ment commercial intercourse and extend the facilities of trade.

Mr. Pierce spoke in opposition. He thought the advantages of the bill to be all on the side of Canada.

Mr. Hunt opposed the bill as being unequal, and, he thought, would prove prejudicial and very unfavorable to the manufacturing interests.

Mr. Niles supported the bill.

Mr. Phelps offered an amendment to include all manufacturers of cotton, leather and wool.

Mr. Westcott expressed his intention to vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Downs said that the constitution enjoined performance of equal duties on all the States. The practical operation of this bill would prove the reverse of this doctrine Under it trade would be made free at the north, while the same trade would be taxed at the south He would vote against the bill.

Mr. Metcalf said the bill was partial and local in its character He was opposed to all such legislation, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Dix wished for an opportunity to answer the objections made to the bill, which was thus informally passed over, when other unimportant business was taken up

After a short time spent in Executive Session the Senate adjourned

House.—The House refused to suspend the rules to allow Mr Meade to offer a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill for the more effectual apprehension and delivery of fugitive slaves who escape from one State to another

The Speaker alluded to the state of the vote on the Pacheco bill taken on Saturday He said two errors were made by the Clerk in counting the vote, which had been corrected. The true vote was yeas 89, nays 89.

Mr. Farrelly, of Pa., said he had voted in the negative, but that his vote had not been recorded. The Clerk was then directed to record his vote. The vote as amended stands, yeas 89, nays 90

Conflicting motions were here made and much excitement followed.

Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, moved to reconsider, and Mr Callamer, of Vt, wished to debate the question

Mr Rhett of S C and Mr Toombs of Ga had a colloquy with the Speaker, who decided that Mr Sawyer's motion should go over, and as this was not private bill day, should go as till the next private bill day.

Mr. Nicholl offered a resolution that the bill providing for the establishment of a branch mint in New York be the special order of the day for the 15th inst. He moved to suspend the rules in order to consider the resolution, and called for the yeas and nays. Yeas 124, nays 70 So the motion was lost.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the bill for the settlement of private claims against the government The bill was briefly considered, when the committee rose.

The bill and amendments were then referred to the judiciary committee.

The House again went into a committee of the whole, and took up the appropriation bill for carrying into effect the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico for indemnity Without any final action the committee rose and the House adjourned

January 9

Senate.—Mr Underwood presented a petition asking for an appropriation on the part of the government, to remove the free colored population to Liberia, or some other place, beyond the jurisdiction of the U. S., and moved its reference

Mr. Hale moved to lay it on the table Yeas 10, nays 35.

Mr. Dayton moved to postpone the subject till to-morrow. Carried.

Mr Pierce offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a geologist for the survey of the territories of California and Oregon, and that his salary be fixed at $3,000 per annum.

It was read twice and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Atherton, from the committee of Finance, reported back to the House the bill providing for the debts of land petitions, with amendments

Mr. Berrien, chairman of the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill for admitting the territory of California into the Union as a State, made a long and able adverse report.

Mr Mason of Va., moved 10,000 extra copies of the same to be printed.

The committee's report makes these objections to the bill:

1. It is unprecedented.
2. Unconstitutional.
3. Inexpedient to admit a Territory as a State, before some previously organized government existed.

It would be unconstitutional to divide a State after it had once been admitted — When it became a State, its division would be beyond the control of Congress.

Mr Dawns, in a minority of one in the committee, intended to make a counter report.

Mr. Douglass spoke at length in reply to the arguments of the report. Recent events would speedily supply sufficient population to justify the application of California for admission as a State. He defended the bill against the objections raised to the admission.

Mr. Butler replied. Facility had been afforded the friends of the bill, and others interested in its merits, to be heard.

Mr. Foote said he was in favor of printing a larger number of extra copies of the report.

Messrs. Berrien, Westcott and Dayton spoke, when the usual copies for the use of the Senate were ordered printed, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

House.—In the House the bill establishing a board of private claims, appropriations, mileage, and the printing of 1000 extra copies of the Secretary of War's report, claimed attention of the House.

January 10.

Senate.—Mr. Dickinson presented petitions from New York, relative to the clothing furnished the Volunteers during the Mexican war; also to reduce the postage.

Mr. Fitzpatrick submitted a resolution to purchase 2000 copies of Colton's map of the route to California.

Debate followed, many of the Senators ridiculing the whole affair.

The subject was informally laid over

Mr Underwood introduced resolutions instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the constitutionality of appropriating the public money for the transportation of free negroes out of the country.

Mr. Dayton opposed the resolution at some length

Mr Underwood was willing to hear both sides

Mr Metcalf spoke at some length in favor of the resolutions

After some debate, the resolutions were indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Dickinson.

The Senate then went into executive session and afterwards adj.

House.—The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the motion to reconsider the vote passing Mr. Gott's resolutions for suppressing the slave trade in the District of Columbia

Several members moved for a call of the House, which, after some delay was dispensed with.

Mr Wentworth moved to lay the motion on the table

Mr Stewart, of Mich, offered an amendment that the corporate powers be empowered to suppress the trade

Mr Lively offered an amendment to the amendment, proposing to liberate all the slaves in the District after 1850 The government to purchase the present slaves at a fair price valuation. The States of Maryland and Virginia, to be secured in their right to reclaim their fugitives escaping into other States

Mr Lincoln spoke at length and in a very able manner in support of the resolution as amended.

Mr. McLane opposed this resolution.

Mr Caleb B Smith believed Congress had the power to abolish slavery, but preferred to leave the question with the people of the district. He spoke at some length in its favor

Mr Sawyer spoke against wasting time in this discussion

The motion to reconsider was at length carried—ayes 110, nays 81.

A number of propositions were submitted; nothing definite however was done

Much confusion prevailed throughout the discussion

House adjourned

January 11.

Senate.—A number of petitions were presented, read, and referred, praying for a still further reduction on the present rates of postage.

Mr Breese reported a bill in favor of assignees of military land warrants Read twice

The Indian appropriation bill, as it passed the lower House, was read twice by its title.

Mr Benton's resolution for a continuation of the Synoptical Index of the laws and treaties of the United States, was called up, and after a brief discussion was adopted

Mr Douglass moved to make the bill admitting California into the Union as a State, with the report of the Judiciary Committee on the same, the special order of the day for Monday week. The motion was agreed to Adjourned

House.—The Speaker announced as the first thing in order, the resolution from the Committee on Printing, in favor of printing two thousand extra copies of the Secretary of War's report relative to Buffalo Harbor.

It was warmly discussed by Messrs. Hall and Conger, of New York, in favor of, and Toombs, of Georgia, against, and indefinitely postponed

The House resolving itself into Committee of the whole, took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr Embree advocated his amendment reducing and equalizing the mileage of members. Under the present system of mileage, thirty members for this session would draw from the treasury at the rate of twenty-eight dollars a day, counting their pay and allowance for mileage, while thirty others would draw but nine dollars a day during the session. These, he said, were extreme cases, but they were referred to for the purpose of showing that there was something wrong in the system—that while some members drew too much, others drew too little. The plan he proposed, while it would have a tendency to equalize the pay, would, in the aggregate, prove a great saving to the country.

Mr Venable followed, and commenced his address in the well known mileage publication in the New York *Tribune*, which he pronounced a very small business from the beginning to the end.

Mr Greeley obtained the floor for the purpose of explanation. He said that the publication in reference to the mileage of members, which had appeared in the New York *Tribune*, and which had been so freely and frequently commented upon in the House, was for purposes far different from those which had been attributed to him. He had not conceived the idea of impugning the motives of any member, neither was it his desire to make any political capital for himself in the transaction.

He believed that in the matter of mileage—which had grown into all the authority of prescription—a great wrong had been committed—that it was an abuse which could not be too quickly cured. His object in the publication referred to, was to correct this abuse and thereby save thousands annually to the country. He would ask if any member stood charged in the publication which had given so much offence, with taking a larger amount than he had actually received?

The remainder of the session was occupied with the "Mileage" discussion in which Messrs. Greeley, Turner, Haralson, Brown, Barrow, McKay, Root, and others participated, during which nothing new or worth chronicling was brought to light.

January 12.

Various memorials and petitions were presented, among which were some for modifying the tariff, and others in favor of the reduction of Postage.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Miss., offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of extending the Pension Laws to soldiers who may have been discharged from the ranks on account of accidents and casualties incurred during the late war, which was adopted.

The bill in favor of the assignees of bounty lands was on motion taken up.

Mr. Wescott, of Florida, spoke in opposition to the bill. He believed that much irregularity had prevailed. When he had concluded, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, moved to make the bill for the reduction of postage the order of the day for Monday next. He said that it was high time the Senate should transact some public business; it was now some six weeks since Congress had convened, and up to the present time nothing of any importance had been accomplished The session was drawing to a close, and the danger was that various subjects of great national importance would be neglected He considered that the bill was one of great moment, and at most its consideration would only consume a day or two. His determination was to insist upon the early action of the Senate in reference to it The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate took up the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Various amendments were offered and discussed. Some agreed to and others negatived.

An amendment making an appropriation of six thousand dollars for purchasing sundry instruments to continue certain astronomical observations, gave rise to a considerable debate

After which a vote was taken on the amendment and decided in the affirmative —yeas 36, nays 10

The bill as amended then passed the Senate

The bill to settle titles and claims to lands in California and New Mexico, and preemption rights, was next taken up.

Mr Benton condemned the system embraced in the bill and announced his intention to make a full exposition of its evils. He had prepared a counter-proposition, which had been sent to the Clerk's desk

Ordered to be printed, and the subject, on motion, was postponed.

The Senate then went into Executive session After sitting with closed doors for some time, rose, and adjourned over until Monday

House.—Mr Hilliard, of Alabama, gave notice that he would introduce certain Bills on Monday next, one authorizing the citizens of California to frame a Government preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, and another for establishing the boundary lines of Texas and extending them over the Territory of New Mexico.

The Pacheco slave case was, on motion, taken up, and some remarks made on the merit of the question by Mr Stewart of Michigan, Mr Sawyer of Ohio, Mr. Cabell of Florida, Mr Burt and others.

Mr. Turner, of Illinois, argued the question of the Pacheco claim, but confessed that he knew but little about it, and was somewhat at a loss which way to vote.

Mr Palfrey followed in an argument against the claim, he contended that there was no property in slaves recognized by the Constitution

Mr Chipman, of North Carolina, interposed, and asked if the constitution anywhere or in any point acknowledged property in ploughs, mules or horses?

Mr Palfrey said certainly not, and then proceeded in his remarks, when

Mr Cabell interrupted and questioned him

Mr. Hilliard rose and propounded some inquiries to him

Mr. Palfrey answered and went on. He maintained that Gen. Jessup had no right to send the slave Lewis to Arkansas, or even to hang him because he was vicious, and then to call upon the Government to pay for him, even admitting slaves to be property.

Mr Cabell asked him if General Jessup sent the negro off illegally; could the government present a plea that its officer had acted illegally, and therefore refused indemnity. Mr Palfrey replied, that the owners of the slave must find redress in Gen Jessup Mr Morse, of La., followed, and defended the conduct of Gen Jessup, as agent for the government, and as such, the owners of the slave must look to the government for remuneration.

The subject was then laid aside for Mr Fries, of Ohio, to make a report from the Select Committee to try Mr Medill, commissioner of Indian Affairs, on charges preferred against him by Mr. Chipman, of North Carolina, and offered a resolution for the Sergeant at Arms to take into custody David Taylor, a witness, who had refused to answer questions propounded to him.

The subject produced much excitement and was warmly discussed by Mr. Harrison, of Georgia, Woodward, of South Carolina, Brady, of Pennsylvania, Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Cobb, of Georgia, Cabell, of Florida, and others.

Mr Cobb moved to reconsider the vote stopping the debate on the civil bill, the motion was reconsidered when the House adjourned

A late number of the New Orleans Bulletin has a batch of news from California, received via Mexico. It states that more gold has been discovered, and that the supply is literally *inexhaustible*. About 100,000 worth is gathered daily; but there is much sickness and suffering at the diggings from want of all the necessaries of life.—Two barrels of brandy were lately sold at the mines for fourteen thousand dollars in gold dust!

The Mormons.—An express mail arrived at Council Bluffs, fifty-six days from the Salt Lake, bringing intelligence that the Mormon colony is in a prosperous condition, having a surplus of several thousand bushels of grain and other necessaries of life—money was plenty, obtained from the gold regions in California. Orders were sent, accompanied with the *dust*, to St. Joseph's for merchandise.—*St. Louis Un.*

Envoy from the Republic of Liberia.—Diplomatic relations of a high grade seem to be opening between a republic in Africa, and the Government of the United States. The Rev. Mr. McLain has been appointed by the Republic of Liberia, Minister Plenipotentiary, with instructions to procure the recognition of his Government, and to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the United States.

Tax Payking (*Miss.*) *Clarion*, says, that large numbers of emigrants, principally from Alabama and Georgia, are every day passing west through the public roads, all in search of a Paradise. On some of the roads it is not uncommon for one hundred wagons to pass in a day.

By Magnetic Telegraph to the Pennsylvanian

Arrival of the America.

The English mail steamer America arrived at Boston yesterday, Jan 12, bringing eleven days later news from all parts of Europe The America left Liverpool the 29th Dec. By Telegraph we have the following summary:

England.—We regret to state that the cholera still hovers over the metropolis In the provinces it has not made any considerable progress, but in Scotland it seems to come with very alarming results.

It continues a very remarkable feature of the Bank of England Returns, that the stock of bullion goes on increasing in spite of the steady demand from the continent for all the parcels of silver which arrive.

The President's Message was read here with great interest, particularly that portion of it relating to the gold of California.

France—speech of the president elect.

Paris, Dec 20th.—The ceremony of proclaiming the President took place this day, in the National Assembly M Marrast, in a loud voice, though somewhat broken by emotion, declared Louis Napoleon President of the Republic, one and invisible, from that day to the second Sunday of May, 1852, and invited the new President to come forward and take the oaths required by the constitution

Louis Napoleon advanced to the Tribune, and was sworn to remain faithful to the Republic and forward its interests in all respects He then read the following address to the Chamber in a firm voice:

"Citizens—Republicans—The suffrages of the Nation, and the oath I have just taken, trace out to me my future conduct — I shall follow it as a man of honor I shall regard as the enemies of our country all those who shall attempt to change, by illegal means, what all France has established. Between you and me, Citizen Representatives, there cannot be any real difference of opinion—our wishes and desires are the same. I wish, like you, to place society on a true basis, to strengthen Democratic institutions, and to alleviate the miseries of the most serious, and intelligent people which has just given me such striking proofs of its confidence. The majority I have obtained not only penetrates me with gratitude, but will give to the new government that moral force without which there is no authority. With peace and order, our country can again improve, can cure its wounds, and bring back the men that have been misled, and calm down every passion Animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation, I have called around me capable and patriotic men, who in spite of the diversity of their political origin, are ready to devote themselves with you to the application of the constitution, the improvement of the laws, and the glory of the Republic. As a Republican Government, coming into power, we owe a debt of thanks to its predecessors, where the deposit of its authority is handed over to it intact; and in particular, I owe it to Gen Cavaignac to say, that his conduct has been worthy of the generosity of his character, and that sentiment of duty which is the first quality of a statesman (Hear, hear)

We have citizen Representatives, a grand mission to fulfil. We have to found a Republic, in which the interests of all shall be guarded by a just and firm government, which shall be animated by a sincere desire of progress without being either reactionary or Utopian. Let us be the men of the country, not the men of a party, and with the aid of God, we will at least do good, if we cannot achieve great things."

After the President had concluded this brief speech, he advanced towards Cavaignac and tendered him his hand This movement surprised the General, but delighted the assembly. Cavaignac shortly responded, and shook hands cordially with the President amid marks of the most unequivocal satisfaction from all

Odillon Barrot was empowered to form the new Ministry. Thiers holds aloof, and it is doubtful whether he will accept office He is, however, friendly to the new regime Meanwhile the relatives of the ex-President, M Napoleon Bonaparte, has been dispatched to Brussels, the Hague and London, for the purpose of announcing the accession of the new President, and the alliance of Louis Napoleon by the marriage of one of his relations with one of the neighboring houses of Russia, will pave the way for the favorable reception of his ambassadors at the German and Russian courts

Abd el Kader has written to the President asking his release

Italy.—The Pope still remains at Gaeta. The provisional government of Rome, by a vote in the Upper Chamber, has exhibited a further disposition to endeavor to bring about the Pope's return. He, however, refuses, except upon condition that the Chambers be dissolved, the National guard disbanded, and the journals suppressed.

Austria.—Accounts from Vienna in regard to the civil war in Hungary are very imperfect and one-sided. Hungary, it is quite certain must yield. The Imperialists have taken the frontier towns, and are still laying waste to the country, destroying forage and the habitations, and retiring as the invaders advance.

Germany.—Baron Van Gaxcon has resumed the reins of Government at Frankfort in lieu of L M Schemerling The Parliament, it is said, has determined to have an Emperor for Germany; and Austria, finding quite enough to do to conciliate her own Territories without going further, the tide has now turned the other way, and Prussia is in the ascendant.

Spain.—The Queen of Spain opened the Cortes on the 15th ult. The majority expressed a hope that the friendly relations with England be re-established as soon as the acts and instructions of her Government were fully appreciated. Narvaez has had another crisis, from which he has emerged with additional strength. The Carlist warfare continues.

The Congress of Nations, to settle the Italian affairs, will shortly meet at Brussels; but little progress, however, can be made until it is known who governs Germany. When the feeling of Russia as to the final disposition of the Pope's person is known, the time of meeting can be no longer delayed.

The United States has 600 ships engaged in the whaling business. England has only 17.

A Brooklyn gentlemen is having 300 houses built for exportation to California.

From the New York Herald, (a Taylor paper)

Movements of the Ultra Whigs—Attempted Revival of Old Issues.

According to the indications given forth on the floor of Congress, and the symptoms occasionally appearing in certain journals throughout the country, there can be no doubt but a portion of the whig party—generally ultra in their opinions, and known as ultra whigs during the late Presidential canvass—are making arrangements for the revival of all the old issues which agitated the country, and divided the people into two parties, between the period that elapsed from the first election of General Jackson down to that of General Harrison, in 1840. On a simple resolution, presented in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, proposing to refer the President's message to one of the standing committees, a debate on the tariff has already sprung up, and promises to be the source of as great a flood of words, and erudite, speculification and speculation, as any similar discussion for the last twenty years. Even the old topic of angry feeling and sectional animosity, to which the anti-slavery agitation gave rise, seems to give way in acrimony and excitement to that on the interminable subject of tariff duties and protection to manufactures. The quiet and unpretending socialist and Fourierite who represents a portion of the intelligent people of this city, could not resist the contagion produced by a revival of this never ending topic of discussion

The newspapers, also, connected with the ultra whig portion of the population, who have made General Taylor President, are full of the same indications—looking and preparing for a revival of those antiquated and speculative projects for the special protection of the rich manufacturing corporations of this country, at the expense of all other interests in the community.

Now, we would ask any man of business in the country—the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, or the artisan—what benefit can be gained to the nation, or to the aggregate interests of the people, by the constant revival of these topics of dissension, and the constant effort on the part of manufacturers and speculators to increase the value of their stock, and aggrandize their own interests, through special laws of Congress, and at the expense and to the prejudice of the other classes of the community? Mr Greeley, the learned Fourierite philosopher from this city, alleges that Mr Polk has accused the high tariff orators and legislators of endeavoring, by a particular species of legislation, to create an aristocracy in this country. The philosopher thinks thus of the indictment which he says, has been preferred by the President against the tariff *doctrinaires*, and he wants a committee of Congress to make a full and ample refutation of the charge.

Now, looking at this question from an independent point of view, unconnected with all parties, whether political, financial or manufacturing, we must say, that in our opinion, the best side of the argument, considering the late experience we have had ourselves, as well as the experience derived from foreign countries, is decidedly with the President and against the Fourierite Look at the immense manufacturing establishments at Lowell and the other towns of New England, and the effects of these over-grown and fostered establishments on society and the other industrious people of the country! The growth of immense moneyed or manufacturing corporations, by special laws of Congress, whose duty it is to look after the interests and prosperity of the whole community, and not of favored classes, undoubtedly creates an aristocracy—and an aristocracy, too, of the worst kind—even worse and more contemptible than the old feudal aristocracy of Europe. This system of protective duties and favoritism necessarily begets a moneyed aristocracy—a mushroom aristocracy—an aristocracy without noble sentiments, either natural or acquired; and whose energies are constantly directed to transforming the legislatures of the country, wherever they exist, into the instruments of their own aggrandizement—while at the same time, holding out the specious delusion that their sole object is the benefit of the laboring classes

The manufacturers of this country have been established and have succeeded thus far, because our people were industrious, ingenious, prosperous, prudent and energetic. We have an extensive and inexhaustible soil, which furnishes the raw materials for them, and enables our people, from the resources which it gives them, to create a continued demand for the home consumption of manufactured articles. All the high tariff legislation ever enacted, has been, in comparison with the great future of this destiny, like a drop of water to the ocean, in encouraging and stimulating this branch of native industry. The only effect of such legislation is merely to advance, for the time being, the manufacturing stocks of certain speculators, who trade on the same basis as the brokers in Wall street—one day raising the market, and the next day depressing it, by resorting to the various tricks and manœuvres so well known in that delightful avenue.

The tariff laws, if arranged on proper and sound national principles, should be regulated on the revenue standard alone, and with reference to the wants of the government. The experience of the last few years tends to show that this constant effort to get up an excitement on the tariff is a mere trick of politicians, in league with manufacturing speculators—the one doing it for party purposes, and the other for the profit that would accrue in increasing the value of their manufacturing stock. Under the present tariff, which some of these orators are already beginning to denounce, the country has prospered as well as it ever did under any tariff since the commencement of the government. Why, then, disturb the present state of things? Why derange constantly our commercial relations with other countries, and cause an incessant fluctuation of the rules which guide the commercial classes of the community?

This movement to revive the old issue of the tariff, is, as we have just said, a mere political trick of a certain portion of the ultra whig party, who, ever since the presidential election terminated in favor of the candidate whom, from their helpless condition, they were at last forced to support, have been claiming for themselves alone the whole credit of the triumph, and under this impudent pretext have been devising ways and means, and forming plans of circumvallation, to surround the new President with such influences as they think will control him—just in the same way as they did with General Harrison, when they killed him in the effort.

The same manœuvreing displays itself, also, by the erections made in several quarters to get Mr. Clay of Ashland again into the Senate. The appearance of that ancient statesman in his former position would be the signal for a general revival of all those vexed questions and agitations that contributed to turn the triumph of 1840 into a defeat, and send poor Harrison to a premature grave—that tortured Captain Tyler to such an extent as to compel him to abandon the wigs allege they have his head-fellow, Mr Botts—*clarum et venerabile nomen*—and go over to the locofocos, "bag and baggage, scrip and scrippage."

From all these appearances and indications, therefore, we begin to fear that the whigs are determined to pursue the same policy they did at the extra session in 1840, when acting under the advice of Mr. Clay at that period. The special friends of Mr. Clay throughout the country, with some of those of Mr Webster—forming the ultra whig party—may perhaps labor under the delusion that by reviving all their old issues, and adopting a similar plan of operation towards the new President which they did in 1840 towards General Harrison, they will have a greater chance to obtain office and produce confidence. They should remember, however, that the new President is made of tougher and more stuff and tougher materials, both intellectually and physically, than either of the other victims—General Harrison or Captain Tyler—The old ultra whigs are just standing on the edge of several important movements, which they flatter themselves will completely entrap the illustrious man against whom they are directed, and realize for themselves the consummation they so devoutly wish; but if they do not adopt a more discreet and prudent policy, they may find themselves, notwithstanding all their vaunted force and apparent numbers, in the same unenviable predicament towards General Taylor that the equally wily Santa Anna, under similar tactics, found himself one afternoon in the rugged pass of Buena Vista

Verbum sap

Federal Contradictions.

Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Young, acting (we suppose) under a pious sense of duty to the giver of all good, issued their proclamations for days of thanksgiving The annexed extracts show the people's obligations to give thanks"—Gov Johnston says:

"We enjoy the delights of peace, and reap in profusion the blessings it distributes Plenty crowns the labor of the field and from the rich return of our harvest the destitute of distant lands have been fed.—Throughout our extended country, neither the murmurs of discontent, *nor the voice of murmuring* nor the cries of want are heard, but our ways are ways of pleasantness, and our paths are peace."

Gov Young says:

"Plenty has crowned our harvest—LABOR HAS BEEN JUSTLY REWARDED, and all around us evidences a healthy and ENDURING PROSPERITY We, with all its attendant evils, has passed away, and peace, as honorable as welcome, has been restored"

Now for the Contradictions—At the very period the people were thus called upon by their highest state functionaries to yield to God their thanks for the blessed and prosperous condition of the country the annexed petitions were in circulation, and men claiming to be honest, asking their *praying, thanksgiving* brethren to sign them:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled

The undersigned Laborers, Mechanics Manufacturers and Farmers of Pennsylvania, beg leave to state, that the repeal of the Tariff of 1842 and the enactment of the Tariff of 1846, have operated most injuriously to all our interests. They have flooded the country with foreign goods, tore produce of foreign labor; brought the balance of trade heavily against us; disturbed the money market; oppressed the laborers and mechanics of our country for the advantage of other nations; injured the home market for grain and provisions; and have brought distress upon our whole dominion. We therefore pray your honorable body to repeal the Tariff of 1846 and reenact the Tariff of 1842, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary.

Honest man of all parties will discountenance the open, palpable falsehoods proved by the above statements. As these shameless contradictions come from persons of the same political creed, their friends must divide the responsibility to suit themselves

Ohio Politics.

Telegraphic despatches from Columbus announce renewed dissension in the Legislature of Ohio. On Monday the two Houses met in convention, to open and count the votes for Governor. A committee was appointed to examine the returns and report in regard to alleged errors. On Tuesday six Democratic members of the committee reported in favor of rejecting the vote of Lorain county, on the ground of informality, and they then declared Col Weller elected Governor. The Speaker declared the report out of order, but finally permitted it to be read, on condition that the subject should be submitted to a new joint committee. The Speaker then, as the despatch says, declared Seabury Ford the Governor elect. The proposition to appoint a joint committee to examine the Governor's vote was afterwards rejected, and the Speaker again declared Ford elected. This is the substance of the story told by telegraph, but whether true in all its parts we are unable to determine. Some of the reports state that serious consequences would probably ensue before a settlement, which we do not believe.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The $30,000 stolen from the Augusta Bank has nearly all been recovered. A young man named Wingate, of Charlestown, Mass, was the robber, and disclosed the place where he concealed it, on a promise of one thousand dollars, and a pledge that he should not be prosecuted.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

☞ The number of emigrants arrived at Boston during the last year was 25,527. The number arriving at N. York 191,909, or about seven and a half times as many as arrived at Boston.

Latest News by Telegraph.

From the City Papers.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11th.

The Hon. A. H Dodge has been re-elected Senator, to serve for 6 years from the 4th of March next, from the state of Iowa.

Cholera, Anniversary Ball, Gen. Taylor.

New Orleans, Jan. 10.

The Cholera in our city is nearly extinct. It has ceased to be regarded as an epidemic since the 8th instant, when the deaths had dwindled down to 20 or 24 per day. The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated on the 8th with much pomp and splendor. The military was out in large force

A grand ball was given in the evening attended by Gen Taylor, the President elect, and a large concourse of distinguished citizens and strangers.

Burning of the Steamer Empire State.

Boston, Jan. 13.

The steamboat Empire State, lying at the wharf at Fall River, took fire last evening, at half past ten o'clock, and was completely destroyed—boat, furnature and all. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is attributed to the carelessness of the watchmen on board

Baltimore, Jan. 14.

A case of cholera, the first yet reported in this vicinity, was reported at the Relay House on Saturday last

Later from California.

More Startling Details — The Richest Accounts yet

Several merchants in this city have received letters from California, via Chagres and the British West Indies, probably by the same conveyance which brought the recent dispatches for government.

The tenor of these advices is, that large deposites of gold were discovered in the hills, and that people from Oregon, Santa Fe and Mexico were pouring into the country in thousands

Such was the scarcity of coin that gold dust had fallen at the mines to six dollars an ounce, being less than one-third its real value at the United States Mint The whole amount gathered was about three millions.

Capt. William G Marcy, the son of the U. S Secretary of War, was disposing of every thing in the shape of supplies at his camp, in exchange for gold dust He had collected *fifteen barrels of gold ore*, and having no means of protecting the treasure, he had buried it, until a vessel of war should arrive on the coast, which was daily expected.

Provisions and food of every kind were very scarce, and daily growing dearer. Pork was $200 per barrel, flour $100 per barrel, bread sixty cents per pound, beans $10 per bushel, brandy $15 per gallon, and other things in proportion.

There was much suffering at the Mines, and even apprehensions of famine, in consequence of the multitudes arriving from all quarters. The Indians being able to endure more fatigue and poorer fare than the whites, were gathering most of the gold. Some parties had commenced killing horses and mules for food.

The people were in hopes of getting a speedy supply of food from Mexico. Vessels at San Francisco, which had been abandoned or neglected, were once more in request, to proceed along the coast for food, the latter having become more valuable than gold." Whole ships were selling off their cargoes at Monterey, at enormous profits.—*N. Y Sun*

Awful Suicide.—We are pained to learn that the Rev. Mr White, late pastor of the Poughtown congregation, in Brooke county, Va., committed suicide by hanging himself, on Thursday last. The particulars so far as they have reached us are as follows: About six weeks since Mr. White removed to Dr. McMillen's congregation, near Cunningham Soon afterwards, several members of his family took ill, and one of his children lost the use of one of its eyes. He soon became dissatisfied with his change of residence, and appeared to think that he had done wrong in leaving the Poghtown congregation. These reflections disturbed his mind very much, and he was induced to return to his old residence near Poghtown. On Thursday about 11 o'clock, A M he rode to Poghtown, called upon Dr Hare, and wished to purchase a portion of arsenic, stating that he wanted to use it in destroying rats. The doctor, knowing the state of his mind, declined selling him the poison. Mr. W. returned home, and put his horse in the stable; but as he did not go to his house, Mrs. White supposed that he started out to where some men were cutting his winter's wood. Dr Hare, fearful that all was not right, called immediately, at Mr. White's house, and related to Mrs. W what occurred at his office. He then looked in the stable—found the horse put safely away, and immediately walked out to where the choppers were at work. Not finding Mr White there, he became alarmed, and returned forwith, with several of the men, to make a thorough examination of the premises around the stable. They at length found Mr. White in the hay mow, *hanging by the neck*! After he was taken down it is said that he breathed but a single breath—his spirit had departed! Cattle was launched into eternity by his own hand!

This heart rending occurrence has thrown a deep gloom over the neighborhood about Poghtown. Mr. White, we understand, has been regarded as an amiable and good man, and was much beloved by his congregation.

Depopulation of New Orleans.—Twenty-five thousands persons had fled from New Orleans, at the last accounts, in consequence of the rapid and fatal spread of the cholera. The mayor of New York refuses to allow vessels from New Orleans to come up to that city, unless they first subject themselves to the quarantine regulations at Staten Island.

Politically suffocated.—Among the excellent toasts given at the late Whig supper at the United States Hotel, Boston, was the following:—"*The Manes of John Quincy Adams*—It has fallen on his son Charles Francis, and completely smothered him."

The duties collected at the Boston Custom House, during the year 1846, amount to about $6,000,000.