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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

For Local Matters see next page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

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 Sharpsburg.

CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.

WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

SHERIFF,

CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,

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

TREASURER,

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,

WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,

JOHN EYERS of Findley.

The Illinois Railroad.—It is stated by the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, on good authority, that Gov. French intends calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State some time in October, to consider the rail road question, which has been agitating the people not only of that but many other States. This rail road is the last link in the chain of the great central road from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

Terre-Haute and Richmond Railroad.—The Indiana State Journal publishes an abstract of the Report of the President and Engineer of this Company. From this it appears that the location of the road has been finished and the entire line made ready for the operation of the contractors. The estimate made by the Engineer, of the cost of the road, ready for the superstructure, from Indianapolis to Terre-Haute, is $317,218, being $4,393,18 per mile. The total cost of the road completed with T rail, ready for locomotive power, is estimated to be, $556,553 0, or $11,863 63 per mile. The total cost of the road and equipment ready for transportation will be $1,018,951 10, being $14,112 89 per mile. With a flat bar track the cost will be $21,062 10 less than with the T rail.

The Journal says:

"That part of the line between Terre-Haute and Greencastle, embracing a distance of 32 miles, was let to contractors in December last, at an aggregate sum of near $145,000, being about 5 per cent below the estimate of the Engineers. Since that time the work has been prosecuted with much energy; the entire division being already more than half completed and will probably be ready for the superstructure early next spring. Several propositions have been made by eastern responsible contractors, to take the work on the line between Greencastle and Indianapolis at the Engineer's estimate, and to receive in payment 40 per cent. in stock of the Company, and 60 per cent. cash."

This road forms one link in the great central line from Philadelphia to St. Louis. In every section of this great line surveys or work are going on, except between Terre-Haute and St. Louis.

A great Whig Ratification Meeting was held in Philadelphia, last week, at which addresses were delivered by Cass, Gilpin, Joseph R. Chandler, Henry M. Fuller, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, Hon. Jas. Cooper, Wm. R. Morris, R. Joy Morris, W. S. Price, and others. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of Wm. F. Johnston, as Governor of this State, has, in its beneficial operation, more than realized the highest hopes of those who promoted his election; and that the fiscal prosperity of the Commonwealth, and the prompt restoration of gold and silver in the payment of the interest of the State debt, call for the thanks of every Pennsylvanian who has pride in the prosperity and credit of the good old Commonwealth.

Resolved, That those who united heart and hand in the restoration of our nation and our State to sound principles of government, have every cause for felicitation as patriots, and as patriots, and that there is an augmented security for a continuance of their union in action, that the reiterated vote of Pennsylvania in favor of sound principles may strengthen the hands of the State Administration for good, and confirm the aspect of this Commonwealth in the National Government for a restoration of the protective enactments of Congress.

Resolved, That those of this State who assisted by their votes and their labors to secure the election of Taylor, Fillmore, and Johnston, are solemnly called on, by the peculiar exigencies of the times, to renew those exertions in behalf of the State Legislature, still particularly to secure the election of Henry M. Fuller as Canal Commissioner—the only officer elected this year, by general ticket, throughout the State.

Hon. Henry Clay, on his arrival at New York, on Tuesday, put up at some private house. The Journal of Commerce says that he soon after left in the house Newton, for Albany. He told a gentleman that he designed visiting Mr. Van Buren, adding that the latter was a most agreeable and interesting companion. It seems that he had trouble with a servant who set out from home with him. The Newport (R. I.) News, of Monday, says:

"Three or four colored persons, probably instigated by the abolitionists, induced Mr. Clay's body servant, Levi, to run away from him on Saturday; it is supposed that he has gone to Boston.—We shall speak more particularly of this matter to morrow."

The New York Courier, however, says that the servant returned to Newport, after recovering from intoxication, into which he had been led, and going as far as Boston, where, being required to ship as a sailor, at $40 a month, and refund out of his wages $300 which had been advanced to him, he demurred and at once paid back the money.

The National Intelligencer announces as follows the Whig Victory in Vermont:—

"The Star that never sets.—The noble State of Vermont is still true to herself. She has just given a fresh proof of her fidelity to the Union and to her cherished republican principles. Undeduced and unawed by all the *isms* comprehended in the term fanaticism—religious or political—she has come out of her recent struggle with her Whig banner untarnished and triumphant. At her biennial election, on Tuesday last, notwithstanding the coalition which existed there, as at the late election in Rhode Island, we are proud to be able to state that the Whigs succeeded in electing their excellent candidate, Professor James Meacham, to Congress, to succeed Mr. Marsh in the third district of the State; and that the whole State has gone for the Whigs by large majorities.

What say our friends in Maryland to this?

Wisconsin Lumber.—The town of Manitowoc, in Wisconsin, on the shores of Lake Michigan, is probably the greatest lumber place in that State. The Green Bay Advocate thinks there is estimated to be 10,000 logs in the different booms in the river and its main branch, which, allowing 333 feet each, would give 3,000,000 feet of lumber. There are some 500,000 shingles already manufactured.

The earnings of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company of Lowell, for the last six months, are stated to be five and a half per cent., but the dividend has not yet been declared. For two semi-annual periods previous to the one which has just expired the balance sheets of the Lawrence Company, which has a capital of $1,500,000, show a loss. The earnings of the Essex Company, in Newburyport, for the last six months, are stated to be four per cent., but no dividend has been made, as there was a loss of a large amount on the previous six months' work, and the earnings of the last half year are required to make up the whole the capital of the company.

During an official visit of the Secretary of the Navy to the Navy Yard at Washington, on Friday, a series of experiments in gunnery were given, under the directions of Lieut. S. A. Dalgrehn, ordnance officer of the post. The Republic says, that by improvements lately made in the ordnance by that skilful officer and others, a thirty-two pound'er was fired seven times in a minute, from one gun, being about double the usual number of rounds in that time.

Valuable Cargo.—The opening of the Illinois Canal has diverted the Buffalo Robe and Fur trade of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri country from the New Orleans to the lake route. The steamer Niagara brought down from Chicago a cargo of Buffalo Robes and Furs valued at over $300,000. The Sultana also brought a like freight of about the same value. The two steamers brought over half a million worth of furs, &c.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Dr. Upfold and the Bishop of Exeter.

Mr. Editor—I chanced to observe, in the N. Y. Observer, a paragraph stating that Dr. Upfold, of your city, having been appointed Bishop of Indiana, was endeavoring to retain also the Pastorship of his congregation in Pittsburgh.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, that there exists a precedent for a similar—but, an unsuccessful attempt. The present Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Philpots, "whose *name* is in all the churches," as the champion of bigotry and intolerance, was presented to the bishopric as a reward for having written a *political pamphlet*. He was, at the time of the presentation, Rector of the Parish of Stanhope, in the county of Essex, one of the richest livings in England, the emoluments of which amounted to no less than *six thousand pounds* per annum, about one thousand more than the see of Exeter, which does not rank amongst the "fat bisbopries," was said to produce. The greedy shepherd strove hard to keep the fleece of the Stanhope flock, and at the same time wear the miter of Exeter, but this was too much even for "Church and state" to grant the grasping church man, spite of his interest with the great, failed in his attempt, and could only obtain to choose between thirty thousand dollars a year, as a parish parson, and twenty-five thousand, with the vain pomp and glory of the world attached to it. Pride triumphed over mammon, and Dr. Philpots, in the spirit of a Landawaya the rod of intolerance over the diocese of Exeter. G. B. C.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 4, 1849.

Not by the Editor.—Our correspondent is doubtless unaware that the parrallel between Dr. Upfold and the Bishop of Exeter does not lie, except in the mere fact of his wishing to retain his pastoral charge, as well as the Episcopal office.—If the diocese of Exeter ranks among the small sees in England, the diocese of Indiana ranks among the very smallest in this country, and we are informed is wholly unable to support a Bishop. If we have not been misinformed, it contains only some seven hundred communicants, and only two congregations which can support settled pastors. Dr Upfold is willing to take charge of these few sheep in the wilderness, but naturally enough wishes to secure a living for his family, and hence his desire to retain his relation of pastor to the Pittsburgh congregation. Of the ecclesiastical propriety of the two relations existing in one person, we offer no opinion. In the case of his Lordship of Exeter, the course was plain enough. If twenty-one thousand dollars was not enough to satisfy his cupidity, we dare say there were plenty of curates, every way his superior, who would be glad to exchange twenty pounds a year for five thousand.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Jesuit Republicanism.

I have lately been reading, with some surprise and considerable amusement, the Pittsburgh Catholic, a politico-religious paper of this city. I do not pretend to be so much of a philosopher as to be able,

"To see what is not to be seen."

but I discover some things in that paper which, I am confident, were never meant to be seen. I refer particularly to the evidences of alarm among the Jesuits. That precious Brotherhood were never, in this country, so prodigiously frightened as they are at the present time; and they are whistling with all their might, "to keep their courage up." When the political press begins to speak out, it makes no difference to which party the unmuzzled print belongs, terror overwhelms the Jesuits, and they, most naturally, endeavor at once to disguise their fear and intimidate their opponents, by putting on the show of bristly angos, and venting words of rage and denunciation. Bishop Hughes and the New York Tribune, and the editor of the Catholic and the Gazette are examples of this.

The grand occasion of their fear, *in this country* is, that their anti-republicanism will be discovered by the people. The language which American Jesuits, or rather Jesuits in America have studiously adopted from the celebrated "allocution" of their Italian Prince, has betrayed their real sentiments on the subject of liberty and government, and shown in them a predilection for despotism, more unanimous and intense than their worst enemies ever imputed to them. Their language is insulting to republics, and low, coarse and ravage towards republicans; not only free and generous Protestants, but Catholics, uncontrolled by Jesuits, have been outraged by the abusive and disorganizing language applied, by these Jesuits, to the brave and noble Italians struggling for freedom, civil freedom, freedom from the political despotism of a conclave of priests in Rome.

Now, if the Editor of the Pittsburgh Catholic, who made such dolorous appeals for sympathy in his last paper, wishes to keep his character for republicanism clove water, he must not forget his paper so heavily with extracts from the "allocution" of the Pope, or from those foreign publications which have not the same reason for caution that he has.

I will now show, from the Pittsburgh Catholic of last Saturday, that the Pope is no friend to republics, and that those who take their opinions and their tone from him cannot be. An article in that paper, speaking of leading members of the Convent which the Pope gave to the people, in the days of his liberality, says:

"They entered his (the Pope's) palace and proposed to him, that he should abdicate his sovereignty, for the proposal that he should *proclaim a republic*, was much more *nothing short of that*. That night is fresh in our recollection, says the allocution, and certain persons are present before our eyes, who miserably deluded and deceived by the artifices of fraud, hesitated not to propose to us, to proclaim a republic.—Again, "it was at this time, at the end of April, proposed to the pontiff, that he should make himself the President of the Republic of Italy." Again, "*Lawyers* and themselves ministers of State, contrary to his, (the Pope's) views and principles, and in derogation of the rights of the Holy See."

According to this, it is admitted by them that a republican government will never do for Rome or the Pope; a republic includes no civil sovereignty for proclaiming a republic means "nothing short of abdicating the Pope's sovereignty." Even to preside over such a government will not answer his purpose; the President of a republic is not "prince" enough for him. So say the Jesuits; so says the Tablet a foreign paper, rabidly Jesuitical in its politics, and so says the editor of the Pittsburgh Catholic, by quoting largely from that paper.

But what says the Pope himself? If it is he that speaks from Gaeta in the "allocution," these are its sentiments "exactly." "And at the same time (April '45) *we repudiated and rejected* a most shameful proposition which was made to us, both in writing and by word of mouth, a proffer not only most injurious to our person, but also most pernicious to Italy, namely, that we should constitute *ourselves* over the government, *or certain portion of Italy.*" A certain republic of Italy! And the Jesuits, our country through, reiterate the contemptuous words

Pascal.

September 7, 1849.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Sept. 4, 1849.

Dear Sirs—In the Daily American, of your city, of the 25th August, I notice an editorial article referring to the appointment of Frederick Kahl, Esq., as Consul to Bordeaux, in which are embodied allusions of such objectionable features, as leave no room to doubt but that a censure is intended, as well as the statement of a rumored appointment.

Seeing such a notice, and feeling some jealousy for the reputation of this administration, in its appointments as well as in every thing else it undertakes, and having slightly known Col. Kahl, who has sailed for Europe, I have been induced to examine the papers on file, recommendatory of this gentleman and am extremely gratified in having done so. I can assure you that if the administration has erred, it is not the result of carelessness or inattention. The appointment has been made upon such representations as will not only justify it, but compel the acknowledgment that the proper decision was made from the date upon which action was one of necessity based. The recommendations of Col. Kahl are of the very highest character, and include the names of your oldest, most respectable and influential citizens, and include a considerable number of the "*many* and *powerful friends*" who are represented by the American's article to have met with such "serious loss" by his "failure."

Should there have existed justifiable grounds for such objection to this appointment, how does it happen that no opposition was ever manifested to it? It was certainly known that the application was before the Department, as of the forty letters on file, many are dated in March and April. There was, indeed, *one* remonstrant, but the gentleman not only *withdrew* all opposition, but joined in soliciting for Kahl the appointment. There is sufficient fault finding by those whose *interest it is* to discredit the administration, and I do think that no good Whig would be guilty of these harrassing complaints, especially where no objection has been made to an appointment, and the subject of them without an opportunity of defence. The fault, if any, which I am slow to believe, lies with such, and not with the administration, which had before it testimonials in behalf of Col. Kahl which are seldom surpassed as to authorship or strength of commendation.

Very respectfully, your friend.

D. N. White, Esq., Pittsburgh.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

The Origin of Reason.

BY D. M. D., M. D.

Happy the man who can control
The deep emotions of his soul.
Whose reason holds the judgment seat,
And points the pathway of his fleet
Passion has oft to rain swept
The noblest men while reason slept—
But reason marks the polar star,
Descrying changes from afar,
And bids the moral powers beware,
To shun the charm, the tempter's snare.
Conscience and reason, hand in hand,
In proud defiance nobly stand.
When passions wild to ruin urge,
And lash them sore, with passing surge,
Faithful, then, they cannot sleep,
They must their ceaseless vigils keep.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6.

The Cause and Result of Removals.

The Democratic press is still clamoring about removals, and charging that General Taylor is violating his "pledge" by turning Democrats out of office. We do not expect that this outcry can be silenced by any argument or explanation, however just or convincing. It is a part of the present policy of the Democrats, and it will be maintained so long as it suits their purposes, in spite of common sense and in violation of common decency. We shall not contend against such pre-determined unfairness. But we wish to say, once for all, that so far as we are concerned, it is our deliberate conviction that any pledge against a general system of removal, which might have been inferred from any thing written by General Taylor before the election, has been made impracticable by the conduct of the Democratic party since the election, even if it were not, as we think it was, hurled back unappreciated during the canvass. Ever since the inauguration of General Taylor, the Democratic press has been laboring earnestly to force him to make removals; and the press has succeeded so well in inflaming the mind of every Democrat against the Administration, that it is now actually unsafe to permit any considerable number of Democrats to remain in office. The spirit of those who have been removed proves plainly that as a general rule, it would not be unjust to infer that those who are yet retained would be but too glad to seize opportunities to balk the Administration, or at least to use their official influence in creating unwarranted prejudices against it. The organized opposition of the Democrats to the Administration, and the fierce and vindictive warfare which they have waged against it from the very first moment of its existence, have forced it to remove Democrats from office. Upon the head of the Democratic party, therefore, must rest the responsibility of preventing an attempt to loosen the restraint of party lines, and of changing a disposition to pour oil upon the heaving waves of political strife into a stern determination to meet and overcome the storm which would not be allayed. So far as national politics are concerned, the Democratic voice is still for war. That party has sworn that the bitter contest of party shall not be ended, that the sword of partizan warfare shall not be sheathed, that the noise of contending parties shall not cease. The Democrats have sounded the clarion of war, and invited the Whigs to the fray, *and they shall be accommodated!* The Whigs will not shrink from the melee. They have never done so, and they cannot now dishonor the memory of other conflicts when the drilled cohorts of the Democracy, "gleaming with the purple and gold" of delicate patronage, trembled and turned pale at their charge. They have never been disheartened by defeat, nor intoxicated by success; they have proudly sustained the worst calamity that can befall a party—the deadly "kiss of the glass the strongest counsels sip" at their hour of might," and being thus schooled to any fate, and retaining the utmost confidence in the truth of their principles, they can never interfere their own honor and the interests of by importunately seeking any sort of compromise with a party which has no taste for any thing sober than the strife and uproar of the political battle.

Horrible Tragedy in London.—The particular connected with this awful murder are as follows: The deceased, Patrick O'Connor, an Irishman, held remunerative office in the Customs Department, and was brother to Rev. Mr. O'Connor, P. P., Tipperary. In addition to his situation, he seems to have a profitable money lender, and had amassed, by speculating and railway speculation, some £7000 or £8,000. He had been on terms of the closest intimacy with his supposed murderess and her husband. The parties are Mr. and Mrs. Manning, whose names are mixed up in the robbery of the Railway Mail Train at Exeter, some time ago, and who were arrested for alleged complicity in the transaction, but acquitted for want of evidence against them. The last place deceased was seen alive was in the neighborhood of their home at Minglya place, Germondsey, on the Surrey side of the Thames, and it has been since known that he spent the evening of the 9th inst., in their house. No further clause of him could be had till the evening of the 17th, when, after a most scrutinizing search, his body was discovered in the following strange manner. On deceased being missed, inquiries were made at Manning's regarding him, but they (the husband and wife) denied all knowledge of him, and seemed greatly concerned about his fate. A few days following, a call was again made at the house, when it was discovered the dwellers had left. The premises were then searched, but fruitlessly, until, as they were about giving it up as fruitless, one of the constables thought he discovered a flag stone in the kitchen appearing as if it had been newly raised, and on inserting his knife between the joints, the earth seemed soft. The flag was raised and some earth removed, when a female's stocking was discovered, and deeper still a foot projected itself. In the mean time, they discovered the body of O'Connor, the face downward, and the knees brought up to his hatchbones, to which they were tied. The whole was enveloped in slaked lime, which had eaten away a portion of the body and face, and in a few weeks at most, all trace would have been obliterated. The body was quite naked, and was identified and sworn to as that of deceased on the first day of his inquest, (the 18th instant—) the hair, hands, and full set of false teeth which fully corresponded with the body found.

From the facts which transpired on the inquest, and the observations of the police, it appears that the murderous act was premeditated some time since. The deceased was a teetotaller, but an inveterate smoker, and it seems carried on illicit intercourse with the woman Manning, who is a Swiss, and said to be a relative of Courvoisier, the hangman of Lord William Russell. She was formerly in the service of the Duchess of Sutherland where O'Connor first saw her. The intercourse was carried on with the full knowledge of her husband, who, on the night before the murder he had been at Manning's in company with a friend for an hour and a half, and smoked with Manning; but complained of being weak and faint after he got outside the door. It is hence supposed that drugs had been mixed with the tobacco, which is confirmed by the fact that a bottle of laudanum was discovered by the police on searching the house; that after drugging him, which it is supposed they performed in an upper room, or that upstairs, they removed him there, they shot him with an air gun and smashed his skull, as no report of fire arms was heard, nor any power exerted to attract the attention of the next door neighbors. The body was then removed to a hole in the back kitchen, dug for the purpose, and then covered with a flag stone, on which very stone the woman Manning stood while she answered the police man's inquiries regarding him a few days after. The clothes of deceased are supposed to have been burned, the copper in the kitchen bearing traces of them. A chest for £500, belonging to deceased, was found in the dust hole.

To bring the murder home to the parties implicated several circumstances have transpired since the deed became known, and no doubt exists as to their guilt.

Steps are being taken of the most rigorous kind, for the discovery and capture of the murderers, who it is supposed, have gone either to France or America. A considerable portion of the effects of deceased was a French Railway Security, which the female murderer had abstracted from his lodgings two days after the murder, and it is supposed that to turn them to account they have gone to France, and Lord Normanby received instructions to detain and their persons if found in the Republic. On the other hand, it is believed that he has left Portsmouth for America in a sailing vessel, after which steamers have been sent. A large reward has been offered.

The whole affair has created a most intense sensation in London.

Missionary Intelligence.—The intelligence from the Missions of the American Board, as communicated at the regular monthly meeting, may be summed up as follows:

Advices from the *Sandwich Islands* confirm the recent statements of the ravages of disease there. At least 10,000 persons had died, or more than one tenth of the whole population, during the year, of whom 2,200 were members of the churches. The majority of the infants born during the year 1848 are among the victims. The present native population is only about 50,000. This great mortality is attributed to excessive indulgence in unwholesome diet. Four of the missionaries' children had died. Messrs. Chamberlain and Ives were still confined from illness, (May 5th.) The latter was not expected to resume his labors. The additions to the church during the year were 594.

Dr. King writes from *Athens* under date of July 28. He still remained undisturbed in his labors.—Two or three of the students of the university were attending his services.

Mr. Thompson, recently returned from the Syrian missions at Beirut, made some very encouraging statements respecting the religious condition of that country. Where but recently the missionary could not venture without the risk of being stoned, urgent requests are now made for his labors. In Lebanon, Damascus, Hasbeiya, and from Mount Hermon to Palestine, there is a very general demand for the preaching of the Gospel; also in Nazareth, Bethany, and Jerusalem. A large accession had taken place from the Greek Church.

Mr Wood, writing from Constantinople, July 6th, describes the ordination of Arecha, a native preacher of much promise. The natives enter the missionary enterprise with much success, and it is believed the necessity for other laborers will not long exist. The purchase of the necessary ground and buildings for a seminary had been effected, and gave encouragement to make new efforts and to hope for new results. About four hundred houses had been destroyed by fire in Pera. Mr. Goodell, with his affects, narrowly escaped.

Mr. Steel, of the Borneo mission, is supposed to be on his way to this country, mainly for the purpose of procuring the necessary apparatus for publishing the Scriptures there.

Messrs. Coan and Breath, who sailed in the barque Jons, on the 18th June, arrived at Malta July 23d; after a passage of only thirty-five days from Boston.—*Inter. Com.*

Died.—At the residence of her son-in-law, R. S. Smith, U. S. A., at West Point, Friday, the 31st ultimo, at half past six o'clock, p. m., Mrs. ANNA R. CLARKE, consort of Matthew St. Clair Clarke, esq., of this city.

This sad information will be a sensible shock to the large circle of the friends of this lady in the place of her residence and elsewhere, who will first learn the news of her death from this notice. To those who compose that circle, there is no need to dwell upon the excellence of the character and conduct of the deceased in all the relations of life. As wife, mother, and friend; as an example of inflexible integrity, joined to genuine piety and all social virtues, her death will long be lamented in our city, not by those only who stood to her in the nearer and dearer relations of life, but by the humblest members of society, who best knew the extent and devotedness of her active and untiring benevolence.—*National Intelligencer.*

Advices from Independence to the 25th ult., state that a detachment of troops had arrived there, having in charge two Indians, who are charged with killing a Mr. Colburn on the plains.

THE DRUNKARD'S GOOD ANGELS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Come, Ady and Jane, it is time you were in bed," said Mrs. Freeman to her two little girls, about nine o'clock one evening. Ady was nine years old, and Jane was a year and a half younger. The two children had been sitting at the work table with their mother, one of them studying her lesson, and the other engaged on a piece of fancy needle work.

"Papa hasn't come yet," answered Ady.

"No, dear; but it's getting late, and it's time you were in bed. He may not be at home for an hour."

Ady laid aside her work and left the table, and Jane closed her books and put them away in her school satchel.

"You can light the lamp on the mantelpiece," said Mrs. Freeman, after a few moments, looking around as she spoke, when she saw that the children had both put on their bonnets, and were tying their warm capes close about their necks. She understood very well the meaning of this; and, therefore, did not ask a question, although the tears came to her eyes and her voice trembled as she said—

"It is very cold out to-night, children."

"But we won't feel it, mother," replied Ady. "We'll run along very quick."

And the two little ones went out, before their mother, whose feelings were choking her, could say one word more. As they closed the door after them, and left her alone, she raised her eyes upwards and murmured, "God bless and reward the dear children!"

It was a bleak winter night; and, as the little adventurers stepped into the street, the wind swept fiercely along, and almost drove them back against the door. But they caught each other firmly by the hands, and bending their little forms to meet the pressure of the cold rushing air, hurried on the way they were going, as fast as their feet could move. The streets were dark and deserted; but the children were not afraid. Love filled their hearts, and left no room for fear.

They did not speak a word to each other as they hastened along. After going for a distance of several blocks, they stopped before a house, over the door of which was a handsome gas lamp, bearing the words, "Oysters and Refreshments." It was a strange place for two little girls like them to enter, and at such an hour; but after standing for a moment, they pushed against the green door, which turned lightly on its hinges, and stepped into a large and brilliantly lighted bar-room.

"Bless us!" exclaimed a man who sat reading at a table, "here are those babes again."

Ady and Jane stood still near the door, and looked all around the room. But not seeing the object of their search, they went up to the bar, and said timidly to a man who stood behind it, pouring liquor into glasses,—

"Has Papa been here to night?"

The man leaned over the bar until his face was close to the children, when he said, in an angry way,

"I don't know anything about your father. And see here, don't you come here any more. If you do, I'll call my big dog out of the yard, and make him bite you."

Ady and Jane felt frightened, as well by the harsh manner as the angry words of the man, and they started back from him, and were turning toward the door with sad faces, when the person who had first remarked their entrance, called out loud enough for them to hear him,—

"Come here, my little girls."

The children stopped and looked at him, when he beckoned for them to approach, and they did so.

"Are you looking for your father?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied Ady.

"What did that man at the bar say to you?"

"He said Papa was not here, and that if we came any more he would set his big dog on us."

"He did!"

"Yes, sir."

The man knit his brows for an instant. Then he said,—

"Who sent you here?"

"Nobody," answered Ady.

"Don't your mother know you have come?"

"Yes, sir. She told us to go to bed, but we couldn't until papa was at home. And so we came for him first."

"He is here."

"Is he?" and the children's faces brightened.

"Yes, he is at the other end of the room, asleep. I'll wake him up for you."

Half intoxicated and sound asleep, it was with some difficulty that Mr. Freeman could be aroused.

As soon, however, as his eyes were fairly opened, and he found that Ady and Jane had each grasped tightly one of his hands, he arose up, and yielding passively to their direction, suffered them to lead him away.

"Curse me!" exclaimed a man who had looked on with wonder and deep interest. "That's a temperance lecture that I cannot stand. God bless the little ones," he added, with deep emotion, "and give them a sober father."

"I guess you never saw them before!" said one of the bar-keepers, lightly.

"No, and I never wish to again; at least in this place. Who is their father?"

"Freeman, the lawyer."

"Not the one who, a few years ago, conducted with so much ability, the case against the Marine Insurance Company?"

"The same."

"Is it possible?"

A little group now formed around the man, and a good deal was said about Freeman, and his fall from sobriety. One who had several times seen Ady and Jane come in and lead him home as they had just done, said it was a most touching case.

"To see," said one, "how passively he yields himself to the little things when they come after him. I feel, sometimes, when I see them, almost weak enough to shed tears."

"They are his good angels," remarked another; "but I am afraid they are not strong enough to lead him back to the paths he has forsaken."

"You can think what you please about it, gentlemen," spoke up the landlord, "but I can tell you my opinion on the subject. I wouldn't give much for a mother who would let two little things like them go wandering about the street, alone, at this time of night."

One of those who had expressed interest in the children, felt angry at this remark, and he retorted with some bitterness,—

"And I would give less for the man who would make their father drunk!"

"Ditto to that," responded one of the company.

"And here's my hand to that," said another.

The landlord, finding that the majority of his company were likely to be against him, smothered his angry feelings, and kept silence. A few minutes afterwards, two or three inmates of the bar room went away.

About ten o'clock on the next morning, while Mr. Freeman, who was generally sober in the fore part of the day, was in his office, a stranger entered, and, after sitting down, said,—

"I must crave your pardon, beforehand, for what I am going to say. Will you promise not to be offended?"

"If you offer me an insult, I will resent it," said the lawyer.

"So far from that, I come with the design to do you a great service."

"Very well. Say on."

"I was at Lawson's refectory last night."

"Well?"

"And I saw something there that touched my heart. It I slept at all last night, it was only to dream of it. I am a father, sir! I have two little girls, and I love them tenderly. Oh, sir! the thought of their coming out, in the cold winter night, in search of me, in such a polluted place, makes the blood run cold in my veins."

Words so unexpected coming upon Mr. Freeman when he was comparatively sober, disturbed him deeply. In spite of all his endeavors to remain calm, he trembled all over. He made an effort to say something in reply, but could not utter a word.

"My dear sir," pursued the stranger, "you have fallen by the hand of the monster intemperance, and I feel that you are in great peril. You have not, however, fallen hopelessly. You may yet rise, if you will. Let me, then, in the name of the sweet babes, who have shown in so wonderful a manner, their love for you, conjure you to rise superior to this deadly foe. Reward these dear children with the highest blessing their hearts can desire. Come with me, and sign the pledge of freedom. Let us, though strangers to each other, unite in this one act. Come!"

Half bewildered, yet with a new hope in his heart, Freeman arose, and suffered the man, who drew his arm within his, to lead him away. Before they separated, both had signed the pledge.

That evening, unexpectedly, and to the joy of his family, Mr. Freeman was perfectly sober when he came home. After tea, while Ady and Jane were standing on either side of him, as he sat near their mother, an arm around each of them, he said in a low whisper, as he bent his head down and drew them closer,—

"You will never have to come for me again."

The children lifted their eyes quickly to his face, but half understanding what he meant.

"I will never go there again," he added, "I will always stay at home with you."

Ady and Jane, now comprehending what their father meant, overcome with joy, hid their faces in his lap, and wept for very gladness.

Low as all this had been said, every word reached the mother's ear; and while her heart yet stood trembling between hope and fear, Mr. Freeman drew a paper from his pocket and threw it on the table by which she was sitting. She opened it hastily. It was a pledge, with his well known signature subscribed at the bottom.

With a cry of joy she sprang to his side, and his arms encircled his wife as well as her little ones, in a fonder embrace than they had known for years.

The children's love had saved their father. They were indeed his good angels.

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Refer to—J. R. M'Faddon, F. H. Eaton. may10

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Samuel Gormly, Pres't.

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Philadelphia, Beaver Co., Pa., Sept. 4, 1849

Having learned that the late widow of your lamented townsman, Chas. I. Volz, deceased, is believed by many to have died at my house, and under my care and treatment, and that our town had been visited by the Cholera, I desire to contradict both rumors as unfounded in fact, and to state that she was in the time of her decease nor during her illness here an inmate of my establishment, nor under Hydropathic treatment; and the report that she died here is without nothing to deaire. We neither "had" nor "have" here any Asiatic Cholera.

EDWARD ACKER M. D.

sept3:dw

Silks! Silks! Silks!—The richest, largest and cheapest assortment ever offered by any one house in the Western country.

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A. A. MASON & CO. 60 Market st, will open this morning a fresh supply of Fancy Ginghams, 12 cents 1 yard.

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Madder—6 cases Lisbon Madder, for sale by

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Cassia—50 mats Cassia, for sale by

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Soap—100 bxs Resin Soap; 5 do Almond do; 2 doz bxs superior Shaving Soap; for sale by

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Cotton yarns and batting—3400 lbs Cotton Yarns, assorted, 100 bales No 1 cotton batting for sale by L S WATERMAN.

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Also, 10x12, 10x14, 10x16, 12x14, 12x16, 14x18 lights; for sale by L S WATERMAN

The View of Pittsburgh.

A NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

G. WARREN SMITH takes this method of informing the subscribers to his View of Pittsburgh, and the citizens generally, that he is executing the work with unremitting diligence, and expects to have it ready for delivery some time this Fall. He also begs leave to inform all concerned, that a "View of Pittsburgh" is about to make its appearance, published by "Hudson & Smith." G Warren Smith is in no way connected with the publication of this picture, and those who subscribed to his work, will easily see it is not the one which they engaged to take.

New York, Sept. 4, 1849 sept10:d2t

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OF BALTIMORE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

THE annual session for 1849 and '50 will commence, with Introductory Lectures, on the last Monday in October next.

The daily Lectures thereafter will be temporarily delivered in the commodious building recently built for the purpose, on Liberty street, one door north of Baltimore.

MEDICAL FACULTY:

Jonathan Ecclesine, M. D.—Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Med. Jurisprudence and Mental