THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1849.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

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

SHERIFF,

CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,

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

TREASURER,

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,

JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,

WM. M'ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,

JOHN BYERS, of Findlay.

We are sorry to keep the Mercury waiting, but an illness which has confined us to the house for the last three or four days, must be our excuse, and even now we are admonished by unmistakeable indications, that we must use our slowly returning strength with great caution. At the risk, therefore, of being charged with a "sound two days' incubation," we have been under the necessity of leaving our neighbor on the "tenter hooks of expectation."

After giving us an extract from his lectures on the duties and proprieties of the press, for which we humbly acknowledge our obligation, the editor proceeds to remark, that the Gazette has frequently attacked him, "as if to correct some error or misrepresentation." True, for once. We have never lifted our pen to speak of the Mercury, but we were incited thereto by a sense of duty, for the correction of some error or misrepresentation, except in our notice of the first number, when we spoke of it in terms of commendation, as the principles therein set forth were so nearly in accordance with our own, and of the Whig party, that we could not do otherwise than we did, if we spoke at all.

The next time we had occasion to speak of the Mercury was in terms of rebuke, for it unculled for and most unjust assault upon the Whig party, in which its character and principles were most shamefully misrepresented. We took occasion at the same time to show how far the Mercury had already departed from the promises of its salutatory address, and how little it could be relied upon to carry out those conservative principles it made so much of in the beginning. That article, the Mercury has not, and cannot answer.

To evade the force of our exhibition of his eccentric course, the editor now very modestly asserts that the success of his paper has originated all our remarks, and that it is because the "prosperity of the Mercury had begun to interfere with the business of the Gazette," that we were led to see the difference between his profession and his practice—"then a change came over the spirit of his (our) dreams." This is too ridiculous for sober remark. It has been the standing theme of comment, and the avenue of escape for nearly every paper which has arisen in Pittsburgh, and "strutted its brief day" and then expired.—"It interfered with the Gazette," and that was the reason the Gazette corrected their errors. We are sorry to disturb our neighbor's self complacent egotism, but he may be assured that the Gazette views the existence of the Mercury, so far as its own prosperity is concerned, with supreme indifference. The Gazette's prosperity or stability is not affected in the least by the Mercury, and further, has never been affected by the establishment of any paper in the city. It is probably now more prosperous than it would otherwise be, but for the vigorous competition it has to encounter, and so far from being eaten up with the envy which the Mercury gives evidence it could feel, the Gazette has rather rejoiced in the number and stability of its cotemporaries, feeling assured, from the lights of experience, that the increase of papers, if not beyond a reasonable number is rather beneficial than otherwise, to those long established. We hailed the advent of the Mercury with pleasure, believing there was an opening which ought to be filled in the Democratic ranks, and to learn of its prosperity on legitimate grounds, gives us pleasure. But we are not ready to see it set up a false standard, as a lure to gain support on one hand and to misrepresent the Whig party and Whig principles and Whig men, to gain patronage on the other. We like fair, honest dealing. We have no patience with a man who makes a statement of principles as near Whig as may be, and then carricatures Whig principles in order to persuade Democrats that there is a real difference between himself and the Whigs. There must be hypocrisy somewhere, and we doubt not it will be found in pretending to be so far removed from Locofocoism, in the salutatory address. We expect to find the Mercury, before a year passes, in full communion with the Locofoco party,—with "the rotten and selfish politicians," the "lazy, loafing, dreamers, and schemers," and all the other classes enumerated.

But to come to the point in hand. The editor of the Mercury says, that in regard to Gen. Taylor, he "fully established every theory he advanced"—that Gen. Taylor had broken his solemn pledges, and was, therefore, base, mean, vile and that no man ought to speak a word in his favor. He has advanced proofs, he says, which "no sophistry can overthrow." What are his proofs? The opinions and sayings of others. Geo. Lippard, the editor of a vile, flash paper, in Philadelphia, for instance.—What was the opinion of his witnesses founded on? On their private and self interested construction of his letters, and on the one only fact, that General Taylor had removed a portion of Democratic office holders from their situations, and had given them to Whigs.—All these points were noticed in our reply, and yet the Mercury disdains to answer us, on the plea that we have not replied to his argument! A convenient excuse. Instead of answering our argument, the editor now makes this sweeping assertion,—that Gen. Taylor, "*in all his pledges*, repudiated *all* party connections or party principles, as plainly as any man could."

This assertion is made in the face of the evidence which the editor had before him, in the extracts we gave from Gen. Taylor's letters, in our reply, and which he has found it convenient to pronounce "no reply." In his letter to the editor of the New Lisbon Palladium, Gen. Taylor emphatically declared—"*I am a Whig*, and shall ever be devoted in individual opinion to the *principles of that party*." Is this a "*repudiation*" of all party connection and party principles? In his letter to Capt. Allison, of the 13th Sept., Gen. Taylor declares—"the National Convention *adopted* me as it *found* me, a DECIDED WHIG." Is this a repudiation of *all* party connection and party principle?—Gen. Taylor says the Whig convention "*found*" him a "*decided Whig*," and "*adopted*" him as such—and then he goes further, and makes this remarkable declaration—"they [the Whig convention] took me with the *declaration of principles I had made to the world*, [i. e. *Whig* principles—a *decided Whig*,] and I would be WITHOUT DISCUSSION if I did any thing to *impair the force of that declaration*." And in the same letter he says that, although he should esteem the support of Democrats as a 'compliment' to himself, and that he ought not to be expected to "repulse them with insult," yet he firmly and frankly declares,—"*I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side*."—He was a "Whig," "devoted in principle to the Whig party," a "*decided* Whig," and would not, therefore, modify his views to gain democratic support.

All this the editor of the Mercury hail before him, in our reply, and yet he makes the broad, sweeping assertion, that Gen. Taylor, "in *all* his pledges, repudiated ALL (!) party connection or party principles *as plainly as any man could!*" So far from this being true, we affirm, on the evidence given above, that Gen. Taylor, "as plainly as any man could," acknowledged both party principle and party connection. He avowed himself to be a Whig, over and over again. He pledged himself not to run as a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the nominee of the Whig convention. He accepted the nomination of the Whig Convention, declaring that the convention had found him and adopted him as a decided Whig, and that he would be "*without excuse*"—mark the language—if he "were to shift the *relationship* which then subsisted." What relationship? That of *Whig*, of course. None other did or could subsist.—And, as if this language was not strong enough, and to put the question beyond cavil, he proceeds—the Whig Convention "took me with the *declaration of principles* I had made to the world, and I would be without defence if I did any thing to impair the force of that declaration." What declaration of principles is it, to impair the force of which would leave him without defence? Was it a declaration that he was a no party man, and that he was not a party candidate, or would not be a party President? Will the language bear any such construction? Such a perversion would be too brass-faced to escape condemnation. The "declaration of principles" *referred to* in this sentence is the same as *referred to* in the two preceding, that the Convention adopted him as it found him, a "*decided Whig*." This was the relationship which he could not shift, and be excusable—this was the declaration of principles, the force of which he could not impair, and be defensible.

Further, on this subject. The Mercury says, Gen. Taylor "repudiated all *party connection* as plainly as any man could." To this declaration we oppose the fact that Gen. Taylor agreed to abide by the decision of the Whig Convention, whether he should run for the Presidency at all, or not. If the Convention nominated him, he was a candidate—if it did not, he was *not* a candidate. Is there no party connection in this? Again, we oppose the fact, that the Convention, according to his own declaration, adopted him as a Whig, and he accepted the nomination, with the declaration that he was nominated as a Whig. What stronger party connection could exist? Further, he was supported as the *Whig* candidate, by the Whig party, and the Whig presses, and he was opposed, and ridiculed, and abused, as a Whig candidate, by the Democratic party. His position as the Whig candidate was clear, defined, certain—his party connection beyond dispute.

"But," says the Mercury, "supposing Gen. Taylor had, from the very commencement of the canvass, announced himself publicly as a moderate Whig? What need of a supposition in so clear a case? In July, 1846, two years and three months before the election, he declared himself to be a Whig, and devoted to the principles of the Whig party. It was well known from the time Gen. Taylor's name was first mentioned for the Presidency, that he was a Whig, and this was the secret cause of the efforts of the Locofoco administration to run him—efforts which called forth his celebrated letter to Gen. Gaines.

Here the Mercury further:

"His conduct, so far, has been more *culpable* than that of even the most *decided* Whig President we ever had."

What more "decided" Whig President have we ever had? He, himself, tells us that the Whig Convention adopted him as it found him, a "*decided Whig*;" that he would be without excuse were he to shift the relationship which then subsisted. Of course he will not change it now that he is elected. The country elected him with a full knowledge of this declaration, and it expected then, and expects now, that he will not impair the force of that declaration."

What "conduct" does the Mercury speak of as "*culpable*." Is a Whig President culpable for carrying out Whig measures? Or does the Mercury speak of the appointments of Whigs to office? Who did Gen. Jackson appoint to office? Where is the Whig Ambassador, or Collector, or Land Officer, or Postmaster that he appointed? Was *his* conduct "culpable" in the opinion of the Mercury? What Whig did Martin Van Buren or Mr. Polk ever appoint to office? Was *their* conduct *culpable*? "More *culpable*, than that of even the most decided Whig President!" Such language is ridiculously supercilious. If it is right for a Democratic President to carry out Democratic principles, is it not equally so for a Whig President to carry out Whig principles? Where is Gen. Taylor's conduct culpable, then?

But we fear we have wearied the patience of our readers. We have been more prolix than probably was necessary, but the opposition have tried so hard to create an erroneous impression, to the injury of the Whig party and Gen. Taylor in reference to matters discussed, that we have felt it our duty to place them in a light so clear that the most wilfully perverse could not gainsay. We think we have shown, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that Gen. Taylor, previous to his election, did *not* repudiate party principle or party connection, but that he acknowledged them both in the most unequivocal form, and that he ran for the Presidency as a "*decided Whig*," and that he is breaking no pledges in carrying out Whig principles and measures in his administration.

Examination.—We yesterday attended an examination of the pupils of Mr. L. Caton's English and Classical Academy, in the basement of Dr. Riddle's Church, and must say that the proficiency of the scholars reflected great credit both on their teacher and themselves. Having been present at the last examination of this Academy, we had an opportunity of judging of the progress made since then, and do not hesitate to say that those persons who have sent pupils to Mr. C. may congratulate themselves upon having met with one who can and will do justice to their children. The classes, in every branch of an English education, as well as in the Latin language, answered promptly all questions asked them, and showed that they thoroughly understood every thing which they had studied.

Among the deaths recorded to-day the reader will find that of Mr. John Whiten, one of our oldest Market street merchants, and who was probably more extensively known by the residents in the country than any merchant in Pittsburgh.—After doing business in one stand, for a period of between thirty and forty years, last spring he retired to a pleasant, rural residence, in Allegheny, to spend the evening of his days in peaceful retirement. But oh, how short! The end of three months finds him the tenant of the tomb. He leaves an unblemished character behind him, and rests well.

California.—Two official documents from the Collector at San Francisco, are published in the Washington Republic, showing the number of emigrants arrived there between the 1st of October, 1848, and the 31st of March, 1849, in foreign and American vessels. Also, the amount of gold exported in foreign and American vessels, and the value of goods entered at the custom house. It will be seen that emigrants are flocking into California from all parts of the habitable globe. As yet, the foreign emigration seems to have outnumbered the American; but it must be borne in mind that this statement only includes Americans who arrived there by sea. It does not embrace the numerous companies that have crossed the prairies, or gone by the Rio Grande, or other routes through Mexico.

The whole number of emigrants arrived by sea, between the times specified, is 2,433.

The amount of gold exported during the same period, $2,763,712.

The amount of gold entered at the Custom House, $1,899,281.—*Balt. Amer.*

From Havana.—By the arrival here yesterday from Havana, of the brig Adams Gray, Capt. Schneider, and the schooner Mary Ellen, Captain McConnell—the former having left on the 7th and the latter on the 10th inst.—we have files of the Diario and the Gaceta to the 9th, inclusive.

Dr. Wills, a distinguished English oculist, died at Havana on the 8th inst., through the rupture of an artery, caused by violent retching after taking an emetic.

Intelligence from Venezuela has been received at Porto Rico to the 5th ult. Sr. Pareto has declined the nomination of Minister of the Interior in place of Sr. Revegna, alleging that he could not serve with an oligarch like Sr. Gutierez, the Minister of Finance, who was said to be a friend of the opposite party. Congress closed its session on the 30, after having passed a law to aid the Government in its pecuniary resources. By this a variety of the products of the soil, heretofore free of exportation, have duties laid on them when taken out of the country. Goods, such as books, prints, &c., which came in duty free, are now also to be taxed, and all other import duties are to be increased ten per cent. All this bodes evil to the trade and commerce of Venezuela.

A famous tenor, Signor Ivandoff, it is reported by the Havana papers, has been engaged for the opera at the Tacon theatre next season.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Isthmus of Tehuantepec.—Two gentlemen, as we learn from Mr. Hoffman, who has just returned from Vera Cruz, lately took an excursion across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. They left Guasacualco, in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, on the 6th of May, and performed their journey, fifty eight leagues, in canoe navigation, and thirty seven leagues on horseback. They reached the shores of the Pacific, bathed in its waters, and returned to Guasacualco on the 24th. They were eight days in going and eight days in returning, having stopped two days at Tehuantepec, distant about five leagues from the Pacific. These gentlemen, Messrs. Janies and Duff, state that the expense incurred in crossing the Isthmus is $30 at the most. They further informed Mr. Hoffman that small boats, drawing from twenty to twenty four inches of water, can run on the river nine or ten months in the year. The cost of horse hire, from the head of navigation to the Pacific coast, will not amount to more than $10 a head each passenger.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

From the New Orleans Picayune of June 17

MEXICO.

Our regular files of Mexican papers, consisting of El Siglo, El Monitor, El Universal, Le Trait d'Union, &c., from the metropolis, to the 2nd inst and El Arco-Iris, from Vera Cruz, to the 8th inst., both inclusive, came duly to hand yesterday. To the ample extracts we made from those of similar dates which reached us on Friday, and which we published yesterday, we add the following additional items.

Measures of so stringent a character have lately been adopted at Vera Cruz that they will effectually prevent smuggling in future.

A letter appears in the el Siglo, of the 2d inst., exhorting the Mexicans to work the mines of Sonora, which the writer represents to be still richer than those of California. Portions of that State, of great extent, are placers or gold deposits of extraordinary value, on which the lumps of gold are occasionally found 116 ounces in weight. El Siglo urges the Government to originate the enterprise of collecting gold in Sonora, to be applied as a means of retrieving the affairs of the Republic. The Apaches present the most formidable obstacle to gold digging in Sonora, as they hold a great part of the State as a species of hunting ground. The population of Sonora exceeds 150,000 souls.

Don Julian de los Reyes, Governor of San Louis Potosi, is said to be very disaffected to the General Government, and is charged with a desire to *pronounce* with a party formed of a coalition between the Puros and Monarchists.

La Espana, a paper printed at the capital, has discontinued publication.

The Government is authorized by Congress to make a contract for the construction of a railroad between Vera Cruz and the capital, and thence to the Pacific. [Who will be willing to undertake the job?]

The Mexican papers complain loudly of the scandalous impunity with which smuggling is carried on across the line of the Rio Grand. Not only American but European goods are brought into the Republic in large quantities.

El Arco Iris contains an article on Santa Anna, in which the luckless ex-Dictator is charged with the design of returning to Mexico, and of resuming his lost power. This he is said to contemplate by recruiting eight hundred or one thousand men in the United States, who, under the pretext of going to seek for gold in California, will be permitted to land armed, somewhere on the coast. Here they are to facilitate the disembarkation of Santa Anna, who will then make a *pronunciamento*, overturn Herrerra's Government and re-establish himself Dictator. The eight hundred or one thousand Americans are to be retained by Santa Anna as his body guard, and by their help and that of the Puros and the Monarchists, he will succeed in enslaving the nation. Fudge.

The Legislature of San Louis Potosi has been called together in extraordinary session, to take into consideration the vital question of the insurgents in the Sierra Gorda, which is devastating that State, and which will inevitably ruin it if it be not speedily terminated.

Two thousand muskets have been purahased to arm the National Guard of Jalisco at the exhorbitant rate, as the Siglo calls it, of $10 each.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

FROM THE CREEK NATION.

California route—Comanches—Indian Character—True benevolence, &c.

North Fork, Creek Nation, May 19, 1849.

Mr. W. N. Haldeman—Sir—For several weeks this place has had companies preparing for California. Here the Indians are orderly, have farms, and the companies fully prepare themselves for the long route. Generally the Californians have arrived here in wagons. Here they learn the difficulty of the way in wagons, and find it to their advantage to supply themselves with mules or ponies. More than a hundred wagons have been bought by the Creek Indians from them. The Indians have been greatly benefitted by the exchange as well as the companies. Now the country is well supplied with wagons.

From this place the companies journey very pleasantly, and with a reasonable prospect of success. This is as good a land route as any. The mules and ponies raised in the Indian country subsist on grass and can make the route without any other provender. Those coming this way act very unwisely to purchase wagons or even horses, here they can be purchased at a lower price, and can make a better travel than horses that have subsisted on grain.

The Camanche Indians, the most hostile, have been here lately and held a talk with the chiefs. The Seminole and Creek Chiefs have advised them not to interrupt the emigrants. The Camanches state that they are disposed to allow all orderly white men to pass through their country safely, and that they will make known to the tribe those going through are orderly.

Gain the favor of a Chief of any tribe, and the entire country is friendly, and a Cherokee Indian, Jessee Chisolm, can go among any tribe of Indians in the Indian country and escort any number of men in safety. He spends his winters among the wild tribes, generally journeys alone, purchases their mules and ponies, and takes them to the States. In this way he has become quite wealthy. He is worth $30,000. He is a man of the kindest feelings. When he sees suffering among the half starved tribes he alleviates that suffering, though frequently at considerable cost to him. When he finds captives among them, he never leaves the tribe until he secures the release of the captives. He has at his plantation five Mexican youths whom he purchased, and thus freed them from Camanche cruelty. This is true benevolence. He endures much hardship in journeying among the wandering tribes, but his heart is full of sympathy still.

Most interesting families in the Territory. His sons possess the noblest principles. I have three of them in the mission school at this place. They are incapable of a mean act. He is one of nature's noblemen, and there are many Indians of the same stamp.

A. L. H.

The Mormon Settlements in the West—Singular Mormon Epistle.

We publish, in another part of this day's paper, a long but remarkable and interesting document, issued by the heads of the Mormon church, and styled "The first General Epistle of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints, from the Great Salt Lake Valley, to the Saints scattered throughout the earth," giving a general intelligence of the progress which the saints have made in settling themselves in the valleys of the Great Salt Lake, soliciting donations and tithes and giving such information to the saints on their way to the settlement as is thought necessary to enable them to reach their destination with comfort and tolerable ease.

The Mormons, then, it appears, are far away from persecution, and have at length found a resting place. The work of cultivating the soil has been commenced on an extensive scale—a large city has been laid out, and the corner stone of another great Mormon temple has been laid on the Great Salt Lake. Their remoteness from the Western and Eastern settlement guarantees to them freedom from persecution, and they will be joined by their proselytes in every quarter of the world. The success which they have met with in making converts, and convincing sensible men that Joe Smith was in reality a prophet, and that the church over which he and his successors presside is the only true one, is astonishing. Seven thousand English Mormons are preparing to emigrate to the settlement in the valley of the Salt Lake, and in Germany and Denmark many converts have been made within the past year. The work of conversion is going on—missionaries are being despatched to all nations, and unless something should occur to break up the society, it will go on increasing and augmenting until a powerful nation be formed in our western wilds. The nucleus of a populous State is already planted there, and the number of Mormons congregated on the banks of the great Salt Lake is so great as to induce their leaders to take measures for procuring a territorial government. Indeed, delegates will be sent to Washington immediately, to effect that object.

And the interesting facts connected with the Mormons is, the discovery which they made of an extensive gold mine in the northern part of western California, from which, as we learn by the epistle, published in to-day's paper, they extract sufficient to make currency plentiful among them. Allowing what has been made lately to similar discoveries by the Mormons, and we would not be at all surprised to hear that they have found as much gold as lies in the celebrated placers on the banks of the St. Joaquin and Sacramento, and that they are devoting as much attention to mining and perhaps more, than they are to agriculture and the building of their temple and city. If such be the case, of course it cannot be concealed very long; the fact will get known some time, and then thousands of enterprising people will rush in from California and from the United States, for a share of the deposit. This will in all probability lead to a collision, attended with more persecution of those religious fanatics, and more bloodshed and loss of life. They may, however, before any such invasion of their domain takes place, succeed in forming a great western empire, possessed of unlimited agricultural and mineral resources, that may in time exert an important influence on our republic.

It will be interesting to watch the progress of this extraordinary people, and the work which they have commenced, with a zeal, such only as is produced by religious enthusiasm and fanaticism.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Deaths among the California Emigrants.—We notice in our exchanges mention made of the following deaths among the emigrants on the plains. Henry Rcush, of Ill. died May 8, 1849, T Adams, not stated where he was from; John Fuller 20 years of age, accidentally shot himself 29th April, a man by the name of McMillan, killed by the running away of teams belonging to the Louisville company; Maj. Wm. Gaw, of Rocheport, Mo.; Samuel Wilson, formerly of St. Joseph; James Thompson, from Monroe county, Mo; Maj. John Austin, Henry Tarr and Dr. Tucker, all of Livingston county, in this State; Edward Adams, of Pike county, in this State, Mr. Gates, of Macon Co. *St. Louis Rep.*

Bible Anecdote.—The following is published in French newspapers.

A poor shepherd of the the environs of Yvetot, father of a large family, for whose wants he provided with very great difficulty, purchased last summer from a dealer in clothes, furniture, &c., an old Bible, with a view to occupy his leisure evenings during the present winter. Sunday evening, as he was turning over the leaves, he noticed that several of them were pasted together. He immediately set himself to work to separate those leaves, with great care; but one can scarcely form a conception of the surprise of the man, when he found thus carefully enclosed a bank bill of five hundred francs, ($100). On the margin of one of the pages were written these words:

"I gathered together this money with very great difficulty; but having none as natural heirs, but those who have absolutely need of nothing, I make thee, whoever shall read this bible, my heir."

Particulars of the Cassius M. Clay Difficulty.

We expected to receive in the Richmond Chronicle of Thursday a full account of the fatal rencontre between Cassius M. Clay and Cyrus Turner, in Madison county, on Friday of last week.—The Chronicle, however, gives none of the particulars, but merely mentions the affair, and adds, "that Mr. Turner died on Sunday morning last, living about thirty-four hours after receiving the wound. Capt. Clay is still in a critical condition, but the better opinion seems to be that he will recover."

We learn the following from a gentleman who was on the ground:

There are three Pro-Slavery candidates for the Convention from Madison, Messrs. Willis and Chenault and Maj. Squire Turner, (father of Cyrus Turner,) and but one Emancipation candidate, Maj. Burman. At a regimental muster at Walden's on Thursday of last week, the candidates spoke, Willis and Chenault leading. Maj. Turner followed—(although he had promised Cassius M. Clay the stand before him) alleging that Clay was not a candidate and the crowd was fast dispersing—and made a long speech. Clay then took the stand, and bore more heavily in his remarks upon Turner than upon either of the other candidates, and it was now evident for the first time that there was some unpleasant feelings between them.

On the next day, Friday, another discussion took place at a regimental muster at Foxtown. Willis spoke first, Turner next. When Turner had spoke about an hour, Clay appealed to him to give Major Burman an opportunity of defending the Emancipationists and their views; but Turner refused, and spoke half an hour longer, in a severe strain, during which he read from the "True American" newspaper a portion of the article that caused the Lexington mob and the removal of the True American office to Cincinnati.—Clay now appealed to the people to say whether it was fair that this article should be read, unless accompanied by the statement so often made by Maj. Turner, that the article in question was written by a South Carolina planter, (as many of his friends believed, for the express purpose of breaking down his press,) and sent to his office and printed while he was lying sick of the typhoid fever. The article, he said, was as repulsive to his feelings and views as it was to Maj. Turner's or any other man's—and if he had not been confined to a bed of sickness it should never have appeared in his paper. Mr. Wm. L. Neal, the printer of the True American, was on the ground, and would confirm the statement.

Maj. Turner continued his speech, after this interruption, and when he concluded, C. M. Clay took the stand for the purpose of making a kind of apology to the people for the interruptions he had caused. He again stated that he thought each party were entitled to be heard, and that each shoud be allowed a fair division of the time.—That she friends of right and justice by such a course had nothing to lose; for if the Emancipation is held incendiary notions, and advocated principles opposed to the best interests of the country, the people would judge of them correctly and put them down, while if their principles were founded in right and justice, it was certainly not wrong that they should be known, in order that they may be upheld and supported. After making his explanation, which did not occupy more than two minutes, he was about leaving the stand, when Major Runyon, a lawyer of Richmond, at a considerable distance off, plied him with questions, and Clay, with the consent of Chenault who claimed the stump, endeavored to answer him. Some misunderstanding occurred in reference to the imputation made of the School Fund, in which Runyon pronounced a statement made by Clay false and untrue. Clay referred to an act of the Legislature in proof of his assertion, and finally told Runyon, who had interrupted him before, that he was a mere tool of Turner and was obeying his master. Clay descended from the stand in perfect good humor, and without expecting a difficulty with any one, when Maj. Turner remarked that "Runyon was not his tool." Clay replied that whether Turner knew it or not he was evidently his willing tool. Upon this, Cyrus Turner, the son of the candidate stepped up to Clay, and pronounced his statement a d——d lie, and struck him in the face. Clay was soon stabbed by some one behind him, 'best over the head with a stick by Alfred Turner and perhaps others, and a revolving pistol was snapped four times at his head, missing at each time, by Thos. Turner. He did not draw his knife nor shake off the hold of those who were clinging to him, until he perceived the blood spouting forth from his side, and believed from the wound that he must die—then by a super-human effort he shook off those who held him, encountered Cyrus Turner and stabbed him.

The wound took effect in the lower part of his abdomen, resulting in his death in thirty four hours.—*Maysville Eagle.*

The Crevasse.—We are informed by a gentleman who visited the crevasse last evening, and whose judgment we have great confidence, that the works are progressing rapidly, and with a good prospect of success. The volume of water has been reduced about one-half, and is now confined to the main channel, which has assumed the shape of a species of tunnel. The breadth of water now running through this gorge is about fifty feet at the mouth and twenty-six feet at the smaller end. The depth is about twenty feet. The sides of the tunnel alluded to consisted of double lines of pilesand they are now being filled in with bags of sand and fascines. This work will soon be completed, and every thing prepared for cutting off the main channel. The works thus far constructed are very strong, well braced and bolted, and capable of withstanding an immense pressure. From all that we learn, we think there can be no doubt of the ultimate success of the work. The men are healthy and in good spirits, and provisions are of good quality and plentiful. We have full confidence that Messrs. Dumbar and Surgi will soon be able to make such a report of their labors as will satisfy the public.

In the meantime, the water in the back wards and all through the inundated districts is subsiding, and will continue to subside. We exhort all whose interests are concerned—and they are the majority of our people—to look to the state of the streets, as the waters flow off, to see the dirt and filth removed, and the usual disinfecting agents put in active operation. The sluices should be opened just for half an hour every day, to admit the water from the river, to cleanse the gutters and refresh the atmosphere. Longer, perhaps, might add to the volume of the returning flood, and retard its final disappearance.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Death and Burial of ex-President Polk.

Under this head the Nashville True Whig gives some account of the last hours of Mr. Polk, from which we make the following extract.

"He retained his consciousness, we learn, up almost to the moment of dissolution. We saw him a period when his physicians considered his case very critical. He happened to hear, we were going to Columbia, where his good old mother resides, and sent for us. Upon entering the room, he asked us to take a seat by his bedside, he proceeded in a very calm, deliberate manner to say that the critical condition of his body was not alarming to him—that he felt satisfied that his earthly career was fast approaching to an end—that he wished to send some word to his beloved mother, who so unwell, as he understood, that it was probable she might not be able to come to see him—he spoke of her and other members of the family most affectionately—among other messages delivered in the same calm, resigned tone, he requested us to tell his mother that should they not be permitted to meet on earth again that he had an abiding hope that, through divine mercy, they would meet hereafter.

Early in his sickness, we understand, he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. A funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. B. McFerin, of that church, and his remains followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of citizens. He was interred with Masonic ceremonies, having been a member of that fraternity."

Captain Sutter.

The following graphic sketch of Captain Sutter and Sutter's Fort is from an excellent letter from California, in the last number of the Home Journal:—

I will give, as you have requested, the readers of the Journal a sketch of Captain Sutter, (pronounced by himself Sooter,) his means, the fort bearing his name, and a few facts in relation to the gold region. He is about fifty two years of age, a middling height, straight form, and possesses that symmetry and smallness of hand and foot, which Lord Byron sets down as a sure evidence of gentle blood. In manners and conversation the Captain is a perfect Chesterfield; he is well educated, and speaks several different languages fluently; he is a native of Switzerland, and was one of the officers of the Swiss guard in the revolution of July, during the reign of Charles the Tenth. After this revolution, he emigrated to the United States, became naturalized, and resided several years in Missouri; thence, in 1839, he came to California, and obtained a grant of ninety miles square of land from the Mexican authorities; his title is a conditional one, and may hereafter create trouble for him. In his private character he is kind, hospitable, and generous. In fact, his generosity frequently lays him open to be preyed upon by the idle and worthless. This was added why he permitted such large demands upon his hospitality without a recompense, he replied—"What can I do, sir! They come here, eat, drink, and sleep, and sometimes without even thanking me, but what can I do! I cannot turn them out into the wild forest." Surrounded as he was, on his first settling in this country, by tribes of wild Indians, he has, by kindness and just dealing attached them to his interest, and he now has from 700 to 400 of these Indians devoted to him and his. They, for their food, and a pay of from $4 to $6 per month, man his fort, work his farms and mills, and do all the labor generally required in new settlements.

The captain, with all his landed and other property, is subject to many annoyances. When the Russians, through necessity, abandoned their settlements at Ross and Bodega, he purchased their stock, cannon, &c., and transported them, with great labor, to his settlements at New Helvetia. This purchase was affected for a consideration of $32,000, to be paid in an annual instalment of wheat, deliverable to one of the Russian Fur Company's vessels. The instalments, owing to the unfortunate seasons, have laid over for some years, and should a Russian vessel appear at this juncture, his large crop would be swept away at a mere nominal value.

Sutter's fort, now called Fort Sacramento, is situated a short distance from the southern bank of the American fork, on one of the tributaries of the Sacramento, five miles from its mouth, and 120 from San Francisco. The fort is in the form of a parallelogram, 500 feet in length by 150 in breadth.

The walls and houses are built of the oft-mentioned mud brick or adobe. Bastions at the angles, with cannon mounted, protected on all sides, and numerous guns projected from the mud walls. On the inner side, facing the court, are numerous buildings, occupied as store houses, dwellings, and barracks for the garrison. The main store house was rented during the fever of gold digging at $3,000 per month. The garrison of the fort being more trusty men, are better fed and clothed than the farm Indians.

The crop of wheat raised by the Captain for the year 1848, was upwards of 30,000 bushels, which is valued at the round sum of $80,000. This is the proceed from the labor of 125 rude Indians. He has also erected mills for grinding wheat and sawing timber; and it was in the construction of a dam and race for a saw-mill, that one of the persons in his employ discovered the gold.

From the National Intelligencer.

Reduction of the Revenue Marine.

We are indebted to the Boston Atlas for the following expose of the cause and the necessity for the recent reduction of the Officers of the Revenue Marine Service:

Having heard some complaint made against the present Administration, in consequence of some changes made in the Revenue Cutter service, we have taken pains to inquire into the facts of the case. We find that the Secretary of the Treasury has adopted a new organization of that branch of the service, by which the revenue marine corpse will be somewhat reduced. Before this measure is condemned, it will be well to consider the condition of that branch of the service, and the necessity under which Mr. Meredith acted. During the administrations of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Polk, the number of cutters was greatly increased, and in some cases without any authority of law. This of itself would justify the Secretary of the Treasury in reducing the expenditures in that department, if, in his opinion, it could be done without detriment to the public service.

But the Secretary acted in a manner from necessity. Though the collection of the revenue has for years cost the Government all of two millions, and the last year actually cost $2,100,000, a law was passed on the 3d of March last, by which the present Secretary is required to reduce this expenditure to $1,500,000—thus saving to the Government a *half a million* in a single year. The Secretary, we learn, has made this whole subject one of anxious inquiry and thorough investigation, and has come to the conclusion that a portion of this great retrenchment must fall upon the cutter service, which had been greatly, and, in some respects, unlawfully increased under the two preceding Administrations. And while we regret the loss of some meritorious officers, we believe that those best acquainted with the service are free to admit that a considerable reduction can be made therein without injury to the revenue.

But, in order to a right understanding of this whole subject of retrenchment, it may be well to know the circumstances under which the law requiring this retrenchment was passed. The Democratic party have been loud in their professions of economy, but while they were in power have been very careful to permit their zeal to evaporate in professions merely. Those in power would move in the matter, but would be very careful not to pass any law, or adopt any measure which would reduce the spoils of office, or lessen the chances of the faithful to be remunerated for their services in the cause of Democracy. This principle is illustrated by the history of the passage of the law requiring this saving of half a million. Mr. McKay, a leading Locofoco, and for several years chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced into the House of Representatives, during the first session of the last Congress, a bill requiring this retrenchment, without specifying any mode by which it could be accomplished. The bill passed the House, almost as a matter of course, and without debate, and was sent to the Senate, where it met its expected fate, by being permitted to die quietly in the session.

But, after the close of the second session, after the Democratic Senate found that the Whig party power had departed from their hands, and that if the Whigs should imitate their example the offices would be filled by others than by Democrats, they took up the half a million bill, which had slumbered a year upon their files, and passed it through at once. Here we have the whole matter before us. A Democratic Senate, on one of the last days of its session, with a full knowledge that they had, during the administration of Mr. Polk, expended more than two millions annually in collecting the revenue, decided that the Whig Administration should perform the same labor for half a million less.—Nay, they decided that the new Administration should perform more labor than the old; for, after the bill passed the House, and before it passed the Senate, several new ports of entry and collection districts were created in Oregon, California, and Texas.

From this view of the subject it will be seen that a necessity was laid upon the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be performed an increased amount of duty, and at the same time to save half a million of the expense. That the Senate acted hastily, if not captiously, will appear from the fact that the bill contained in itself an incongruity, which render it almost unintelligible, if not impracticable. The bill, as it passed the House, contained several references to dates, or future specified periods, which were consistent with themselves at that time; but, by the delay in the bill sleep for one year, these references became incongruous and absurd. But to cager was a Democratic Senate to force upon a Whig Administration that retrenchment which they always preached, but never practised, that they probably did not examine its provisions so as to discover the incongruity.

We submit these facts for the consideration of all those who may be disposed to complain of the new organization of the revenue marine. The Whigs will see that if there is any hardship in the case, the present Administration is not justly chargeable with it, the Secretary acting from the necessity of the case. And if any Democrats are displaced by this new organization, they may charge their misfortune to the hasty and ill advised action of their own political friends.

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