

THE GAZETTE. LEWISTOWN, PA. SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1850.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. For six months, 75 cents.

ALL NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, \$1.35 will be charged; if not paid in three months, \$1.50; if not paid in six months, \$1.75; and if not paid in nine months, \$2.00.

Merchants and others are referred to the Philadelphia advertisements in to-day's paper.

The Borough and Township Elections take place this year on next Friday a week, the 15th instant.

Tavern Licenses intended for publication in the Gazette, must be handed in by Thursday evening next.

The attention of Editors is requested to the advertisement of Dr. D. M'Voy, who, as joint inventor, holds the Patent Right of Crane's Wash Mixture for this State. It has been tried in the family of the editor of this paper, and we may safely assert that it is superior to anything ever presented to the public—requiring but little labor, little time, and washing as clean as the most fastidious housewife can desire.

Mr. WILLIAM T. BARNITZ, who is appointed agent for the western tier of counties from the Lake to the Ohio line, left this place a few days since for the purpose of disposing of Family, Township and County Rights.

CONGRESS.—The Slavery question has been the principal theme in Congress during the past week, with some indications that the subject is almost exhausted. It is hardly necessary to give even a synopsis of their doings, as for several weeks the same song has been sung, varying only in tone and person.

THE WEATHER.—The early part of the week was remarkably pleasant; but on Thursday a change came over the spirit of its dreams, and we had hail, rain and snow, followed yesterday by a heavy gale of wind.

The locofocos lately held a Union Meeting at Philadelphia, and adopted resolutions considerably tinged with slavery notions. There is a good deal of opposition manifested by that portion of the party there who think they have a right to think for themselves.

Abolition and Slavery. It is somewhat singular that the abolitionists of the north and the slaveholders of the south—of course we mean the ultras of both factions—are contending for the same thing, namely, a dissolution of the Union. We have no idea that either will effect its purpose. There is too much good sense among the masses to suffer northern or southern fanatics to do more than give vent to idle threats, for the moment they go beyond this—the moment that treason rears its unholy head, a storm of indignation will burst over the traitors that will consign them to an infamy deeper than that awarded to the Tories of '76.

In speaking of this subject that able journal, the Baltimore American, says: We may not be able to deny that these persons are in earnest—these ultras on both sides. In all probability they do most heartily desire to see this Union broken up, and if their power were commensurate with their will, the work of destruction would not long be delayed. But when we behold such men as Gen. Cass and Mr. WINTROP rebuking the fanatics of the North; when such men as HENRY CLAY, COL. BENTON and Gen. HORTON are seen disclaiming all sympathy with Southern disunionists—we may well believe that neither at the North nor at the South do the ultras possess the public confidence or control the popular opinion.

For twenty years a distinguished Senator from the South has been laboring assiduously to consolidate a Southern party. This purpose he has never lost sight of, nor has he permitted the country to lose sight of it—for it has formed the theme of his discourse and the palpable object of his political pursuit since his rupture with Gen. JACKSON. An attempt to give organization to this Southern party was made in 1832-'33, but it failed. The leader in the movement may believe that the time has come when success is within his reach. But he has never had the confidence of the South in this business. The nucleus of his party never grew beyond a nucleus—a nucleus to which the elements would not attach themselves nor furnish the means of accretion. If he should be of the opinion that he has arrived at last at that crisis which has so long eluded him, it would perhaps be well for him to pause awhile, and endeavor to ascertain whether he is most likely to catch the crisis, or the crisis to catch him.

The Greensburgh Republican gives an account of some riotous proceedings amongst the hands at work on the Pennsylvania Railroad near that place.

The state Treasurer and the Canal Commissioners.

The charges brought against Mr. Ball by the Canal Commissioners, on which a committee was appointed in the House, are now under examination at Harrisburg. Mr. Ball very properly protested against this mode of procedure, because nothing of a specific character had been alleged against him, and therefore contrary to both law and justice.

The examination of Mr. Norris resulted in the disclosure that no formal demand had ever been made for the amount claimed by his partners. On Monday J. P. Anderson, Supervisor on the Upper Juniata, was examined, and we give some portion of the testimony to show how little cause existed for these select proceedings. Mr. A., after stating that he was generally paid by Bell & McDowell at Hollidaysburg, and occasionally at the Dauphin Deposit and Harrisburg Banks, proceeds to say—

I was paid principally at Hollidaysburg—sometimes at the Dauphin Deposit and Harrisburg Banks. I had my choice of the worst kind of relief notes, or of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and North Carolina, together with some Pennsylvania, which was no relief. At the office of Bell & McDowell, I got a good deal of Virginia. I took this money in preference to relief, on one or two occasions. Bell & McDowell are bankers, at Hollidaysburg; had a good deal of difficulty in disbursing that money. I got credit for shaving it, and speculating in it, myself. That is not the kind of money that ordinarily circulates.

I made no complaint of the character of the money received, at the place where it was paid. I think I did mention it to you, Mr. Ball, once or twice. You said in reply, that you had issued circulars to all the officers, not to receive any thing but relief notes, or notes of Pennsylvania Banks, in good standing. I think I remarked, the money I had got could not have been received for tolls. I received the same money here, but not at the Treasury. I do not know that I ever received any such, or any money, of any kind at the Treasury. I think it probable that Mr. Ball did tell me he had such money on deposit, at any of the Depositories; and that he also told me that I should refuse to receive such money in future.

I think, on one occasion, I presented three warrants which were not paid when presented. I think it was only twice that any delay occurred in cashing my warrants. I have drawn the whole amount of the appropriation, for my line, the past year. All the orders, presented by me, have been paid, and regularly as presented, with the two exceptions I have already stated in my examination in chief. I generally drew for from five to seven thousand dollars. The orders were issued regularly for the amount appropriated, and presented as issued. There was a large amount of arrears due to me at the time when I went on it—almost two-thirds larger than the appropriation. There was great dissatisfaction among the claimants, for not getting their pay. I came in for a larger share of the blame than the State Treasurer. I always told them that the appropriation was insufficient. If payments, in previous years, had been promptly made, this disquietude would not have existed. The State Treasurer always treated me courteously. I never did observe any inclination, on the part of the State Treasurer, to withhold payment. I never called a second time for payment on the same order, but left the orders with the Treasurer, who forwarded me the drafts as I have stated.

To a question from Mr. Ball, as to what had been the practice of the Treasury in former years, and whether or not delays had not often occurred in the payment of these warrants, under his predecessors in office, objection was made by Mr. Rhey upon the ground of irrelevancy. The question was afterwards allowed to be put in a modified form; but the witness said that he had no particular knowledge on the subject. He thought, however, that moneys must have been refused in former years, or the old debts which existed prior to Dec. 1845, would not have been so large.

Excitement at Frederick.—Singular Case.

There has been considerable excitement at Frederick, Md., in regard to the sudden death of a son of Mr. George A. Cole. A correspondent of the Hagerstown Mail says: After being kept for the period of four days, he was placed in Mr. Hart's vault, in the Lutheran grave yard, with the lid of his coffin open as there was very serious doubts whether or not he was in a trance. His disease, the Doctors say, was the Erysipelas, the only indication of which was a small pimple on his lip, causing much swelling, and of which, in the short space of three days, he died.

Many persons have daily visited his remains, and all express their doubts. The witness states for more than two weeks, his cheeks are as rosy and fresh as when in good health—his lips, at first somewhat blue, now have a very natural and life-like color, and his limbs are as pliant as ever, not having the rigidity of death at all—his eyes not all sunken, but natural as when in robust health. There is not, as yet, the least appearance of decay and no offensive smell. His parents visit him daily, to ascertain if any change has taken place, either for better or worse. Though Doctors say he is dead, many persons in the community doubt it. Doctors are not infallible. He was fifteen or sixteen years of age, fine looking and intelligent on Sunday he was in excellent health, enjoying himself with his companions—on Wednesday night he was declared a corpse. Such is life!

The Democrat don't think much of Mr. Meek's speech, which we published week before last, and avers that we have no right to enlarge the sin of favoring monopolies and special privileges on the Democracy. Well, on whose shoulders should we lay it? That party, in nine years out of ten, has a majority in the Legislature, and yet laws in wide conflict with democratic profession, and at times of the most obnoxious character, are passed by their votes. Nor will it do to say that the fault lies in selecting representatives, for we know a case in this country wherein a certain representative became a rank bank man during his first year—a democratic sin of a high grade—and yet the Democrat gave him a most cordial support for a second term. No—no—it won't do; "we promise much at home," as Mr. Meek says, but when we get to Harrisburg we do very little—that is really democratic—a fact respecting which there is no mistake.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Senate, on the 21st Mr. Packer, from the Apportionment Committee, reported the following bill. It had been fully discussed, mutual concessions made, and met the unanimous approbation of the Committee:

SENATE. SENATORS. 1 Philadelphia City, 217 Tioga, Potter, M-2 County, 3 Kean, Elk, & Jefferson, 1 Montgomery, 1 Ferguson, Mercer, 4 Chest'r & Delaware, 118 Venango, Mercer, 2 Berks, 1 Clar'k & Crawford, 2 6 Bucks, 119 Erie and Warren, 1 7 Lancaster, 120 Butler, Beaver, and 8 Dauphin & Lebanon, 1 Lawrence, 1 12 Northampton and 22 Wash'ton & Greene, 1 Lehigh, 123 Bedford & Somerset, 1 Franklin & Adams, 124 Indiana, Armstrong, 2 11 York, 1 and Clearfield, 1 12 Cumberland, Perry, 25 Huntingdon, Blair, and Juniata, 1 and Cambria, 1 13 Northumberland, Un- 26 Schuylkill, 1 ion, & Mifflin, 127 Carbon, Monroe, 1 14 Lycoming, Sullivan, 1 Pike & Wayne, 1 Clinton & Centre, 128 Fayette and West- 15 Luzerne & Col'bia, 1 moreland, 1 16 Bradford, Sus'hanna and Wyoming, 1 33

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MEMBERS. Philadelphia City, 4 Columbia & Sullivan, 2 County, 11 Lycoming, Clinton, & Delaware, 1 Potter, 2 Chester, 3 Bradford, 2 Montgomery, 3 Tioga, 1 Bucks, 3 Warren, M'Kean and Berks, 4 Elk, 1 Lehigh and Carbon, 2 Centre, 1 Northampton, 2 Clearfield & Jefferson, 1 Wayne, 1 Somerset, 1 Monroe and Pike, 1 Cambria, 1 Schuylkill, 1 Westmoreland & Fayette, 2 Luzerne, 2 Erie, 4 Sus'hanna & Wyom'g, 2 Lancaster, 5 Washington, 2 Dauphin, 1 Allegheny, 6 York, 2 Butler & Lawrence, 2 Cumberland, Perry, Armstrong, 1 Adams, 1 Juniata, 1 Adams, 1 Juniata, 1 York, 1 Clarion, 1 Franklin, 1 Venango, 1 Union, 1 Crawford and Mercer, 1 Bedford, 1 Blair, 1 Huntingdon, 1 Erie, 2 Northumberland, 1 Mifflin, 1

The bill came up on Tuesday last, and on motion of Mr. Cunningham, was referred back to the committee, for further amendment, we suppose. It has some objectionable features to both parties, but on the whole is perhaps as good a bill as can be passed.

In the House the resolutions relative to an elective judiciary—new counties, the bank bill, and local legislation, are the leading subjects. The new Bank Bill, in the tenth section, contains the following clause: "No person who has ever taken the benefit of any bankrupt law shall be eligible for the office of president, cashier, director, clerk or teller of the bank, nor shall any one who has EVER FAILED IN BUSINESS be eligible to the office of president, cashier, director, teller or clerk, until his debts are paid, or until he is fully discharged from the same."

A majority voted in favor of striking this part out of the bill, but thirty-three locofocos, among them Mr. GIBBONEY of this county, voted for retaining it! We do not know whether this doctrine, that a man who has ever failed in business, no matter from what cause, shall be debarred from holding an office in a bank, is a new light in "democratic progress" or not, but we do know that it is most unjust to the poor and unfortunate, of whom that party claims to be the especial guardians. Suppose, for instance, Mr. GIBBONEY had bailed a friend for a certain amount of money. This friend's house and goods are destroyed by fire or some other casualty, and Mr. G. is compelled to pay the debt. He too in the meantime may have lost some of his means by fair business transactions, and the result is that both fail. Would Mr. GIBBONEY or any other man consider a law just that would prevent him and his friend from holding the office of teller and clerk in a bank? Yet such is the doctrine he voted for. Many dishonest men will take advantage of bankrupt laws to defraud their creditors, but many honest men have also failed from causes over which they had no control, and to prevent such from holding certain offices simply because they have become poor, savors of less of democracy and republican government than it does of despotism. We should look for such ultra laws under the government of a Butcher of Austria, or a Tyrant of Russia, but surely not in a land and from a party that is constantly boasting of its friendship for the poor, oppressed, and unfortunate.

Great Union Meeting in New York. NEW YORK, Feb 25—10, P. M. The Union meeting, irrespective of party, at Castle Garden, to-night, is a tremendous affair. It is variously estimated that there are from six to ten thousand persons assembled.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Sandford. Mayor Woodhull was unanimously called to preside, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Gen. Scott is present on the platform. When he took his seat he was most enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Whiting and others have addressed the meeting in most patriotic strains. They favor the compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay. Their text is, "The Union must and shall be preserved." The sentiments uttered elicit the most deafening applause, and the greatest unanimity of feeling prevails.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, states that on the 21st ult., the decision in the great Games case was announced. The Court have decided against Mrs. Gaines on nearly every point, dismissing her bill. The decision was given by Judge McCaleb, of the District Court, Judge McKinley withdrawing.

BE BUSY.—Keep to work if you would be happy. There is more enjoyment in swearing an hour than in yawning a century.

The substitution of an r for a t materially affects the meaning of this sentence, whatever may be one's view of the soundness of the proposition as misprinted.

James Davis, of Waverly, Ross county, Ohio, cultivates 1800 acres exclusively in Indian Corn, and has this winter a corn crib filled, which is three miles long, ten feet high, and six feet wide. This is one of the largest corn fields in the world owned by a single individual.

The Legislature of Mississippi, on the 12th ult., re-elected the Hon. Jefferson Davis a U. S. Senator from that State for six years. The contest was very close between Davis and Barton, and in the caucus which met on the Saturday evening previous to nominate a candidate, the vote was a tie.

The snow is six feet and four inches deep at Ruaney, New Hampshire.

Notices.

The Mother's Magazine and Family Journal, edited by Mrs. Elizabeth Sewell, Rev. Darius Mead, and Myron Finch, is a handsome little monthly, filled with most excellent reading matter, which can be perused by both young and old with advantage. The number before us is illustrated with a very pretty engraving of Moses receiving the Commandments, a view of Nazareth, &c. Engravings and pieces of music will be given occasionally. Terms, in advance and free from postage—1 copy \$1; 4 copies \$3; 7 copies \$5; 15 copies \$10. Address Myron Finch, 116 Nassau street, New York.

[We should thank the publishers for the January and February numbers.]

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March, sustains its reputation for enterprise, being considerably ahead of its cotemporaries, and is probably superior to any March number ever issued.

The Whig Almanac and U. S. Register for 1850, has made its appearance, with its usual amount of statistical and political information, interesting articles on the most exciting topics of the day, &c. This is by far the best work of the kind issued. Price 12 1/2 cents for a single copy; \$1 per dozen. Address Greeley & M'Elrath, Tribune Buildings, New York.

THE TWO WORLDS.—We have received some numbers of an excellent publication under the above title, which is intended to supply the place of "The World as it Moves." It is got up on a quarto medium of 16 pages, published weekly at \$2 per annum, and will form a handsome book at the end of the year of useful knowledge and agreeable reading. Address Lockwood & Co., 459 Broadway, New York.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Washington Monument at Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 22. The procession in honor of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument in this city, was the largest and most imposing ever got up here. Crowds from the surrounding country, the military from Petersburg and Fredericksburg were present, and joined in the procession, which was over one mile in length. General Taylor was most enthusiastically welcomed at every point. He rode in an open carriage drawn by four horses.

The Governor of the State, the members of the Legislature and other dignitaries were present. There was a slight snow in the morning, but it soon cleared up, and we had delightful weather. All passed off handsomely. The President made a beautiful and chaste speech, befitting the occasion. Crowds of people pressed around him, and his visit throughout was flattering in the extreme. The President subsequently reviewed the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, and afterwards participated in the military festivities of the day. It was a day which will not soon be forgotten by patriot hearts.

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Items of News.

There is a calf at Chowder Hall Farm, in Cecil county, Md., which has two distinct heads, four eyes, ears, &c.

The Pittsburgh papers state that the small pox prevails in that city to a considerable extent.

A bill is before the New Jersey Legislature to prevent the running of railroad cars through that State on the Sabbath.

The fair on the railroads from Albany to Buffalo, is to be reduced to two cents a mile—about \$6 20 for the whole distance.

The wedding dress of Miss Russel, at St. Louis, was made of glass, and cost \$1500.

A month or two ago Mrs. Levin caned a man, and now her own husband has been caned by another man.

The Ohio Cultivator says that the wheat crop thus far has stood the winter finely, being covered most of the time with snow.

A fire broke out at Macon, Ga., on the 18th Feb. which destroyed twenty buildings on Cotton Avenue. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Green, the Reformed Gambler, has been honorably discharged on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit Treasury notes.

Hon. Lewis C. Levin has been giving the Pope and the despots of Europe 'Jesse' for getting up the Wilmot Proviso to distract and destroy our glorious Union.

The quantity of wheat and flour to go forward at the opening of navigation, the coming spring, from the lake ports, will be at least a third less than last year.

The cotton factory owned by Mr. Wm. Mallahan, situated near Reisterstown, Baltimore county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last.

Thomas Hutchinson and Jas. Crawl, both aged about 50 years, died from the effects of liquor and intense cold at Washington, Pa., last week.

The bill to prohibit railroad trains from running on the Sabbath has been rejected in the Massachusetts Senate by a vote of 16 to 19.

The cotton factory in Rockdale, Delaware county, owned by Bernard M'Creedy, and occupied by James Rowe, was burned down on Tuesday morning last.

In Wisconsin, Mrs. Lovicy Keyser, has recovered \$1800 damages of Joseph Heath, for selling rum to her husband. Liquor dealers in that State have to give bonds to pay for all injury growing out of their traffic.

ROBBERY.—A most daring robbery was committed in Brookville, Jefferson county, on the night of the 8th inst. The establishment of James A. Thompson was forcibly entered and rifled of forty-one watches.

One Locofoco called another Locofoco a liar, in the New York Legislature a few days since, and thereupon the offended gentleman picked up a tumbler, which stood upon his desk, and threw it with all his force at his brother loco.

A portion of a lot, above the Court House lot, in Pottsville, caved in a few days since. It has evidently been caused by the excavation made beneath, in a mine.

An Equestrian, named William Kelly, fell dead from his horse, in the ring of Stokes' Circus, at Franklin, La., on the 1st ult. He belonged to Patterson, New Jersey.

The Cecil Democrat says that fresh shad were taken with the seine two weeks ago, at Bombay Hook, on the Delaware. Fresh herring were caught in Elk river last week.

Hon. William Strong, representative in Congress from Berks county, has published a letter to his constituents, in which he announces his determination not to be a candidate for re-election.

The bank of Danville was opened for business on last Tuesday. The notes of this institution will be kept at par in Philadelphia, and redeemed at the Girard Bank.

The Hon. Harmaer Denny, has granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a free right of way through his Springfield farm, about a mile from Pittsburgh.

The jewelry store of Mr. Henry Richardson, in Pittsburgh, was entered on Friday night last, and robbed of gold watches to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Thirty-four miles of the railroad running from Indianapolis eastward, towards Bellefontaine, to connect with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, will be completed, it is said, and brought into use this year.

The cholera broke out on board the steamer Dove, during her last trip from New Orleans to Camden. When she reached Monroe, eight of the passengers had died; of those who landed there, thirteen have since died.

In England there are now, under the care of Roman Catholic denominations, six hundred and seventy-four meeting-houses, eight hundred and eighty clergymen, thirteen monasteries, forty-one convents, eleven colleges, and two hundred and fifty schools.

The Pontiac (Michigan) Railroad has its track directly into the centre of the city. This is offensive to some of the citizens, and the rails were lately torn up for some distance. The company subsequently relaid the track, but it has again been torn up.

General John McNeill, surveyor of the port of Boston, died at Washington on Saturday, after a few hours illness. He had just completed his fifth full term, and had proceeded to Washington to see his old friend and associate in arms, the President, to solicit a re-appointment.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The America arrived at Boston on Monday last. Her news had been previously telegraphed from Halifax.

The English parliament had been opened and the Queen's speech delivered, and favorably received. It laments the death of the late Queen Dowager, and speaks of being "at peace with all the world"—congratulates the country on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures—regrets the difficulties between the landed proprietors and their tenants—recommends legislation not deferred in the matter. "In conclusion, her majesty hopes and believes, that by combining liberty with order—by preserving what is valuable and amending what is defective, the legislature will sustain the public institutions as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people."

As anticipated from the movement recently going on for the revival of the protective duties on corn, an amendment to the address from the house of parliament, was moved in the commons by Sir John Lubbock, and in the lords by Lord Standbrooke. The amendment was to the following effect:—"We regret, however, to be compelled humbly to represent to your majesty that in many parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, the various classes of your majesty's subjects connected with the cultivation of the soil, are laboring under severe distress, mainly applicable, in our opinion, to recent legislative enactments, aggravated by the pressure of local taxation, &c. This amendment was lost in both Houses by an overwhelming majority.

Intelligence from Ireland is still more heart-rending. Cultivation seems stagnant, and traders more depressed than in the first of her sufferings. The tide of emigration to the United States has again set, but unfortunately for the people this means is not left now to escape from local tyranny and destitution. The neighborhood of Liverpool has been visited by a severe epidemic of cholera, on Thursday and Friday, with the most severe storm encountered since 1823. The loss of the S. P. Whitney, of New York, is reported to have occurred in the gale. Another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has been resolved upon.

On Friday night, Lord John Russell gave a full exposition of his views in regard to general colonial policy, in moving for a bill to regulate Australia. He concluded his speech by stating the principle upon which the colonial policy of the government was founded were the maintenance of the free trade system to the fullest extent.

FRANCE.—Serious Disturbances in Paris.—On and since Monday, Paris has been in a state of siege in consequence of a series of disturbances created by the mob of Rue St. Martin and St. Antoine. The police authorities came to cut down certain of the trees of liberty planted during the revolution. From facts which, by the way, are rather conflicting, it would appear that when the order for the destruction of these last emblems of the liberty of the French people were issued, large crowds gathered around and decorated them with various symbols of liberty, and that the police, in obedience to orders from the executive, proceeded to cut them down.

LATEST.—Paris, Thursday Night.—The city is quiet. The police are stationed at such of the Trees of Liberty as are still standing, and do not allow loiterers to congregate there.

GREECE.—Blockade by the British Fleet.—Advice from Athens to the 16th and 19th ult., inclusive, state that a serious rupture has taken place between the English and Greek governments, and that a total suspension of relations has been taken place between the two powers. It appears that some old claims upon the Greek government remained unsettled, and their demand caused the difficulty, which was added to by a controversy in regard to some islands belonging to the Ionian group, which have been usurped by the Greek government.

PARIS.—All the articles of the proposed Constitution except the one making Ministers responsible to the King have been agreed upon by the Chambers and the King has taken a solemn oath to the Constitution on the sixth. The immediate consequence was a rise in the Funds, and great rejoicing in Berlin.

The Rhine has overflowed its banks and done great damage to the adjacent country.

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RUSSIA.—Accounts from the Dardanelles state that the Grecians have gained great victories over the Russians on the Orsa. The Russians having been compelled to retreat with great loss.

TRERKY.—The escape of Madame Kossuth and the fact of her having joined her exiled husband are confirmed. The extradition question is nearly settled.

SWITZERLAND.—Austria has made a demand for the extradition of some Poles who have taken refuge from the Swissists, following the late Hungarian troubles, within the Cantons of Switzerland. The Swiss government have refused to surrender the refugees except in cases where it is clearly proved that the refugees have intruded in politics, and otherwise misconducted themselves. In this position the Cantons are sustained by the French Government. England will also it is supposed, sustain the Swiss in their position.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. Dr. Gwin, the Senator elect from California, has already become an object of suspicion, if not of denunciation, on the part of the ultra Slavery men, who prefer dissolution to the admission of another Free State into the Union. This distrust has been brought about in this wise: The conspirators against the Union, as an excuse for opposing the admission of California under her present Constitution, have assigned several objections, either of which they have argued was fatal. The first is, that "undue influences" have been exerted on the part of the Executive and his Cabinet in prevailing upon the people of California to adopt her present Constitution, excluding Slavery therefrom. The second is, that the right of suffrage was exercised by foreigners and others, who had no legal right to vote. And the third is that but for the above two reasons, citizens from the South would have been permitted to have settled there by operation of law with their Slaves.

These propositions are all boldly met by Dr. Gwin, and unqualifiedly denied. He avers that no influence whatever, either proper or improper, was exercised over the People of California on the part of the Administration or of individuals, in the action which they took either in calling their Convention, the formation of the Constitution, or its subsequent adoption by the People. He denies in the most emphatic manner, that any but citizens of the United States, voted when the Constitution was submitted to the people for its approval. And declares that a majority of all the persons from the Slave States that were in California were in favor of making California a Free State. It is this last assertion that annoys the slavery propagandists more than anything else, and for the utterance of which Dr. Gwin has been most censured.

At a social gathering a few evenings since, composed of southern men, he was asked how he could make such an assertion, that Southerners in California were in favor of her admission as a Free State. He replied, "I can satisfy you of it in a few words: In California 'LABOR IS RESPECTABLE.' In her mines are to be found men of the highest intelligence."