The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH: WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Democratic PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE for the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY, was held at the house of Maj. Daniel Fickieson on Wednesday the 15th inst., when it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democrats of Allegheny County, are requested to meet at the usual places, on **Saturday, the 1st day of Sept.,** to elect Delegates to the County Convention, to meet at the New Court House on the following Wednesday, Sept. 5th, to nominate a Democratic County Ticket. The meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., and in the Wards and Boroughs at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Pres't, *pro tem.*

JAMES WATSON, Secretary.

HUMBUGGERY AND DECEPTION.

The "Iron Masters" took advantage of the visit of Gen. TAYLOR to this city, as a suitable occasion to get up a meeting for the purpose of influencing the old man, and inducing him to yield to their demands, however tyrannical and unjust they might be. The meeting took place at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday evening. We find the proceedings published at length in the *American* and the other federal whig papers of this city. We have not leisure at present to analyze these proceedings and comment upon them at length. We shall, however, notice one glaring piece of humbuggery and deception, which these "Iron Masters" have put forth to deceive the ignorant and deluded champions of high or prohibitory duties. After giving a long string of twaddle, the committee of the meeting assert:—

"That pig iron which was in ready and current demand in 1845 and until 1847 at $32,00 and $37,00 per ton, is now without demand, and sales weekly reported to us of good Iron at $20 per ton."

In the very next column of the *American*, (from which paper we clip the foregoing,) we find the following editorial item:—

"SALE OF PIG METAL.—We have a sale this morning of 196 tons CLINTON (H. R. c. b.) metal at $27,00, 6 mos., to Messrs. Semple, Bissell & Co."

Again, in the *American* of yesterday, under the head of "General Review of the Markets," we see the same quotations given.

Which of these statements will the public believe—the ridiculous assertions of the "Masters," or the report of an actual sale in the market?—Unquestionably the latter.

It is evident that the high tariff federalists are about to make a desperate effort in Pennsylvania before the meeting of the next Congress, to effect a repeal of the present equal and excellent Revenue Laws. Deceptions such as the above will be practised freely; and money will be used without stint, to corrupt, if possible, the people's representatives. The friends of high duties boast that they have already obtained a promise from the President that he will favor their demands. But all their labors will be to no purpose. The country has never had a better Tariff than the present one; and the people will not submit to *a change for the worse*. Every Democratic member of Congress will sustain the present Tariff, and vote against any tinkering or tampering with it; and we verily believe that a majority of the Whig members will also be in favor of "letting well enough alone." We do not believe that the federalists expect to effect a change in the Tariff; but they hope by again throwing this everlasting question into the arena of party politics, to create a little political capital, and keep their corrupt party together in Pennsylvania, during another election campaign.

"Old Hunkers"—"Young Whigs."

We have been a much amused spectator of the contest going on between our political adversaries, the "Young Whigs" and the "Old Hunkers." Both factions sought the management of the President's reception, and to direct the channel of his intercourse with our citizens. Gov. Johnston throwing his influence in the scale of the "Young Whigs," they carried the day triumphantly. Attorney General Darragh is now their leader; but we think the time is approaching when his Bucephalus will be rather unruly. The *Forward* business is a bad affair. Next to Darragh in command is C. O. Loomis, a wide-awake politician, assisted by the unfathomable Harry Woods, and that all accomplished disciple of Chesterfield, Col. Morgan Robertson. The Post Master was a leading spirit, but the secret diplomacy business with Hampton and Gov. Johnston has cast a suspicion upon his faithfulness to "Young Whiggism." If the "Old Hunkers" had the facts which we possess, they would see curious wires at work. Hampton is despised by both parties, and both parties fear him. The "Young Whigs" gave him a position in the Taylor glorification only that they might keep their eyes on both sides of him, for he is Janus-faced; and also that they might pick up themselves all the letters which he saw fit to lose. Darwin is a "Hunker" of the first water, and the reason he was made to figure in the show was because the "Young Whigs" wanted to show the Governor that they could control the opposition. Bigham rides on the fence; both parties climbing up his legs when they want to communicate. It was a curious office that given to our amiable friend Bigham in the secret programme: his duties were to keep the musquitoes off the General while he slept, but with strict orders that he should not get into the bed; and report says he done his work marvelously well. We have a great deal more to say on this interesting subject, but for fear our neighbor of the Gazette may think that we want to create "heart burnings," we will close our present paragraph. More anon, however.

Iowa.

The telegraphic wires have not been carrying election returns lately, which we considered a highly favorable circumstance for the Democracy. The mails yesterday brought us several papers from Iowa, which contain partial returns from the State; showing that our friends have achieved a glorious victory. In a few days we shall be able to give our readers a little Democratic thunder, from the "Star of the West."

☞ While Taylor is engaged, with the aid of Truman Smith and Fitz Warren, in turning Democrats out of office, the people have, on nearly every occasion where an opportunity offered, displaced Whigs, and installed Democrats. We think the no-party President will discover ere long, that the operations of the ballot are about as effectual in chopping off heads as the guillotine.

☞ MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER, Esq., has been placed upon the Whig State Central Committee. This will mortify the whigs who had Mr. S. defeated as a candidate for Legislature, because of his well known friendship for the Ten Hour system.

Gen. Taylor.—The Wilmot Proviso.

During his whole visit to Pennsylvania, Gen. TAYLOR has not said one word on the subject of Slavery. He has talked about big horses, big wagons, good roads and even the tariff; but never once alluded to the highly important subject of human slavery. The federal papers of this city, previous to the Presidential election, asserted vehemently that Gen. TAYLOR not only was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, but was also opposed to Slavery in all its forms. Now that the General is President, neither he nor the whigs care a fig for slavery; and forget all their pledges and promises before the election. Gen. Taylor is known to be an extensive slave owner—he buys and sells human flesh as readily as he would buy or sell a horse or a cow; and the whigs know it. To say, therefore, that old Zack is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, or any other measure calculated to prevent the spread of slavery, is supremely ridiculous. However, he will have to show his hand before many months shall have gone by. There is no way for him to escape.

The Post sustained by Gov. Johnston.

We really feel flattered! The position taken by the *Morning Post*, in favor of that glorious Democratic measure, the Ten Hour System, has been approved by Public Assemblies, Township and Borough Meetings, and County Conventions. Recently, the Democratic State Convention, by a unanimous vote, sustained the *Post* on this great question.—And to "fill our cup of glory to the brim," WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, the Whig Governor of Pennsylvania, in a public speech, within the hearing of several thousand persons, in front of the Monongahela House, declared his unalterable attachment for the Ten Hour Law—thus clearly sustaining and endorsing the course of the *Morning Post*. After an unqualified approval, from so high a source, we feel disposed to overlook and forgive the egotistical follies of the Governor, as exhibited in his celebrated Gen. Taylor and Myself" despatch.

All the Morality—What is this!

The *National Intelligencer* of Friday morning, copies a paragraph from the Baltimore American, giving an account of a late robbery of gold watches in Philadelphia, which, among other things, says:

"That one of the stolen watches had been seen in the possession of Edmond Goldsmith, a newly appointed custom house officer in that city. Mr. Goldsmith was accordingly arrested, and the watch found in his possession, when he was detained in custody for further examination."

It is supposing that this whig office-holder should fall to stealing so soon after his appointment. It is a matter which the organ should look after, and put among the defalcations. We have heard of sundry other rogues who had been appointed to office by Collector Maxwell, whom he was obliged subsequently to remove. But as the first article in the creed of whiggery is to plunder the government, we shall, we have no doubt, have a beautiful array of peculations to hold up to public admiration after the present administration has passed from the stage.—*Wash. Union.*

Cotton Factory at Reading.

The last Reading Gazette says: "The Cotton Factory, we take pleasure in stating, is no longer a doubtful enterprise, but may now be regarded as beyond peradventure. By dint of hard exertions, the Block Committees have succeeded in raising upwards of $147,000 in subscriptions to the stock, with the certainty of securing the balance required to warrant the Company in proceeding immediately to organize."

☞ Our friends at Pittsburgh are groaning so piteously about the building of the Bridge across the Ohio at this point, that some of our cotemporaries have given it the name of "*the Bridge of sighs*."

With a very trifling alteration in the orthography we accept the name. Let it be known, therefore, as "the bridge of *size*."—*Wheeling Gazette.*

The Editor of the Gazette, after writing the above, was about quoting Byron's celebrated couplet, (slightly altered,) to wit:

"I stood in *Wheeling* on the "bridge of *size*,
A palace and a prison on each side;"

—but he involuntarily dropped his pen, and gave up the task. At the mere mention of a "*prison*," the rascal is certain to think of *his latter end*, and turns pale as the ghost of Hamlet!

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN MITCHELL.—We regret to announce the death of Gen. John Mitchell, a gentleman well known throughout the State for amiability of character, integrity of conduct, and for the able manner in which he discharged the highest public trusts. He expired at his residence in Beaver county last week. He was twice Sheriff of Centre county, and twice elected to Congress. He was the first Engineer on the Erie Extension Canal, and superintended the construction of the French Creek Feeder; repeatedly represented his fellow citizens in the State Legislature, and under Governor Wolf was appointed Canal Commissioner, and served in that capacity until Gov. Ritner's election. In 1842 he was appointed Superintendent of the Erie Extension Canal, and the company to whom the works were transferred, re-appointed him to the same office.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—The Harrisburg Keystone of last Tuesday, says: "We understand that the accounting officers are preparing a report, in pursuance of the 36th section of the appropriation act of last session, to ascertain whether there will be any money in the treasury applicable, this year, to the completion of the North Branch Canal. We know not what the result may be, but we apprehend that in consequence of the diversion of about $200,000 to the sinking fund, there will be nothing left for the canal this year. Should the sinking fund be suspended, and the revenues improved as they ought to be, we believe $700,000 may be appropriated next year."

THE NO-PARTY PRESIDENT.—President Taylor, we learn, in his reply to the Pottsville Committee, at Harrisburg, spoke of the "Locofoco" party, and the "Locofoco" presses, in imitation of the slang of the Federalists when speaking of the Democratic party. Very dignified, indeed, says the *Pottsville Emporium*, in a President of the United States, to be bestowing nick-names upon a party which has governed this great nation, almost without interruption, since the administration of Jefferson, and comprises at this time, a large majority of the people of the Union.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

HOLLIDAYSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1849.

L. HARPER:—Dear Sir—I have been travelling for some weeks past through the middle counties of the Keystone—and (to use the language of the Second Washington) have seen and conversed with the "Sovereigns," and have been agreeably surprised to find the feeling that exists in favor of the nomination of Col. S. W. BLACK, for the next Governor. His name, I assure you, is freely, frequently and cordially used in this connection. I believe his nomination, (and this is the opinion of nine-tenths of the party with whom I have come in contact,) would be one of the best and strongest that could be made by our friends. The Colonel is decidedly and deservedly popular—has character, talents, manners and political principles, are all of the right kind; and while his services to the party, and his *chivalric* conduct in flying to the defence of his country in the day of trial, have naturally secured for him a strong claim upon the confidence and affection of the people. In addition to all this, he is talented, liberal and conciliatory; and these are the true qualities that are appreciated in this community. I go for the cause and for the man best calculated to bear its glorious banner on to victory—that man I firmly believe to be Col. SAM BLACK. I therefore earnestly urge his name upon the consideration of the People, and I trust he may get the nomination of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. If this selection is made he will be elected by the old fashioned majority—to wit: twenty thousand.

A. McC.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The Philadelphia papers express no fear of the trade of that city suffering by the prevalence of cholera. The fall trade promises to be unusually brisk.

☞ Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, the new Treasurer of the Termont Central Railroad, receives a salary of *ten thousand dollars*. The stock of that road has been selling for forty-six cents on a dollar, and is still going down.

☞ In imitation of some of the "earlier Presidents," the friends of the "second Washington" are engaged in a compilation of his manuscript state papers, preparatory to offering them to Congress for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial learns from "high authority" that Patrick Collins, Esq., late Surveyor of that port, by full and fair examination into his affairs, has proven himself no defaulter, and not entitled to a shade of suspicion.

☞ Col. John Thomas, father of ex-Governor Francis Thomas of Md., died at his residence in Frederick, a few days since.

☞ The line of march to the gold mines beyond Fort Kearney, is said to be distinctly marked by the new made graves of those who have died on the road to fortune!

☞ Shorter, the negro who was convicted of murdering a boy in the streets of Buffalo, some time since, was executed at Buffalo on Friday last. He protested his innocence to the last.

☞ Hecker, the German Patriot, who went back to Europe to have a hand in the German revolutions, is at Havre, about to re-embark for the United States.

☞ The corporation of London have created a magnificent building, at a cost of $200,000, in order to faciliate the coal business of that city. It is built in the Italian style, and beautifully ornamented with symbols of the coal trade.

☞ A man in Rockingham county, Va., has discovered the means of renewing the growth of the hair on the head. There appears to be no mistake or deception in this.

☞ It has been asserted that the schooner Ferdinand reported to have been lost, a few days after leaving Rio, for California, did not stop at Rio at all.

☞ The Roston Transcript understands that the relatives of a young man named Sweetser, who went from Cambridge to California, have received a letter from him stating that he secured $15,000 worth of the "dust" in six weeks after his arrival.

☞ It is stated that Lord Brougham intends visiting the United States this fall.

☞ The Harford (Md.) Republican says that the town of Bel Au and vicinity is at this time remarkably free from sickness, there being not a single case of cholera in the village and but very few in the immediate neighborhood.

☞ It is said that there are now in Indiana not less than 200,000 Germans—some say 250,000—one third of whom are Catholics.

☞ The renowned Dan Drake Henrie, of Tex an notoriety, is reported dead.

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER:—In your paper of the 7th inst., I observed a communication signed "Scrutator," from which I take the following words:—"*The advantage of running a Railroad direct from Cumberland, Md., to Greensburg, will afford the means of shortning the route from this city, (Pittsburgh) to Baltimore about forty miles more than the Connellsville route.*" Now if this is the fact, it will be of the utmost importance to us. For as the Connellsville route is 15 miles shorter than the Central Railroad, it would make a difference of distance in favor of the Greensburg route by Cumberland to Baltimore of FIFTY-FIVE MILES! So that in going to and coming from Baltimore, it would save the travel of ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILES, and attendant expense! Certainly, this is a matter deserving great consideration. Will the writer give us some authentic data to direct us in our examination of this subject?

There is only one circumstance that, in my opinion, may impede this Greensburg road to Baltimore, viz: That we have subscribed *a million dollars of Stock to the Central Railroad, and given our Bonds*. Now the fear of trade being diverted at some future day at Greensburg to Cumberland and Baltimore, would have the effect of preventing capitalists from purchasing our bonds.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21, 1849. INQUIRER.

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER:—As I have not, as yet seen a report of the *able* and *eloquent* speech of Gen. TAYLOR to the firemen, on Saturday evening last, I venture to give it in full, for the edification of those who had not the pleasure of hearing the same.

After being called for some time, Gen. Taylor came forward on the balcony, in Smithfield Street. For some moments the noise was so great that I could not distinguish a word, when I did hear him, "He thanked the people for the manner in which he had been welcomed, and was pleased with the display of fire-works." "*Them* rockets," continued he, "are very useful in carrying on war with an enemy"—a long pause—"they were used in a siege to show the enemy's position, so that we could direct our bombs. He hoped that none of those before him would ever see the reality of war more than the firing of rockets"—a still longer pause, whilst he clutched convulsively the iron railing—"He had been received every where with great kindness by the people, without respect to party—he thanked them again for their reception, and said that as long as memory lasted he would remember them, and he now wished them continued health, happiness and prosperity, through a long life."

He then retired waving his handkerchief. Some person called out "three cheers for Gen. Taylor," but it was no go. I left deeply impressed with the idea that the "President of the United States" was an intellectual Hercules—*over the left!* J.

☞ The New York *Mirror*, a Taylor paper, we should judge from the following, was thrown into a cold sweat by the election news from Tennessee.—It strongly confirms the allegations of the Democratic press against the present pledge-making Administration:

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.—If the reported telegraph, which we give in another column, may be relied on, things look bad for the Whigs in Tennessee. The change in the Eighth Congressional District is much greater than we looked for, and there is little doubt of the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor. We fear that we shall witness a terrible re-action between now in November. As a Taylor party the Administration might have strengthened its delay, and multiplied its friends everywhere "like the drops of the morning;" but the attempt to conciliate ultra Whigs has already alienated thousands of conservative Democrats who were induced to give their votes to one who came into power "untrammelled by party alliances," and independent of party pledges.

Is there some neutralizing power that is disturbing the faith of the people, and threatening us with a Whig minority in the House? Heaven forbid that the evil Powers should ever again afflict us with that unfortunate antagonism, "a President without a party.?" Let the Western Conservatives rally before it is "too late," and save us from such a calamity. We have fought too long, and spent too much, to be satisfied with a barren victory. We are looking to the next session of Congress for something salutary to the nation, in the shape of legislative reform.

But what can the President do without a Congress? He is like a crown without a king—a Bishop without a Church. What will become of all our fond visions of Internal Improvements; of settlement of French claims; of the establishment of a Policy of Peace towards all nations; with a Locofoco Congress to dictate to the Executive every important act of his Administration?

The Whigs in the West must wake up, or they will soon find that they have invested their good *President* with but

"A barren sceptre,
Soon to be wrenched by an unlineal hand,
No son of theirs succeeding."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

THE BATTLE OF WAITZEN.

A correspondent who writes from Glogguitz, in Styria, of the 24th July, gives us the following details of the battle at Waitzen on the 16th, 16th and 17th of the same month, reported by the last steamer.

"General Georgey being informed of the approach of Prince Paskiewitsch upon Waitzen, quitted Comorn on the 12 inst., and taking up a strong position on the Waitzen road, he attacked the Russian forces at 5 o'clock, a. m. After a sanguinary and protracted conflict, in the course of which 6000 Russians were killed and wounded, he remained master of the field, while Paskiewitsch retreated to Duna Keesh, in order to form a junction with General Ramberg's corps, which had left Pesth to assist the Russians. Georgey, menaced on three sides, ordered a small corps of his bravest men, commanded by Nagy Shandor, (*Anglice*, 'Great Alexander,') to attack Paskiewitsch, for the purpose of diverting the Russian commander's attention, while he himself manœuvered to open a communication with Dembinski. The Ferdinand Hussars and another Hungarian regiment, attacked the sixfold Russian force with great fury and for a long time maintained the unequal combat, until they were at length cut off to a man. Georgey meanwhile effected a junction with the main body of the Hungarian army under Dembinski."

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF GEORGEY.

After giving Paskiewitsch the slip on the night of the 16th, [leaving Dembinski to finish the battle, which he appears to have done successfully,] Georgey marched, by the Neograd road, northward of the Tatra mountains. Reaching at Balassa Gyarmath, the valley of the Ipoly, he continued his march by the broad, easy road which runs along the river to Losoncz, and from thence gained Rima Szombath. The absence of all resistance by the corps of General Grabbe upon the road, which admitted so easily of being barricaded and effectually blocked, renders it probable that the general had already left Altsohl, and moved further down the Gran. Georgey, having baffled Rudiger pursuit, proceeded from Rima Szombath to Rosenau. He first met the Russian outpost of the north at Jaszo, and in this neighborhood he gained a complete victory over a strong corps.

The Russian garrison at Kaschau was struck with consternation at the sudden appearance of an Hungarian army. The garrison dropped all thoughts of defence, and the Magyars entered without opposition. Kaschau, in a stronger point of view, is a highly important place. On this account it was fortified by Paskiewitsch, and made the head depot of the commissariat supplies from Poland and Gallicia. From Kaschau, Georgey marched towards the Theiss, which he was to cross at Tokay and Tarcal. The Russian detachments left on the other bank are irretrievably lost. The Theiss is, as in the past winter, the line of operations. The road to Gallicia lies open on one side, and communications are established on the other with Dembinski.

It appears that General Sass commanded the Russian forces at Jasso.

The Hungarians found in Kaschau 30,000 articles of military equipment. The corps of Generals Dembinski and Georgey were in communication, and the two Russian armies were cut off from their base of operation. The cholera was making frightful ravages in the ranks of the belligerents, and the Russians suffered greatly from the heat.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH HUNGARY.

The intelligence of the defeat of Jellachich has been fully confirmed, and the *Wiener Zeitung* publishes an official account of it. The account states that the Ban advanced from Verbasz to Hegyes for the purpose of attacking the Magyars. He arrived during the night, and after some success at first he was overpowered by superior force, and compelled to retreat fighting to Kis Ker. The fords of the Theiss at Perlias and Fodvar were severely attacked on the same day by the Magyars, but were maintained by the imperial troops. This account proceeds to give the Ban's loss as amounting to 600 killed, wounded and missing, and concludes by saying that the Ban's head quarters are at Ruma, without saying what passed between his arrival at Kis Her and his subsequent appearance at Ruma. The *Osterreichische Correspondent* gives a few details of the Ban's defeat. According to this journal, which gives his loss at 700 men, the Ban of Croatia learned on the 10th inst., that vast bodies of troops had been forced down upon him! He determined to retreat to the table-land of Titel, and to act on the defensive, but first to attempt a surprise at Hegyes. This intention was kept so secret that the Ban's troops had not the slightest idea of what was to take place. At 6 in the evening of the 15th they began their march, but two of the enemy's officers, who were captured on the 14th inst., confessed that the Ban's intention was already known in the Hungarian camp. On reaching Hegyes, where the Ban expected to meet his enemies, all was found to be quiet, and it was supposed the Hungarians had fled, when on a sudden some signal rockets were observed to ascend. The *very* next moment the Ban's front ranks were assailed by a tremendous discharge of grape and cannister, from the hidden batteries of the Hungarians. A charge was attempted, but all was in vain, and the Ban's army was compelled to retreat to Verbasz, and thence to Kis Ker. Here the exhausted troops, believing that the pursuit would not be continued, attempted to obtain food and rest; but the Hungarian forces appeared again, and drove them across the Roman entrenchments to Kaez, where the Ban's rear guard arrived at 10 o'clock, A. M., having been thirty-one hours on their legs, ten of which had been passed in very hard fighting.

The following outline of the condition and prospects of the contending forces after the battle of Waitzen, is from the London Times. The news of the capture of Kaschau by the Hungarians, had not been received at the time this was written.

The military operations in Hungary are known to use chiefly by the reports of the adverse party, for little or no reliance can be placed on the loose intelligence of the German newspapers, and none on the Hungarian bulletins that reach this country. But when official statements, proceeded from the Russian or Austrian generals, are found to disclose a state of things which they can have no interest or desire to acknowledge, such accounts may safely be followed. We are now, therefore, the more disposed to believe them, because it is evident that the plan of the campaign, as it was begun by the Imperial armies, has been dislocated by the skill and vigor of the Hungarian commanders, and that down to the latest dates the fortune of the war was in favor of the latter.

It will be remembered that we left General Georgey pressed on all sides by very considerable forces on both sides of the Danube. Driven back from the hotly contested lines of Raab and Acs, he had found a temporary shelter under the guns of Comorn, and he still held the left bank of the Danube as far as Waitzen, and consequently the valley of the Gran. But Generals Wohlgemuth and Panjutin assisted him on the west; the northern districts were crowded with the divisions of Rudiger, Grabbe, and Sass; General Haynau had crossed the Danube, and marched with the main body of the Austrians on Pesth, which indeed had been already entered by Ramberg on the 11th inst. Lastly, Paskiewitsch himself had moved down from Mikolcz to the capital. Every road seemed blockaded, and the circle was complete. Nevertheless, it was acknowledged by the Russian bulletin, that out of this trap Georgey had found means to escape, without any serious loss of men or guns. On the 15th he attacked the Russian outpost at Waitzen, which was feebly defended by some Mussulman troops, who retired. But the attempt in this direction was probably a feint, for though he subsequently repulsed the division of Sass, which first came against him, he seems not to have advanced eastward, but to have taken up a position before Waitzen. On the following day reinforcements arrived from the Russian head-quarters at Pesth, and a sharp cannonade ensued. Paskiewitsch himself came up, probably anticipating a general action on the 17th. At early dawn the Russians attacked and defeated what remained of the enemy; but it was observed that the Magyar force consisted chiefly of cavalry; and, in fact, Georgey had withdrawn in the night with the main body of his army, and was marching rapidly to the north.

In the south of Hungary the last operations are more distinctly known, and there the peril is entirely on the side of Jellachich, whose situation is one of extreme danger. The Bacsa, or shire of Bacs, which is the scene of these events, is the extremity of that tract of country included between the Danube and the Theiss, where they descend in parallel lines to the south; and it is bounded by the bend of the Danube, so as to form the termination of a regular parallelogram. This country is intersected from the channel of one river to that of the other by the remains of the old Roman lines of occupation, and also by a canal known by the name of the Francis Canal. South of this region and opposite to it lies the fortress of Peterwardein, which the Hungarians have stoutly and successfully defended. It may interest the military reader to observe that the position of the Ban is precisely that of Prince Eugene at the commencement of 1797, just before the battle of Zenta. This position is within the borders held by the regiments of the military frontier, which form the best part of Jellichich's army. The population is Servian, bitterly hostile to the Magyars, ardently attached to the imperial cause, and completely disciplined and trained to military service.

In forming the plan of the campaign, it had been presumed that Jellachich would succeed in taking Peterwardein, and would then march north, defeating Perczel, until he met the Russians between Pesth and Szegedin. He made the attempt, and failed. Peterwardein held out. Twice he advanced up the north bank of the Theiss, once to O'Bocse, and once to Hegyes, and was repulsed. Subsequently he seems to have been more signally defeated. On the 12th of July the camp of Jellachich was about a league from the Francis Canal, in a strong position between Verbasz and St. Thomas. On the 13th a courier arrived with the decorations recently bestowed on the Ban and his comrades in arms by his Sovereign, and the ceremony of distribution was celebrated with extreme enthusiasm. On the following days severe actions must have been fought and the Imperial army severely handled; for on the 18th we find Jellachich driven back to Titel, a small position near the confluence of the Theiss and the Danube, whilst throngs of fugitives were escaping into Syrmia. The garrison of Peterwardein had been relieved, and the siege raised. The army of Jellachich seems not to have exceeded 14,000 or 15,000 men; and Bem had silently advanced with the whole force he had collected in the Temesvar Banat on his march from Transylvania, to crush the enemy. It remains to be seen whether the Ban will be able to hold his ground in the angle of the Czaikist country (as it is called, from the flotilla which belongs to it) till succor arrives. Prince Eugene remained there on one occasion for five weeks; but then Peterwardein was not in the hands of the enemy, nor the right bank of the Theiss. Meantime General Haynau has left Pesth with the main body of the Austrian army to march to the south, and ten days ought to bring him within reach of Bem's division. But we abstain from speculation of events of which the causes are so imperfectly known.

The incidents, however, which have thus brought the war, and may bring a portion of the Russian forces, to the frontiers of Turkey, impart an additional interest to this contest, from the extreme importance attached to them at Constantinople. It is by no means improbable that Bem may again drive his adversaries across the Turkish frontier into Bosnia or Turkish Croatia, and the theatre of war may even be transported into the dominions of the Porte. This contingency has not escaped the notice of the Turks; they have early perceived that, next to the Hungarians themselves, the Ottoman Empire is peculiarly interested in this struggle, and it is easy to perceive motives which more than ever incite the Porte to adhere to her ancient policy of siding with the malcontents of Hungary. The Austrians were, the Russians are, her most formidable neighbors. Hungary, in the hands of a Zassolya, a Ragotzky, or any other pretender, supported by Turkey, becomes the most effectual barrier of her European dominions; and on the other hand, Hungary subdued by the arms of Russia and held in subjection by Russian garrisons, is converted from a friendly or neutral state into a permanent danger. To the Ottoman Empire the direct intervention of Russia in Hungary might be said to establish a cause of war. Moreover the Servian population, who are ardently opposed to the ascendancy of the Magyars, are viewed with distrust at Constantinople, from their close connexion with the Head of the Greek Church, and the influence acquired over them by the Ban of the Croatia is felt within the Turkish frontier. From tradition, from policy, and from instinct, there can be little doubt that the sympathies of the Porte in this war are with the Hungarians, and the Porte might become, as of old, by far their most efficient ally.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Mosquito Kingdom.

The British Consul at New York has issued, by order of his government, a notification thoroughly characteristic of English politics. "The New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company," have made a contract with the State of Nicaragua, to establish a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, which contract is founded, in part, upon the exclusive right of that State to navigate the river St. John, and which binds the company to build a public store at St. John, at or near the mouth of this river. The British Consul officially informs the company that, the British government is bound to protect the rights of the King of Mosquito; that the boundary line of Mosquito touches this river thirty miles below Lake Nicaragua, and that the jurisdiction of Mosquito covers the river from this point to its mouth, and also the port of St. John, called Grey Town, by the English; and that the State of Nicaragua has thus made grants in territory where it has no jurisdiction.

Truly, this is compendious, explicit, and quite *English!* If the Federal Government do not meet it in a style quite *American*, every American citizen will have cause to blush. The British government are bound to protect the territorial rights of the King of Mosquito. Bound by what? By a treaty, conceived and prosecuted in the full spirit of English fraud and rapacity, by which the King of Mosquito separates from the State of Nicaragua and the republic of Central America, and places himself under British protection! The British inducement to this treaty, which the Mosquito King, a youthful savage of 18, signed after being made drunk for the purpose, is, as the cession of his territory to the British Government! Thus, the British, through their usual machinery of fraud, gain a *footing* upon the Gulf Coast of Nicaragua, for the purpose of ultimately stretching it to the Pacific coast, and monopolizing the best line of communication between the Gulf and the Pacific! Ahem!

We shall soon know the course which our government will pursue in this affair. Of course, the New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company, thus *officially notified*, will lose no time in *notifying* the President of the United States. The company, having a right, under international law, to contract with a foreign State, and restrained from it by no law of the United States, took for granted that the foreign State of Nicaragua was competent, under the same broad cover of international law, to contract with foreign subjects. And the company contracted with the State accordingly. Now the British nation steps between tween them, and claims the territory covered by the contract. This at once will raise the question, by what right does Britain claim jurisdiction over any portion of Nicaragua? We take for granted that our government will promptly take two grounds; the first, that no European nation must be permitted to establish jurisdiction over any portion of the North American Continent; the ground which President Monroe took and maintained between the Spanish American States and the "Holy Alliance," and which President Tyler reprehensibly abandoned in Northern Oregon. The second is that, the Mosquito King, and Indian Chief in the State of Nicaragua, had no power to treat with a foreign government to the injury of that State, or of the Federal Republic of Central America. A third ground might well be taken; which is that, even if this Mosquito King had power to contract independently with a foreign State, yet the alleged contract being fraudulent, in being obtained from a boy made drunk by the other party for the very purpose of being swindled, cannot be urged against the legitimate rights of Nicaragua and the United States.

This Steam Navigation Company having *notified* the President of this insolent interference with their rights by the British government, will probably be instructed to proceed with their contract, without the slightest regard to the British notification. And the Executive will probably direct all American Consuls in Central America, and especially Nicaragua, to notify all British or other foreign functionaries and subjects in that State or in that confederacy, to abstain, at their peril, from all molestation of the Steam Navigation Company in the prosecution of their contract with Nicaragua. Such American consular notification in Central America, would be a suitable Rowland for the Oliver of the British consular notification at New York. And what then? Will the British government go to war with the United States about the Mosquito country? Not at all. A war with us would ruin them. We hope that the present Federal administration will now exhibit as much spirit as did Mr. Madison's in 1812.

Married

On Tuesday morning, August 21, by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Mr. JOSEPH T. POLLOCK to Miss MARGARET ANDERSON, all of this city.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., at his residence on Ross street, WILLIAM P. GUNNING, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his residence, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ **The Daily Morning Post** and almost all the Daily and Weekly Newspapers, and Sibret's Counterfeit Detector, kept daily for sale at I. HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 33 Wood st. aug22:3t

THE EMPIRE MINSTRELS,

WOULD tender their sincere thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their very liberal patronage during the past *SIX WEEKS*, and beg leave to announce that they will give another of their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS, at

APOLLO HALL,

on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 22d: on which occasion they will introduce

NEW SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c., &c.,

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Tickets **25 cents.** aug22

FAMILY CARRIAGE AT AUCTION.—On Monday next, August 27th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, in front of McKenna's Auction Rooms, I splendid second-hand Family Carriage, built to order in the latest modern style, of the best material, for a private family in this city, and in use only one year.

JAMES McKENNA, Auct.
aug22

THE MOCKING BIRD.

BY ALICE MEE.

From the vale, what music ringing,
Fills the bosom of the night!
On the sense, entranced, flinging
Spells of witchery and delight!
O'er magnolia, lime, and cedar,
Pom yon locust-top, it swells,
Like the chant of serenader,
Or the rhymes of silver bells!
Listen! dearest, listen to it!
Sweeter sounds were never heard!
'Tis the song of that wild poet.—
Mime and minstrel—Mocking Bird.

See him swinging in his glory,
On yon topmost bending limb!
Carolling his amorous story,
Like some wild crusader's hymn!
Now it faints in tones delicious
As the first low vow of love!
Now it bursts in swells capricious,
All the moonlit vale above!
Listen! dearest, &c.

Why is't thus, this sylvan Petrarch
Pours all night his serenade?
'Tis for some proud woodland Laura,
His sad sonnets all are made!
But he changes now his measure,—
Gladness bubbling from his mouth,—
Jest, and jibe, and mimic pleasure,—
Winged Mercutio of the South!
Listen! dearest, &c.

Bird of music, wit, and gladness!
Troubadour of sunny clime!
Disenchanter of all sadness!
Would thine art were in my rhyme!
O'er the heart that beating by me,
I would weave a spell divine!
Is there ought she could deny me,
Drinking in such strains as thine?
Listen! dearest, listen to it!
Sweeter sounds were never heard!
'Tis the song of that wild poet.—
Mime and minstrel—Mocking Bird!

LOCAL MATTERS.

EXPLANATION.—In stating the facts in relation to the settlement of the libel suits between ourselves and the Editors of the Mercury, we stated, inadvertantly, that the suits instituted by us against *those gentlemen* had been discontinued. In justice to Mr. Drumm, we will state that there was, at that time, not suit pending against him.

SUICIDE.—Coroner Richardson was called on yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of Wm. P. Gunning, found suspended from the tester of his bedstead, in his dwelling house on Ross St.—The deceased had twisted the sheet into the form of a rope, made one end fast to the tester and the other end was drawn tightly round his neck. The jury returned a verdict of death by his own hands.

No cause can be assigned for the committal of the rash act. Gunning was a young married man, of exemplary habits and held an excellent situation, as clerk, in the iron warehouse of Messrs. Lyon & Shorb. We understand that several of his family have terminated their existence in a like manner.—He leaves a wife, who is now absent on a visit to her friends in the country, and two children to mourn his untimely death.

STEALING A CHILD.—Geo. W. Magraw made information before the Mayor against John Haney and Mary Evans for stealing away from his dwelling house in Freeport, on the 17th inst., his daughter, Elizabeth Magraw, aged 10 years. The parties were arrested and the case held over until this afternoon at 3 o'clock. From what we have been able to learn of the case the girl's mother is dead, the lady, charged with enticing the child from her home, is her grandmother, and is a member of the Catholic Church, and wishes to bring the child up in that faith: the father is a Protestant and objects to such procedure.

WHITE CONCERT.—It will be seen from the Programmes that the Empires intend giving one of their highly popular and much admired white Concerts at Apollo Hall this evening. On the occasion of their white Concerts heretofore the Hall has been crowded long before the hour for the performances, and as they have added to their band one of the finest bass vocalists in the country, we would advise all who wish to hear them to go early. The second and third parts of their Concert will be in black faces, so that Cool White and Sliter will have an opportunity of giving the audience a taste of their inimitable powers.

CHOLERA.—We understand that there were two cases of cholera in the 5th Ward yesterday, one of which proved fatal. One was a man who had moved from the infected district in Birmingham, he died.—The other was a physician who had been attending patients in Birmingham, he is recovering. There was also one fatal case in Pipetown. The person attacked with the epidemic had moved from Birmingham.

ROBBERY.—Some half witted thieves forced an entrance into the toll house on the Allegheny end of the St. Clair street Bridge, on Monday night, and after breaking open the drawers, found a handful of pennies, which they carried off, leaving their "tools," worth three times the plunder, in the toll house. The collector made by the operation.

MAGIC.—Philo Hall was crowded last night to witness the performances of Mons. Adrien. He performs again this evening, and will introduce a number of entirely new and original tricks which have never before been performed in this city. If you