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PHILADELPHIA SOUTH AMERICAN. Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, receive and forward 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 Shaler Borough.

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.

For Local Matters see next page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

Arouse to Action!

The Philadelphia News, a paper which is indefatigable in the cause of Whig principles, says:—We regret to observe so much backwardness in some quarters of the State, in the work of organization for the coming election. Such inactivity and idleness at this late day, is most profoundly to be regretted. It must be borne in mind, that although the State was carried for Gen. Taylor last year by an overwhelming majority, Gov. Johnston was elected by a bare majority of 300, and that in the lower branch of the Legislature there was a tie. Such having been the case last year, can we hope to be successful now without the efforts we then made? Let it be remembered that the defeat of our ticket in a single county in which we succeeded last year, will determine the political complexion of the next Legislature. The parties in this State are too nearly balanced to justify any good Whig to remain idle and inactive, and put that man to cause may triumph. By a proper and concentrated effort we can elect our candidate for Canal Commissioner, and secure a majority of Whigs in both branches of the Legislature. With such an effort, made in due time, it would be too much to hope for such a result.

We most sincerely hope that our Whig friends every where throughout the state, will appreciate the importance of speedy and efficient action. Let them come to the rescue with an unbroken front, and labor cheerfully until victory shall crown our cause. Let all do their duty, and endeavor to maintain the ascendancy of our principles and organization in the State.

In Lawrence County, the Locofocos and Free Soilers have formed a coalition, in order to defeat the Whigs, and have nominated a ticket to be jointly supported, each party selecting their share. When it is considered that the Whigs have always been found where the encroachments of slavery were to be resisted, and that the Locofocos of the North have ever been the fast and true allies of slavery, the disgraceful character of such a combination will be manifest to the least observing. The Whigs of Lawrence, if we have not mistaken their character, will fight a hard battle before they will permit themselves to be defeated by such Locofoco schemes. Success to them.

In all directions we find the Free Soilers united with the Locofocos to defeat the Whigs. They have not succeeded, however, in the Western District of Rhode Island, where Mr. DIXON, Whig, has beat Mr. THURSTON, Locofoco-Freesoilers. Such coalitions disgust every honorable and intelligent mind. Locofocoism is too deeply imbued with the pro-slavery spirit, and has too long done the work of its Southern masters, to be rendered acceptable by such dishonest amalgamations.

The *Mercer Luminary* says that a committee from the Western Reserve, Ohio, visited that place and waited upon General Taylor, to inquire his views on the Wilmot Proviso. This was doubtless one of the tricks of the so called "*Free Democracy*" of Ohio, which is the head of Tapeau, Giddings, Chase, and such like worthies. They laid their snare adroitly, but General Taylor was too cool and shrewd a campaigner to be caught by such manœuvres. They wanted to know what his opinion was with regard to slavery in the New Territories. He replied it would be "settled constitutionally." They plied him with another question, as to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. He failed them, by reiterating, that the matter would be "settled constitutionally."

The *Lumingry*, a radid Free Soil paper, acknowledges that General Taylor, in conversation with some of the citizens of Mercer, informed them that he had received a letter from Governor Smith of California, since he left Washington, stating that both California and New Mexico would make application at the next Congress to be admitted as states. To secure this has been the great object of the administration.

As no one can doubt, who has any pretensions to common sense and common intelligence, that they will both adopt constitutions rejecting slavery, and as such come into the Union, this ought to satisfy the most captious and unreasonable Free Soiler. We rejoice that General Taylor gave these gentlemen from Ohio the answer he did. They have been among the most violent of the traducers of his character and his administration, and care far more for some occasion to keep up a continual ferment, and for the success of their efforts to form a sectional feeling and a sectional party, than they do about slavery in California.

MEETINGS FOR HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The British papers are filled with calls for, and proceedings of, meetings in favor of the cause of the heroic Hungarians. At a great meeting held at the York Hotel, Upper Wellington street, very recently, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

"That it is the opinion of this Society that the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, has violated his compact with the Hungarian nation, and, therefore, that the English people publicly desire our deepest sympathy with that people, and unanimously proclaim our disgust and horror at the barbarous conduct of the Austrian Emperor in calling to his assistance the serfs and Cossacks of Russia, for the purpose of devastating with fire and sword that interesting country, destroying its inhabitants, and binding in chains and slavery its brave people engaged in the noble cause of maintaining their religious liberties."

Money was also contributed for the purpose of aiding the cause of Hungary, and other meetings called.

Immense meetings at Kensington, near London, and at Cardiff, Edinburg, Manchester, and Westminster, have also been held. The London News says, to show the feeling among the members of Parliament: "We may also mention that a paper containing a strong expression of opinion on the Hungarian question, coupled with a request to Government to interfere for the stoppage of blood shed, and the recognition of the rights of the Hungarians, is in circulation amongst the members of both Houses, and is likely soon to appear with the signatures of a great number of influential peers and commoners appended."

The population of Baltimore is estimated at 154,000—an increase of over 50,000 in ten years.

The President at Erie.

The *Erie Advertiser*, of Wednesday last, at the close of a long article, giving an account of the proceedings on the arrival of the President, says:

"Mr. Fillmore, with several other gentlemen, had come up from Buffalo in the course of the day, to pay their respects to the President; he exchanged civilities with many of our people to the time of leaving, Monday morning. As we all know, he is one of Nature's best specimens—a self made man, and one that might be singled out from ten thousand, as *finished*, at least in appearance.

Gov. Johnston has also an attractive and commanding appearance, full six feet high, and of elegant frame, but not so finely a marked face as Mr. Fillmore. He looks rugged enough to shake the whole Continent by the hand without becoming fatigued. Having accompanied the President on his tour through Pennsylvania, he parted with him on Monday morning, and returned by the southern stage to his residence in Kittanning, and thence on to Harrisburg.

The President is still quite unwell, though not considered in a dangerous situation. He was removed yesterday morning to the residence of Dr. Wood, that he might rest more securely from noise, and receive careful attendance. He will remain and receive careful attendance. He will remain here until his health is thoroughly restored, which will be several days. He still adheres to his original design of prosecuting his tour to the east."

The Great Hungarian Meeting in New York

The New York papers, of last Tuesday, come to us filled with the proceedings and speeches of the great meeting to sympathize with the Hungarian patriots, held the evening before. The meeting was held in the Park, and the *Courier and Enquirer* says was one of the largest and most respectable ever assembled on a similar occasion. The entire area in front of the City Hall was crowded with a dense mass of the most respectable citizens, while the sides at each of the three stands that had been erected were also filled. It is estimated that twenty thousand people were present, composed of men from every class and of all parties, assembled to express with a united voice their heart-felt sympathy with a gallant people struggling with a gigantic foe in defence of the dearest and clearest national and personal rights appropriate. There was no violent denunciation of legal and legitimate authority,—no clamorous demand for impossible social reforms, and very few allusions to events or parties in this country which looked to political recrimination or effect.

The meeting, says the Courier, "embodied the sentiments of the great mass of our people. It expressed a sympathy which we believe to be universal, for the Hungarians in their noble struggle, and set forth the desire, which we believe to be quite as generally entertained, that our Government at Washington should recognize at once the independence of the Hungarian nation, and protest against the intervention of Russia in their struggle for its maintenance."

Hon. Wm. F. Havermeyer, in the absence of Gov. Fish, who was unable to be present, presided.—The following are among the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That nowhere in modern times has presented stronger claims to the admiration of the civilized world than the people of Hungary, which are great in the language of the beloved Washington in the French Ambassador, Adet, on his presenting the colors of Republican France after her first revolution. "We rejoice, wherever, in any country, we see a nation imitating the banner of freedom. To call your nation brave, were but common praise;—wonderful people, ages to come shall read with astonishment the history of your exploits."

Resolved, That having made and established a declaration of human rights, without precedent in the annals of the world, we rejoice in every demonstration in behalf of freedom, and that our sympathies are raised to day in favor of a nation of heroic descent and heroic action.

Resolved, That we tender to the patriots of Hungary our heartfelt congratulations on their success in resisting the encroachments of tyranny, and our confidence that the right will prevail, and Hungary be elevated to the position of one of the first nations of Europe.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is held as the bounden duty of the Cabinet at Washington to immediately recognize the Independence of the nation and appoint a minister, and so instruct our representatives in Europe without delay.

Resolved, That a committee of 21 be selected to proceed to the city of Washington, to urge upon the General Government the immediate, absolute, and unconditional recognition of Hungarian independence.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee:—

Wm. F. Havemeyer, John Young, F. B. Cutting, Henry J. Raymond, Wm. V. Brady, M. Baldwin, Dr. A. S. Doane, David Graham, J. L. Phillips Thorne, Robert Emmet, Charles Webb, Lt. R. Ubrisach, Moses H. Grinnell, Gen Avezzana, Jacob Beil, Robert H. Morris, Peter Cooper, Gustavus Bach, Charles W. Hall, M. Van Schaick, Simon Draper, James Kelly, F. A. Tallmadge, S. Ludvigh.

The speakers at the central stand, were Henry Armbrust, Joseph Blunt, Gen. H. Wallbridge, Michael Dabney, Daniel H. Sickles, Michael Walsh, I. L. Mumford, Leopold Kup, H. J. Raymond of the New York Courier, and Dr. Turner.

At the *Italian and French* stand, the first speaker was Gen. AVEZZANA, late from Rome where he was one of the *Triumvirs*, and Minister of War and where he gained unfading laurels as the tried friend of freedom. At Genoa, also, he was the General in Chief of the Republicans, in their resistance to the Austrians. His speech is reported in the *Express*, as follows:—

"GEN. AVEZZANA was first announced, and came forward amid loud cries of "Viva!" "Viva!" "Viva!" It is a great happiness, he said, my friends, to be able to welcome you all again, in this my adopted country,—but to be here now, in season to mingle my sympathy with yours, and on occasion so interesting, is to me a double happiness. It is a great pleasure to see so many citizens of different nations come together to unite their expressions of sympathy with those of this great Republic, and in behalf of a gallant and victorious people; and to be able to do all this in the country of the great Washington, and to see gathered here the friends of freedom from all parts of Europe, gathered in one great family, the family of liberty and Equality. (Cries of "Viva," loud and prolonged.) I, too, see Frenchmen among them; but now I see them with very great pleasure. It was my misfortune—yes, my misfortune—to be compelled to meet with Frenchmen in battle, but I was compelled to do it for the liberties and the honor of my country. I was compelled to fight them, or to see the land of my birth doomed to slavery. I have regretted the cruel necessity with all my heart.—(Sensation.)

The nation who set us the example of a republic—who proclaimed it, and who seemed so invite us to follow that example, and whose people I had looked upon as my dearest friends, I could not but respect—nay, love—but the people, were acting against their convictions, and I cannot abhor enmity against them. Circumstances misled them. Their hearts will regain the right place again, and when we shall call friends once more, [Sensation—cries of "Oui, Oui," from the French, and "Si, si, Signore," from the Italians] I doubt not all this will happen; and I doubt not these brave Americans, who have assembled with us, will, with the assistance between the Government of France and France itself. [Cries of "Oui, oui," and "Si, Si."] After having been encouraged by France to fight for the Austrians, as the enemies of liberty, now I find myself with a band joined their cause, I wept as I fought them; [sensation] and so did my friends who fought them with me. [Renewed sensation.]

My friends, we have met, not to reproach France, but to sympathize with the people of Hungary, and to express our interest in the cause of Kossuth and Bem, and to expect at their success. Their cause is our cause. Their enemies are Austria, Russia and opponents of liberty. Every blow they strike is a blow for us, and breaks one of the manacles their armies have fastened upon us. God grant them success and liberty. Let me ask for your cheers in their behalf. Let me join mine with yours. Let us give the loudest cheers we can for Hungary and Liberty.—[And tremendous cheers were then given, amid which Gen. Avezzana retired. Gen. Avezzana's speech was all in French.]

M. Guyzet, President of the French Committee, glorified Gen. Avezzana for his noble feeling toward the French nation. He protested in the name of his countrymen in America against the policy of Louis Napoleon, who had disgraced France and cast her into the alliance of the European powers.

Signor Foresti came after and said that only eighteen months ago he addressed his countrymen on the same spot, but how things had changed. Freedom had disappeared in Italy, and Venice was the only spot which kept afloat the standard of Italian Independence. Hungary is decided to become the conqueror of all the European nations. She will be victorious and will succeed against the combination of the depots of Russia and Austria.

Mr. Fiance succeeded M. Foresti, and begged the assemblage to make a distinction between the French nation and the French Government; detest the power but respect the people.

Mr. Fardis said that there were still hopes for European freedom, in spite of all the machinations of the New Holy Alliance.

Mr. Harris then read the following Address, to be sent to Kossuth in the name of the French and Italian residents in America, which we copy from the Tribune.

ADDRESS TO KOSSUTH.

From the opposite shore of the ocean, from the classic land of Liberty, we Frenchmen; but Frenchmen worthy of the name—address the heroic Hungarian people in wishes prompted by the most sincere admiration. May they mingle with the joyful shouts of triumphant Democracy! May they echo to the funeral knell of its enemies!

Noble Hungarians! Enthusiastic in view of your combats, glorified with your glory, admirers of this gigantic struggle which must give birth to Liberty that is to regenerate the world, we applaud you in the joy with which we are filled by your late successes.

Brave Magyars! Sole defenders of the last rampart of independence, you are equal to the task which Progress has imposed on you.

Be assured that the eyes of subject Europe are fied on you, and on the triumph of your arms depends the emancipation of the nations!

You are the unsurmountable barrier which is to throw back to their native deserts those barbarians without truth or law, who, led by the minions of Absolutism, vainly dream of crushing the Republican principle, whose agonizing throes are heard from the Vistula to the Tiber!

May God watch over Hungary! He will not permit her to be swallowed up by that base autocracy, the opprobrium of our age!

Oppression which seeks to destroy Liberty, approaches its last hour. Your heroism is the buckler which is to bruise the miserable efforts of these degenerate men.

The Genius of Liberty holds her torch over the scene of your exploits and your valor, as from that of your chiefs leaps the thunder, which will prostrate those wretched hordes, which, in contempt of the most sacred principles, have lent their brutal power to the most infamous aggression.

It is on the plains of Hungary that Paskiewitch and Radetzky will expiate the assassination of Poland and of Italy; it is with the bleached bones of their mercenaries that they will trace the way which is to conduct future generations to Universal Democracy!

Signor Sceehi de Casali, the editor of the *European American*, was called to the stand and was received with unanimous applause by all the audience. He began by describing the wrongs of Hungary and all the barbarism practiced by the Russians and Austrians against the noble Magyars.

Here, in this land of America, I learned what it is to be a man, a citizen, a member of the human family. (Cheers.) Here on this platform you see French and Italians, all united; and this is because we feel we are brethern; and I can not compromise the whole French nation for such a crime as the fratracide of Rome. No!—the French flag, which has been so long the star of Freedom in Europe, can not be used any longer to deceive nations struggling for freedom. No! Italians must look on them as brethern; we must all work together for the emancipation of our sister countries. (Cheers.) Here, in this land of freedom, the only paper which degraced the country of Washington is the Freeman, the organ of the Jesuits, which must be condemned to an everlasting infamy. (Cheers.) "I am independent of every religious power; I am anti Jesuit, and I hope that the tiara will fall together with the crown, because the Church of Christ has no want of cannons and bayonets. Louis Napoleon is the first Jesuit in Europe. He was named President through the money spent by the bankers of France."

The Doctor offered three cheers for Hungary—for America—for Rome, whose walls have fallen, but not her democratic spirit. Three cheers more were offered for the French Republic, and the Italian orator sat down amid tremendous cheers.

Other speakers followed. At the *German* stand the crowd was immense, and the proceedings very enthusiastic. Addresses were made by Mr. G. Dietz, Mr. Samuel Ludvigh, who spoke in the Magyar language, and interpreted it into German, Mr. Merkle, Mr. Kiner, and others.

The Tribune says, that previous to the adjournment of this great meeting, a resolution was unanimously adopted urging upon our Government the duty of removing Robert Walsh, from the post of American Consul at Paris, a "station which his monarchical tendencies and preference of the monarchical cause to truth lead him at the present crisis so eminently to disgrace."

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.

EDITOR GAZETTE—

Sir—Several persons having informed me that the report of General Taylor's speech, delivered in this city, on the 18th inst., had been, at various times, called in question, by the editor of the Morning Post, and that he had even gone the length to say, that it was *a forgery*; and, as my name was, in your paper, associated with that report, as its author, I beg to say, through you, that the speech, as reported, was given *verbatim*.

I am sorry I have not myself seen the remarks of the Post, except on one occasion, to which I did not think it worth my while to reply.

My reputation as a stenographer fortunately does not depend upon what the Post can say of it. If he charges me with *forgery*, that is another matter, and may be settled otherwise than through a newspaper controversy, for which, I have neither time nor inclination.

Urgent business calls me to morrow from Pittsburgh, and I shall not have an opportunity of seeing what the Post may reply to this, until my return, which may be a month hence—but I will not forget the *forgery*. Yours, respectfully,

P. R. TEMPLETON.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—After reading the above, we looked over our files of the Post, and discovered the following paragraph, in that paper of Tuesday last, Aug. 28:—

"We observe that the "caricature" on General Taylor's speech, delivered in this city, as reported for the Gazette and Journal, is being published in the federal papers in the East. We again say that it is a forgery, on unquestionable authority, that no such speech as that reported, was delivered by Gen. Taylor in this city. Topics were introduced into the printed speech, that the General never alluded to, indeed, that report is the greatest "war rapture" and *forgery* ever perpetrated upon a public man, as can be attested by those who heard the *original*."

Our readers recollect that we stated on the day that the speech of General Taylor was published, that it was reported by Mr. TEMPLETON, and referred to his high character as a stenographer, as evidence of the fidelity of the report. This speech was written out from short hand notes, by Mr. Templeton, immediately after it was delivered, and mostly in our presence, and so fastidious was he, that he would not permit us to make a verbal alteration which we suggested. He has also the testimonials of some of our most respectable citizens, for whom he has reported, or his unusual correctness; and in the absence of any motive to give the speech otherwise than it was delivered, we must believe that it was reported correctly. Mr. Templeton was employed by the Gazette and Journal to report the speech, and duplicate copies were furnished, from which it was printed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, Aug. 29, 1849.

The meeting last night, of the Hungarians and their friends, in the Park, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. It was called by no party, neither was it monopolized by any; but was in every respect a national response to the earnest struggle for liberty, now waged by the patriotic Hungarians, against the despotism of Austria and Russia. The meeting was presided over by Ex Mayor Havemeyer, and addressed by those whom Whigs and Democrats alike deem worthy of honor. A meeting of a character like this, in England, would aid the Hungarians, who from us can gain little. It is not our policy, nor are we able to interfere, and help them procure civil freedom, as is Great Britain, who, by a stroke of the pen can stay an army; when the Hungarians shall have won a place in the rank of nations which will entitle her to be recognized, and protected from her former rulers. We can make public opinion, but that avails little across the Atlantic.

All remains favorable here in a business point of view, and never was the city more active. Merchants are here in swarms, and, what is noticeable, have with them their families—a sure indication of prosperity at home. It is a notorious fact, that when merchants come alone, trade is dull, and payments poor; and the reverse when they wives and daughters come. The city, too, teems with amusements. Italian Opera, pantomime, and half a dozen minor theatres and concert rooms, offer to the stranger a pleasant means of passing an evening.

For the steamer which leaves for Europe to morrow, the same preference have not been expressed, and the rate remains at about the specie point. Money continues to be abundant beyond all precedent, and lenders have to work hard to get the legal rate of interest, or less six per cent. The absence of speculation in any article of produce, leaves a surplus for real business, that gives merchants a very desirable ease in their finances, and they discount more of their own notes than they present to the banks for discount.

The cholera has dwindled to a mere point, and we have but fourteen deaths; which, by next week's report of deaths, will be seen equalled almost by the cases of dysentery, now the only complaint of a sad march dead; it takes off the old and young, and more than ever baffles the skill of the physician.

As expose has just been made in relation to "Life Insurance Companies," that should be remembered, as it may save money. Some time since, I noticed that there was rottenness here, and now can give legal proof. The New York, late "Nautilus" Company, have been defending a suit brought by their late President, who resigned—for salary and fees for attending meetings of trustees, at $5 each. His salary was to be five per cent of the cash receipts of the company, and he was to have the yearly salary, if he did not asperse the company. Mr. President chose to say that the company had acted illegally, and contrary to the plan necessary to secure the safety of the insured, and that they were wasting the funds. Holding these views, and being unable to produce a reform, he, in connection with Mr. Coleman, of the Astor House, and others, resigned; and, the company becoming odious, changed its name, after having been examined by a legislative committee. The Superior Court has given the President his salary promised him, to resign his office, and the company is left to construe their bye laws in their own liberal way.

On change their is a fair business doing in most staples. Flour is firm, and the receipts not in excess of the daily sales, except in inferior grades, which are abundant and not wanted. There is no export trade, as our figures are above the London market, in spite of the low freights. Wheat is abundant, and new rather cheaper. Rye and corn are dull, and can be had for less money. Pork is firmer, and mess sells at $10 75; prime, $9. Beef is salted hams, 7c. Cheese is wanted for export. Lard is active, at 6½@7c. part for shipment. C.

GOVERNOR BROWN OF TENNESSEE.—Whatever may have led to the defeat of the Whigs of Tennessee, we are certain no blame can attach to their gallant and noble hearted standard bearer, Governor Brown. He performed his duty nobly, manfully, and energetically. He proved himself true to his party and to his country; and if the entire party had but imitated his own glorious example, they would have no cause now to mourn an inglorious defeat. He labored day and over an inglorious defeat. He labored day and night, in sickness and in health, and traversed every section of the State to infuse life and spirit among his friends; but blind over confidence in their strength prevailed to such an extent that all his energy and eloquence were used to no purpose. The consequences of this blind infatuation on the part of the Whigs of Tennessee are now fully realized. Their chivalrous leader has the proud consciousness that he did his whole duty, while they must feel mortified and chagrined at their ignoble apathy and indifference.—*Philadelphia News.*

"The Weeping Eye."

We have read of a Danish Count, who had his statue placed by the grave of his wife over a spring, causing the water to jet through one of the eyes, as an illustration of his continual weeping for his lost companion. This statue exists yet near Copenhagen, and is called the "Weeping Eye." There may not be marble statues in this country like the above, but that there are political mourners and weeping spoilsmen who answer to the description, is evident to every one. Father Ritchie, we think, is entitled to the distinction of being called the "Weeping Eye" of Democracy. He has planted himself by the grave of Locofocoism and over the spring of public patronage, and through his eye gush, without ceasing, tears for decapitated office holders. If a defaulting Navy agent, a lazy tide waiter, or a collector of customs, who interfered in elections, is restored, it may be readily observed in the increased volume which finds its way through "that eye of grief." Though less at some times than at others, its tide flows on, unlike that of the sea, without an ebb. The flood of woe is accompanied too, by cries more dismal than the sound of the ocean breaker. Indeed the Union should be called the "Book of Lamentations"—for the unearthly groans, the wailing and gnashing of teeth, and the cursing of the head of the professional weeper who presides over it with sack cloth and ashes, are the daily staples of its columns.—He does not stop his grief and lamentations to discuss any measure of public utility. He does not consicsecond to wage war against the policy of the Administration, as far as it has had an opportunity to develope it. But there he sits as John Van Buren says, like a supernatural market woman, by the road side, crying over her broken eggs.

Though the Union is entitled to be called the "Weeping Eye," the chief mourner, it has its little responsive *pet Jeans* all over the country, through which the grief of particular localities is vented. The tears of the first statue supply the reservoirs of the smaller ones, and thus the weeping and wailing at large quarters are caught up and reechoed by the whole Locofoco family.

What is the object of all this "noise and confusion?" The Whigs have been denied all participation in public offices for a quarter of a century. They have been proscribed as a sect, hence, as political lepers, with whom it was unsafe to associate. Wherever an office was established, however unimportant, a Democrat held sway. It was not a matter of any consequence that the Whigs constituted one half of the population of the country, that they were as much interested in the success of the Government as their opponents, and contributed as largely to its support. They were excluded from every foreign appointment, from every collectorship, land office, and nearly every post office, within the gift of our tyrannical opponents. The doomed party however, has at last succeeded in obtaining power. It has cast down the men and party which have so long trampled upon us; and as a consequence of the victory, it justly claims an equal share at least of the patronage of the Government.

A just man would think our claims deserved a favorable consideration. But the Opposition cries out against such arrangement. Though they gave all the offices, when in power, to their friends, they are unwilling for the Whigs to have even a share that they have succeeded. In other words, they claim the undivided enjoyment of all the offices of the Government, whether they be in or out of power. The Whigs are to have none—not a single one at all. Gen. Taylor, however, is not disposed to acquiesce in such an arrangement, and it is for this, as may be seen whenever he discusses one of the swollen leeches which have been sucking at the vitals of the country, it is found that the "Weeping Eyes" of Locofocoism spurt forth their flood of tears, and cries of "butchery," "bloody axes," "the guillotine," "falsehood and proscription," are sent up and re-echoed through the land, the like of which was never before heard outside of a mad house.

The people are not to be deceived by such arrant hypocrisy. They will stand by the Administration in defence of the course it has pursued. They regard it as just, and should it hereafter determine, in consequence of the disgraceful conduct of the Opposition, to enter upon a general system of removals, they will defend that too.—*Savannah Republican.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We have received a copy of the Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and find in it many statements which show that the past year has added largely to the number of communicants, and in every sense been conducive to the advancement of the church interests.

The following statement shows the character of the progress during the past twenty years:

	1828.	1849.	Incr
Synods	17	25	8
Presbyteries,	96	122	26
Candidates for the Min istry,	177	264	149
Licentiates,	192	252	60
Ministers,	1243	1890	647
Churches,	1823	2742	919
*Licensures,	.....	74	.....
*Ordinations,	.....	64	.....
*Installations,	.....	91	.....
*Pastors dismissed,	.....	60	.....
*Churches organized,	.....	55	.....
*Ministers received from other churches,	.....	17	.....
*Ministers dismissed,	.....	5	.....
Members added on examination,	6177	5975	2798
Members added on certificate,	4177	6 551	2293
Adults baptised,	1614	2412	798
Children	5712	5995	2183
Whole number of communicants reported,	128,043	200,530	72,715
Amount contributed for religious purposes,	$121,126	$202,731	$215,937

* These items are not noted in the report for 1828.

This shows that the average annual increase of the Church, during the past ten years, has been—Ministers 61, Churches 68, Communicants 7,271, and in pecuniary contributions $14,593.—*Philad. Amer.*

Scenery in Louisiana.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from New Orleans, gives a sketch of the scenery that forms the back ground to the panorama of the Crescent city. It is painted, the reader will perceive, in the darkest colors the palette can supply, exhibiting a scene more gloomy than ever came from the pencil even of Salvator Rosa. He says:

"In the lowlands of the Mississippi are innumerable openings from the river, called bayous.—These sluggish waters often extend back for hundreds of miles, and lie covered with a dense growth of trees until they are evaporated back to the clouds by the heat of the sun. Occasionally they find an outlet into a lake, and thus afford a natural and convenient canal for the transportation of the inland products to the great thoroughfare.

"Nothing in reality or imagination can exceed the terrific scenes to which these dead waters open. A filthy stench rises incessantly to fill the air with pestilence. Huge uncouth alligators lazily float upon the surface or bask in the sun-upon the borders; unclean fish tamely lie in the depths; enormous mud turtles dispute passage with the canoe; mottled snakes dart over the floating vegetating grass; mammoth bull frogs utter their unearthly croaking from the fallen trees.

"Where the soil rises with sufficient adhesion, the funereal cypress rears its death associating trunk, and hangs its locks with the sombre weeds of crisby moss; nuknown vegetation starts up from mud and atmosphere, and increases to a rankness that tells of disease and dissolution. Approach the shore and the moccasin snake hisses a note of your fate, with his upper jaw thrown back ready for your reception; swarms of mosquitoes—not the puny tribe of our climate, but as large as house flies, and with bills like snipes—blacken the air and fix upon you; spiders, with bodies as big as walnuts, red, yellow, and green, draw their cords from tree to tree.

"There are no birds—stop, it is the retreat of the turkey buzzards; here they come to digest the offal they have gathered from afar. A deathlike stillness reigns, to be broken only by such noises as one hears with a discmpered brain. The scene might be with truth more highly colored—but spare me the task. Our nerves are unequal to continue longer upon it. Talk of the waters of the fabled Styx! Old Charon's craft was a pleasure boat, and his passengers were favored with excursions of cools unmercashing, in comparison with what I have witnessed this day. There is but one thing out of place; that is a large white flower, like the lilies of our pond, only the size of a hat crown. Its stems grow from the bottom, often times fifteen or twenty feet, and spread their broad leaves and open their pure white petals upon the water's surface. If there are parts of the earth yet unfitted for the residence of man, but in a state of gradual transformation, these places are among them."

THE JESUITS—In the progress of events the Protestant country has become the paradise of Jesuits. In almost all Catholic countries they have made themselves so odious by their villanies, that the people have demanded their expulsion or secularization, and the governments with a hearty good will have complied with the demand. Here, in the United States, they have full scope, and we are not prepared to say that the case should be otherwise. Where intelligence and the Bible are widely diffused, an antiquated and universally detested Order like the Jesuits, are not likely to accomplish much mischief. If they would call themselves by their right name, instead of passing under the general designation of Catholics, they would be universally shunned. In Catholic countries, where there is so much ignorance and superstition for them to work upon, the danger is much greater. Even some of the South American Republics have found it necessary to take them in hand, as will be seen by the following passage which we translate from the recent Message of Governor Rosas, of Buenos Ayres.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

"The government having caused to be transmitted to the executives of the different Provinces comprising the Confederation, its correspondence with the government of Cordova, on the mischiefs resulting from the residence of the Jesuit Fathers in the Confederation, that of San Juan declares itself deeply sensible of the great evils which the traitorous and perfidious conduct of the Jesuits have brought and are likely to bring upon the Republic, and their malign influence can only be avoided by the disappearance of the Jesuit Society from its midst.

"The said government adds, that being animated by these sentiments, and desirous to fulfil its own duties, it had ordered that the Jesuits residing in San Juno could not remain there in community and under the regulation of the Jesuit Society, nor continue there at all, unless they should resolve to leave their cloisters and secularize themselves; and that this ordinance had been complied with by the Jesuits, they have accepted the condition under which it permits them to remain."

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office from the 15th of Aug. to the 1st of Sept., 1849. Persons calling for them will please say they are advertised

Ladie's List.

A

Allen Jane — Ashon Mrs — Amlerson Elizbth
Andrews Mary — Andrews Nancy — Allick Ann

B

Barry Harriet A — Barbanner Sarah — Black Harriet
Barr Azuna — Byrne Mary A — Boggs Martha
Bayne Margt — Byrne Olivia N — Brennan Frances
Barnes Harriet — Branniagan Mrs R — Black Mrs M
Bales Sarah — Brown Mary — Billings Louisa B
Baker Mary — Bradley Jane L — Black Mrs
Baker Mary F — Brouster Jane — Ball Letitia
Baker Anna — Brooks Mary — Beegh Elenor
Bay Mrs S — Buchhanner Maria — Beatty Mary
Baily Mrs S — Baker Emily — Bigelow Sera Mrs

C

Cameron Mary A — Craig Mary A — Covy Elizabeth A
Campbell Elizbth — Cullen Adaline — Cooper Emily C
Carlton Elvira — Cullen Elizabeth — Conway Elenor
Carnahan Margaretta — Cook Mahlie — Cochran Margaret
Cample Margaret — Coyle Catharine — Cochran Ann
Camman Anna — Craig Martha — Cochran Jane
Carnwright Susan — Convery Catherine — Collins Nancy
Croziers Margaret — Cote Emma H — Colan Elizabeth
Chalfant Elvina — Combe Mary — Coats Mary
Clinton Letitia — Clark Mary — Collins Sarah A

D

Darragh Sarah — Dunlop Mary — Doran Ellen M
Davis Abigail — Duvall Sarah A — Doston Matilda
Deems Mary — Donovan Cath'e — Devers Mary A
Delany Judy — Dunn Margary — Daugherty Harriet H
Deem Agnes — Duvall Elizabeth — Dilton Mary
Dean Parmilia — Dean Sarah — Dumshay M J

E

Eliot Jane — Evans Jane — Ewing Margt B
Elworthy Mary J — Evans Catherine

F

Fenny Elizabeth — Fitzgerald Mable — Franklin Jane
Fleming Sarah — French Maxima — Finley Ann
Fleming Fred'k — Fabler Mary — Forsythe Miss
Flynng Margt — Frederick Mary — Fitch Lydia

G

Grubbs Mrs — Graham Polly A — Griffin Mary E
Gaunt Mary — Greer Frances B — Granite Mastery
Gelson Matilda — Greenlee Susana — Gravous Prudentia
Gallagher Elizabeth — Gregg Elizabeth — Green
Gott Margaret — Gaines Catherine — Gallagher Grace
Gwinn Mary — Gallagher Grace

H

Hale Sarah — Hughs Mary — Horner Matilda
Hamsher Eliz — Hoim Jane — Hill Maria
Hamilton Sarah A — Hoosick Eliza — Hirsh Mary
Hall Ann Maria — Hamilton Malinda — Holbrook Mary M
Hall Elvina C — Haddell Mrs J — Healy Margaret
Hays Mrs S — Hamilton Mary A — Hodge Louisa
Hall Mary — Hall Sarah J — Haverlin Harriet
Hutchinson Mary — Hourez Julia

I

Irons Ann Mary

J

James Mary — Johnson Nancy — Jones Isabella
Jacques Mary — Jones Catherine

K

Kelly Amelia — Kerr Margaret — Kern Mrs D
Kelsey Sarah J — Kelly Elizabeth — Kincaid Mrs Jane
Kerr Nancy — Kerr Jane

L

Lawman Mrs C — Leslie Rosanna — Lou her Mary A
Latshaw Marett A — Leslie Marinda — Lurton Lucinda
Leslie Margaret — Lyons Ann L — Luckett Eliz
Lee Maria — Lowery Mary A

M

Matthews Amanda — Mitchell Maria — Morgan Mrs M
Mackey Mary — Middleton Eliz B — Morrow Eliz
Mason Nancy — Mitchell Mary — Mourner Mary
Maxfield Mary — Miller Sarah S — Ann
Marshall Eleanor — Miller Harriet B — Moore Sarah
Matthews Mary — Mc ns Mrs E — Myers Elvira
Mitchell Eleanor — Montgomery Mrs — Murphy Susan
Messick Sarah — Morgan Hannah — Murphy Elizabeth
Mickam Mary — Montgomery Mary G — Murine Eleanor
— — Montgomery Miss — Murdock Caroline

Mc

McBride Mrs B G — M'Comb Margaret — M'Clure Miss E P
M'Gullough Antoinette — M'Cooy Mary — M'Correlle Rose
Mc ure Cat Anna — M'Closkey Maret — M'Dud Margaret

O

Orme Hannah — O'Kane Ruth — O'Keefe Carlo

P

Parks Catharine — Patterson Jane — Powell Phebe
Parks Elizabeth — Phillips Ann — Prentiss Eliza
Patterson Nancy — Peterson Ann

Q

Quarz Sarah Ann Qua le Sarah A

R

Rex Mary — Richardson Cath'e — Rose Margaret
Rogers Catharine — Ritchie Rebecca — Horick Mary Jane
Rennick Silvia — Robb Ann — Robinson Mrs M J
Rahm Margaret — Robinson Mary A — Ryan Elizabeth
Rodgers Rebecca A — Rooney Ann — Ryan Elizabeth
Ross Mary — Rose Ellen — Rook Elizabeth
Rutter Sarah Jane — Robinson Mary — Riley Elizabeth
Rodgers Ellen A — Robinson Mary — Robb Mary

S

Scott Ellen — Scott Harriet E — Scales Sarah
Sharp Catharine — Small Catherine — Stevenson Ruth
Scanlon Mary Ann — Sparge Mary — Stevenson