which had been selected as their place of lodging. Here the committee of reception were in waiting, and upon the arrival of the President and the Governor, its chairman, Mr. Fetterman, addressed them as follows.

[We are compelled to omit Mr. Fetterman's eloquent address, for want of room.]

Mr. Fetterman having concluded, General Taylor responded as follows:

Fellow Citizens—I cannot find words adequate to express my heartfelt gratitude for the kind and cordial reception given me by the citizens of Beaver county. I have come here to meet the people in a plain and social way, without ostentation, as befits the President of this great Republic, and to examine and become acquainted in detail with their agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing resources. The subject is one of great importance to the whole Union, and especially to the State of Pennsylvania; and so far as is proper in the Executive to interfere, I shall co-operate with the National Legislature in all measures best calculated to promote the interests of the country.

So far as internal improvements are concerned, I am strongly in favor of a system by which we shall have good harbors and navigable rivers; and will do every thing proper to produce a result so desirable. In regard to my military services I can only say that forty years of my life have been spent in the service of my country, principally in the field; and it cannot therefore be expected that I should possess the same facility in addressing such a large and respectable audience as many of your citizens doubtless do. The credit is due for the success of the operations in Mexico to the officers and soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, more than to any other gentleman as those victories were the have left many a gap behind. The wife who loses a husband—the parent who loses a child—finds but poor consolation in the fact that a victory was achieved.

We are a nation of soldiers, from Maine to Texas; and the great thing to be feared is, that we may encourage to much a warlike spirit at the expense of the arts of peace. Peace is the true policy of the country, and although we cannot but sympathize with the struggling nations of Europe, we should remember the axiom of Washington, and avoid all "entangling alliances," still, if war comes, it is sometimes best, I am in favor of carrying it on, with all the force and vigor we possess.

The President, after a few more remarks, closed his address, by again returning his thanks to the citizens of Beaver for their hearty reception. During his remarks and at their close he was loudly cheered.

Governor Johnston was then loudly called, and addressed the people in substance, as follows:

He thanked the people of Beaver for their manifestations of friendship and approval; remarking that the demonstrations which had been made in favor of the President, had given him heartfelt satisfaction. He considered it a duty as well as a pleasure to accompany the distinguished guest of Pennsylvania through the State, and to show the President of the United States how rapidly the country would grow under the system of FREE LABOR. In General Taylor's honesty, upright character, and ability to administer the government wisely and justly he had the greatest confidence, and he could assure those who had met here to-day to welcome him, that the confidence which many evinced in casting their votes for him, was not been misplaced. The President had not come here on a political errand; but had come to see men of all parties, and all pursuits, and conditions He harbored no personal feelings, nor were his views confined within any geographical lines.

He alluded in glowing terms to the natural advantages of the county, and the enterprise and industry of its inhabitants, as displayed in the flourishing appearance of their farming operations, and the high state of agriculture, which he had witnessed in his progress towards the place. He had intended to have been present at the breaking of ground on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, but anticipating the visit of the President, he had been thus obliged to defer it.

The Governor again thanked the people for the confidence and kindness exhibited, as well as for the welcome which they had extended towards him, and sat down amidst repeated cheers.

The assemblage was the largest which has been collected in the county upon any occasion,—the mass of the population, irrespective of party, cordially uniting in paying their respects to our National and State Executives. All, we believe, were well pleased with the arrangements of the day, —with the plain, republican manners and candid intelligent countenance of the President, and the manly bearing of our true-hearted and patriotic State Executive.

Before leaving the President at his own instance, will visit the site of Port Macintosh, within the limits of our borough, where once his father was stationed; and then passing through the towns opposite on the river, will give an address to our manufactures, water power, &c; and at 11 o'clock will take a packet at Brighton for New Castle, where he and his company will lodge this evening.—Thence they proceed by the above route to Erie, and through the State of New York to Boston.—They seemed to be well pleased with their visits to and reception at Beaver, and certainly it has given gratification to our citizens, whose kind wishes attend them in their journey.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Aug. 21, 1849.

Business now claims the almost undivided attention of people here, and it is done in earnest. The boats from the East and North come loaded with merchants and the hotels are more than comfortably full. The value of goods daily withdrawn from under Custom House never was so large, and for the week ending the 20th, may be estimated at full six millions of dollars. Some kinds of goods, more particularly those of French and German manufacture, are rather dearer, and in moderate supply. In no department is there any despondency shown to the prospects of trade, but all is confidence, and an anxiety to sell largely.

Leconfessian is at a sorry ebb here, and the rank and file much inclined to recrimination at the result of the late convention, which has completely dispelled all hope of re-uniting the party for the fall campaign, and consequently postponing the time when the hungry laborers shall again get their hands in the public crib. There is not the least doubt that the Whigs will secure the Canal Commissioner and the State Legislature—and that by a handsome majority. The Free Soil "democracy" have made up their minds to rush into the arms of the abolitionists, but the junction of the two factions cannot compete with the Whig strength.

There has been a few deaths within a day or two by a malignant dysintery, which has followed the cholera, and causes considerable alarm. The cholera varies from day to day, but has assumed, in general, a rather harmless character and receives little notice. In the lower part of the city it has quite gone, and one may go up town to come in contact with it at all, and business men need have no fear of seeing fitters, with subjects carried by, while making purchases of goods.

In money matters there is an improvement got only in the demand but in the rate of interest.—The banks are well supplied with paper at the legal rate, and private capitalists have little trouble in finding good use for their deposits. The accumulation of specie in the Sub-Treasury amounts now to three millions of dollars. The sum at any other time would cause alarm on the part of the banks, but is not regarded at all. The amount of coin now hoarded is a good and sufficient basis for all fifteen millions of bank currency, which, if added to our present facilities, would give rise to a degree of speculation not altogether desirable. Stocks are more in request at better prices, and now the large advance on time is offered.—Among them is the Erie, which, in six weeks, will be opened to Corning, developing a trade the richness of which is not easily to be estimated. The steamship for Bremen took out $60,000, but it was in consequence of the price of bills alone. The next English steamer has some coin engaged, but how much is not known.

On Change there is a good deal of activity, and the sales in produce large. Both sorts of sales are up, with sales at $6,12½ For good State flour the sale is $5,75@$5 81½, and the same for Ohio; rye flour $3 31½@3,37. Good corn is wanted at 83c, and 84 for white and yellow flat. Cotton is quiet, and the turn of the market rather favors the buyer. We have an arrival of fruit from Malaga, but no sales. There are no stocks to private hands. All kinds of oil are firm with a good demand. In provisions, a fair trade, at $9 for prime pork and $10,75@10,81 for mess. Cut Meats rather dull at 7c for hams and 5 for shoulders. Butter. State, 12½@16 and 7@11c for Ohio. Good cheese 6½@7c. Sugar firm here at 7c. Low proof Ohio Whiskey has sold at 23¾, and 26 for high. State has sold at 26½. This whole list of article shows that prices are fully remunerative to the producers and that the country was never in a more healthy or rich state than now.

C.

Nathaniel Denby, late Navy Agent, has confessed judgment in the United States District Court at Philadelphia for the sum of $159,443 67, being the amount claimed by Government with interest. Mr. Denby still remains in custody, the District Attorney pursuant to instructions having taken out a *ca. sa.* against him. He did not appear in Court, being too debilitated to leave his bed. His health was stated to have become greatly impaired since his arrest.

Thomas M. Gally, one of the most eloquent Temperance advocates in this country, was accidentally killed by a horse a, few days since, while walking in procession at a Temperance celebration of Lynchburgh, Va. Mr. Gally was Worthy Grand Patriarch of Virginia at the time of his death.

Improved Method of Preserving Milk, patented by F. H. F. Louis.—The milk is to be mixed with well clarified raw sugar, four ounces to the gallon. It is then to be evaporated with agitation. When nearly solid, it must be pressed into cakes of suitable size. Steam may be used for the evaporation; or, if time is no object, spontaneous evaporation in very shallow pans, with the fluid not more than one-tenth of an inch in depth, or a drying chamber may be used, the temperature not to exceed 122 deg. Fahr. The cakes remain sweet and fresh for a long time, and are soluble in warm water. Another process is, to heat the sweetened milk nearly to the boiling point, and evaporate in a vacuum. The cakes are to be packed in tin boxes, before the moisture has entirely escaped.

* The writer of these lines is no enemy of Catholics. He has on more than one occasion exposed himself to the censures of his Protestant brethren by his strenuous endeavors to procure indemnification for the owners of the Convent destroyed near Boston. He defended the cause of the Irish Patriots long before it had become popular in this country, and he was one of the first to urge the most liberal aid to the suffering and starving population of the Catholic Island. The severity of his language finds its ample apology in the reluctant confession of one of the most eminent Romish priests, the eloquent and devoted Father Ventura.

Premium Lemon Sugar.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y. and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street, Philadelphia, and particularly for sick and delicate females, families and gentlemen's use. Also a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

Baker's Drops.—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

Fire and Marine Insurance.—The Pittsburgh National Insurance Company—chartered 1833—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at the lowest rates.

Office, No. 9 Diamond alley.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
Robert Fisher, Secy'y. myl0dtf

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

(saturday, Aug 25th,) the full style of Gentlemen's Hats, corner of Fifth and Wood streets aug25

DIED,

At Evansville, Indiana, on the 19th inst., Bert. Irwin, Jr., (formerly of this city,) in the 30th year of his age.

At Philipsburg, Beaver county, on Thursday morning, the 16 o'clock, Elizabeth Agnes Volta, relict of the late Charles L. Volta, Esq. of this city, in the 43d year of her age.

Readings and Recitations.

Mr. Alexander Kennedy, Professor of Elocution in Wilson's Philosophical College, Edinburgh, Professor of the Royal (Belfast) College, Ireland, respectfully announces that he will give a recitation of Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, Shakspearean, Miltonian Scriptural, and Miscellaneous Readings and Recitations, in the Fourth Ward School building, Penn street, on Saturday Evening, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely. Many of the finest and most effective passages will be given.

Nathaniel Denby, late Navy Agent, has confessed judgment in the United States District Court at Philadelphia for the sum of $159,443 67, being the amount claimed by Government with interest.

Mr. Denby still remains in custody, the District Attorney pursuant to instructions having taken out a *ca. sa.* against him. He did not appear in Court, being too debilitated to leave his bed. His health was stated to have become greatly impaired since his arrest.

Magic Watch—Watch connoisseurs are invited to call and see a new style of Watch, just received, and very beautiful and convenient.

aug25 corner Market and Fourth sts.

Watch Repairing.—Fine Watch repairing, of every description, done in a superior manner, by

aug25 corner Fourth and Market sts.

Oil—4 bbls Linseed just rec'd and for sale by

aug25 J B CANFIELD, 112 Front st. between Smithfield and Wood

Cream Cheese—197 boxes, just received at the Butter and Cheese Depot, No 112 Front street and for sale by [aug25] J B CANFIELD

Salts—10 bbls, for sale by

aug25 J B CANFIELD

200 Bags Family Flour, in store and for sale by

aug25 J S DILWORTH & CO

Safty Fuse for Blasting—10 coils for sale by

aug25 J S DILWORTH & CO

Tobacco—5 boxes Sun Cured Natural Leaf, for sale by [aug25] J S DILWORTH & CO

White Goods.—A A Mason & Co., No 60 Market street, offer the patronage operations of purchasers in their extensive assortment of White Goods, viz: Jaconet, Swiss and Mull Muslins, Barred, Striped and Corded, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, &c. &c.

Call early at the on ly cheap one price store, 60 Market street aug25

Dry Apples—15 bbls for sale by

aug25 S F VON BONNHORST

Flour—30 bbls extra family, for sale by

aug25 S F VON BONNHORST

Linen Hdkfs—500 doz Linen Hdkfs