The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1851.

☞ "*No American citizen can ever cease to esteem the Union as the first of all blessings. Disunion! God forbid.—Nations yet unborn would rue the rashness of the deed.*"—BUCHANAN.

Democratic State Conventions.

AT READING,

For nominating candidates for GOVERNOR and CANAL COMMISSIONER, on the 4th of June, 1851, as fixed by the Williamsport Convention.

AT HARRISBURG,

For nominating candidates for SUPREME JUDGE, on the 11th of June, 1851, as fixed by the regular action of the state Central Committee.

To Advertisers.

THE MORNING POST has a larger circulation than any subscription paper published in Pittsburgh. To business men it affords an excellent medium for Advertising; and being the only Democratic paper issued in Allegheny county, it goes into the hands of a class of readers reached by no other paper. Advertisers will be good enough to bear this in mind.

Reduction of Tolls on the Erie Canal.

IMPORTANT TO PITTSBURGH.

Gen. C. M. Reed, D. Bois, Esq. and Wm. Kelley, Esq., appointed by the Erie Canal Company, as a committee to fix the rates of toll to be charged on the canal, the coming season, have adopted the following rates of tolls upon leading articles:

Maximum toll on Coal, 25 cents per ton,					
Pittsburgh Coal, through,	20	"	"	"	
Maximum charges from Sharon and New Castle, $1,00 per ton.					
Iron ore from the North, 25 cents per ton.					
Glassware,	8	miles	through,	10	local.
Window Glass,	3	"	"	10	"
White Lead,	5	"	"	10	"
Lard,	3	"	"	10	"
Sugar and Molasses,	3	"	"	10	"
Tobacco, unm'd.,	3	"	"	—	—
Wool,	3	"	"	10	"
Lead, pig and bar,	3	"	"	—	—
Bacon and Pork,	3	"	"	10	"
Marble, unm'd,	3	"	"	—	—

The Beaver *Argus* says the foregoing shows a considerable reduction, which is made with the view of securing an increase of business upon the line, or of affording bounties for a new trade. It cannot fail to be efficacious; yet in some respects the heavy discrimination in favor of the *through* business, must be objectionable. For instance, a boat load of coal from the valuable mines 6 to 10 miles up the Beaver will pay 25 cents per ton to Erie, whilst the Pittsburgh dealer will send over his load the whole length of the line for 20 cents.

The Beaver *Star* says: "The charge on coal is reduced to the low rate of 20 cents per ton through from Beaver to Erie. This will enable the Pittsburghers to send their coal to Buffalo, and other points, east and west, to manufacture glass; it will open a new trade, and increase the business on our canal. The toll has also been much reduced on the leading manufactures of Pittsburgh, from which we may expect an increase in the business on the canal this year."

New Publications.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE AND ENGINEER'S JOURNAL.—This is the title of a new Monthly publication, devoted to natural, experimental and mechanical Philosophy, and the Arts and Sciences, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and Edited by Julius W. Adams, C. E. This is a useful and excellent work, and should be well patronized. Price 25 cents per copy or $3,00 per annum. For sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

SHANNONDALE.—Such is the title of a new Novel written by Mrs. Emma, D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Retribution," "The Deserted Wife," &c., just published by D. Appleton & Co., New York; and for sale by A. H. English & Co., in this city. It is said to be one of Mrs. Southworth's best works.

BILL BRANDON, AND THE WITHERED FIG TREE.—This is a Prize Novel, for which the proprietors of the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper paid the sum of $300. It is for sale by W. C. WALL, Fourth street, and H. MINER & Co., Smithfield street.

Gen. Cass.

We clip the following paragraph from the editorial column of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* of the 11th instant. In such a position, and brought up in such a journal, there is a kind of semi official air about it:—

GEN. CASS NOT AGAIN A CANDIDATE.—In his letter to Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, Gen. CASS says:

I beg leave to say that no circumstance can possibly arise which could induce me again to permit my name to be brought forward in connection with the Chief Magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this course.

☞ The Chambersburgh *Valley Spirit*, one of the ablest Democratic papers in the interior of the State, published an account of the "burial of Simon Cameron," which is certainly "most musical, most melancholy." The chief mourners on the occasion were—J. B. Packer, Ives, Frailey, Freeman, Leech, Shughart and Trone. The inscription on the tomb was—"HERE LIES A BANKRUPT IN POLITICS AND PROPERTY."

☞ We hear it stated that an effort is being made by some of the *ultra* Whig leaders in this city to have the Government patronage taken from their *Gazette*, on account of the Editor of that paper refusing to support the Whig nominee for Mayor, Mr. ROGERS! This is certainly a description of tyranny which illy accords with Whig professions.

☞ Since the Winnebago chief, Simon Cameron, has had all his Senatorial calculations "knocked into a cocked hat," he is now getting his toadies to start his name for Governor. We do wish he would try that game, just to see the way the Democracy will make the fur fly from the old coon!

☞ Certain papers having claimed the election of Mr. BROOKHEAD as an anti-BUCHANAN victory, the *Pennsylvanian* thus puts the story to rest: "For years Mr. BROOKHEAD has been on terms of the closest personal and political friendship with Mr. BUCHANAN, and in Congress, as well as out of it, always acted as his friend. The records of the National Legislature abundantly show this."

A PUBLIC DINNER is to be given to ex-Governor Fish, at the Astor House, New York, at an early day—the price of tickets to be $10.

☞ Thousands of poor families in New York may be starving for want of food, while these rich Whig nabobs are spending $10 each in feasting one of the political friends at the Astor House. How true the remark, that "we do but live amidst a world of glittering falsehoods."

MUMMY OPENINGS.—On Friday evening, at Philadelphia, our former Consul at Cairo, the well-known Egyptian lecturer, Mr. Gliddon, opened two very interesting *Mummies*, in the presence of 500 subscribers and others. The first, from the inscription on the coffin, is known to be the mummy Got-mut-es-anch; "Daughter of Got-har-ef-anch, Priest and Scribe of the sacred signet in the temple of Amun, at Thebes"—who lived between the XXIst, and XXVIth Dynasties, B. C. 660 to B. C. 1000—say, between the Babylonish Captivity and the time of Solomon, or at least 2500 years ago. The other is that of an Egyptian child probably of the Roman period, obtained by Mr. Harris, of Alexandria—the more curious, as mummies of *children* are exceedingly rare in Egypt. None but this one, it is believed, has ever been brought to the United States.

FROM VENEZUELA.—The brig Swan, at Philadelphia, brings dates from Port Cabello to the 22d ult. Up to that time the country was very quiet, but nothing was known with regard to the Presidential election. Congress was to meet in the latter part of January, at which time the matter would be determined.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— The Cumberland Civilian states that no less than three thousand hands have passed through that place during the last two months, to work on the Railroad, mostly Irish and Germans.

— The N. Y. Mirror, (Fillmore organ,) says that the only way to alter the Tariff is to *lessen it*. What say the Protectionists to that?

— The North Carolina Legislature has adopted resolutions opposed to any protective tariff. It regards the present tariff as sufficiently high, and as carrying out the proper object of government, in raising revenue.

— At Vicksburg, on the 7th inst., Capt. Cobb, formerly of the steamer Mohawk, committed suicide by blowing his brains out. The death of his wife and pecuniary embarrassments induced him to the deed.

— The report of an insurrection of the slaves at Lexington, Va., turns out (says the Richmond Republican) to be "a senseless hoax."

— The married women alone, and that in but few instances, favor disunion; the single ladies are not only in favor of union—to a man, but even to a very small boy—*sometimes*.

— John W. Priestly, of New Brunswick, N. J., returned from California in the Ohio, after an absence of two years, and is rumored to have brought from $40,000 to $50,000.

— Milton was one day asked by a friend of female education, if he did not intend to instruct his daughters in the different languages. "No, sir," replied Milton, "one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

— A wonderful increase of illuminating power by gas, may be obtained by covering the burner with a bit of wire gaze. No one would believe, without making the experiment, that the difference would be so great as on trial it proves to be.

— The census of Great Britain is to be taken thro' the three kingdoms on the 31st of March next; about 60,000 enumerators will be employed at a compensation ranging from 18 to 25 shillings each.

— A cotemporary says that a costly and handsome tombstone was landed a few days ago at North Bend, Ohio, intended to be erected over the remains of the late President Harrison. The family are unaware from whence it came.

— The Louisville Journal, in reference to the comparative ill success of Jenny Lind, at Charleston, quotes Shakspeare:—

He that hath no music in his soul
Is fit for treason.

From Harrisburg.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING POST.]

NUMBER V.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1851.

Thus far there has been a general dearth of matters of interest to your readers. The impression that the final disposition of the Senatorial question would be followed by active and energetic legislation, has not been fully realized. A reaction has taken place. The intense excitement has been followed by a corresponding depression, and some little time will be required to get our Legislators in proper working trim. In a few days we shall find them under a full head of steam, and then, the readers of the *Post* will be supplied regularly with information pertaining to their own, and to the general interests of the State.

Nothing worthy of note was transacted in the Senate yesterday. At 11 o'clock, this body met the House in Joint Convention, for the purpose of counting the votes for Auditor and Surveyor General. This of course was rather a dry proceeding, and the grave Senators manifested their indifference by strolling around the House and holding familiar chat with the members.

In the House, the want of something to interest was equally apparent.

In the House a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a clerk to the committee to compare Bills from each House, was adopted. What will be its fate in the Senate remains to be seen, although there should be no objection to its passage there.

The importance of competent clerks to this department of Legislation, becomes apparent, from an examination of the Statute Books of the Commonwealth. It is a well known fact that hitherto, the work has been done in a most bungling manner, and that whole sections have been copied into parts of the Laws of the State which not only never passed, but never claimed the attention of the Legislature. Besides this, the want of correctness in phraseology, punctuation, and other matters highly essential, are so glaringly manifest, that there is a loud call either for more attention on the part of the Committees, or for the appointment of suitable clerks for this Department.

There is every indication of a protracted session. The Judicial Apportionment Bill presented by Senator Packer, will, of itself, occupy much time, while many other measures of less importance to the public at large, but more calculated to rouse and excite the feelings of the members, will also claim attention, and lengthen out the session considerably beyond the *hundred days*.

The Allegheny Delegation have read a number of Bills and presented various petitions which I herewith enclose, supposing them of interest to your readers.—The titles of several which were presented by Mr. Bigham, I have not been able to get hold of, but will be able to furnish them by next mail. SPRIG.

Mr. Robertson introduced an act relative to the filling up of that portion of the Pennsylvania Canal lying between 7th street and the Monongahela river. Also,—Remonstrance of sundry citizens of East Birmingham and Lower St. Clair Township, against granting a charter for a portion of the Birmingham and Brownsville Turnpike Road Co., as proposed in Bill No. 9, House File.

Mr. Walker reported from Committee on Corporations—

An act to incorporate the Elizabeth Plank Road Company.

A petition from the citizens of Allegheny county praying for a general banking law with privilege to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. Fife—

An Act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Lawrence and Prospectville Turnpike Road Company in Montgomery county, and relating to certain State roads in Allegheny and Washington counties, and for Luzerne, Schuylkill and Columbia counties, and relating to the first United States Bank and Courts of Quarter Sessions.

Also, a petition and remonstrance relevant to the same subject.

JENNY LIND IN HAVANA.—A correspondent of the New York Courier says there is a division of interest in that city in regard to Jenny Lind, which may explain the different accounts of her reception. The Italian Company at the Tacon is in full blast, and Jonny's success there would interfere with it. This correspondent says nearly every ticket for her first concert is taken. One Spanish nobleman, and indeed one of the most distinguished residents on the island, placed his palace at her disposal: This, however, she declined, and repaired to her hotel. It is anticipated that when her singing is once heard in Havana the fever will begin to rage as fierce as at other places.

PENNSYLVANIA OF THE WAR BOUNTY.—In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, Mr. Crabb presented a series of resolutions, which were read and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That as a number of soldiers recruited into the service of the United States were scarcely a month on duty, and yet received 160 acres of land, it is the opinion of the General Assembly that those soldiers who served in the war of 1812, as well as in the Indian wars, should receive the same bounty.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM THE ARCTIC SEAS.—We learn from the New Bedford Mercury that the ship Chandler Price, Capt. Jacob Taber, arrived at that port on Tuesday from the Arctic Seas, via Honolulu, in a passage of 144 days from the latter, with a full cargo of oil and whalebone. The principal portion of her cargo, consisting of 3600 bbls of whale oil, was purchased by the agent of a commercial house in New York, within a few hours of her arrival.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Railroad Company west of Cumberland are pushing their magnificent work ahead very rapidly. The *Unionist* at Cumberland says:

"It is a stupendous undertaking; but, under the skillful management of their engineers and others, difficulties are overcome with apparent ease. By spring, judging from the number of hands daily arriving, they will have a force competent to accomplish wonders during the next season."

R. P. Moore, ex-editor of the "True Whig," cowhided Prof. J. T. Risley on Sunday last. Moore was fined $10 for a breach of the peace. The editor caused the Professor of slandering him, therefore we sum it up: Cause—Slander. Effect—Cowhide.—Cost—cowhide 10 cents, fine $10, cost $4 15.—Total—$14 25, and nobody killed.—*Rising Sun (Ia.) Mirror, 9th.*

Celebration of the Arrival of the "City of Glasgow," at Philadelphia.

REMARKS OF HON. J. BUCHANAN.

After Governor Johnston had concluded, Morton McMichael came forward, and said that he had been instructed by the Committee of Arrangements to propose the health of an eminent Pennsylvanian who was then present—one who had represented his State in the national legislative councils, and had occupied a chief place in the administration of the National Government, and in regard to whom, however political differences might exist, all agreed that his high talents, his unsullied integrity, and his distinguished public services, had justly placed him in the foremost rank, not only of Pennsylvanians, but of all Americans. He therefore gave,

The health of the Hon. James Buchanan.

When Mr. Buchanan rose to reply, there was a whirlwind of cheers and applause. In the midst of it the band struck up a favorite and complimentary air, at the end of which the cheering was renewed, and several minutes elapsed before he could be heard.

Mr. Buchanan, after making his acknowledgements to the company for the kind manner in which he had been received, proceeded to speak as follows:—

What a spectacle does this meeting present!—It must be a source of pride and gratification to every true hearted Pennsylvanian. Here are assembled the Executive and Legislative authorities of the commonwealth, several members from the State to the present Congress, as well as those elected to the next, and the Board of Canal Commissioners, enjoying the magnificent hospitality of the city and the incorporated districts adjucent—all of which, in fact, constitute but one great city of Philadelphia.

What important event in the history of Philadelphia is this meeting intended to celebrate? Not a victory achieved by our arms over a foreign foe. Not the advent among us of a great military captain, fresh from the bloody fields of his glory; but the arrival in our midst of a peaceful commercial steamer from the other side of the Atlantic. This welcome stranger is destined, as we all trust, to be the harbinger of a rapidly increasing foreign trade between this city and the great commercial city of Liverpool. All hail to Captain Matthews and his gallant crew! Peace, as well as war, has its triumphs; and these, although they may not be so brilliant, are far more enduring and useful to mankind.

The establishment of a regular line of steamers between these two ports will prove of vast importance both to the city of Philadelphia and the State at large. And here, let me observe, that the interests of the city and the State are identical—inseparable. Like man and wife, when a well assorted couple, they are mutually dependent. The welfare and prosperity of the one are the welfare and prosperity of the other. "Those whom heaven has joined together, let no man put asunder." If any jealousies, founded or unfounded, have heretofore existed between them, let them be banished from this day forward and forever.—Let them be in the "deep bosom of the ocean buried."

The great Central Railroad will furnish the means of frequent and rapid intercommunication between the city and the State. In the course of another year Philadelphia will be brought within twelve or fourteen hours of our great Iron City of the West—a city of as much energy and enterprise for the number of inhabitants, as any on the face of the earth, and I might add, of as warm and generous hospitality. I invite you all in the name of the people of the interior, to visit us oftener than you have done heretofore. You shall receive a hearty welcome. Let us become better acquainted and we shall esteem each other more.

But will this great undertaking to extend the foreign commerce of Philadelphia with Europe, by means of regular lines of steamers, prove successful? To doubt this is to doubt whether the capital, intelligence and perseverance, which have assured signal success to Philadelphia in every other industrial pursuit, shall fail when applied to steam navigation on the ocean. But after to-night there can be "no such word as fail" in our vocabulary. We have put our hand to the plough, and we must go ahead. We dare not, because we cannot, look back without disgrace; whilst success in foreign commerce will be the cap-sheaf—the crowning glory of Philadelphia.

The distance from Philadelphia from the ocean and the consequent length of river navigation have hitherto constituted an obstacle to success in foreign trade. Thanks to the genius of Fulton, this obstacle has been removed, and the noble Delaware, for every purpose of Foreign commerce, is as if it were an arm of the sea. The highest authority, that of the pioneer who was an officer in one of the first steamers which ever crossed the Atlantic, and has successfully completed his ninety ninth voyage, that the difference in time from Liverpool between New York and Philadelphia is only about twenty hours. This is comparatively of no importance, and cannot have the slightest effect on the success of the enterprise.

Fulton was a native citizen of Pennsylvania.—He was born in the county where I reside. And shall not the metropolis of the native State of that extraordinary man, who, first of the Human race, successfully applied steam power to navigation, enjoy the benefits of this memorable discovery which has changed the whole face of the civilized world? Philadelphia, in her future career, will gloriously answer this question.

Philadelphia enjoys many advantages for the successful pursuit of foreign commerce. Her population now exceeds 400,000; and it is a population of which we may be justly proud. It is of no mushroom growth; but has advanced steadily onward. Her immense capital is the result of long years of successful industry and enterprise.—Strength and durability characterise all her undertakings. She has already achieved distinguished success in manufactures, in the mechanic arts, in domestic commerce, and in every other industrial pursuit, and in the natural progress of events, she has now determined to devote her energies to foreign commerce.

And where is there a city in the world, whose ship yards produce finer vessels? Whether for beauty of model, rapidity of sailing, or durability, Philadelphia built vessels have long enjoyed the highest character. Long as I have been in the public councils, I have never known a vessel of war built in this city, not fully equal to any of her class afloat on the waters of the world. A few weeks since I had the pleasure of examining the steamer Susquehanna, and I venture to say that a nobler vessel can no where be found. She will bear the stars and the stripes triumphantly amid the battle and the breeze. May we not hope that Philadelphia steamers will, ere long, be found bearing her trade and her name on every sea, and into every great commercial port on the face of the earth!

The vast resources of the State, which will be poured into the lap of Philadelphia, will furnish the materials of an extensive foreign commerce. And here, in the presence of this domestic family Pennsylvania circle, may we not indulge in a little self-gratulation, and may we not be pardoned, if nobody else will praise us, for praising ourselves. We have every reason to be proud of our State, and perhaps we ought to cherish a little more State pride than we possess. This, when not carried to excess,—when it scorns to depreciate a rival, is a noble and useful principle of action. It is the parent of generous emulation in the pursuit of all that is excellent, all that is calculated to adorn and bless mankind. It enkindles the desire in us to stand as high as the highest among our sister States, in the councils of our country, in the pursuit of agriculture and manufactures, and every useful art. This honorable feeling of State pride, particularly when the Pennsylvanian is abroad, out of his native land, will make his heart swell with exultation, if he finds that Philadelphia has become a great commercial city, her flag waving over every sea, her steamers to be seen in every port,—an elevated position in which Philadelphia, if she wills it, can undoubtedly be placed.

The great and good founder of our State, whose precept and whose practice was "peace on earth, and good will to man," immediately after he had obtained the royal charter, in the spirit of prophetic enthusiasm, declared, "God will bless, and make it the seed of a nation. I shall have a tender care of the Government that it be well laid at first."

How gloriously this prediction has been verified! God has blessed it, and the seed which the founder sowed has borne the richest fruit. We are indeed a nation, confederated with thirty other sovereign nations or States by the most sacred political instrument in the annals of mankind, called the Constitution of the United States. Besides, we are truly the Keystone of this vast confederacy, and our character and position eminently qualify us to act as a mediator between opposing extremes. Placed in the centre, between the North and the South, with a population distinguished for patriotism and steady good sense, and a devoted love to the Union, we stand as the days man, between the extremes, and can declare with the voice of power to both, Hitherto shalt thou go, and no further. May this Union endure forever, the source of innumerable blessings to those who live under its beneficent sway, and the star of hope to millions of down-trodden men throughout the world!

Bigotry has never sacrificed its victims at the shrine of intolerance in this our favored State.—When they were burning witches in Massachusetts, honestly believing at the time they were doing God's service, William Penn, in 1684, presided at the trial of a witch. Under his direction, the verdict was: "The prisoner is guilty of the common fame of being a witch; but not guilty as she stands indicted." And "in Penn's domain, from that day to this," says the gifted historian, "neither demon nor hag ever rode through the air on goat or broomstick."

From the first settlement of the province until the present moment, the freedom of conscience established by the founder has been perfect. Religion has always been a question exclusively between Man and his Creator; and every human being has been free to worship his Maker according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Bigotry, madly assuming to itself an attribute belonging to the Almighty, has never attempted to punish one of his creatures for not adopting his belief to its own standard of faith. We have great cause to be proud of the early history of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, more than any other State of the Union, has been settled by emigrants from all the European nations. Our population now exceeds two millions and a quarter; but we cannot say that it is composed of the pure Anglo-Saxon race. The English, the Germans, the Scotch Irish, the Irish, the Welsh, the French, and emigrants from every other European country, have all intermingled upon our happy soil. We are truly a mixed race. And is not this a cause for self gratulation? Providence, as if to designate his will that family ties and nations should cultivate extended intercourse with each other, has decreed that intermarriages in the same family shall eventually produce a miserable and puny race, both in body and in mind; whilst intermarriages among entire strangers have been signally blessed. May it then not be probable, that the intermixture of the natives of the different nations is calculated to produce a race superior to any one of the elements of which it is composed. Let us hope that we possess the good qualities of all, without a large share of the evil qualities of either. Certain it is that in Pennsylvania we can boast of a population which for energy, for patient industry, and for strict morality, are unsurpassed by the people of any other country.

And what is her condition at present? Heaven has blessed us with a climate which, notwithstanding its variations, is equal to almost any other on the face of the earth; and a soil capable of furnishing all the agricultural products of the temperate zone. And how have we improved these advantages? In agriculture we have excelled. I have myself been over a good portion of the best cultivated parts of the world; but never any where, in my country, have I witnessed such evidences of real substantial comfort and prosperity; such farm houses and barns, as are to be found in Pennsylvania. It is true we cannot boast of baronial castles, and of extensive parks and pleasure grounds, and of all the other appendages of wealth and aristocracy which beautify and adorn the scenery of other countries. These can only be found in countries where the soil is monopolized by wealthy proprietors, and where the farms are consequently occupied by a dependent tenantry. Thank Heaven! in this country every man of industry and economy, with the blessing of Providence upon his honest labor, can acquire a freehold for himself, and sit under his own vine and his own fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid.

Then in regard to our mineral wealth. We have vast masses of coal and iron scattered with a profuse hand under the surface of our soil. These are far more valuable than the golden sands and golden ore of California. The patient labor necessary to extract these treasures from the earth, and bring them to market, strengthens the sinews of the laborer, makes him self-reliant and dependent upon his own exertions, infuses courage into the heart, and produces a race capable of maintaining their liberties at home and of defending their country against any and every foreign foe.—Look at your neighboring town of Richmond.—There three millions of tons of coal are annually brought to market, and the domestic tonnage employed for sending it abroad, exceeds the whole foreign tonnage of the city of New York. All these vast productions of our agriculture and our mines are the natural aliments of foreign commerce for the city of Philadelphia.

But this is not all. Our Central Railroad will soon be completed; and when this is finished it will furnish the avenue by which the productions of the great West will seek a market in Philadelphia. It will connect with a chain of numerous other railroads, penetrating the valley of the Mississippi in different directions, which will bring the productions of that extended region to seek a market in Philadelphia.

And with these unexampled materials for foreign commerce, is it possible that the city of Philadelphia will hold back? Will she not employ her capital in a vigorous effort to turn to her account the advantage all these elements of wealth which Providence has placed within her reach? What is the smallest share of foreign commerce to which she is legitimately entitled? It is at least to import into Philadelphia all the foreign goods necessary for the supply of Pennsylvania, and the regions of the far West which seek her markets for these productions. She is bound, by every principle of interest and duty, to bring to her own wharves the amount of foreign trade, and never, as a Pennsylvanian, shall I rest satisfied until she shall have attained this measure of success. Shall she then tamely look on and suffer her great rival city, of which every American ought to be proud, to monopolize the profit and advantages to which she is justly and fairly entitled? Shall New York continue to be the importing city for Philadelphia? Shall she any longer be taunted with the imputation that so far as foreign trade is concerned, she is a mere provincial and dependent city? She can, if she but energetically wills it, change this course of trade, so disadvantageous to her character and her interests; and the proceedings of this meeting afford abundant assurances that from this day forth she is destined to enter upon a new and glorious career. She must be prepared to encounter and to overcome serious competition. She must, therefore, nerve her arm for the struggle. The prize is worthy of her most determined efforts.

But there is another grand theatre open for the foreign navigation of Philadelphia in the carrying trade of the world. Our forefathers, after the Constitution of the United States had been adopted, found that our foreign trade was in a languishing condition. Under the rival and conflicting commercial regulations of thirteen State sovereignties, jealous of each other, as they were under the old confederacies, our rival, Great Britain, had enjoyed almost a monopoly of our foreign trade. At this period, the Government of the United States, composed of the sages of the Revolution, devoted their serious attention to foster our foreign commerce. Congress protected it from foreign competition by heavy discriminating duties both on tonnage and imports. These soon produced the happiest consequences. By the year 1815, the infant Hercules had burst his bonds, and had acquired the strength and vigor of a giant. We were then prepared to contend on equal terms against the navigation of the world. All we then asked was a fair field and no favor. We no longer needed discriminating duties for our protection. Since that time our Government has devoted itself with as much energy and zeal, to place our foreign navigation upon a perfect equality in regard to tonnage and imports, with the navigation of all other nations, as it had done to protect its infancy against foreign competition. Its true interest equally dictated both systems.

By the act of 3d March, 1815, we declared that we would admit into our ports the vessels of every nation, carrying articles the produce or manufacture of such nation, without laying any other tonnage or import duty than we levied on American vessels; provided, such nation would admit into their ports American vessels, laden with American produce or manufactures, without imposing any import or tonnage duty beyond that which was paid by their own vessels.

This offer of perfect equality was at first confined to the direct trade between the United States and foreign countries in the vessels and productions of each country.

By act of Congress of 24th May, 1828, we cast aside every shackle and offered to all nations to open our ports for the admission of their vessels, in the indirect or triangular trade, bearing the productions of all countries to our shores, upon the same terms with our own vessels, provided a similar concession should be granted in return to American vessels in such foreign ports. That is, we offered to every nation on earth to make our ports as free to their vessels and cargoes, coming from any port of the world, and laden with the productions of any portion of the earth as they were to our own vessels; provided they would extend the same privileges to our navigation. This act preceded the repeal of the British Navigation laws more than twenty-one years.

Several of the nations had accepted our offer long before Great Britain. At length she acceded to our terms and repealed her navigation laws; but to us belongs the glory of commencing this grand career of unshackled commerce. When Great Britain, in 1849, repealed her navigation laws, Congress was not required to pass any new Act to give them effect. This repeal was a mere acceptance of the terms which we had offered to all nations by the Act of 1828; and my friend Mr. Meredith, the then Secretary of the Treasury, had nothing more to do than announce the fact, through a proclamation of the President, that Great Britain had accepted our terms.

Thus has the way been opened for your navigation to carry the productions of all foreign nations from the ports of one to those of the other. It has been said that the sun never sets upon the empire of Great Britain; and now, in all her numerous ports American vessels have the right to enter, coming from any quarter of the world, upon the same terms with her own vessels.

I confess, my friends, that one of the acts of my now long political life, on which I can reflect with the most heartfelt pleasure, is my instructions to Mr. Bancroft, under the late President Polk, to open negotiations with the British Government for the purpose of placing the foreign trade between the two countries upon terms of perfect reciprocity. I am convinced that American energy and enterprise would triumph in the struggle. And well and ably was the duty performed by our distinguished diplomatist. The proposition was at once embraced by the enlightened British Cabinet, and a repeal of their whole system of navigation laws followed.

And what a noble and animating pursuit is that of foreign commerce! It brings remote nations near, renders the different races of mankind dependent on each other, annihilates prejudices and hostile feelings, and constitutes the secret bond of peace among the nations. It spreads Christianity and civilization throughout every clime. By its agency must be accomplished that universal brotherhood of nations, foretold in ancient prophecy, when the sword shall be converted into the plowshare and the lion shall lie down with the lamb.

Besides, it is the handmaid of free institutions, under which liberty and property are protected by fixed and stable laws. It cannot flourish in a country where the merchant is not assured that he and his children shall peaceably enjoy the fruits of his enterprise. Under military despotisms the merchant does not hold that respectable rank in society to which he is entitled. There the most petty military officers regard him as belonging to an inferior class. It is a sure sign of enlightened progress when merchants take their proper rank in society. Civilization teaches us to believe that the triumphs of foreign commerce are far more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than the triumphs of foreign war.

Foreign commerce not only enriches but gives character throughout the world to the cities which are successful in its pursuit. Such cities lose their provincial position, and are elevated into marts for all mankind. May we not hope that at no distant day Philadelphia will enjoy the proud distinction of rivaling London, and Liverpool, and New York, in the successful pursuit of foreign commerce!

Mr. BUCHANAN took his seat amidst the same demonstrations of applause which greeted him when he commenced.

DIED:

On Sunday, the 19th inst, at 4 o'clock, p. m., at the residence of her husband in this city, of Typhoid Pneumonia, SARRANNA W., wife of Dr. A. C. Murdock, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will leave the residence of Dr. Murdock, Penn st. between Wood and Smithfield, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m. to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. jan20:2i

I. O. O. F.

The members of Mechanics Lodge No. 9, together with the members of our sister Lodges, are requested to meet at the Hall, Odeon Buildings, at 9 o'clock this morning, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Dr. A. C. Murdock.

By order of the N. G.

WILLIAM COLVIN, Sec'y.

jan21

New Books! New Books!

WALL, No. 85 Fourth street, has just received the following new works:

Bell Brandon; or the Withered Fig Tree. "The Prize Novel, for which the sum of three hundred dollars was paid."

Shannondale. By Mrs. Southworth—author of Retribution;

Deserted Wife, etc.;

Henry Smeaton; A Story of the reign of George the First. By G. P. R. James, Esq.;

The Wife's Trial; or, Woman's Love and Hate;

The Black Tulip. By Alexander Dumas;

Self Deception, or the History of the Human Heart. By Mrs. Ellis.

Boston Shakspeare, Nos. 30 and 31;

Living Age, 349;

Democratic Review for January;

Greeley's Whig Almanac for 1851;

Life and Exploits of Bristol Bill, the notorious burglar. jan21

SAMUEL P. SHRIVER,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES,

No. 130 and 132 Second st., between Wood and Smithfield,

jan14 Pittsburgh.

TOBACCO—

50 boxes superior 5's Tobacco;
5 cases, 8 boxes each, nectar do;
10 boxes 10's Tobacco. For sale by

CARSON & M'KNIGHT,

jan21 94 Water street

TEA—50 half chests black Tea;
55 do Young Hyson and Gunpowder;
100 do 6 and 12 lb. boxes do;

For sale by CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

jan21

PEACHES AND FEATHERS—

500 bush. Dried Peaches;
4,000 lbs. Prime Kentucky Feathers. For sale by

CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

jan21

SUGAR, MOLASSES AND COFFEE—

24 hhds. Sugar;
160 bbls. Molasses;
260 bags Rio Coffee;
5 do Java do. For sale by

CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

jan21

SUNDRIES—

2 hhds. Ombro Madder;
3 cerons Indigo;
20 bags Pepper;
5 do Alspice;
20 bbls. Alum;
2 bales Cinnamon;
5 casks Epsom Salts;
15 do Saleratus;
175 bbls. N. C. Tar;
10 do Tanner's Oil. For sale by

CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

jan21

ANOTHER LOT OF NEW BOOKS received at Henry Miner & Co's, opposite Brown's Hotel.

Henry Smeaton, a Jacobite story of the reign of Geo. the first. G. P. R. James, Esq.

The Duchess; or Woman's Love and Woman's Hate, a novel—the three volumes of the London edition complete in one.

Shannondale, by Emma D. E. Newitt.

Life and Exploits of Bristol Bill, the notorious burglar, from his own confessions, and the records of crimes in England and America.

No 249 Litell's Living Age. jan20

Magazines for February.

HENRY MINER & CO., No. 32 Smithfield street opposite Brown's Hotel, have received the following Magazines for February:

Godey's Lady's Book;
Graham's Magazine;
Sartain's Union Magazine;
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine.

A new volume of all the above magazines commenced with the January number; and we advise those desiring to subscribe to call at once at the *Cheap Publication Store of* [jan16] HENRY MINER & CO.

200 BOXES RAISINS; 100 half do;
20 mats seedless Raisins;
25 casks Currants, in store and for sale by

J. RHODES & CO.,

No 6 Wood st

SCYTHES.—75 doz best quality Grass Scythes;
60 do do Cradle do;
10 do common do;

on consignment and for sale by

L. S. WATERMAN & SONS,

jan18 Nos 59 & 61 Water, & 62 Front st.

SEEDS ON THE PACIFIC.—Z. W. Potter, U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, calls the attention of American capitalists to the expediency of the immediate establishment of a line of steamers on the Pacific coast, with San Francisco and Valparaiso for the termini of the route, touching at the intermediate ports of Calino, (in Peru,) Guayaquil, (in Ecuador,) and Panama, (in New Grenada,) to connect with another line to ply between San Francisco, Canton and Japan, by way of the Sandwich Islands.

DUTCH BEAUTIES.—The late Rev. Henry Colmano, who was as great an admirer of female beauty as he was of huge pumpkins and cabbages, in his "European Life and Manners," gives the following luscious account of the Dutch women, which the Chevalier (who has travelled extensively in Holland) says does no more than exact justice to their *transparent* beauty:

"I think some of them the fairest and handsomest creatures I ever looked upon, and made of the finest unmixed porcelain clay. Before I left England I thought the English women the finest I had ever seen—I now consider them as belonging to the colored races. The Dutch women much exceed them. Take the fairest rose that was ever plucked, with the glittering dew drops hanging among its petals—take the fairest peach that ever hung upon a tree, with its charming blending tints of red and white—and they are eclipsed by the transparency and beauty of complexion of the fairest of the Dutch women, as I saw at Broeck and Saardam. If their minds are as fair and their manners as winning as their faces, then I can easily understand the history of Adam's fall. It was impossible, poor fellow, that he should resist.—*Exchange.*

☞ Some years since, when Jackson was on a visit to New York, a lady requested him to write something as a memorial, in her album. The veteran, in his plain but courteous way, said he could write nothing but his name, which, however, was at her service, if she chose to have it on her book; and the splendid page was accordingly graced with the simple inscription: "Andrew Jackson." A gentleman shortly after happening to open the volume, immediately added the following beautiful impromptu:

How happy the brave, when heroes receive
From the hands of the fair the laurel of fame,
How grateful to beauty, when warriors leave
A memorial like this—an immortalized name.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION.—We learn from the latest English papers that the Fair commissioners have issued very minute instructions to the mode in which exhibitors are to describe their articles for insertion in the catalogue of the exhibition now in progress. Those intended to contain the descriptions of "raw materials and produce" are printed in black; manufactures in red; machinery in blue, and the fine arts in yellow. These instructions, in company with an official circular, have been also sent to foreign countries.

They direct that every exhibitor shall, in distinct writing, give his surname, Christian name, country, address, (stating the nearest post town,) capacity in which the exhibitors appear as producer, importer, manufacturer, designer, inventor, or proprietor; the name and description of every article or class of articles exhibited; the commercial name of each article in English, and, if known, in French and German; the scientific name; the place where obtained; the place where exported and imported; the consumption; the principal uses; whether patented; where price is the element of competition, the price at which the exhibitor can sell wholesale; in invention the novelty; superiority of execution; new use of known materials; new combinations of materials.—*New York Morning Star.*

THE UNION.—Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, in his inaugural address, holds this eloquent language:

"When the giants of the land, who have grown gray in partizan contests on the hustings and legislation, come out before the eyes of Christendom, and shake hands over the grave of Washington, merge the ancient feuds in their higher devotion to the Constitution and the Union—when intellects which have flashed athwart each other's fiery orbit of ambition, with the fierce glare of comets, now softened by a new and more earnest instinct of patriotism, radiate a commingled light, for the guidance of a nation whose footstep,