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BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNCAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W SNYDER,
Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH G. HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SENATE, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth
JOHN M'CLURE, N. Versailles
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden

FOR SECOND ASSISTANT ASSESSOR,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLE North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM FLYNN, Lower St. Clair

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS, TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.—We direct the attention of our readers to the address on the subject of erecting a Monument to WASHINGTON, on the site of a *Fort Necessity*" in Fayette county. Most of our citizens, we think, will take pleasure in contributing something to commemorate the first battle fought by the Father of his Country, on our West in Pennsylvania soil, in which he displayed those great traits of character which have rendered him so famous in the world's history.

ALLEGHENY.—The city of Allegheny has laid out that portion of the West Commons, purchased from the Western Theological Seminary, into building lots, and has thrown them into the market. The whole number of lots laid off, are 113—The largest sizes are 25 feet by 200—the smallest, 22 feet by 151. They all have two fronts on streets and can easily be divided into two lots each.—These lots are the most eligibly situated for private dwellings of any which have lately been offered for sale about the two cities, and as we presume the terms of payment will be very easy, we have no doubt, they will be rapidly taken up, and soon covered with handsome dwellings. See advertisement.

Awfully Destructive Calamity.

GREAT CREVASSE IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans papers contain appalling accounts of the great crevasse by the breaking of the Grand Levee in the Parish of Point Coupee. After working several days in an effort to stay the flow of water, it has been finally abandoned, and the calamity is thus briefly summed up by the Picayune:

"The great crevasse at Point Coupee brings disaster upon the richest and most populous regions of the State. Hundreds of plantations must be overflowed, houses will be carried away, stock destroyed, crops ruined. It is impossible to estimate the loss, present and prospective, which this inundation threatens. It will in all likelihood cover up a region of fertile country as large as some whole States in the Union, and drive from their homes a vast multitude of our most industrious and most valuable citizens. All the flows from a break in the levee of the Mississippi not wider than the space between Canal and Common streets, through which the floods are pouring with fearful and irresistible violence."

The Delta says that this break occurs at a point where the river has long indicated a tendency to break through to the sea, in a direction which would be less than one-half the distance it is now compelled to meander, before it reaches its destination. In other words, the distance from the Grand Levee, in Point Coupee, to the sea-shore, by a straight line would be little more than one-third the distance from that point to the Balize.

"This tendency of the Mississippi toward the sea has not been developed in the last seven years, until it has become a matter of serious fear with the Engineers of the Grand Levee, nearly all the parish had been put under water. This is a calamity, however, in the land encroaching upon the vast inundation which have afflicted our state during the last season. The water which breaks through here will hasten our journey toward the sea, over country we have all of late been confident, we were, in a rapid, extracting the largest amount of sugar of any season in the State.—St. Martin, Iberville, and a large portion of Ascension and Lafourche

"These portions are, I understand, a flat country, composed of alluvial soil, and covered by no artificial levees. The flat of our sugar a body of water into these portions, will cause such a rise as to inundate the whole country. It was, we believe, by a similar crevasse, in 1829, that many of the best parts of these parishes, now cultivated with great success, were submerged to the extent of twelve or fifteen feet—If the opening of water mentioned is at all equal to that of 1829 there can be no exaggeration of the damage done. It will reach several days, many miles."

Another account says that the crevasse is about one hundred and fifty yards wide, and is running over with a rapidity equal to that of the Falls of St Anthony, sweeping every thing before it; destroying houses, stock, &c., from Point Coupee to Berwick's Bay. No effort will be made to stop it; all hands considering it impossible.

ARRIVAL FROM SALT LAKE.—Mr. Jas. Livingston of the firm of Livingston & Kincaid, merchants of Salt Lake city, Utah territory, arrived in St. Louis on the 10th inst. He left Salt Lake city on the 18th April. The St. Louis Republican learns from Mr. Livingston that he met the advanced parties of the emigrants 800 miles on their route. Their grain had given out, and they were relying on grass for their stock. As a general thing, the stock all along the line of emigration looked remarkably well; and there was no sickness among the emigrants.

The emigrants have failed to supply themselves with sufficient provisions, and it was understood that a large portion of them would take the route by Salt Lake city, for the purpose of recruiting their supplies; and luckily they would find an abundance there.

Fort Hall has been abandoned by the troops occupying it during the winter, and they will take up a position in the Dalles of California.

Mr. Livingston estimates the total emigration which he met upon the Plains at 40,000, and to this number is to be added from five to ten thousand Mormons, who are on the way to Salt Lake city.—The Indians were very well disposed, and no difficulties had occurred between them and the emigrants. Captain Stansbury, who has been, for a year past, engaged in a reconnoissance and survey of the Salt Lake Valley, will be able to complete his labors in September, and he may be expected to return to the States in October. His report upon this subject, it is said, will be a remarkably able and interesting one, and will enable us exactly to determine the value of the country over which he has extended his observations.

Mr. Livingston represents the colony of Mormons in the Salt Lake Valley as in an exceedingly prosperous and happy condition. They had an abundance of every thing, and gold was plenty among them.

COAL TRADE WITH THE EAST.—Some weeks ago we referred to the growing trade in coal between this city and Philadelphia—a much larger quantity having been sent this year than ever before. We have been furnished, since, with the amount of business done by one house in the Eastern coal trade, within the space of a few weeks—During the last five weeks, A. LEECH, Jr., & Co., have loaded *seventy* canal boats with coal for the East, each boat carrying 30 tons, in all 2,100 tons, or 52,500 bushels. This coal is mostly used, we believe, in the manufacture of gas, for which purpose our Monongahela coal has no superior—Messrs. Leech & Co also supply the St. Louis Gas Works with coal, and their run of coal from their mines this year will amount to 1,000,000 of bushels, or 40,000 tons. When it is considered that this is only the business of one house, out of a considerable number engaged in the coal trade, the magnitude and importance of that interest will be duly appreciated.

Politics in Missouri.

A most animated triangular contest is now going on in Missouri, preparatory to the election which takes place in August next, for Members of Congress, and of the State Legislature. The Democrats who have always had a large ascendency in the State are divided into two factions—the "Benton" and the "Anti Benton." The Whigs, encouraged from these favorable circumstances, have entered the field every where, and have nominated tickets, not without good hopes of success. The war between the opposing Locofoco factions is so fierce, that they will either of them support a Whig, to defeat their opponent of the same faith, and the probabilities are that the Whigs will have at least the balance of power, if not the controlling voice in the next Legislature, and may succeed in securing the next United States Senator. They may also elect several members of Congress. They have a golden opportunity, and seem resolved to make good use of it.

The candidates for Congress as far as announced, are as follows:—

District I—St. Louis, New Madrid, &c.; John F. Darby, Whig, F. A. Rosier, Benton; †James B. Bowlin, Anti Benton. Vote for President in '48—Taylor, 7,446; Cass, 8,411.

District II—Marion, Pike, Calloway, &c.; Gilchrist Porter, Whig—none—Benton; John B Henderson, Anti Benton. Vote for President in 1848—Taylor, 6,403; Cass, 6,929.

District III—Boone, Cooper, Monroe, &c.; John G. Miller, Whig; †Ab. McKinney, Benton; *James S Green, Anti Benton. Vote for President in 1848—Taylor, 7,200; Cass, 7,812.

District IV—Buchanan, Clay, Platte, &c.; Chas. B Bowman, Whig; J. B Gardenhire, Benton; *W. P. Hall, Anti Benton. Vote for President in 1848—Taylor, 5,930; Cass, 8,320.

District V—Green, Jackson, Lafayette, Saline, &c.; †S. H. Woodson, Whig; *J. S. Phelps, Benton; †General W. Shields, Anti Benton. Vote for President in '48—Taylor, 5,653; Cass, 5,773.

*Present members. †Not certain. ‡Declined. [Colonel William Gilpin is an (anti Whig) Independent candidate in the VIth District, but will probably be shouldered off.]

The New York papers record the death of Jacob Hays, for many years high Constable, and one of the most celebrated police officers in the country.

PRETTY WELL FOR A NEW SETTLEMENT.—In the town of Minnesota there are ten persons whose united ages amount to 809 years.

The Connecticut Assembly having made several unsuccessful efforts to elect a United States Senator, have voted to postpone further trials until the next meeting of the Legislature.

The entire number of ships sent out in search of Sir John Franklin is eighteen, including those composing the Grinnell Expedition.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.—The Legislature of South Carolina, has, by formal resolution, called on the Hon. George Evatts, Chief Justice of the State of Louisiana, to deliver an eulogy on the late John C. Calhoun. Judge Evatts has accepted the invitation, and when his address is prepared, the period and place of its delivery will be made known.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Descriptive—the Senate, and the Senators.

MR EDITOR—In my last letter, I gave you a brief description of some of the more prominent members of the United States Senate. In my present, I will allude to some others of less fame, but perhaps of equal worth. And first, there is Mr. Phelps of Vermont. His health has been, of late, so bad as to interfere very much with his Senatorial duties. But his legal knowledge, his logical power, and his strong common sense have placed him among the first minds of that body. He speaks but seldom, but always commands the attention of the Senate. His manners are dignified, and when speaking, he is cool and collected, and very distant. In simple argument he has but few equals and scarcely a superior. Near Mr. Phelps sits Mr. Upham, his colleague. He is a tall, pale man, and wears spectacles. He speaks but little, and is distinguished for his straight forward independence. He is bitterly opposed to the extension of slavery, and hesitates not to make known his sentiments. Not far from Mr. Upham is Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey. He is a very good speaker and of a prepossessing appearance. His voice is full and rich, and his command of language is such as to enable him to speak with fluency and energy. As a debater he stands high, and, will, at a man of clear and comprehensive views. On the same side of the House is Mr. Chase of Ohio. He is a dignified and gentlemanly man. But his views and course on the slavery question have rendered him somewhat unpopular in the Senate, but perhaps not in the country. He is not a pleasant speaker, having something of an impediment, but he uses plain and direct language, and is evidently a good deal feared. Close by Mr Chase sits General Shields. He is a good natured, polite gentleman. He does not address the senate, but is usually in his seat and performs the more important duty of voting. His military fame precedes him in the Senate, and it will be weird in essays battledy without loss. It is one thing to fight battles, and quite another to discharge the duties of a Legislator. But for the Mexican war there is no probability that General Shields, Col. Davis, or Mr Clemens would ever have been in the United States Senate, and it yet to be seen that their presence there will add to the wisdom and glory of our legislation. Thus far General Shields has shown himself a fast friend of Louisiana. Near General Shields sits Governor Bell, of Tennessee. He is an unpretending man, but much respected. He is a tender man of ordinary height and easy manner. As a speaker, he holds a fair rank. But his pure and elevated character give him a kind and degree of influence which the mere possession of talent could not. He is a sincere and exemplary christian.—On the other side of the chamber, at the extreme right of the chair, sit the two Dodges, father and son. The elder is a most dignified, gentlemanly man, of a fine, venerable appearance, and good manners. On nearly all the questions connected with slavery he votes against his son, though they are professedly of the same school of politics. The son, like the father, is a tall fine looking man. As a speaker, he is by far too declamatory and sophomoric to command the respect of the Senate. Near the Dodges, is Mr. Yulee of Florida.—He is a small man, quite young, and of no special claims to notice. On the same side of the chamber is Mr. Walker. If I mistake not, Mr. Greely has rendered him somewhat famous by exhibiting his tortuous course as a politician. I doubt whether it is worth the paper and ink to attempt to keep track of such gentlemen. He is manifestly shallow, vain, and self conceited man, without discernment enough to know it. Not far from Mr. Walker is Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, decidedly the most disagreeable speaker in the Senate. He is a man of common size, bald headed, and usually wears a brown sack coat, yellow vest, and faded pantaloons. He is a thoroughgoing partizan, and displays a vindiction and vituperative spirit. So far as I could judge, he exhibits but little talent, and exerts no influence except for evil. Near Mr Turney sits Governor Whitcomb. He is a plain, benevolent looking man. I never heard him make but one speech, and that was long, labored, and most edifying effort. Just back of Mr. Cass can always be seen Dr. Sturgeon of Pennsylvania.—He is a large, good looking man. As a politician, he has shown great tact in being able to keep his place for so long a time. He never afflicts himself or others with long speeches, but almost always votes, which is more than many others do. He is evidently a man of great good nature and keeps on good terms with every body. Speaking of Dr. Sturgeon, reminds me that I omitted to allude to Mr. Cooper in the proper place. He is a tall man, possessing a fine countenance, but bearing, I am sorry to say, the marks of disease and suffering. He has but lately entered the Senate, yet he is regarded as a man of mark, and will, no doubt, exert a most decided influence. He is a good speaker, and a ready debater. You may wonder that I have entirely passed over the Senators from Virginia. The truth is, they are so much like other men that I do not know how to describe them. They hold a respectable rank, and are, no doubt, useful Senators, but the single fact that they are from the "Old Dominion," alone distinguishes them. There is only one other object in the Senate chamber to which I will allude, and that is, the vacant chair of the great Senator of South Carolina. There it stands, silent, empty, and alone! Yet, around it cluster more of honor, of sympathy, and of interest, than around any living form in that chamber. No one can look upon it without being reminded of him who once filled it with so much honor to himself and to his country. But that manly form which once graced that most dignified body—that towering intellect which swayed at leisure the wills and minds of others, have both alike, disappeared from the councils of the nation, and from the scenes of earth. The one has returned to the dust from whence it was taken, and the other has gone to meet that God who made it. D.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1850

A law point, of much interest to railroad subscribers, has just been decided in the Superior Court, in the case of the Erie Rail Road Company vs Joseph W. Murray. The Company bring an action to recover the balance of his subscription upon 40 shares of stock, upon which he paid the first instalment of ten per cent, and losing his confidence thought he would surrender the ten per cent. The Company, however, take the ground that he agreed to advance four thousand dollars, and have recovered $3,555, being the remaining 90 per cent due on the stock, with the interest on the instalments as they were called for, less the amount of interest carried by the instalment paid. An appeal has been taken, but the decision is manifestly so just that there can be no doubt of the result. If the stock of a road should suddenly advance after the subscription books have closed, and the Company should refuse to issue to subscribers, it would be a breach of all honesty. Nor is the violation less when a man declines to keep his agreement to advance funds he subscribes. This case is a small fish, and ere long some of the gentlemen who have backed out of $50,000 lots are to be brought to the rack.

One of the oldest and most widely known politicians of the country, Matthew L. Davis is dead, at the ripe old age of eighty four. Besides being well known as a political writer here, he will no doubt be remembered as the correspondent of the London Times, in the slow days of sailing vessels, under the title of the "Genevan Traveller." He was one of the most devoted friends Mr. Clay ever had, and for "loving Henry Clay" was made Dispatch Agent of New York. The duties of the office he never performed, but a friend than whom there does not exist a superior in the Post Offices of the world, bore his burden gratuitously, and repeatedly, while a rupture with the British Government was imminent, gave the American Government their despatches a day in advance of those for the British Minister. The mantle of office did not descend upon the active agent, but while the old friend of Henry Clay lay moaning and crying in the imbecility of second childhood, was transferred to other and more powerful shoulders. Such is the close of political life. Such is the weak tenure of office.

The police reports show that we have not had sun enough to ripen all our country cousins; not even the "tarnally" cute ones from the "Nutmeg State." Upon a poor fellow landing, he was seized by a scamp calling himself a special officer, appointed by the Mayor, to show the city to strangers. The remarkably verdant youth was well walked round town and almost off his feet, for which $15 was charged, and $10 received. A policeman who noticed this fair dove in the hands of the hawk, interfered and restored the funds. A sovereign specimen, most thence, fairly travellers will be found in reading the Weekly Pittsburgh Gazette, a remedy as cheap as it is palatable.

As usual the announcement of the arrival of the Steamer has checked business. She will be here to morrow, and will probably be followed very closely by the Pacific. In Wall Street all is dullness, and the bears have every thing in their own way. For Government Stocks there are no quotations; Pennsylvania fives are nominally 92 1-2 a 96; Reading Stock 43 3 4 against 45 5-8 two days ago. All kinds of money paying Stocks can be had at the buyers own price, and the general inclination is to sell.

One of the editors of this city, a man of remarkable tact in his profession, and in the bloom of his youth, in the course of conversation four days ago with Barnum, of Museum notoriety, asked this staunch teetoller what a man must do upon whom the love of liquor was so strong that he could not stop drinking. He will soon be a dead man, was the terse reply. Yesterday the querist was dead of "appoplexy." A short temperance address this, and a speedy realization of phrophecy. It was not lost, for one who heard it, "Genin," the famous hatter, has joined the Sons of Temperance, and says no more drinking shall be employees of his. On the other hand, that spry old gentleman of '76, Gene Thorburn, this minute says he never has known but one day's illness in 56 years, and that his only medicine is a tumbler of genuine cognac toddy with nutmeg on the top, well sweetened, taken at intervals of thirty five years. Thank God was his emphatic declaration, I am seventy eight years old and never, no never was drunk.

In Markets little done. Flour—The market is easier; sales of 1600 bbls at 4 75 a 5 00 for No. 2 super; 527 1-2 a 5 62 1-2 for common and straight State, and 5 50 a 5 75 for Michigan. Southern Flour is dull with sales of about 600 bbls of Baltimore at 5 50.—Rye Flour held at 2 87 1-2 a 3 00. Corn meal steady at 3 37 for Jersey.

Grain—Wheat is without change. Some 1500 bus Rye sold at 61c in the slips. Corn inactive, with but a limited demand; sales of 8000 bus at 59c for heated, 62c for Western mixed, and 63c for Western Yellow. There is more doing in Oats, but prices have not varied.

Provisions—Pork and other Provisions, are unchanged.

Whiskey—About 50 bbls sold at 23 a 23 1-2c.

Wool—The new clip is being received, many sample lots have come to hand, representing over 100,000 lbs, which is held at about the prices ruling in March. The quantity actually received, we think does not exceed, our last week's figures, though we hear of about 300,000 lbs, having arrived at Buffalo, from Ohio and Michigan. Operations in Foreign wool have been limited by reason of the small stock offering. In Boston there has been some activity in Smyrna and Crimea, which are extensively used by Carpet Manufacturers. It is undoubtedly a fact that the market would decline if the present supply or future prospect was commensurate with the demand, but desirable lots are secured immediately upon arrival; and advances from the Rio de la Plata quote wool scarce and high. The French have been heavy purchasers in that market. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Texan and Irish Modesty.

We have so long been accustomed to witness displays of Southern insolence, that no trivial matter of that kind now attracts our notice. A recent occurrence in the Senate did stir our blood.

Mr. Houston in a very able speech against the Compromise, remarked that the Supreme Court of the United States would settle the dispute between Texas and New Mexico, about their boundary line. Mr. Houston, of Texas, immediately exclaimed, "Never, never!"

To which Mr. Dayton replied, "Does the Senator say 'Never.' Does he dispute the power or authority of that tribunal, which has settled the boundaries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, of New York and New Jersey, and of Delaware, and which was constituted in part for that very purpose, by the sages who formed the constitution?"

He might have continued, "and is that State which has just come into our Union as a sovereign, and by a trick, to resist the authority of that august tribunal, to whose decisions the citizens around Lexington and Bunker Hill, as well as those of the Empire State, and the fields of Trenton, and Princeton, and Monmouth, have looked with respectful deference?"

Senator Houston's modesty can find no parallel, unless it be in the remark of a very *diffident* Irishman who had just arrived in Philadelphia, to a native American, "d——n you, if you don't like the country, you can leave it."

Under the existing circumstances, when Texas and her bullying Senator are disposed to treat with contempt the most venerated institution of the country, we are really refreshed by the intelligence that General Taylor has determined to protect New Mexico against the lawless ruffian violence of the Texans. N.

The adulteration of Coffee in Great Britain, by the use of *chicory* which is itself grossly adulterated, is said to be almost universal. Out of ten thousand dealers in coffee, nine thousand five hundred are said to resort to the adulterating process.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed during the First Session of the Thirty First Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 10.]

AN ACT to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year, ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners.

Approved, June 21, 1850.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

The following biographical notices of the gentlemen composing our Whig State Ticket, we take from the *Harrisburgh Intelligencer*. Whigs may vote such a ticket with both pride and pleasure:—

Mr. DUNCAN, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, is one of those noble specimens of a Pennsylvanian and a man, which are every where to be met with in our agricultural districts—an honest tiller of the soil—a respectable farmer of Bucks county. He is a gentleman of excellent business qualifications, well acquainted with the practical details involved in the administration of our public improvements, and if elected will thoroughly cleanse that department of the public service of the gross and reeking corruptions that have so long prevailed in it, to the disgrace and shame of the Commonwealth. He is an active and leading member of the Bucks county Agricultural society, and takes a deep and ardent interest in every thing pertaining to that great and noble science. Mr. Duncan is emphatically a man of the people. His large, bold, vigorous, sympathyzing manly, honest, farmer's heart, beats in unison with that of the toiling masses, and in every point of view in which he may be contemplated, he is emphatically their friend and brother, and in all his official acts, will be mindful of their interests.—Take him all in all, he is probably the very best selection the Convention could have made. Unless we are greatly deceived in the people of Pennsylvania, his triumphant election is already placed beyond a doubt.

Mr. SNYDER, the candidate for Auditor General, is a very strong man; and has a hold upon the affections of the people, which can never be loosened by petty party malice, misrepresentation or abuse. He is a son of Ex Governor SNYDER, a strictly honest man, and possesses every important qualification for the office in the highest degree. He will make a sure thing of it in the densely populated German counties. The honest Germans and hard-fisted yeomanry—the bone and sinew of the State—will give a hearty support to the son of Old Governor Snyder.

Mr. HENDERSON, the candidate for Surveyor General, is a practical surveyor, and was formerly Chief Clerk in the office for which he is now nominated as the Head, though at present a leading lawyer in the county of Washington, where he now resides. It is sufficient to say of him, and perhaps it is the highest praise that could be bestowed upon him, *that he is a good man*, and no word of reproach or breath of calumny has ever been uttered against him. His long experience in the office, as Chief Clerk, combined with his vigorous intellect, and sterling honesty and purity of character—the more conspicuous when contrasted with the notorious qualities of his opponent—will certainly command him to the respect and confidence of the honest masses of the people, to whatever party they may belong.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON AT FORT NECESSITY.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The undersigned have been charged with the duty of addressing you on the means aid us in the sacred work of erecting the memory of the "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY," and which, while it will contribute to hand down to successive ages the illustrious name of him to whom this great and growing country is beyond all computation so deeply indebted, will at the same time commemorate one of his earliest battle grounds, and in ages to come, when the memories of the past overful history of this country may be impaired by the lapse of time will point the father and the child to the theatre where WASHINGTON took his first lessons in the art of war.

In entering upon the duty assigned to us it may be convenient and proper to give some statement of the origin of an enterprise, which must commend itself to every heart that throbs with a love of country, with high and lofty pride for the noble deeds which cluster around and about the history of the deliverance of this fair land from bondage, and with deep and sincere gratitude to him, who was the first in the War of Freedom and Independence as he was first in the hearts of those who were his noble brothers and confederates in glory.

In the year 1849, the thought of erecting a monument to the memory of Washington, at Fort Necessity, was suggested by a gentleman of the Borough of Uniontown, and the eagerness with which his to whom the subject was mentioned entered upon the plan was at once an evidence of the right spirit which was abroad among the people, and warrant for the final success of the work. The better to ensure the success of the undertaking, an application was made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the session of last winter for an act of incorporation. That honorable body promptly responded to the prayer of their memorialists by the passage of an act declaring that the individuals therein named should be made a body corporate under the style of "The Fort Necessity Washington Monument Association."

Upon receiving this Legislative sanction to their object, the members of the corporation at once entered upon the work, and amongst their first measures adopted, was the appointment of the undersigned to address you, our fellow citizens, to announce to you that the scheme of erecting a monument to Washington on the first battle ground was matured and was in progress, and to invoke your aid—children by nativity and by adoption of the land which he saved—to the glorious work.

The style of the association or incorporation is of great significance. It speaks not only the object of the association but it speaks also in the preface to the history of those times and events the terminus of which was the freedom and independence of our common country. It speaks of the fort as the place to refer briefly to the historical event which immediately preceded the battle of Fort Necessity, and to the history of the battle itself.

The French encroachments on what was then supposed to be the Western frontiers of Virginia, in 1753, and the conflicting claims which were set up by the French and English to the Western Territory, are matters of familiar history. It is enough to say that, alarmed by the rumors from the West, that the French had crossed the lakes from Canada, in great force and were determined to establish a cordon of posts and erect forts from the waters of the Ohio, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, and his Council, determined to inquire into the truth of the alarming intelligence and to take such steps as should be necessary to arrest the invader. We have not the space to go minutely into the historical events of the period. It is sufficient for the purpose of connection to say that Washington, at the age of 21 years, was commissioned by the Governor of Virginia on a mission to the French, who were then said to be at French Creek, in this State. That mission and its execution were the commencement of the public life of the high destinies of Washington.—They gave the promise of future greatness which his after life so faithfully redeemed. The result of the mission satisfied the Governor that his King's dominions were invaded by the French with a hostile intent, and that "the occasion demanded prompt and energetic action." A call to arms was heard throughout the borders of Virginia, and military preparations were made. In 1754, at the age of 22 years, with the commission of Lieut. Colonel, Washington marched from Virginia to the Allegheny mountains. His Head Quarters did not at first extend much beyond the beginning of April of that year. Only two companies had been collected at that place, and with them he marched to Will's Creek, where he arrived on the 20th of April. On the way he was joined by another company, under Capt. Stephen. It is said by the historian, that "the march was slow and fatiguing on account of the roughness of the roads and the difficulty of procuring wagons to convey the baggage." At this day, when the facilities of communication between the Ohio and the Atlantic are so great, we cannot fully appreciate the embarrassments which at every step met the soldier of that time in his Mountain march, nor can we know much of the painful labors and fatigue with which his path was beset. But a glance at the route, which that little band pursued, will assure the inquiry that it was no school, and a fit one, too, where those lessons of patience, courage, fortitude, and unshaken steadiness of purpose, which so eminently distinguished that great man in after life, were learned, amidst privations, sufferings, and perils. His early training, for the great work which the Almighty held in reserve for his piper years, was had in these Mountains. With this little army, amounting in no more than three companies, he determined to push boldly into the wilderness, and penetrate, if possible, as far as the Monongahela River, and, at the mouth of the Redstone Creek erect a fortification.

At the Youghiogeny they were detained in making a bridge. It was there told to Washington by the traders and Indians that a passage might be had down the river by water. To ascertain the truth of this statement, he embarked in a canoe with five men, and, after navigating it for the distance of thirty miles, his further progress was arrested by a fall so great as to render a further attempt impracticable. On his return to his army he was met by a message from his friend, Tanacharison or the Half King, then with his tribe near the Monongahela, that the French were out and were marching to attack him. Unacquainted with their numbers and not knowing when he might be attacked by them he hastened to the Great Meadows, (now called Mount Washington,) cleared away the bushes, threw up entrenchments and prepared, as he expressed it, "a charming field for an encounter."

The French who were then approaching him, with hostile designs, were a party under the command of M. de Jumonville. Upon being well assured of that fact, and of their place of concealment through the agency of his old friend, Tanacharison. Washington put himself at the head of 40 men, and set off from the camp to join the Half King. After a night's march, dark, stormy, difficult, and dangerous, by paths through the woods, narrow, intricate, obstructed by rocks and fallen timber, they arrived at the encampment of the Indians, just before sunrise. A council was held, the position of the enemy was correctly ascertained, and and the plan of attack formed. The fight which ensued, resulted in the defeat of the French, the death of their commander, and the capture of about twenty two prisoners. The spot where this conflict took place is still an object of attraction to the visitors of the mountains. It is singular and remarkable for the natural defences of rock by which it is surrounded. Behind this rampart of nature the French thought themselves secure from observation and from attack, their lonely and obscure retreat was no protection from the searching eye of the Indian, and the vigorous and daring assault of Washington and his trepid followers. This occurred on the 28th of May, 1754.

It was believed by Washington, that, when the news of Jumonville's defeat reached the French at Fort Duquesne, a strong detachment would be despatched against him. To meet this event, he immediately enlarged his entrenchments at the Great Meadows, and fortified them by the erection of palisades. This structure, erected under circumstances of embarrassment, and haste, and pressing necessity, he gave the name of "Fort Necessity."

By the arrival of a company, under the command of Captain Mackay, the forces at "Fort Necessity" had now increased to about four hundred men. It was not long before the prudence and foresight of Washington were made manifest, and his expectations realized, by the approach of the French in force, accompanied by large parties of Indians.

On the 3d day of July—in the same year—the fearful war whoop of the Indians and the sharp crack of the French musketry was heard in all directions around the Fort. The battle began in earnest at 11 o'clock, in the morning, and continued, without intermission, until 8 o'clock at night.

A parley was then requested by the French, but believing this to be a mere pretext on the part of the commander to gain admission by an officer into the Fort, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of affairs there, the request was promptly declined. It was afterwards repeated, coupled with the request that an officer from the Fort might be sent to them, for whose personal safety the French commander gave in pledge his parol of honor.

The parley thus requested by the French resulted in a negotiation by which the Fort was evacuated by the American troops.

The terms of the capitulation—If it may so be called—were in the highest degree honorable to Washington and his forces. They were to take with them every thing they possessed, except their artillery, and that they could not have removed, for their horses and cattle were all dead; and they were to march out of the Fort the next morning, with the honors of war, their drums beating and colors flying.

We are told by the historian, that the conduct of the commander and of the troops, was highly approved by the Governor and Council, and received merited applause from the public—vote of thanks was passed to Washington, his officers and men, "for their bravery and gallant defence of their country."

On reviewing the circumstances of this battle, the difficulties with which he had to contend, the large and overwhelming force that was brought to oppose him, and the savage and murderous character of a part of that force, we can have no surprise at the tribute of praise which was then awarded to him.

Thus began the military career of George Washington, in whose honor, and in memory of whose illustrious deeds for his country, have commenced, this Monument is now sought to be erected by his grateful countrymen.

And thus ended in those Mountains his first campaign.

A youth of 22 years, of small experience, unskilled and unlearned in the science of war, but relying on his own great resources, he had shown the prudence, fact, courage, decision and firmness of a veteran general.

We have thus, very briefly presented to you some of the prominent events connected with the place. Those events are part and parcel of the life of the great man whose early achievements have made this place memorable, as his subsequent illustrious history has made our vast Republic distinguished above all nations of the earth.

We ask you, fellow citizens, respectfully but most earnestly, to come forward and with your aids and your hearts to the sacred work of erecting on this spot, some token by which the memory of him who made it memorable, and the deeds of patriotism and valor which he performed here may be perpetuated.

The family of the late James Sampey, Esq., together with the Executors of his will, moved by a generous and noble spirit, have secured to the Association the ground on which the Fort stood, together with the right of way to it: this they have gratuitously done.

It remains now with the countrymen of Washington to say whether they will erect a Monument in honor of his memory, and in doing so, build up for themselves and for their descendants a lasting memento of their gratitude to him.

To borrow the language of one of England's most eminent statesmen, Lord Brougham:

"It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man, and the happiness of April of that year. Only two companies had been collected at that place, and with them he marched to Will's Creek, where he arrived on the 20th of April. On the way he was joined by another company, under Capt. Stephen. It is said by the historian, that "the march was slow and fatiguing on account of the roughness of the roads and the difficulty of procuring wagons to convey the baggage." At this day, when the facilities of communication between the Ohio and the Atlantic are so great, we cannot fully appreciate the embarrassments which at every step met the soldier of that time in his Mountain march, nor can we know much of the painful labors and fatigue with which his path was beset. But a glance at the route, which that little band pursued, will assure the inquiry that it was no school, and a fit one, too, where those lessons of patience, courage, fortitude, and unshaken steadiness of purpose, which so eminently distinguished that great man in after life, were learned, amidst privations, sufferings, and perils. His early training, for the great work which the Almighty held in reserve for his riper years, was had in these Mountains. With this little army, amounting in no more than three companies, he determined to push boldly into the wilderness, and penetrate, if possible, as far as the Monongahela River, and, at the mouth of the Redstone Creek erect a fortification.

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