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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne County.

SENATE,
WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

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

SHERIFF,
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

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

TREASURER,
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,
JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
JOHN BYERS of Findley.

The *Miner's Journal* announces that General TAYLOR and Gov. JOHNSTON will visit Schuylkill county, on his return from Boston. The people of the Mining Districts insist upon "Old Zack" paying them a visit, and he has yielded to their solicitations.

The Wheeling Bridge.

Our Cincinnati neighbors, very ungenerously we think sympathize with the Wheeling people in the Bridge controversy. We think they would scarcely like to have the Ohio river spanned by a Bridge at Maysville, or at Madison, which would materially obstruct the navigation, and if one is authorized at Wheeling, there is no reason why the river may not be obstructed in the same way from its head to its mouth.

But if they must actively unite in the controversy, in favor of Wheeling, we wish they would be a little more careful of their statements, and a little more chary of their insinuations. An article dated Cincinnati, and published in the North American of Friday, designed doubtless to operate upon the Court, abounds with misstatements, and in the most gross insinuations. We have, however, too much reliance on the intelligence of the Court, and the public in general, to take up the time of our readers in reply. All we ask, on behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh, is a *fair* statement of the case, and an impartial hearing. Then, if the law is against us, and such nuisances are legally authorised across our great navigable streams, on which an immense tonnage is afloat, why we must submit, that is all. But we shall not be the only sufferers. Let the precedent once be set, and there will be no limit to such impediments. Wheeling and Cincinnati will both be equal sufferers with Pittsburgh, in the long run, and will deeply lament the short sighted policy which first commenced this losing game.

However, we have no fears of the result. We do not believe the law will permit this Wheeling Bridge to stand, obstructing as it undoubtedly will the navigation of the Ohio river; but if we are mistaken, and fail in every legal means of redress, we shall try to accommodate ourselves to our circumstances, and when we cannot travel in a steam boat, we can in railroad cars. If Cincinnati and Wheeling persist in obstructing the river, we will run our rail roads just their doors, and tap the river below them. They cannot prevent that.

Another Achievement of the Whig State Administration.

A section of the Appropriation Bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorized the appropriation of $150,000 towards the completion of the North Branch Canal, provided that amount of *surplus* funds should accumulate in the Treasury, above what was necessary to pay the State interest, the specified amount to the Sinking Fund, and the other authorized calls upon the Treasury. The last Harrisburgh Keystone announces that the accounting officers were making the necessary examinations, and preparing a report in pursuance of the law, but expressed the opinion, that in consequence of the diversion of $200,000 to the Sinking Fund, nothing could be spared for the North Branch Canal this year. The wish was doubtless father to the thought, but the Keystone was nevertheless mistaken.

From the *American*, of yesterday, we learn that while Gov. JOHNSTON was in this city, he received reports from the proper officers, stating that the contemplated surplus was in the Treasury, and the Governor has, in pursuance of the law, directed the transfer of the amount authorized to the credit of the Canal Commissioners, with instructions for its immediate application to the purposes contemplated.

When it is considered that the North Branch Canal has already cost the State an immense sum of money, without benefitting the community, or affording any revenue, from its unfinished condition, it is a matter of much gratulation, that the State is now able to go on and complete this improvement, without involving herself in further indebtedness. When these works are finished, they will not only greatly benefit the country through which they pass, but will also yield a revenue to the Commonwealth.

Truly the achievements of the vigorous Whig Administration of the State have been of no ordinary character. Since the Whigs have held the reins of power, in the short space of one year, they have raised the State to a financial position which the most sanguine could not have hoped for a few years ago. The interest, instead of being paid in shinplasters, and partly with borrowed money, is now paid in par funds out of the resources of the Treasury. A *Sinking Fund* is also established, which has commenced to remove that enormous debt, which has so long weighed down the energies of this great State. And now we have $150,000 appropriated from *surplus* revenues, to commence the important work of finishing the North Branch Canal.

The *sinking fund*, a most important object with the people of Pennsylvania, as without such a measure, they must be forever taxed to pay interest, has been a favorite measure with the Administration, and it should be with every right-minded citizen. The Locofoco opposition has, however, opposed it from the start. They probably envy the Whigs for the happy thought, and wish to prevent them from carrying it into practice. Their efforts have availed them nothing, however.—The Administration has steadily pursued its course in promoting the good of the whole people.

Under the able and vigorous administration of Gov. Johnston, the State is now in a career of unmixed prosperity. All that is now wanting to free the Commonwealth from all its embarrassments, is for the Whigs to proceed with their good work, by electing HENRY M. FULLER Canal Commissioner. If we had the control of the Canal Office, so that the machinery of government could move in harmony, much more could be accomplished. The majority of the present Board appear to try how much they can embarrass the Administration, instead of assisting its praise-worthy objects, and the Whig party will fail of its high mission, if it does not rally all its forces for the contest this fall.

THE NEXT GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.—We regret to notice a disposition already manifesting itself to agitate the question of the Gubernatorial nomination for 1851. It is altogether too soon to bring forward this question, and it cannot fail to prove mischievous if persisted in. It is time enough to do so when Gov. Johnston shall make publicly known his determination not again to be a candidate. Should such be his determination, as is intimated by the Bedford correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, we agree with the Erie Gazette that no man in the State would be more likely to lead the Whig party to certain victory than the Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland county. We doubt much, as the Gazette does, "whether there is a man in the State who possesses in a higher degree than Mr. Pollock, the elements of great personal popularity."—*Phil. News.*

The *Philadelphia News* is entirely mistaken as regards a Bedford correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette." We have no such correspondent.—We published a letter from the Bedford correspondence of the *Republic*, which spoke of Gov. Johnston's declining to run a second term, when we took occasion to say, that we thought the writer is in error, in supposing that Gov. Johnston would decline a nomination, and said—"we should regret if any thing should prevent his leading the Whig hosts at the next Gubernatorial contest."—And we now say emphatically, that we exceedingly desire to have Gov. Johnston for our next candidate, and in this we express the unanimous sentiment of the West.

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS.

An article we gave some time since, on the subject of a continuous Rail Road from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, has attracted very general attention—rejoicing some and alarming others. The facts we gave were new to most persons, and at least they were new in the light in which we placed them. While it was generally known that various rail roads were chartered, and in process of construction in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, few were aware that a number of these formed a direct and continuous line of prospective railway from Philadelphia to Terre Haute, on the Western Indiana State Line.

Our Cincinnati neighbors are justly alarmed at the prospect of a great central rail road passing from seventy-five to a hundred miles north of that city, bearing the travel and produce of the mighty west and south west, past her doors, without as much as saying, "by your leave." The following paragraph, which we cut from a communication in the Cincinnati Gazette, will show how they view the subject:—

"Pittsburgh will soon become a sister to St. Louis, bound together by bands of iron, traversing this State, Indiana, and Illinois, centrally. Where will the produce of this State go in that event? Where will Indiana's great surplus find a market? Where will the Sucker's go to dispose of prairie productions? Ohio will ship north by the Lakes, and east by Pittsburgh. Indiana will ship some east, some to Louisville, some to Lawrenceburgh and considerable to St. Louis, as her southern navigation is uninterrupted, and ours having the fallacious and pitiful canal to prevent the passage of the best class of boats, leaving us, as it were, a mere packet and flat boat trade. Shall we see our warehouses idle and empty, (look in occasionally, as you pass and see those situated at the terminus of the Little Miami Rail Road what is doing there?) Our city uncommercial, and shall Pittsburgh, Lawrenceburgh, Louisville, &c., triumphantly say, thus far shalt thou come and no further? Are we satisfied with the products of Union county, Indiana, and ten counties of Ohio? If so, let us sit still; but if not, call meetings, write articles, stir up the citizens, and invest the millions of dollars already at our disposal, on some route to St. Louis. If we can get a road to St. Louis, we are safe, for one will soon and certainly be constructed from Hillsboro', a very intelligent and thriving town in Highland county, Ohio, to this place. Hillsboro' is on the direct and best route to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Road. This being done, we have direct communication by cars, from the sea board cities through Cincinnati to St. Louis, where Col Benton is waiting, with steam up, to push a train over the Rocky Mountains."

It is strange that our Cincinnati friends cannot see the sea board except through the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, when they have a much better route by Pittsburgh, by way of Columbus and Loudonville, and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

The following letter, from a distinguished citizen of Illinois, now in Boston, shows the interest taken in our movements in the Prairie State. The letter was intended for our own information, but we take the liberty of publishing it entire, as we conceive the information it contains, important to the public. The reader will see that there is a prospect that an extra session of the Legislature of Illinois will be held the coming fall or winter, when a charter will most likely be obtained, to continue a rail road from Terre Haute to St. Louis. This will be a more popular route than the one aimed at by Cincinnati, which enters the State at Vincennes, and passes through the southern and poorest part of the State.

BOSTON, Aug. 14, 1849.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR—Being on a visit here from the State of Illinois—I do, being much interested in the completion of "Rail Road" in the State of Illinois, and more particularly the one from Cairo, to connect with the proposed rail road across that State from St. Louis to the Indiana State line—I take the liberty of writing an article relative to these roads. I have also read the article in your paper, relative to the rail road now being surveyed, and for which charters are granted, extending from Pittsburgh to the Illinois State line, at Terre Haute. *agree fully with you*, that the most *direct* line of rail road from Philadelphia to St. Louis will secure most of the travel between those two points. I am recently advised from Illinois, that a called session of the Legislature will take place in the fall, and that a rail road will be chartered across the State from St. Louis to the Indiana line, with a branch (if req fired) therefrom to the south of the Ohio river.

That branch to the mouth of the Ohio for the connection with the Great Western Rail Road, already chartered by the State of Illinois) is very, very important to the Central Rail Road from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, as it will, *at all seasons*, secure the *south western travel* on this northern route which, without this connection, will take the southern route. The great competition will, hereafter, be for the travel between New Orleans and the North—the South are extending rail roads to shorten the time and distance between New Orleans and the North, and prevent the travel up the Mississippi river. Now, as the Ohio river are, some part of the year, closed above Cairo, that is a good reason why the travel will take the Southern route. But, if we had the Rail Road is made from Cairo, *to connect with the main road to Pittsburgh*, or made a part of it, the Northern route would be the *preferred one, at all seasons.*

I would call your attention to this suggestion, that you may remark upon it in your paper, when you copy the enclosed articles.

Very respectfully, &c.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF ILLINOIS.—*The importance of its connection with St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other sections of the country.*—The Great Western Railway of Illinois is attracting much attention at this time, and the more the importance of the road is considered in its relation to this state, and with the West generally—and especially as connected with the proposed road between Cincinnati and St. Louis—the greater will appear the necessity that the road should be completed. The first object of all great highways is, or should be, to *reach a port always open to the seaboard.* Now, this is not secured either at St. Louis or Cincinnati. Wherefore, then, the support of a rail road between those two cities!—They certainly have no community of interests together. On the contrary, they are *rivals* in every branch of the mechanical, arts, manufactures, ship and boat building, and they ever will be; nor will the travel between these two points alone, sustain the road; for when the rail roads now constructing, or projected, through the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, to the Lakes and to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, are completed, the immense travel which has heretofore been confined to the river, will be almost wholly changed, and those rail road routes which are the most direct, speedy, certain, and cheapest, will be sure to control, and secure the principal travel and transportation of the country. Therefore, to justify the construction of the proposed road between Cincinnati and St. Louis, it is indispensably necessary that it should open a communication with New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, the *whole season*—and this can only be accomplished by connection with the Great Western Railway, which has its South-ern terminus at Cairo, whose *river navigation is always open to the seaboard.*

New Orleans, we all admit, is the principal shipping port for the whole West, and must continue to be while the rivers run to the sea. Nearly every town in the West, if not in the Union, has more or less business connections with that city; and none more than Cincinnati and St. Louis. Hence it is all important that the rail road to the mouth of the Ohio, should be made; and we are only surprised the company asking our Legislature for a charter for a road across the State, did not require the privilege of making this branch to Cairo.

At a glance at the rail road map of the United States, will show that next to Cairo, St. Louis will unite more of the rail road and river interests of the country, than any other city in the Union. Already the rail roads connecting from Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, are looking to the mouth of the Ohio, for their connection with the great West. The construction of these and other roads, all leading to St. Louis, will tend more than any thing else, to strengthen the position and claims of that city, as the best and most desirable terminus of the Great Pacific Railroad, if the claims of the mouth of the Ohio have not the precedence in importance.—*Cairo Delta.*

LAWRENCE COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION.—Pursuant to previous appointment the Whigs of Lawrence county assembled in Convention at New Castle on the 14th instant, and with a full attendance of Delegates, put in nomination the following ticket:

Prothonotary.—James D. Clark, of Mercer county.
Register and Recorder—James McLane, Beaver county.
Treasurer.—Joseph Justice, New Castle.
Sheriff—David Emery, Mercer Co.
Commissioners—James Oliver, Mercer Co.; John Randolph, Beaver co.; John R. Swisher, do.
Auditors—Wm. Work, Beaver co.; J. P. Rose, Mercer co.; Alex. Galloway, do.
Coroner—John L. Warnock, Beaver co.

This ticket is selected from the best men of the county, and the election of the whole of it is a matter beyond doubt. We do not know that there will be any serious opposition.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for September, is promptly to hand, filled with interesting matter, and adorned with various tasteful and instructive engravings.

The Baltimore *Sun*, one of the very best of our exchanges, comes out in new type. We rejoice to see that merit meets with its reward.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.

The cholera has again broken out in Gallatin, Tennessee, and it is most fatal. Twelve deaths occurred from Wednesday noon until 9 o'clock yesterday, and eight or ten new cases, which would probably prove fatal.

The seal of the *Pittsburgh Post*, in its crusade against the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, frequently leads it into blunders which exhibits its gross ignorance of the whole subject in controversy. That paper of yesterday morning denominates the proceedings and statements of the respectable Iron Masters, who held the meeting in this city last Saturday, as "humbuggery and deception," "twaddle," &c., and then undertakes to report their statements, as follows:

After giving a long string of twaddle, the committee of the meeting asserted:—

"That pig Iron which was the ready and current demand in 1845 and until 1847 at $22.00 and $27.00 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 following,) we find the following editorial item:—

"SALE OF PIG METAL.—We have a sale this morning of 190 tons Clarion (H. P. c. h.) metal at $27.00, 6 mos., to Messrs. Semple, Duvall & Co."

This, the editor takes to be a complete refutation of the statement of the Iron Masters, whereas it has no bearing on the subject. The sale of Iron quoted in the American, is a peculiar and very valuable article, "Cold blast Hanging Rock" which always fetches a good price, and which cannot now be brought to this market, on account of the low state of the water, which of course enhances its value for immediate use. If the editor will look at the *Gazette*, of yesterday, in the Weekly Review of the market, he will find the following quotations:

PIG METAL.—The last reported sales were, 125 tons Clonal h. b. at $20, and 197 Clinton H R c h at $27 6 mos.

The canal is open, and the ordinary Pig of our Furnaces, rules at the price mentioned by the Iron Masters. Will the *Post* atone for its ignorance, and withdraw its slanderous statements.

TENNESSEE.—All the counties have been heard from except eight, which if they give the same majorities now as in 1847, will make Trousdale's majority in the State 1,527.

In regard to the Legislature, the True Whig says:

The majority on joint ballot is yet in doubt. The Whigs have the Senate by a majority of three.—The election in Morgan and Bledsoe, for Representatives, as we understand the law, will have to be run over, in which event we expect the election of a Whig, which will reduce the Democratic majority in the House to three—making a tie. The alleged illegal voting in Fentress involves the legality of the election of the Democratic Senator, both Democratic. If the vote of Fentress should be thrown out, upon the propriety of which we do not pretend now to express an opinion, the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.—*Beautiful remark of Gov. Johnston.*—The progress of the President through Pennsylvania, abounds with interesting incidents, which we regret we have not room to publish. The affection and admiration with which the Old Warrior was received by the inhabitants of the interior, was truly remarkable. They could hardly find words to express their regards.

The following incident we copy from a letter in the New York Tribune, for the beautiful remarks of Gov. Johnston—

At McConnellstown, a small place near one of the mountain ridges, a large collection stood in the rain, awaiting the President's arrival. As the coach drove up, they gathered around creaky to see the man of Buena Vista, yet half afraid to come near and touch him. The President at once alighted among them—taking each one by the hand, in that easy, plain, but sincere manner, which at once assured them. They expected a speech, but the President was weak. Then they called for Gov. Johnston, whose easy manners and free intercourse with the people is not less remarkable than that of Gen. Taylor himself. The people hovered around their illustrious guests, and Gov. Johnston, in his off-hand manner, said that he much regretted that the President was not now in that robust health which he had all along enjoyed up to Harrisburgh; but he knew that if he was at all able to do so, nothing gave him the greatest satisfaction to speak to the people. You find here (continued Gov. Johnston) an aged man traveling through a vast domain, containing twenty-two millions of people, without a guard, without protection, without the aid of a soldier or defensive weapon of any kind.—Through your cities, containing thousands, through your towns, your villages, your valleys, and your rugged mountain passes, he goes, invoking no protection but that which the people volunteer, throwing himself entirely upon their perfect freedom to act as they please. How he has been received you all know. At every cross road and hamlet he has been met as you have met him here. Your hearts in your hands, and your affections where the affections of a free people will always be found. You have here, my fellow-citizens, a beautiful illustration of Republican principles. The potentate of the old world, however powerful, can go at any time fifteen rods beyond his own domicil without an armed guard to protect him from the vengeance of the people whom he pretends to rule. There is no other people on the face of the globe like ours, where the Chief Executive can travel through the length and breadth of the country without a guard and without arms.

The Removal of Gen. Lane.

The opposition persons keep up a wonderful noise about the removal of General Lane, from the Governorship of Oregon—even the ines about poor Simon Drunno could scarcely equal it. It is all for effect, however. It is within the recollection of every one, that it was universally understood, at the time of General Lane's appointment, that he would be removed by General Taylor. It was an insult to General Taylor, under the circumstances of the case, to make this appointment, just before the commencement of his administration, and every honorable man will applaud him for removing his slanderer from office. The following remarks on the subject, are from the Louisville Journal—

"Every man, who knows any thing about the case, knows perfectly well that General Taylor could not have possibly retained one in office without calling a deep stigma upon his own name and fame. General Lane, during the last Presidential canvass, in his many speeches and publications relative to the bitterness of Whigs towards General Taylor, twenty times over in the strongest and most offensive terms with intentional and deliberate falsehood. Of course, Gen. Taylor, if he knew himself not to be guilty as charged, knew that a violent and vindictive accuser was an unprincipled calumniator, and he could not, after entering upon the discharge of his duties as President, have kept his accuser in office without thereby saying to the nation either that he was a coward or had not calumniated him, or that he was willing to retain an unprincipled calumniator in an office of high trust and responsibility. He was bound to dismiss Lane by every consideration of honesty and self respect. If he had retained him, all the Locofocos would have sworn that he was afraid to remove him, and they would also have sworn that it was tantamount to a full acknowledgement of the truth of his accuser's publications.

Some Whigs strongly advised President Taylor to let Gen. Lane alone, as a matter of mere policy. To all such advice the old hero gave but one answer. He knew Gen. Lane to be an unprincipled and unprincipled man, and he scorned to keep such a man in office from any consideration of mere policy. He was resolved, as far as possible, to fill offices in his gift with honest men, disdaining to be responsible for dishonest ones. He was determined to do his duty faithfully, leaving the people to do theirs. If President Taylor were assured that the success of his Administration or his re-election to the Presidency depended upon his retaining a dishonest man in office, he would scorn to be guilty of it. He had the courage to do his duty in the midst of an enemy's country, surrounded by ten thousand perils, and he has the courage to do the duty in his own country under circumstances equally formidable.

If Gen. Lane had been a man of proper pride or of the least self respect, he would not have waited for President Taylor to dismiss him from the Governorship of Oregon. He would have disdained to hold the office by the sufferance of one whom he had repeatedly and publicly denounced as a falsifier and a calumniator. But he has no self respect whatever. We know this from our own experience of him. Last fall, after having, as we subsequently learned from the written testimony of twenty witnesses, denounced our paper in the most opprobrious terms in his public speeches as "the vilest vehicle of lies," he called upon us in person, assured us that he admired our paper more than any other in the country, subscribed for it, and then asked us to publish a statement that turned out to be a falsehood, and which was stamped as a falsehood by his own published address to the citizens of Indiana.

The Louisville Democrat says that the Senate of the United States will certainly reject the nomination of Gen. Lane's successor. Of course, the Senate will do just as it pleases in the matter. If the Locofocos of that body choose to reject a nomination for the Governorship of Oregon, the President will no doubt make a second, and if they reject the second, he will unquestionably make a third, but, if they think that they can, by rejection after rejection, force him to renominate Lane, they will find themselves most egregiously mistaken. They can, by the rejection of all the nominations made, cause Oregon to be without a Governor, but, if they do so, the responsibility will be their own, and not the President's, and they will find that he can get along without a Governor of Oregon as well as they can. It is his right and duty, as long as he is President, to tolerate no man as Governor of a territory in whom he has not confidence, and he will exercise that right and perform that duty in spite of all the Locofoco Senates and other Locofoco bodies in the United States.

Letter from Mr. Clay.

It must be clear to all intelligent minds, that only decided merit could gain from Mr. Clay a testimonial like the following letter. One feature of it strikes us as pointing peculiarly to that personal quality of Mr. Clay by which he seems to have won all hearts, and to be capable of inspiring a greater amount of personal enthusiasm than any other public man. We allude to the passage showing an interest in the lineaments of countenance, appearance, character, and habits of mind of those of whom we have heard in the walks of life. No man has had so much of that interest as Mr. Clay, and it results from his ready sympathy for all men.

Amongst his thousand tributes, Mr. Hunt has none more substantial nor valuable than this:

ASHLAND, 20th July, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to express to you the gratification I derived, on receiving the July number of the *Merchants, Magazine and Commercial Review*, from viewing your portrait in the beginning, and from reading your address to your friends at the end of it. When we feel under obligations to those who have contributed to our information and amusement, we are naturally desirous to possess all the knowledge of them, of their appearance, of the features of their countenance, and of the character and habits of their mind, which he can acquire. You have placed your numerous readers, (at least you have me, if I may not speak for them) under those obligations; and the number of your valuable work now before me, in some degree, satisfies the desire to which I have alluded.

I have become quite familiar with the Magazine and Review, and have no hesitation in expressing my humble opinion that it is eminently entitled to the public regard and support. It collects and arranges, in good order, a large amount of Statistical and other information highly useful, not only to the Merchant, but to the Statesman, to the Cultivator of the earth, to the Manufacturer, to the Mariner, in short, to all classes of the business and reading community.

Entertaining this opinion, I am glad that it has been, and hope that it may long continue to be, liberally patronized.

Offering you cordial assurances of my high esteem and regard,

I am truly Your friend,
And obedient Servant,
H. CLAY.

FREEMAN HUNT, Esq.

From the St. Louis Republican of Aug. 14.

Immense Defalcation in the Bank of Missouri.

A portion of the community were, yesterday evening, thrown into great excitement by the discovery of an astounding abstraction of the funds of the Bank of the State of Missouri. The disclosures were made in the following manner, as we learn from officers of the Bank:

Some year or so ago, a resolution was passed by the Directors, to count all the funds of the Bank, and such as was not needed for immediate use was put in bags, sealed and marked with the amount, and the names of the Directors who counted it.—The bags were then placed in boxes, which were also sealed and marked with the amount and names of the Directors. The counting commenced in February, and terminated somewhere in March. Among the funds of the Bank, was a large amount of foreign gold, chiefly thalers, sovereigns and ten guilder pieces, which was counted and laid away with a view to have it recoined.

On Friday last, it became necessary for the Paying Teller, owing to some temporary absence of the necessary keys, to resort to the gold, to pay a large draft held by Messrs. Page & Bacon. A box, purporting to contain two bags, each containing one thousand ten thaler pieces, and another box purporting to contain four bags of one thousand sovereigns each, were turned over in payment—when, on opening the boxes, one of the bags of ten thalers was missing, and also one of the bags of sovereigns, amounting in all to $12,650. This led to further examination yesterday, by the President and Directors, and in examining the boxes of foreign gold, from one to thirty-three, it was discovered that there was a deficiency of *one hundred and twenty thousand and seven hundred dollars.*—It was also discovered that some of the boxes had been opened since the date of the counting, and resealed. The wax was different, and the impression very clumsy, and apparently hastily done.—As yet no clue has been made of the American gold, or of the silver in the Bank, but it is believed that the purpose of the perpetrator was best subserved by taking the foreign gold—that being a description of coin which was but seldom touched for any purpose.

Suspicion immediately rested upon Nathaniel Childs, Jr., who until a few weeks since, held the position of Paying Teller, which he then resigned. The position he had held for many years. He was present at the counting of the Bank, but could give no explanation of the deficit. It seems he had been entrusted, during the counting of the money by the Directors, with the bringing of the boxes from the vault to the Cashier's room, and of returning them to the vault, and in some cases with counting and affixing the seals, and one or both the boxes which were first discovered to be deficient, had his private mark on them. It seems that there are two keys usually drawn for the Paying Teller by the Cashier, and the other by the Paying Teller, but the Cashier has but little, if any occasion, to visit the vault.

The President and Directors, upon making this discovery, closed the Bank, and took possession of all the keys, books and papers. Upon the affidavit of Judge Shurlds, the Cashier, a warrant was issued by Justice Butler, and Mr. Childs was taken into custody. Yesterday evening, Mr. Childs gave to Garcia, we have no means of knowing. But the outrage is one to which the American people will not submit; and although the President of the United States has recently evinced to the Spanish authorities, and to the world, his determination to suppress all underhanded and unprincipled efforts to seize the Island of Cuba, yet we know that, when once convinced that a free man, be he foreigner or native, has been fraudulently and forcibly kidnapped in an American city, by order of the Spanish authorities, he will be prompt to resent the insult, and compel a speedy atonement for the outrage from the Spanish Government.

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

Office and residence, Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. 2d&1y

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—Toothache cured in five minutes, without the nerve exposed. Office and residence next door to the Post office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Refer to—J. H. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. jel9

JOB PRINTING.

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Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET

Premium Strawberry Plants,

AT GREENWOOD GARDEN—Hunt's Prize, the premium plant, $1.02 per hundred. Victoria and Hovey's, scarce and fine, $2 per hundred; all thrifty plants warranted. Orders from a distance carefully put up and forwarded. Also, a large collection of Greenhouse Plants. Fuchsia and Taylor's Seedling Raspberry, &c.

AN OMNIBUS leaves the Allegheny City end of the St. Clair Street Bridge, for the cemetery every half hour during the day. The steam boat will commence its regular trips as soon as the river rises. 2d

JAMES M'KAIN.
Post and Dispatch copy.

Election.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Liberties Bridge Company, will be held at the Toll House of said bridge on Saturday, the 25th inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

G. E. WARNER.

Allegheny, Aug. 13, 1849.—d3t

FOR RENT—One of the small stores in the building corner of Third and Market streets. Also, the elegant room in the 2d story of the same building—the latter may be adapted for a wholesale variety store, or would suit for an Ice Cream Saloon. 2d CD GAZZAM.

Post, Mercury and Dispatch copy.

M'CLINTOCK has just received a handsome assortment of CARPETS, suitable for Fall sales, among which may be found a general assortment of Tapestry, Brussels, extra, and super 3 ply Carpets.—Also, superfine, fine, and common Ingrain Carpets. We recommend all wishing to purchase Carpets, to call on W. M'CLINTOCK, 75 Fourth st. aug21

M'CLINTOCK, No. 75 Fourth st, has received this day another lot of those nice home French Transparent Shades, which in point of beauty and neatness surpass any thing ever brought to this market. aug21

SPTS TURPENTINE—30 bbls rec'd and for sale by HAUN & REIFER aug22

JUST PUBLISHED—The History of the Puritans in England and the Pilgrim Fathers, complete in 1 vol. Loyola and Jesuitism in its Rudiments, by Isaac Taylor. The General History of Quackery, or Quackdom and its Victims, Literature and Religion, by Rev. Robert Turnbull, 4th edition. The History of the Church of England, by Bishop Short. Estaport's Compendious Border Warfare of New York. The Mount in of the Bible. Last Days of Elisha, by Krummacher. Cottage Lectures, or the Pilgrim's Progress Practically Explained, published by Am. S. S. Union. The Wonders of Vegetable, published by Am. S. S. Union. For sale by ELLIOTT & ENGLISH. 7t Wood st aug21

CREAM CHEESE—250 boxes just rec'd and for sale at the Butter and Cheese Depot, by J B CANFIELD aug22

OIL—7 bbls Linseed, just rec'd and for sale by J B CANFIELD aug22

CHEESE—115 bxs Cheese, rec'd and for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS aug22

POTASH—16 cases rec'd and for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS aug22

WINDOW GLASS—100 bxs 7x9 W. Glass, for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS aug22

WHITE BEANS—31 bbls for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS aug22

SOAP—123 bxs Cincinnati Soap, for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS aug22

CHEESE—15 bxs Havana Cheese, for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS aug22

LARD—14 kgs No 1 Lard, for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS aug22

CIDER—6 bbls Sweet Cider, (do do do boiled) for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS aug22

PRICES REDUCED.

BURR MILL STONES, manufactured in France, composed of but few Blocks and solid over—large assortment, the best of the kind, always on hand at greatly reduced prices.

ALSO—French Burr Mill Stones of my own manufacture, made of a new and superior quality of blocks. These Burrs are made under my own superintendence, and as great care is taken to make the joints close, and to have as few as the blocks in each stone of a uniform temper, they are warranted to be of the very best quality, superior to those imported from France, and also superior to the first class of those made in this country, and at prices lower than have ever before been offered in this market.

Laurel Hill Mill Stones, all sizes.

Bolting Cloths, all numbers; of the best quality, warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser, and at greatly reduced prices

Mill Spindles, Mill Irons, Screws and Picks, Platform Scales, Corn and Cob Grinders, Grist and Saw Mill castings of all kinds, and Mill Furnishing in general.

All orders promptly attended to at 214 and 216 Liberty street, near the Canal, Pittsburgh.

W. W. WALLACE
my23:3d&6m

REGULAR BEAVER PACKET.

The splendid fast running steamer REVEILLE, Stone, master, will leave for above and all intermediate ports this day. For freight or passage, apply on board or to D W BOSS, Agent.

The Reveille draws our 18 inches water. aug22

HUNGARY

KOSSUTH AND BEM—ENTUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE—THE CRUSADE.

The following letter we translate for the Tribune, from the Credit, a daily journal of Paris.—It was written apparently some time early in June.

Our readers will find it intensely interesting:

ON THE DANUBE, NEAR PARKAN, On board steam boat, used as seat of Government.

I write from the deck of the vessel which carries the fortune of Hungary, our great, our invincible Kossuth.

You have learned that an armed steamer is the palace chosen by the hero, a floating palace which transports him to Pesth, to Comorn, to Raab, to Buda, wherever his presence is necessary.

Hardly does the palace touch the shore before the population, full of enthusiasm, throng up from every side.

The red sword, and red cross at the head of the procession, the clergy came followed by the people, who surround Kossuth. Then there is profound silence, and in a rapid and striking improvisation the apostle of independence preaches the holy war, exalts the memory of the dead, blesses, in the name of the fatherland, the mothers who have born such sons, and promises victory because the Lord and his sword are with us.

Then the priests raise their voices in pious hymns, every head is bowed, we pray for the fatherland, and amid benedictions and good wishes, Kossuth returns to his floating habitation, which at once moves with full steam toward new shores, where he electrifies other masses.

What a nature is that of this man! It has no parallel except in that of Bem.

Once Bem had not slept for three days. He was near giving out with fatigue, and in the midst of a desperate battle, at a moment of respite asked for a cup of coffee. It was brought to him, and as he was engaged writing an order with a pencil, he had it set upon a pile of wood at hand, over which floated the banner of independence, and which was naturally the point aimed at by the enemy's artillery. A flight of balls carried away the wood with the coffee and wounded Bem slightly in the heel.

"Another cup!" he said quietly folding the order. His officers surrounded him, implored him to change his position, and not uselessly expose his life—but the General refused.

"I shall not die till 1850, when the independence of Hungary will no longer be disputed," he replied simply, with that soft sad look which you know is peculiar to him.

It cannot be denied that there is a providential aureole about the men at our head which protects them; you who have seen us at Pesth, at Gran, and who know us nearly all, know this better than any other.

Like the hero of the tale, we bind they bear upon their casques the radiance which illumines the obscure night of the future. To die to morrow!—this evening! Well what of that! Does not Preiligrath put these words in the mouths of his dead men:

"Our bones are broken, our flesh torn in pieces, by the royal grape shot; but the pride of triumph gleams under our bloody brows, and in the hope of leaving you heirs of our conquests, we repose in peace under the sod.

* * * * * * *

The Kings shall die! The Royal Eagles and Lions shall die! The Future shall be made by the Sovereign People, and for them alone!

"Artie!"

Chanting this ever popular hymn of the great German poet we go into castle and receive death as God sends it!

The Austrian headquarters are at Nagy-ignand opposite Comorn. This morning the black smoke of the steamer appeared upon the horizon; the cannon thundered, the drums and trumpets of the fortress replied. Columns were formed on the ramparts and marched down to the river. Kossuth, the savior and chief of renewed Hungary, came to animate his brothers to victory. Shall I repeat to you his living, passionate, ardent discourse? I cannot.

By turns majestic and supplicating, now in accents of tenderness and now of indignation, his soul penetrated every soul around, and especially his closing words were received with an inexpressible thrill. They are as follows:

"He whom we combat, the Emperor of Austria, is at once young and old.

"Young in age, old in heart. He is the worthy son of his mother, that envenomed scourge of the liberty of nations.

By providential foresight Sophia caused him to be taught our language, our Magyar language.

"He understands it, he speaks it! O my brothers, such was the will of God, in order that he might understand our songs of triumph and of war, our hurrahs when we rush to the combat, our malédictions and our prayers to God who hears them and fulfils them!"

—In fact the young Emperor knows the Magyar, and even expresses himself with much facility in that language, so little known beyond the frontiers of our country.

You will understand what a tempest of hurrahs and of invocations followed the inspired words of Kossuth.

It appears that Jellachich is decidedly in a compromised position. No doubt the future reserves for him the most terrible of lessons. Who would not pity a man so richly endowed, so imposing, so powerful, degrading his genius under the black and yellow banner, and becoming a mercenary traitor, when a whole enthusiastic people are ready to open for him the career of greatness and glory.

That people have been long in arriving at a comprehension of the fact that Jellachich is insensible to the imperial injuries and treasons, they refused to believe it; they still hoped in their chief, whose biblical eloquence had so often excited them under the prediction of the priest of Agram will be accomplished concerning Jellachich:

"Thou art a reed in the hand of God: he will break thee if thou bendest not before the wind."

That wind is the wind of enf