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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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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

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CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

PROTHONOTARY.

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

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JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny

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CORONER.

WM M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

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

Reception of the President and Governor at Erie.—We had the pleasure of a conversation with Governor Johnston, last night, at the Monongahela House, and he described the reception which the President met with all along the route to Erie, as being most enthusiastic. At every town and village, thousands of Pennsylvania's noble sons turned out to greet the arrival of the brave old hero.

We regret to learn that the President became very ill at Cambridge, and it was deemed advisable to convey him privately into Erie, in advance of the cortege by which he was accompanied.

The carriage in which he was, was driven rapidly into town, and the General was conveyed to bed, where a burning fever seized him, but at last he recovered, under the skillful treatment of Dr. Wood, after discharging an enormous quantity of bile. He still continues very weak, however, and does not intend to leave Erie until the 5th or 6th day of September.

Thousands of people from Ohio and New York, had congregated in Erie, to behold him, and they were of course somewhat disappointed. Still the excellent speech which our worthy Governor made, recompensed them for this disappointment.

The Vice President, Mr. Fillmore, is in company with the President, and designs travelling with him through the State of New York, after which, they go to Boston.

Governor Johnston leaves town to-day, and will visit his family prior to his departure for Harrisburg.

The Priest-ridden Catholic.—The priest editor of this newspaper, though declining direct controversy, still continues to indulge his hostility to liberty, and instil his political poison into the minds of his readers, with the adroitness as well as the morals of a Jesuit. Wholesale slander and total disregard of facts are now, as ever, the weapons with which his order has met every forward movement. He affects to be greatly edified with the proclamation of President Taylor against the supposed expedition to Cuba, and gives us a homily upon the sin of movements against authority, and a parallel between the Roman and Cuban cases, in the midst of which we have the following:

"Old Zack, he never, has spoiled the sport this time, unless our orators should frighten him, by denominating him as another Louis Napoleon. A faithless head of a hundred republics, perhaps the unnatural counsel of stifling elsewhere the institutions to which he owes all his glory at home.—But we trust that even before such fierce oratory the old man will not recoil. It is Revering, quite probable that Captain Thompson, instead of being the hero of our tale, is likely to be furnished with cheap lodgings by Uncle Sam in the public penitentiary. Pay to hatchers destroyed a hero and a grand effort of liberty in its very bud."

The comparison which "The Catholic" institutes is unfortunate. General Taylor very properly refuses to interfere in the internal affairs of another State. It is a fixed maxim of Americans, that we have no right to do so. The same doctrine is also embodied in an article of the constitution of the French republic, but notwithstanding this—in violation of its own law, as well as the natural rights of mankind, and with peculiar circumstances of infamy beyond precedent—the French President did what our own President refuses to do, and the Jesuit of "The Catholic" applauds both. The Roman Republic, which the French have interfered to upset, was as legitimate a government as ever did or ever can exist upon earth. It was the result of the almost unanimous voice of the people. Whether a good form of government, as we think—or not suited to a debased and uneducated people, as "The Catholic" contends—no foreign government had any *right* to interfere with it, but for the *French* to do so was baseness beyond expression and without parallel. It is so felt by the free hearts of the whole civilized world. Even among the Tories of England not one voice is found to *defend* it.

If Captain Thompson deserves imprisonment for aiding in putting down the oppressive and despotic government of Spain in Cuba, what should be the fate of those who by bloodshed and violence have extinguished a republic in Italy.

"The Catholic" should cease to preach politics and confine itself to its more legitimate functions. A bad education has so engrafted servility into his very nature, that he has now come to think it a virtue. We can assure him, however, that though obedience—passive, unquestioning obedience—may be the first and almost only virtue of the Jesuits, it cannot, with success, be preached in this age, and least of all in the community in which "The Catholic" is lot is cast. If he cannot change his creed in this particular he had better go to Russia or Austria, and though he will there too be despised by the people, he will undoubtedly find some compensation in the smiles of the Court.—The atmosphere of America is not suited to him nor he it. Each suffers from the presence of the other, and the sooner both are relieved the better.

American Relations with Japan

The *North American*, of a late date, relates two instances in which American sailors have been shipwrecked on the Japan Islands and have suffered incredible hardships from the cruel treatment of the people and Government. One of these vessels was the Ladoga, and the other the Lawrence, both American whale ships. The crew of the former were detained on the island one year, and that of the latter seventeen months, during which time they were kept in close custody, confined in dungeons, cages, boxes, and the holds of junks, in which they were passed from port to port, till they reached Nangasaki; being continually exposed to all sorts of ill usage, threatened, insulted, and sometimes cruelly beaten. One of the poor fellows, attempting to escape, was put to death without mercy, and another committed suicide, and the whole of them were compelled, under terror of the sword, to go through the ceremony of trampling on the cross, or a picture of it, according to the ancient heathen rule adopted by these islanders, in regard to foreigners, at the time of the expulsion of the Portuguese, more than two centuries ago.

The North American thinks it is time our Government interfered to protect such of our citizens as are accidentally thrown upon these inhospitable shores, to which many of them are continually exposed in the lawful pursuit of business. It recommends that an expedition of sufficient strength to create a suitable impression, be sent to Yedo with orders to open direct communication with the Court, for the purpose of arranging a convention looking especially to this object; nor ought the expedition to leave the bay until it is fully accomplished.

Such a Convention ought to provide for opening all of the principal Japanese ports to American ships driven to them by stress of weather, or needing refreshments; and to such ports, the nearest or most convenient to the scenes of disaster, American wrecked mariners ought to be conducted and hospitably treated, at the expense of course, of the United States—until taken off by the first vessel entering them.

The New York Commercial, a very dispassionate and able paper, enters somewhat at length into the national and moral aspect of this question, from which we take the concluding paragraph:

Neither England nor the United States would engage in war with Japan, under the influence of the moral sentiment now prevailing, without very great reluctance, for the very reason that the result must be so sure and so comparatively easy. The slaughter of thousands, scarcely a shade of resistance, and the destruction of hundreds of towns and cities, would be regarded as a very unfortunate necessity, to be avoided, if possible, by almost any means.

Yet how to be avoided, if called for as a precaution against manifest wrong to American citizens? We cannot subscribe to the doctrine, even when advanced by so illustrious a man as the late John Quincy Adams, that mere exclusiveness, mere refusal to communicate, on the part of any nation, can justify a resort to force by other nations. Such refusal may be unwise, may work inconvenience, may be objectionable in a hundred ways, but, if stanch, protected by the principle that every nation has a right to regulate its own actions by its own views of interest or of propriety, and other nations must respect this principle, so long as no positive wrong is done them by its operation. But when positive wrong is done to the citizens of another nation—when they are deprived of their lives, or their liberty, or their property, by the working of the exclusive policy, the case certainly is a different mode of treatment.

Perhaps it would be going too far to say that the crews of American vessels, wrecked in the neighborhood of Japan, have a legal and political right—though unquestionably a moral—to assistance from the Japanese; but there can be no question of their right to be let alone on reaching the shore. Under the existing relations of the two countries, perhaps we may not contend that the wrecked have a positive claim to be fed and clothed and aided in returning to their own land, by either the Government or the people of Japan; but there can be no scruple against the assertion that they have all the right in the world to their freedom, and to the exercise of such endeavors as may lie within their power to provide themselves with food and clothing and the means of return. The imprisonment, any ill-usage inflicted on them, is an outrage upon themselves, and a wrong to their Government, for which that Government is bound to obtain redress as to the past and prevention as to the future.

If the published accounts are correct, exactly this case has arisen. American ship wrecked sailors have been maltreated, and there is every reason to presume that others, in like circumstances, will undergo the like maltreatment; perhaps even worse. The injustice seemingly decided upon, has presented itself. We do not see how the Government can avoid meeting it with decided action, however painful may be the issue.

We hope our government will make the proper investigation, and if it is found that such sufferings have been experienced, measures will immediately be taken to prevent a recurrence in future. Such a movement would be highly popular, and would doubtless be productive of effects not less beneficial to the inhabitants of Japan, than to our own seamen.

Gen. Taylor and the Clergy.

While the President was in Harrisburg he was invited upon in a body by the Reverend Clergy of the borough. They were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Cox, of the Episcopal Church, who after presenting the different gentlemen addressed the President in the following effect:

"Sir: The Clergy of Harrisburg have called in a body to tender you their respects, and they desire to express to you their high consideration for yourself, as a man, and for your office. Your past career shows the evils of war is our surest guaranty, that you will labor to secure to this nation the blessings of peace. We trust that your administration will be so guided by wisdom from above as will ensure the welfare and the prosperity of the people of these United States. And for yourself, personally, sir, we desire happiness. We welcome you in our borough, and hope that your visit here and throughout our state will be both pleasant and agreeable."

To this address Gen. Taylor responded in the following words:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness. My life for more than forty years has been spent on the frontier of our country. Wherever there has been the most of hardship and the most of danger, the Government has seen fit to require my services, so that I have indeed enjoyed opportunities of learning the horrors of war. I have ever been averse to war; and, in my negotiations with hostile Powers as in advising with the Government, I have ever adopted pacific measures. It is natural for a people to rejoice at victory; but all the glories of victory cannot compensate for the losses that comes upon individuals. Triumphs will not make up to parents for the loss of their sons, nor to the wife for the loss of her husband, nor to the child for the loss of its parent. We are in high war home to the hearth stone to appreciate all its horrors. But while I confess my aversion to war, yet I must now declare my purpose to defend this country against all aggressions of war. I trust that that is dear to me should perish rather than any wrong should be done to our free institutions."—My reception in your State has been most cordial, and the happy welcome on this day, especially, shall never be forgotten."

The interview then closed, and the Reverend gentlemen retired.

The President in Pittsburgh

We have been interested in reading letters written from Pittsburgh, for eastern papers, descriptive of the visit of Gen. Taylor to this city. The following letter to the New York Tribune, is worthy of republication. Mark the language used in reference to Gen. Taylor's speech. Ah, who were near enough to hear the President's remarks distinctly, will concord with the sentiment expressed:

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20, 1849

One most gratifying feature of Gen. Taylor's visit to the people is, that Democrats as well as Whigs have every where greeted him with the warmest enthusiasm, and have in every instance become attached to him for his political and personal honesty, just in proportion to the amount of their intercourse with him. Considering the violence and bitterness and unscrupulousness with which he has assailed—the unsparing efforts to traduce him, not only by means of the wicked and malicious misstatements that the hope of future and magnified reward can extort from fertile imagination,—this universal praise from friends and foes alike, was not to have been expected. Since the President first set out upon his visit through Pennsylvania, the pen of slander has been uncommonly productive, and not less remarkable for the originality of its falsehoods. The anecdotes that have been put forth in regard to him, in the Loco Foco papers, are as wholly and entirely without foundation, as are their authors of character. In all his conversations, and in all his speeches, the language of the President is plain, chaste, dignified, and entirely correct. So struck was one of the most eminent Loco Foco leaders of Pittsburgh with this fact, that he remarked as soon as the President's speech was concluded on Saturday, that it was the most effective argument and the chaste of any speech that he ever heard in his life.

This is but one of the many expressions of the kind that have been made. At York, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Carlisle, Chambersburg, and the intermediate places, the same remarks have been made, and the names of the individuals who expressed them are before me. One of them at least is well known throughout the country as a prominent man and a Law and Butter Editor. The only instance in which the President has been rudely met, occurred at Greensburg, and is sufficiently explained by the fact that the Loco-Foco was in liquor at the time.

I said true, plain, honest and sincere characteristic of Gen. Taylor that every where are so grating to the people, that star on the Locofoco presses and forreign agents in the about to be President, relate incidents that never occurred, and to put words in his mouth that he never uttered.—There is not one of these sneaking villiers that dare make a single one of the many misstatements over his name.

Upon the subject of Tariff, Sub-Treasury, Internal Improvements, Foreign Policy of the Government, &c. the views of the President are well, and fairly stated, according to the *Principles* of the Whig party. On Saturday evening he spoke nearly three quarters of an hour upon these questions, giving his views with the same force, precision, and modesty that is exhibited in his Mexican despatches, or the celebrated Jesup letter to Mr. Marcy.

1. He is in favor of a modification of the Tariff of 1846, but not in favor of the entire re-establishment of the Tariff of '42. He is in favor of departing as far from the *ad valorem* system as to afford a just and sufficient discrimination in favor of such manufactured domestic articles of merchandise as come in competition with foreign labor. He is in favor of the passage by Congress of such a bill as shall afford real protection to the laboring classes of the country without being so restrictive as constantly to be a mark or the exercise of political prize shooters.

2. He is not in favor of making an indiscriminate attack upon the whole Sub-Treasury system until it shall have been thoroughly tried under the management of new and more capable officers; though he believes that it already needs many modifications. In other words, in order to save the country from the commercial embarrassments which a wholesale change in the financial policy of the Government must always produce, Gen Taylor believes it to be the duty of the Government to give the existing Sub-Treasury system a fair trial under the management of more honest and competent men.]

3. He is in favor of Internal improvements.

4. In regard to the foreign policy of the Administration, he is for sustaining the honor of the country at all hazards, but believes that the policy of peace is the only prosperous policy.

The late proclamation by the President, in reference to the expedition secretly fitting out against Cuba was not written at Washington, as has been stated. Gen: Taylor prepared it with his own hand at Harrisburg, while suffering severely from his late attack of cholera morbus. The Locofoco presses have endeavored to make much capital out of it, but not a word which they have yet stated in regard to it is true. It was written, copied, and despatched by the President's own hand, in a brief space of time.

In company with Gov. Johnston and a committee of citizens, the President has visited the various factories throughout the city, for the purpose of becoming practically acquainted with the details of Pennsylvania's industrial pursuits, and to mingle with the hard fisted and warm hearted men of toil, who assisted to place the destinies of the country as well as their own individual welfare, in his hands. Unlike his predecessors, he has made no promises or pledges, to betray them. He has been among them all, and taken them by the hands, with the same respect, and the same pride that he would exhibit in his intercourse with the most inexterrably dare fed aristocracy of the country. Gen. Taylor makes no distinction. The hitch strong of his heart and hands always have outside.

Yours, &c. Neal.

The following incidents are related in a letter to the *New York American*:

"Mr. Rody Patterson, an active and intelligent merchant of this city, went out in Congress and met the President and Governor near Greensburgh. On the way back, Mr. P. managed to get old Rough and Ready into his buggy, and thus led the way to Turtle Creek, the dividing line between Westmoreland and Allegheny counties. Here they were met by a deputation from Pittsburgh. Mr. Patterson and his plain old friend, whom he had picked up somewhere, being foremost in the cavalcade, were first hailed by the jealous city deputation—"Clear the way, Rody, for old Taylor."—Rodey obeyed, leaving the others to find out their mistake at their leisure."

* * *

At 5 o'clock the ladies had their respects to our distinguished guests at the Monongahela House. Here, the dignified urbanity of the Governor, and the rich humor and ever flowing pleasantry of the old hero were finely exhibited. Probably not a single lady took him by the hand but received some remark well worth cherishing. The little rudies received marked attention. He must kiss them; and it soon became manifest that many who had got a little beyond the age of childhood would fain aspire to the same honor. A gentleman introduced a pretty girl, but playfully added, "she is a Locofoco." The old veteran kissed her on both cheeks, adding, with great glee, "I always kiss the locofoco ladies twice—there are so few of them. Why, had it not been for the ladies I would not have been where I am. I owe my success to them." "General," said a gentleman standing by, "I wish you would appoint me chairman of the kissing committee." "Colonel," replied he, "don't you know the old saying—if we want a thing done, we send our man to do it, but if we want it well done, we do it ourselves." This is but a sample of the rich humor and overflowing kindness of the rough old warrior.

After the crowd had in some measure dispersed, and the General was still quietly walking from group to group, chatting familiarly with all he met, I could not but contrast the scene before me with some through which this man had passed in Mexico. "General," said I, "you met with nothing like this at Monterey." "No," said he, "very different, very different." A shade of sadness crossed his smile from his benevolent features. He remained silent for a few moments, and then added, "But the battle was nothing, it was what followed after that made the trouble."

"General," said a venerable lady who was standing in the same group, "I trust you will always keep your eye fixed upon the Great Ruler." "Madam," said he with emotion, taking her cordially by the hand, "that is the best of all—that is the best of all."

Never did General Taylor more truly utter the genuine sentiments of his heart than when he declared, in his reply to Mr. Forward's address on Saturday evening—"I am emphatically a man of peace." C.

For the Gazette.

Steubenville Rail Road.

Nothing in the present age is so certainly productive of commercial prosperity, as the construction of well located rail roads. They have had fair and fair trial, in this and other countries, and the result has shown, that the cost of construction bears but a small proportion to the benefits they confer. Pittsburgh, owing mainly to her great natural advantages, has, it is true, been for nearly maintained her relative position among the cities of the Union, with but little aid from great works of artificial communication. But if that position is to be maintained and improved, it is now manifest, that it can only be accomplished by means of a liberal system of rail roads. Of such a system, the Central and the Pennsylvania and Ohio rail roads may be considered a fair beginning—the former giving to our warehouses the vast agricultural treasures of the great West, in its progress to an Eastern or an European market and the latter opening up to our manufacturers and merchants the rich custom of northern Ohio, and the vast country of the Lakes. Through these and kindred projects, the present generation may yet see the ordinary progress of a hundred years brought within the compass of ten.

For another line of communication, no less important to the interests of Pittsburgh, we are about to become indebted to the enterprise of the citizens of Steubenville and Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, and other counties, in Ohio. The plan has been matured, as I learn from undoubted authority, as to insure the construction of the road. Commencing at Steubenville and running through the most central portion of Ohio, it forms a connection with Columbus, when a similar work now near its completion, will make the line complete to Cincinnati. The counties to be traversed are amongst the most fertile in Ohio, and the agricultural surplus needs but an easy outlet to market, to encourage an extensive enlargement, and vast mineral treasures, now useless in their hills, need but the work to convert into abundant sources of wealth.

Whatever may be done in the way of improvement in other quarters, whether other great and useful projects be fortunate or unfortunate, in the end, Pittsburgh will at the proper time, extend to Steubenville to its western terminus, *will be made*. But to bring its advantages to bear upon the interests of Pittsburgh, we must have a similar connection with the Eastern cities. That, if made, must be made by ourselves. The most selfish enemy we would scarcely ask our Ohio friends to bring so expensive a work, with all its wealth of business to carry it into effect.

It matter has been lavish to us of her gifts, put the least important among them is the facility with which art can be made to minister to our prosperity. Every mile of rail road that we may make, cannot but contribute a certain tribute to our trade. This subject is now so well understood, that it is useless to enlarge upon it. Probably the only objection in the mind of any in our community at this day to works of the kind, is the fear that we may undertake too much for our ability and resources, or nothing. I am convinced, however, that the citizens of Pittsburgh can afford to do more than they generally imagine. A city that can lose five million by fire, without impeding her progress, can surely afford to pay half as much to redouble that prosperity. The example afforded by the city of Boston, too, proves that that is not a prudential policy which would deter us from the work of internal improvement such as I now advocate, but rather a wise foresight and an enlightened economy. The least measure of what a community may safely expend in such works, is the value they will add to the real estate. The most limited estimate of the advance to be expected in the value of such property in and about Pittsburgh, on the completion of the Central, the Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Steubenville Rail Roads, would give a sum more than sufficient to defray every rent that we may be called upon to contribute towards the cost of their construction.

The citizens of Steubenville is now regarded by too many of our citizens as a matter that appeals but weakly to their interests, or that will do ten years hence as well as now. Some are frightened from it because it will involve the cost of a bridge, the possibility of injury to Wheeling, which we are willing to *allow* the people of Ohio to make their rail road to Pittsburgh. To these good magnanimous souls I would say, that our western friends have no intention of expending a single dollar to the east of the river. Nor should they. What they have undertaken they will handsomely and speedily accomplish. What we must do to share their labor is never to our advantage, I have already indicated. The cost of a bridge more or less is a mean objection, compared to what we may gain or lose by securing or neglecting this connection. As it would open to our trade a region of country not surpassed by any other in the world, so it may be encouraged without prejudice to any other. But whether this is so or not, or whatever arguments may be made use to convince ourselves that no important connection is to this matter I, for one, am persuaded that self defence may soon compel our citizens to think better of it. It would be easy for the people of Steubenville to connect their road with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, at Wheeling, and with nearly the same advantage as an avenue to the sea board, as by way of our city. That, as I learn, will most assuredly be done, unless the people of Pittsburgh, and of Philadelphia, which is no less interested, *look out*.

A Citizen of Pittsburgh.

For the Gazette.

Prankfort Springs.

I have just returned from a visit to that delightful watering place, Frankfort Springs. The water is a powerful tonic. I send you a tumbler used about two weeks at the Spring, and you can see how heavily it is coated with the mineral. I have drank of all the natural mineral waters of our country, and I consider this water as a tonic superior to any other. This, with the pure air and excellent fare of Mr. McGinnis, will insure any one improved health. Every one there was highly pleased, and derived much benefit.

The following result of careful analysis, made by two of our late scientific and accomplished Physicians, Drs. Church and Dawson, proves the water a valuable one, viz

Carbonic acid gas, sulphurated hydrogen gas, carbonate of iron, carbonate of magnesia, muriate of soda, and a minute quantity of bitumen.

The Springs are but 30 miles from the city, on the Steubenville road, and a pleasant altern on's ride. Mr. McGinnis has plenty of room, and his is a delightful season to be there. Several gentlemen who have been there this summer, contemplate forming a company, and erecting extensive and handsome buildings and improvements worthy of the place, and I have no doubt will effect it. And that it will become one of the most extensive and fashionable resorts in our country.

The water issues out of the centre of an iron house rock, about twenty feet in thickness. The scenery is highly beautiful and romantic, and the atmosphere as clear and pure as could be wished.

U.

Grand Result of the Copper Mining Business.—Stephen Brown & Son sold at auction, this morning, all the effects of the Ontonagon Copper Company, situated near Lake Superior, Michigan, consisting of the rights in the lands from the U. States buildings, mining tools, about 500 bushels of Potatoes, 100 bushels turnips, all in the ground, and about 50 kegs of powder. The whole was knocked down for the large sum of forty dollars.

How much money has been paid in by those interested was not stated, it is presumed from the above sale that the dividend cannot be very large.—*Boston Traveller.*

Cholera in Madison County, Ohio.—A correspondent of the Columbus Journal, writing from Pleasant Valley in this county, August 21st, states that the Cholera had appeared and was marking its course with much virulence. The town of Amity, in the northern part of the county, was nearly deserted by its inhabitants, but 7 remaining, and 4 of them were down with the disease at the date of the letter. The writer says there had been a large number of deaths, among which he mentions the following in two families: Dr. S B Carpenter, and his Mother-in-law, Mrs. Mann, Alva Barren, on the 13th inst.; on the 14th, Nathan his son, aged 10 years; on the 15th, Loretta, his daughter, aged 17, on the 16th, Diadama, his widow; and Henry, another son, was then down with the disease.

CHOLERA—ITS CAPRICIOUSNESS—ITS CAREER IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The cholera has now swept over the entire extent of the Mississippi Valley, as an epidemic, and spent its force at nearly all important points. Its deadliest ravages have been at New Orleans, St. Louis, Quincy, Nashville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Sandusky City, Lafayette, and Buffalo. But wha and cities of considerable size that have been visited by it, it has fallen most lightly upon Mobile, Natchez, Vicksburgh, Louisville, Wheeling, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, and Pittsburgh. The small towns in which it has raged worst, are Bellville in Illinois, Lebanon in Tennessee, Paris and Richmond in Kentucky, Aurora, Boston and Napoleon in Indiana, and Eaton, Vandalia, and Minister, in Ohio. Places that have suffered a good deal, and yet cannot be classed among the worst, are Chicago, Alton and Peoria in Illinois, Memphis, and Clarksville, in Tennessee, Maysville in Kentucky, Richmond in Indiana, Xenia, Dayton, Springfield and Batavia in Ohio. The Coast of Louisiana has also suffered a great deal from first to last, 10 to 25 per cent of the slaves being carried off by the disease on some of the principal plantations. Places of considerable size, which have either nearly or altogether escaped the visitation of the pestilence, are Jackson in Mississippi, Little Rock in Arkansas, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, and Florence in Alabama, Knoxville in Tennessee, Glasgow, Shelbyville, Frankfort and Georgetown in Kentucky, Cairo and Springfield in Illinois, New Albany, Madison and Indianapolis in Indiana, and Zanesville, Steubenville, Marietta, Chillicothe, Hamilton and Ironton, in Ohio.

Here, now, are singular facts, plainly showing the mysterious and capricious character of this dreadful disease. It appears here, there, elsewhere, suddenly, and often giving no warning, without reference to ones to trave, regardless of natural water courses, wholly independent of the direction of prevailing winds, and uncontrolled by the topographical character or geological formation of the districts within its general course. Spending itself where it lights first, either gently or fiercely, it disappears, and while neighboring points are standing in awe of its proximity, and daily expecting its desolating presence, it suddenly appears in altogether another region, a hundred or two or three hundred miles away. And again, 2 or 3 weeks or two or three months afterwards, while those who seemed to have escaped are still warm in their congratulations of each other, and are beginning to talk and to write about the superior healthfulness of their towns, the destroyer retraces its steps, strikes at their best and their worst, their strong and their feeble, alike, and carries mourning to nearly every household.

The disease in the manner in which the cholera has appeared and disappeared, in the course of its march over the Mississippi valley. For weeks it was New Orleans, and does not appear at Natchez, or Vicksburg, or Memphis, although the intercommunication is necessary, for even months it is in that city, and does not appear in Mobile at all, except in the instances of three or four persons who came home with the disease developed in the system, and died of it. It appears at St. Louis, and sources that city as no other American city has been scourged, and yet for the space of five months the city of Alton, a few hours' travel on the same river, and in daily, we may say hourly communication, does not feel its presence in a single case. Then Alton is stricken, and in a fortnight many of her best citizens are borne to the grave, while the vile look on and escape. It leaps to Cincinnati, moves over hundreds of miles of populated country in a direct line, and passing by many towns and cities on the water line of travel, and for two months subjects to its terrible ravages, carrying off thousands of its people. Yet while this is going on, a population not little more than a hundred miles from us, nearly altogether escapes its presence, and many towns not far off, but that distance, remain wholly exempt from its visitation. Then it leaps away miles south to Dayton, a city of 12,000 to 14,000 inhabitants, and 80 miles south to Lexington, a city of 7,000 to 8,000, and kills their cemeteries with new made graves, while the intermediate towns, with their populations of 1,000 to 5,000 each, experience entire immunity. In the rural districts, too, the same capriciousness is shown. In some instances almost every town of from 100 to 300 inhabitants has witnessed the ravages of the disease, while in adjoining counties towns of the same size have not been felt.

And now, has it moved thus capriciously from one extreme to the other of this Great Valley, it threatens to return upon its track, and wrap in darkness and desolation the places that till now it has spared. This, indeed, is what it has already done to a certain extent. Places at its first visit, occupied by John Wallen in and borough

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Jas Sare, formerly occupied by Jas. King, in said township.

The electors of Mollin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. King, in said township.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The qualified electors of that part of Indiana township lying in the following described boundary, to elect a voice at all general elections in the borough of Sharpsburgh, at the election place in said borough, viz. beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line of the farm of Jas. Nesbit, and running a northerly course between the farms of James Ross and John and Francis Beatty, to the N E corner of said Beatty's farm—thence running a westerly course to Ross's farm, or lots situated in Cunningham's district—thence with said Ross's line to the river tracts, in the above described boundary.

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

The electors of the borough of Mount Oliver to meet at the Rail Road office of Oliver H Oursby, in said borough.

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

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

The electors of the borough of Stowe to meet at the house of James Shaw, in said borough.

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

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the house of Jas. Gibson, in said borough.

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The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the house of Jas. Gibson, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the house formerly occupied by E. M'Annahan.

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

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

One person for Canal Commissioner

One person for member of the Senate of Pennsylvania in connection with Fuller county

Two persons for members of Assembly.

One person for Sheriff

One person for Prothonotary

One person for County Treasurer

One person for County Commissioner

One person for Coroner

One person for Auditor

And by virtue of the 10th section of the act of the 22d of July 1839, it was enacted that every person exempted from the payment of tax, who shall hold an office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Judiciary, or Executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any Judge or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, of the Select and Common Councils of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is a person incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that any Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election, shall not be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also in and by the 5th section of an act approved the 19th of April, 1843, it is enacted that the 10th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

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

Given under my hand and seal at Pittsburgh, this 24th day of August, A D 1849 and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fourth.

JOHN FORSYTH Sheriff

sep 3—2tawtT

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ALLEGHENY

Rooms—Davis Block, Federal st, 3d door below Schwartz Drugstore.

MR J. H. GRIGGS, a graduate of Yale College, will open this School for lads on Monday, September 3d.

Instruction will be given in the Latin and Greek languages, and such branches as are adapted to the pupil's stage of advancement.

Terms—$20 per session of five months.

The number of pupils is limited and applicants can have an interview with the teacher at his lodgings in Irwin's Row, Liberty st, Pittsburgh.

References—Rev. W. A Passavant, Prof Thompson.

sep29—d3w*

DIED.

On Sabbath, the 26th inst. at 9 o'clock P M, at the residence of her father, Mr. Elkanah Anderson, aged of Rev A Anderson, late Pastor of the Associate Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institute, under the care of Rev J M GOSHORN, will be OPENED AGAIN on Monday, the 24th of September, in the same building, No 54 Liberty street. Having limited the number of their pupils the proprietors hope to merit a continuation of that liberal patronage they have hitherto enjoyed. Parents may rest assured that every advantage will be afforded their daughters if placed under their charge, for obtaining a thorough English, Classical and Ornamental education

sep29:d1t

FALL FASHIONS

S WISE, 151 Liberty street, opposite the head of Wood, will introduce the fall style of HATS, on Saturday, the 29th inst, which, for beauty of finish cannot be surpassed sep29:d1w

For the Sale.

THE undersigned will sell on a good FARM consisting seventy six acres, situated in Moon township, Allegheny county, now has one from Sewickville, on the Ohio river road, and about 7 miles from Beaver. The House and a good Barn, with all other necessary buildings. The land is about half cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with a good orchard of choice fruit trees. Proposals for the farm will be received by Thos Wylie, near Wm Mills and the premises on March 1st 1850.

DAVID McCLURE,
Administrator of the Estate of Bernard Dougherty

sep29:w2w

BACON 12 hds Taylor & Co's Sugar Hams, a prime lot, just received and for sale by

SELLERS & NICOLS

BUTTER—Five prime Rice just received and for sale by

SELLERS & NICOLS

MACKEREL—50 bbls large No 1 Mackerel in store and for sale by

JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

DOMESTIC—15 bags received and for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

JAVA COFFEE—Received and for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

GROUND NUTS—100 cases for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

BACON 4500 lbs Bacon Hams, 3,000 do do Sides, 3,000 do do Shoulders, for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

CHEESE—10 cases W R Cheese, for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

LARD—5 cases kettle rendered and for sale by

WICK & McCANDLESS

NOTICE.

THE third class of preferred creditors of the late firm of McELRIS, WADE & CO, are hereby notified that the Assignees are now prepared to distribute a dividend of five per cent on account of interest—those having claims for interest, will present them at my office No 112 Second st, between the hours of 9 and 12 A M and 2 and 5 P M

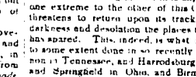
JOHN FLEMING,
Agent for the Assignees

aug28—

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

SPEED UNRIVALED

EXPRESS FAST PACKET LINE.



(EXCLUSIVELY for Passengers,)

VIA THE GREAT CENTRAL RAIL ROAD,

TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

THE public are informed that on and after Saturday the 1st of September, the passengers by this Line will be carried over the Central Rail Road from Lewistown to Harrisburgh, and from thence to Philadelphia by the Harrisburgh and Columbia Rail Roads—By this new arrangement passengers will go through in one day less than heretofore

The Packets on this Line are new and of the best class. This route for safety, speed and comfort is the most preferable now to use to the Eastern cities.

Rail Roads are all passed in day light. Time, 12 days. Fare Ten Dollars. For informa ion apply to

W M TUCH, Monongahela House
or to D LEECH & CO, Canal Basin

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD CO

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, are hereby notified to pay the Second Instalment of Five Dollars per share on or before the 20th September

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

J J BROOKS, Treasurer

Salem, O, Aug. 23, 1849 aug29:d1w2p2

BACON 12 hds Taylor & Co's Sugar Hams, a prime lot, just received and for sale by

SELLERS & NICOLS

RICE—Five prime Rice just received and for sale by

JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

MACKEREL—50 bbls large No 1 Mackerel in store and for sale by

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