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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

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For Local Matters see next page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.—We learn from an authentic source, that the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have decided to let the work on the *Western Division* from Johnstown to a point near Blairsville, early in October. This letting will include all the heavy work necessary to have started this fall. We are further informed that the mountain location on the Allegheny are completed, and the results highly gratifying as regards distance, cost and character of the route.—Thus this great enterprise progresses rapidly to a completion.

Whenever the editor of the *Pittsburgh Post* will publish the "testimony of Whigs," over their own names, to substantiate his statements in relation to our report of Gen. Taylor's speech, we will then attend to the matter. The editor's mere word cannot be taken for nothing he may assert. He is in the almost daily habit of publishing most untrue and slanderous statements of Whig men, and of the Whig party, and referring to Whigs for proof, but he takes care never to give the names of these fictitious Whigs, which only exist in his own inventive fancy.

We never gave him much credit for what the Yankees call "gumption," but if he thinks he can obtain any more credit for his fraudulent letters and false statements, by asserting that he has Whig authority, he has less than we gave him credit for.

The Washington *Union* disclaims the intention of doing injustice to Gen. Taylor, by publishing caricatures of his speeches, but says it believes the speeches it copies from other papers to be genuine.

If we must admit such apology, we are constrained to say, that the judgments of the editors of that paper are most thoroughly warped by their political prejudices. It seems almost impossible that any person of common sense can attribute such remarks as the Union has published as genuine, to a man who has acquitted himself with so distinguished credit in all the relations of life, and in high official stations. If Gen. Taylor were as incompetent as the Union wishes us to believe, how does it happen that in the most difficult positions—as a member of many different military tribunals, as commander in Florida, and on our western frontier, and in Mexico—that this incompetency never showed itself? A man possessed of the good sense to choose his instruments so wisely, if he never wrote a line, is one of no common order. It is no use for the Union to persist in this disreputable business of striving to lower the personal character of General Taylor. We in Pennsylvania know better. We know that the Old Soldier can both write and talk, as well as the Mexicans know he can wield his *mark* to some purpose, and the Locofocos know that he is some what in a Presidential race, to the bitter horror of the Locofoco office holders, who howl in agony under his quiet but firm dispensations of justice. He is competent enough to manage the weighty affairs of this great nation, with dignity and propriety, and that the Union knoweth right well, and there is nothing Father Ritchie dread's so much as to see him take the field for a second term, which, by the way, is not improbable.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—From some tables in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, we glean the following interesting facts in relation to the emigration from Europe to America, at the port of New York.

The number of immigrants who arrived at New York, by sea, during the month of June, 1849, was 21,075; being an increase of 9,031 over the number arriving in June, 1848. The number who arrived in July was 30,095; being an increase over July, 1848, of 5,476.

Thus the number who arrived in June and July, of the present year, was 59,176; against 47,669 last year—an increase of 11,507 in two months.

The number of immigrants which arrived at New York, for the first seven months of 1849, was 110,404; for the same period in 1849, the number was 143,222. The increase in the present year is 32,818 over the number arriving in the same time of last year. The number arriving in seven months of the present year is more than four fold the number who arrived in an equal time of 1844.

Of the 110,404 which arrived in the first seven months of 1848, there were 71,312 from Great Britain and Ireland, or more than sixty seven per cent. of the whole; and of the remaining 36,092 no less than 31,371, or nearly twenty eight and a half per cent. of the whole, were from Germany.

Of the 143,222 immigrants who arrived in the first seven months of the present year, 101,260 were born in Great Britain and Ireland, or nearly 71 per cent., being an increase in the proportion over the previous year of 3 per cent.; and of the remaining 42,092 there were 31,412 who were born in Germany, or nearly 21 per cent., being a decrease in the proportion since last year of 4½ per cent. In brief the comparison shows thus:

7 months of 1849 from Great Britain, 67 per cent.
" 1848 " " 71 "
" 1848 from Germany, 28½ "
" 1849 " " 21 "

The New York paper has the following comments on the time of year in which immigrants arrive:

"There is one fact of considerable interest, presented to view in regarding the progress of the business of transporting passengers to this country; and that is the great increase in the number who take the passage in the winter. In the months of January, February, and March, 1844, there were but 2101 passengers arriving at New York by sea; though in the same months in this year there were no less than 20 705. An increase of thirtee fold, while the total increase of immigration in the seven months is only todd fold. In 1844, only about one seventeenth of the number of immigrants arriving in the first seven months arrived in January, February, and March; while in the present year nearly one fifth of the whole arrived in the first three months.

The inference to be drawn from this state of facts may be, that the condition of the people in Great Britain, during the winter, is deteriorating, and that they are compelled to emigrate in the depth of the cold season and incur its severities and dangers on the ocean, from the fear that, if they wait until a more genial time, they will be left without the means of emigrating at all. And this view is strengthened apparently by observing the large numbers who arrive here in a state of complete destitution."

A ROMAN PATRIOT.—By the last steamer, Gen. AVEZZANA, one of the late Roman Triumvirs, arrived in this country, and is now in New York.—A large, respectable, and very enthusiastic meeting of the Italians of New York was held on Saturday evening last in the Apollo Rooms, for the purpose of adopting measures towards presenting General AVEZZANA with some token of their gratitude and esteem for his patriotism and devotion. The meeting was addressed by Signor Foresti, and by Mr. Mott, son of Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, who had recently returned from Italy, where he had fought in support of the Italian cause. The result of the meeting was the passage of a resolution tendering to General AVEZZANA, in the name of the Italians of New York, a magnificent sword. A committee of five was appointed to order the manufacture of the sword, and to make all necessary arrangements for the presentation.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The "fall way calls," that is in American phrase, "assessments on subscriptions," for the month of August, in England were, so far as known, to the extent of $5,000,000, against about $15,500,000 in the same month of 1846. The total amount of "calls," for the first eight months of 1849, has been $76,000,000, against $125,000,000 for the same months in 1848, showing a decrease of $50,000,000. This amount of expenditure for August is undoubtedly much below that incurred for like purposes in the United States, for the same time; but when we consider that this sum has been laid out in rail road construction within an extent of territory very considerably less than that of the two States of Pennsylvania and New York, in which, too, there have been already over four thousand miles of rail road completed, we shall perceive how far in advance of the rest of the world, the British people are in this species of enterprise.

The British Empire was informed, through the London Morning Post, of July 29th, that upon the morning of that day, the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal Family, walked in Osborne Park, and that there was no addition to the Royal dinner party the day before. But the citizens of London were informed that Sir James Duke, Lord Mayor and M. P. for London, arrived at Osborne on the 28th, and was honored by an audience. His lordship remained to luncheon, and returned to London in the afternoon."

Mr. Hume—who, as the Blackwood's Magazine says, is "always looking after the fardens"—stated in the House of Commons, on the 31st of July, that the revenues of the East India Company, in 1848, amounted to $97,500,000. He did not know how much more had lapsed to them since. [? the issue of the wars which had just terminated, but that was the sum they enjoyed last year.

He complained to the House in behalf of the heirs of the last Rajah of Satara, whose territories the Company had appropriated, on the plea, that these heirs were not direct inheritors of the rajah. The object of the seizure, said Mr. H., was to add some half a million a year more to these millions already accumulated. Upon these grounds he protested against the proceeding. Early next session he would bring the whole question forward, in the hope of being able to shame those robbers, spoliators, and violators of the rights of property (ironcatcheers and laughter from Sir James Weir Hogg.) Yes, he saw one of the robbers before him (roars of laughter, in which Sir J. W. Hogg joined, apparently very heartily.) a robber of the property and a violator of the religion of the Indian people (renewed laughter.) From the temper in which Mr. Hume's movement was received, it may be safely foreseen what chance the heirs of the Rajah of Satara have of procuring redress at the hands of the House of Commons.

We are in possession of important official returns, showing the imports of gold and silver from this continent into England, &c., to the principal line of conveyance for the precious metals,—the South-ampton and West India line. From the returns it appears that the West India steamers, for six months ending June 30th, 1849, have brought to Southampton the enormous amount of gold and silver, in dust, bars, coin, &c., to the value of $10,570,855 (or say, in sterling, 2,114,133*l.*, the product of the mines in Mexico, California, Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and other South American States. Of this amount about $900,000 have been received from California, either direct, or *via* Valparaiso, Lima, &c., at which ports the dust had been melted into bars. But notwithstanding the returns are thus definite, we must express our belief that a much larger proportion than one eleventh part of the whole imports by this line consisted of California gold. We cannot, from the limited evidence before us, perceive good reason for doubt that nearly the whole of the excess received the first half of this year over the same months in any previous one, is attributable to the influx of the gold from that region. But during the same time there were received at Southampton by other lines the following amounts in gold and silver, to wit, from the East Indies, by way of Alexandria, $2,429,000; from Constantinople $2,850,000; and from Spain and Portugal $1,760,000,—making an aggregate of receipts at that point for the half year from Asia and Europe, of $6,819,000. The total receipts from all ports of the world, for the half year are, therefore, $17,388,000. It may be remarked that when the current of specie sets from the United States to England, the reports into that kingdom are made into Liverpool and when from Northern Europe, they go direct to London. So that even the vast amount above given forms but a part of the total imports of the past year.

On Wednesday morning, August 1st, Madame or Countess Rossi (*ci devant* M'lle Sontag) astonished the natives of London, by giving a grand concert at the Queen's Theatre, at which she sang in four languages, in all of which, she was equally charming, though the auditors were generally profoundly ignorant of three of them.

So great has been the corruption and fraud perpetrated in the management of English rail road companies, that now the proceedings of the directors are regularly published, and for the purpose of insuring reports that shall be entitled to public confidence, reporters for the public press are permitted to be present and take minutes of what is said and done. Weekly returns of the trade and receipts of all the principal lines in France and Great Britain, regularly appear in the daily papers.

The very latest accounts draw a most "interesting" picture of Mrs. Garibaldi, the wife of the heroic defender of Rome. She is with her husband in the mountains, and though she is represented to be far advanced in that situation in which ladies wish to be who love their lords," she accompanies him in all his marches, riding a spirited horse, and enduring with the patient devotion of a woman, the hardships and dangers which are inseparable from the lot of a fugitive. The small force with Garibaldi, will fight to the death for their leader, but the Austrians were gathering around him, and between them and the French it seemed impossible that he could escape. They have set a price upon his head.

The state of affairs and of public opinion in France were well illustrated at a review of troops in the town of Angiers, by the President, on the 30th July. The troops of the line bellowed most lustily "vive Napoleon!" a few old pensioners, survivors of the armies of the Napoleon, cried out "vive l'Empereur," but the National Guards contented themselves with cheers for the President and the Republic. The National Guard of France is, after all, the best, perhaps now the only guaranatee of its liberties. If Louis Napoleon can find a good excuse, he will probably devise means for disarming them.

A zealous Tory correspondent of one of those London papers that so naturally take the side of despotism, even in its worst excesses, says "the world laughs for peace," and goes on to assert that the fanaticism of Kossuth in arousing the people of Hungary to the defence of their country against the combined hordes of Russians and Austrians, threatens to disturb it. It never occurs to him, that the withdrawal of the invading forces would bring about the peace for which the world is sighing.

The ex-King Louis Philippe, now again simply Duke of Orleans, or the Count de Meerilly, had applied for permission to visit the tomb of his son the Duke of Orleans, who was accidentally killed in Paris, five or six years since. Louis Philippe would assume the title of Count de Ponthieu and would go attended by only his valet.

There was some danger of war between Switzerland and Prussia, because the former refused to deliver up to the Duke of Baden the arms and military accoutrements taken from the German insurgents, who had taken refuge within the territory of the Republic. The General Government of the Cantons had organized an army of 40,000 to be ready to meet all contingencies.

The atrocities of Marshal Haynau, the imperial Commander in Chief in Hungary, have been carried to such a pitch of infamy, that he begins to be styled: the "Austrian Butcher." He lately had the indecency and the insolence to remind the inhabitants of Petah, that last year he had caused the massacre of immense numbers of the citizens of Brescia, in Italy, when that city was captured, and that he would commit the like cruelties upon them, if they presumed to show the least sympathy by act, or word, or gesture, with the patriot party in Hungary. His savage proclamations are published in the Austrian official Gazette. It is to be hoped that he will not meet an honorable death, upon the field, but that he may be made to atone for his crimes, by a punishment meted out to other murderers.

The latest news has a rumor that Georgey paused in his retreat, and turned upon the column of General Grabbe, sent to harass him, and defeated it.—Whether it be true or not, the London punsters have seized the report, and say, that if General Georgey did not get *Grabbed*, the Russians were certainly *nabbed*.

Berlin is reported to have 420,000 inhabitants.—Among this population, it is said that police records show, that there are 12,000 thieves and offenders at large, 12,000 swindlers and vagabonds ready for any rascality, and 56,000 other persons of all ages and sexes, who have a standing quarrel with the police; so that, say the King's Bench, we have 80,000 persons among us, who are the enemies of the constabulary, and therefore of law and order. This is esteemed a capital argument for such devices of despotism, as decrees for the state of siege, martial law, &c.

Notwithstanding cholera is so dreaded a plague all over the world, it appears that it is much less fatal, though prevailing to an alarming extent in England, at this time, than the influenza was at a corresponding period of 1847. Thus the increase of deaths in London, was as follows, for the four weeks preceding August 1st, 1849—namely, 1,070, 1,369, 1,711, 1931. The deaths during the prevalance of influenza in 1847, increased in the following ratio 1,036; 1,677; 2,454; 2,416.

There was a fine meeting for the manifestation of sympathy with Hungary, in Regents Park, London, on the 29th July. One speaker asked what would the English have thought had their government imitated that of Austria, and called in 100,000 Frenchmen to put down the rebellion of Smith O'Brien. Oh said a voice in the crowd, that very thing was done in 1798. They brought the Hessians over. Here there was a bit of a row; after which gentleman who declared himself to be a Jew, said that there was no truth whatever in the report that the Rothschilds were about to help Austria and Russia with a loan. They would not disgrace themselves by such an act.—One speaker said, if the Hungarians succeeded against their oppressors, they would be a free and advancing people, and would have a trade to offer to English competition of $50 000 000 a year—If they were conquered, the country would be shut up within the walls of Russian barbarism and exclusion, and would have no trade to offer to any body. He proposed to advise that her Majesty's navy should be employed to manifest sympathy with Hungary.

Mr. Robertson, editor of the Westminster Review, said that he had been just reading three documents which fully explained why the Russians were now in Hungary. The first was the will of Peter the Great, in which he bequeathed to his successors the task of conquering Europe, for that he told them was the destiny of Russia.—The second was a diplomatic memoir of the policy of the Russian monarch in compueuing the great European crusade with Hungary." He formed an alliance with all the despots of Europe, and procured the election of his creature, Louis Napoleon, who was to destroy Republican Rome, for him. The Czar set 300,000 troops on the march, and all the despots of Europe, including that of France, simultaneously repudiated the constitution they had acceded to at the demands of their subjects. Hungary was in the breach for all the people of Europe, [tremendous cheering.] The Russians hopeil in a few years to water their horses in the Seine.

Resolutions requesting the Royal Government to recognize the de facto government of Hungary, and censuring the despotic tendency and the mercenary basenegs of some of the Tory journals, were passed with acclamation.

They are about to raise the tubular rail road bridge over the Menai straits to its permanent position. It is a vast enterprise. The bridge consists of an iron tube that weighs *two thousand tons*. It is to be raised from the surface of the water one hundred feet through the air, to the level of its supporters. The means to be employed were by hydraulic presses capable of raising the vast mass six feet at a time. Pillars of masonry are built up for its supports as it rises. The firstlift was to be made on the first of August, and the whole work was expected to consume a week. The next arrival will bring us interesting particulars of the progress of the work. The engines employed are on so vast a scale, that the force with which the water is injected into the tubes or cylinders, would be sufficient to throw a column twenty thousand feet into the air. This pressure to the square inch is the trifle of 8000 to 9000 pounds.

Sympathy with Hungary.

From a Telegraphic despatch in the Baltimore papers we learn that an enthusiastic meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Monday evening last in Independence Square, to sympathize with the Hungarian patriots. The despatch say:

"The assemblage was called to order by appointing Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Mr. Duane, Mr. Binney, &c., dresses the assemblage for some time, to a most eloquent manner, and stated the object of the meeting, which was to give an expression of feeling and sympathy in favor of Hungary in their struggle for freedom. He was listened to with deep attention. After considering his remarks, Col. Forney, editor of the Pennsylvanian, came forward, and read a beautiful and touching address which was listened to most attentively. He invoked earnestly and powerfully for aid and sympathy in the cause of Hungary, and called upon our Government to recognize her independence. The address was unanimously adopted amidst the greatest excitement. Several other addresses were delivered and made speeches, breathing strains of patriotism and eloquence. The meeting throughout was highly creditable and enthusiastic."

We should be glad to see such a movement in Pittsburgh. If we can do them any good by sending our shout of sympathy across the waters, let us meet, and do it with a will. Hurrah for the brave Hungarians! Success to the cause of liberal principles in Hungary! Destruction and confusion to the brutal and ferocious invaders, and to all despotism and despots!

ANOTHER COALITION.—In the Western District of Rhode Island, which has hitherto failed to elect a Representative to the next Congress, the Free Soil party have dropped their own candidate and nominated BENJAMIN B. THURSTON, the present Democratic candidate and late member. Previous to receiving the nomination of the Free Soilers, Mr. Thurston expressed his approval of the executive part of the Buffalo platform in the following terms:

"Those articles of the Buffalo Platform which relate to the extension and the perpetuation of Domestic Slavery, and to the connection of the Federal Government therewith, I consider to be a *usurpation*, but rather an *extension* of the Democratic principles which I profess; and, consequently, I shall deem it my duty to advocate them, on the same grounds which influenced my vote for Andrew Jackson as the last session of Congress.—With these views, I cannot consistently cast my vote for a Speaker of the House of Representatives whose personal or official influence would be exerted in favor of the institution of domestic slavery."

Mr. DIXON, the Whig candidate, who was interrogated on the same subject, returned no answer. If the Whigs turn out, they can elect him in despite of the coalition.

In the fourth district of Vermont the Democrats and Free Soilers have also united their forces, and joined in nominating ASHBEL PECK for Congress. This is the district lately represented by the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, who has been appointed Minister to Turkey.—*Nat. Intel.*

TERRIBLE FATALITY.—Sandusky City is not alone in severe affliction from the visitation of the cholera. In two townships, principally settled by Germans, in Auglaize co., Ohio, the fatality has been unprecedented. A letter from St. Mary's, the county seat, dated Aug 13th, says, "in German township, within seven miles of us, there have been fully 360 deaths. To-morrow we have a called court, when it is thought that 150 administrators will be appointed." The disease has been nearly as malignant in the township of Bremen.—Between 25 and 30 have died in the little village of Hyattsville in Miami county, out of a population of not more than 150 persons.

EMPIRE STATE AFLOAT.—We are truly glad to hear that Capt. Bazard has been so successful in getting his noble boat afloat.

We are indebted to the politeness of the O'Reilly operators for the following despatch:

DETROIT, Aug. 20—10 A. M.

The steamer Empire State is this moment coming down the river, towed by the steamer Empire.—*Cleveland Her.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.—Reserving to the receipt announcement that twenty-five miles more of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Cumberland, had been placed under contract, at prices, in all cases within the estimates of the Company's engineer, it will be satisfactory, to those interested in the enterprise to know that the contracts were all duly signed; and that preparations for a vigorous prosecution of all parts of the work are in various stages of progress. Ground has been already broken upon several of the sections, and no indication of dissatisfaction on the part of the contractors has been thus far manifested. We had an opportunity of hearing these gratifying facts in an interview had with the President and Chief Engineer of the Company a few day since at Cumberland, where those officers were engaged in arrangements for the security of the right of way and of the general advance of the work. The sections which were let in May last are now rapidly progressing with an abundant supply of labor and perfect order and quiet upon the line.—a state of things due to the temperate and firm measures pursued by the Company and the contractors.—*Balt. Amer*

NEW YORK POLITICS—THE UNION CONVENTIONS.—Our readers have already learned that the attempt of the old Hunkers and Freesoilers of New York, to amalgamate, through the intervention of two conventions, has proved abortive. This has caused great lamentations among the Locofocos of the party, who are piling after the flesh pots of this political Egypt. The following correspondence of the Tribune, gives the closing scenes:

ROME, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1849.

H. Greeley, Esq.: The scene has closed—the curtain has fallen—the darkness of despair has fallen upon Locofocoism, and "cursing and bitterness" are heard where late the soft accents of "harmony" flowed from lips all wreathed in smiles. As John Van Buren declared at the close of the Free Soil Convention, an impassible gulf now separates the two divisions of the "Democratic Party." A war, relentless, irreconcilable, eternal, is to be waged. The ingenuity of both has been exhausted in the attempt to find some "middle ground," where "principle" (?) could be sacrificed for the sake of the *spoils* and honor preserved for the sake of appearances. It was a vain attempt. The Barnburners have always, in their negotiations at these Conventions, that they have made no inconsiderable progress in learning the "Arts of War" from their more experienced enemies.—They have succeeded, without doubt, in placing them in the wrong. They came here on the invitation from the Hunkers, to hold a conference and listen to propositions for a *compromise*. The only proposition they have received has been one entirely and necessarily inadmissable. It was one that demanded not compromise, but surrender. In return, they tendered more than their opponents could in justice ask—namely, a burial for the time being of all discussion of "principles" and a union without conditions as to the future, and without reference to the past, provided *they* should be permitted to adhere to their doctrines for themselves. The Free Soilers did in fact yield the very point which has divided them—to wit, insisting that the Hunkers should adopt their platform—and were willing to leave them undisturbed in their non communitalism on the question of slavery extension. The proposition the Hunkers, with a singular show of righteous declined, and they now cannot well avoid appearing to take the position that they demand of the Free Soilers, expressly to abjure their principles as a prerequisite to union, thus making the non-intervention doctrine a "test" of Democracy and an article of its creed.

The closing scenes in the Hunker Convention were very touching and pathetic. After having decided the nomination of the Free Soilers, and receided from them the annoncement that they had no further communications to make, they began to cry out, as if in great distress, for their principal orators, and beg them to speak a word of consolation. Dix and Dickinson responded. He congratulated the Democracy at having escaped from the perils with which they had been surrounded, the union and brotherly love which had pervaded their deliberations, and the brightening prospects which opened before the "Democracy." This was whistling up courage with a vengeance. He was followed by Cutting of your City in the same vein; Peckham of Albany, who pitched into Prince John and he and him in pieces in a very savage style, Bowne who poured out a vial of wrath on the head of Cagger and Chatfield of Oswego, who declared himself a Free Soiler in sentiment, but still stuck to the Hunkers, because he would interpolate no new doctrine into the Democratic creed. He had come a quarter late and went their way, trembling at the fiery indignation which awaited them at the hands of the people.

Croswell has been the controlling spirit of this Convention and maintained his usual character of furnishing brains for the party. There was a large majority of the Convention who would have adopted the Free Soil platform, but their voices were smothered and their sentiments suppressed. The day is now passed with them. Yours, &c. F.

The London Examiner contains the following terse and interesting article from Walter Savage Landor, upon the position of France, Italy and the Czar, which we commend to the especial digestion of our neighbor of the "Pittsburgh Catholic."

To the Editor of the Examiner

If the Hungarians should be able to resist for three months longer, the numerous and formidable hordes surrounding them, and if the French Government should abate a little from two declarations—the first, that it will assist them, the second, that it will not—I expect their subjugation. Nevertheless, we may confidently hope for their ultimate success. That the French will secretly encourage them in resistance for the purpose of exhausting the Austrian and Russian resources, is probable enough; and that they will afford but a negative aid to the Austrians and Russians. Such aid, morally, they have given already, and two such declarations they have made in order to blind the Tory party, or prejudice would be offered to the Autocrat for their good behavior. Since the time of Napoleon, there is among them no dishonor in a lie of any magnitude, or any tendency, dreadful more simply and sweetly in a moment of danger to the public safety. Their Liberal as are all their codes, the Code of Honor is the most so, unhappily, there is no likelihood of seeing an abridgement or a manual. Among the Italians, the Code of Honor in a copy was as important that the Romans were greatly more unanimous in favor of a republic than the French were and yet they all asserted the contrary.

Dissolution, however, with its same pertinacity of impudence to assert the contrary even now; when scarcely a Roman of any description, from the highest to the lowest, will remain in the coffee house with a French man entered. The Hungarians are perhaps the only people, of all of whom they encountered in equal numbers! They alone shared its glory with the English, and shared it amply. Never can be forgiven them their many Waterloos. Infamy in ancient days, was given to the vanquished, but glory to the victorious emotion, and France was almost as fruitful of them as Spain herself, who inherited them equally from Goth and Moor. France, the quickest of nations, is the slowest of Son Leader. Napoleon I. dropped them.

Justice is immutable and divine; but laws are human and mutable, they are violated every day, considered unfortunate, and sometimes, several times ejected from the judgment seat by military power. In such a case, what remains for nations? History tells us. There springs up a Virtue from the very bosom of Crime, generally austere. By this Virtue, the hearts of Antiquity bounded before this Virtue. Religion followed religion, new idols were worshipt; they rotted down one after another. Tyrannicide has appeared in every age, in every country, in the reign and scourge of the oppressed. Can Russia have forgotten that awful vision, which hath reared its head so often over her imperial crown, and broken up, like the burst of spring, her palaces of ice? Perhaps novel and dreadful means are to be devised to found a vast kingdom organized at hearing the near footfall of this inevitable chastiser.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

July 23

HUNGARY.—*Address of M. Kossuth.*—The following eloquent address to the nations of Europe forms part of a proclamation recently issued by M. Kossuth

"The armies of the Hungarian nation have already fought out their quarrel with Austria. The liberated country need only to be made to flourish. But the House of Hapsburg Lorraine had once more pettitioned the Russian despot for aid, and he broke into Hungary at the head of 120,000 Russian troops; through Cracovia, Lemberg, and Vienna, he broke into our country—the country of the martyrs of liberty.

"We do not throw down our arms. We will fight the armies of the allied tyrants of Europe. And in first, his power is almighty; he hallows the battle field for the weak, and the strength of the mighty and the wicked is broken.

"But we would speak aloud and solemn warning to the constitutional Governments and the nations of Europe.

"Ye Governments ye are the official guardians of the liberty and the legitimate interests not only of your own countries, but of all Europe. A tremendous responsibility rests upon you. The punishment of every crime which you allow to be committed against liberty and the right of man will come home to you and the lands ye govern.

"Wake up, oh ye people! at the approach of this enormous danger. The tyrants' armies are banded together to tread under foot, and to silence everything that has dared to think and speak the Nay or a conflict. Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. H. M'Fadden & R. Eaton. ja19

"Awake, oh people of Europe! On Hungarian ground the battle for the freedom of Europe is fighting. With this country the free world will lose a powerful member. In our nation a true and heroic champion will perish. For we shall fight until we spill the last drop of our blood, that our country may either become a chosen sanctuary of Freedom, consecrated with our blood, or shall form a damning monument to all eternity in token of the manner in which tyrants can league to destroy free people and free nations, and of the shameful manner in which free countries abandon one another."

Signed. L. KOSSUTH, Governor.
H SZEMERE, Pres. of Council.

PESTH, July 31.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.

By the arrival of the steamer Diswell, from Red River, we learn that an overflow had caused great destruction of property in the neighborhood.

The plantations from Shreveport to Natchitoches, were covered by from four to eight feet water.

At Grand Encore Front, the streets and warehouses were nearly all caved in. Col. De Russ's gin house fell into the river. This building covered about an acre of ground.

The loss of property is immense and beyond calculation. When the Diswell left, the river was falling.

THE CUBA ANNEXATION PROJECT.—The New Orleans Delta, (with whose passion for foreign conquest, or annexation of foreign territory in almost any way, our readers have become familiar through our quotations from it heretofore,) in attempting to ridicule the pleading of one of the lawyers in the Key (or Garcia) case at New Orleans, gives us information fully corroborating that upon which was founded the President's Proclamation denouncing the menaced enterprises against the Territories of Nations with whom we are at peace. For thus says the Delta:

"Our eloquent friend, Counsellor Preaux, in his very able, witty, and pathetic speech last night in defence of the parties charged with the abduction of Rey, worked himself into a very dangerous excitement on account of the conspiracy, of which he estimes to be the Tuba Ories, *to annex Cuba to the United States*—A CONSPIRACY WHICH HE DECLARED WAS ALREADY IN FULL BLOOM IN THIS CITY. A less indulgent court might, perhaps, have arrested the torrent of the Counsellor's eloquence, but, as he seemed to think the safety of the Union and the cause of republicanism demanded that he should speak out in terms of affectionate warning and entreaty to his countrymen, he was permitted to indulge his lugubrious apprehension at some length."

HON. THOMAS EWING.—Superior talent and untiring industry in a Whig are all that is wanting to mark him for the shafts of calumniators and slanderers. Failing in their attacks upon Gen. Taylor, the opponents of his Administration are now turning their batteries upon the honored and gifted Secretary of the Interior. Old charges, newly clossed over, are brought forward; the pen of malice is busily at work; and the most vindictive and unscrupulous of the Locofoco press are endeavoring to aim a blow at General Taylor's Administration through one of its Secretaries.

We need not say their labor will be in vain.—The American people will not permit faithful public servants thus to be slandered. If they do their duty in their proper sphere they will be rewarded. Mr. Ewing will survive in the hearts of a generous people, and his deeds will be acknowledged and praised in the recorded pages of American history when his revilers are despised and forgotten. Mark that.—*Lancaster (Ohio) Gaz.*

From the New York Evening Mirror of August 16

OFFICIAL.—The editor of the Evening Mirror, regarding a small bird in the hand as better than a large one in the bush, has accepted the office of Naval Storekeeper at Brooklyn, and yesterday entered upon the duties thereof. The post is one of very great responsibility, and of very inadequate pay. It is true the duties are light, so far as mere labor is concerned; but a man who is entrusted with the charge of two millions and a half of public property, and who is required to give heavy bonds for the safe keeping of the same, ought at least to be paid some thing for the risk incurred, as well as for the time and labor employed. The bulk of the property consists of heavy ordnance, and oak timber buried in the mud, and of this there is very little danger of its running away. There are also in the yard some hundreds of pyramids of those indigestible berries known as "Mexican Pills," which we devoutly hope may lie in inglorious rest till doomsday, without ever troubling any poor human bowels.

But it is not our intention to give an inventory of the premises, nor is it necessary to assure all whom it may concern that we received the office from the President, unasked by us, that we are indebted to him alone for it; and that in accepting it, while we have no clique nor party to thank, neither do we compromise one jot of our independence as a politician or a journalist.

We have taken the solemn oath and assumed the solemn duties of the office, with the sincere determination to devote just as much of our time to it as the public interest shall require; and, in regard to the Mirror, if we cannot steal from the hours devoted to sleep, time enough to fill our usual space in its columns, shall add extra strength to our editorial assistance, so that neither in quantity nor quality of matter shall there be any falling off.

PRESTON LEWIS SEGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of invigorating influence, and particularly for sick rooms.

HUNT'S BALSAM.—An improved Peruvian preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, unscented, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for weak eyes. Prepared by W. Hunt, Boston, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

Fire and Marine Insurance.

—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Charter perpetual—Offer inducements to insure, upon every description of property, on the most favorable terms. OFFICE, No. 21 Market street.

SAMUEL GORMLY, Pres't.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Sec'y. my5-d6m

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

Office and residence on 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. ap11-1y

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 Principles. Plate—DOCTOR STEARNS will in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed, relieve and preserve it so that it may be used for life. Office No. 21 Market street.

REFER TO—J. H. M'Fadden & R. Eaton. ja19

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,
HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS,
POLICIES, &c. &c.,
Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the
GAZETTE OFFICE, Third street.

MARRIED,

In Butler, on the 14 inst., by the Rev J. Meloch, Mr. JAMES TARRY, Merchant, of this city, to Miss ANNA POSTLEY

ROSIN SOAP.—100 lbs Proctor & Gamble's C brand Rosin brand receiving and for sale by
aug23 BAGALEY & SMITH, 1st and 20 Wood st

NO. 1 MACKEREL—150 bbls Massachusetts inspection, just to order for sale by
aug23 BAGALEY & SMITH

SUGAR MOLASSES—220 bbls choice brands for sale by
BAGALEY & SMITH

SPANISH SEGARS—50,000 superior Principe and Havana Segars for sale by
aug24 BAGALEY & SMITH

LOAF SUGAR—300 bbls. assorted numbers, for sale by
aug21 BAGALEY & SMITH

WM. YOUNG & CO. 143 Liberty st. invite attention to a very large and carefully selected stock of N. York and Baltimore Soap Leather. Wrapping French call Skins, &c., which they have just received for sale by
aug24

TOBACCO—500 Salted Patna Kip Skins, just received and for sale by
aug24 WM YOUNG & CO

TANNERS OIL—Current's Knives, Fleshers, Cleaning Scrapers, &c., consistently on hand and for sale by
aug21 WM. YOUNG & CO. 143 Liberty st.

LUMBER YARDS

TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS—A number of Lots to the Ninth Ward, below Cedarville, on and near the Allegheny river.
WM. M'DARLINGTON,
At R. Darlington's, fourth st.
aug21

FALL FASHION.

S. MOORE, 73 Wood street, will introduce the Fall style of HATS on the 25th, with a fair beauty of style cannot be surpassed
aug21 d3w

JOHN A. CRAIG, late of N. Lisbon, O. W. S. BRINER
CRAIG & SKINNER,
GENERAL AGENCY, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 28 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce.
REFER TO—John Watt & Co., Murphy, Wilson & Co Pittsburgh, Pa., Lawson & Hall, Mahlon Martin, Wellsville, O., Jones, Anderson & Co., Steubenville, O., Philadelphia, B. W. Snodgrass & Co., Gregg & Nace, New Lisbon, O., E. Skinner, Hon C. D. Coffin, Cincinnati, J. P. Kent, Youngstown, O., W. L. Standart, Cleveland, O. aug24

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the LIMS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN CHARLTON, late of Allegheny City, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Those indebted to the Estate will make payment, and those having claims against said Estate, will present the same properly authenticated, to
JOHN HERRON, Administrator,
aug24 w6 Miserwille

Premium Strawberry Plants,

AT GREENWOOD GARDEN—Hunt's Pate, the premium plant, $1.00 per hundred. Victoria and Hovey's, seedlings, 50 cents per hundred—all thrifty plants warranted. Orders from a distance carefully put up and forwarded. Also, a large collection of Greenhouse Plants. Fastolph and Taylor's Seedling Raspberry, &c.

An OMNIBUS leaves the Allegheny City end of the 3d Ohio Street Bridge, for the Garden, every half hour during the day. The steam boat will commence its regular trips as soon as the river rises

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