PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1851.

WHIG CITY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

JOHN J. ROGGEN.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,

HUGH S. FLEMING.

We have reading matter on all the pages of this paper.

There having been a great demand for our paper of Saturday, containing the report of the Director of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, we have republished it to day.

THE ELECTION IN ALLEGHENY.—We are proud of the Whigs of Allegheny—they are true consistent, and conservative. They go about their political duties with a steady regard for their credit and interests as citizens, and with an untiring fidelity to their cherished principles. It is only necessary, therefore, to remind them that to-morrow is the day of the annual municipal election, and that they are expected to appear at the polls to vote for the tickets which have been put in nomination. In Mr. Fleming, the present Mayor, they have a candidate on whom they can all cheerfully and consistently unite. He has been tried, and not found wanting, having proved an able, efficient and gentlemanly officer. There are two candidates running in opposition, and we merely remind the Whigs of this fact that they may not, from too much confidence, let the election go by default.

PITTSBURGH ELECTION.—To morrow our citizens will be called upon to exercise an important privilege and a bounden duty, by the selection of their municipal officers for the ensuing year. We have nothing further to say in addition to previous remarks, in relation to the importance of the selection of good officers. We trust there is no regular reader of the Gazette, who is not convinced of this, and who will not labor to place in the Council's and in the Mayor's office, upright and reputable citizens. We have heard, with astonishment and pain, within a few days, respectable persons who have a general knowledge of the city, express their fears of the re-election of Barker. Such an event would inflict an indelible stain upon the character and credit of the city, and would be a cause of deep mortification to every respectable citizen. The very possibility of such an event should rouse up every voter into stern consideration of his duty as a member of society and of the corporation. To our Whig friends we can offer no advice in the present lamentable condition of affairs in our ranks, except to vote in such manner as their consciences and sense of propriety shall dictate, keeping steadily in view the imperative necessity of preventing the re-election of the present incumbent.

THE COTTON FACTORIES.—From the late correspondence between certain citizens of Allegheny and the proprietors of the Cotton Factories, we learn one important fact, that the Cotton business has been ruined here by the Ten Hour Law, and that there is no hope of its reviving until that law is repealed.

The question, then, resolves itself into this—Is it better to relinquish the business entirely, for the sake of the ten hour principle, and permit other communities to enjoy all its benefits, or to work as many hours as in other sections, and have the business continued among us?—With the operatives it is not a question of hours merely, but of work or no work—of "half a loaf," if you will, "or no bread."

The interference of demagogues with the hours of labor, has worked all the injury to community, and to those most concerned, which we always predicted it would. Hundreds of innocent persons are now suffering with hunger and nakedness, through the pretended sympathies of professed friends. They found them happy, contented, and prosperous. They left them unhappy, discontented, envious and starving. Such is the end of this vaunted sympathy for the laborers in the cotton factories.

But to leave the past—how shall we remedy these evils in the future? How shall we set the factories going again, and give bread to those who are ready to perish? There is only one way, and that is to work as many hours here as they do in New England, in New Jersey, in Lancaster and other interior counties of this State, in Ohio, in Virginia, and other Western States. It is folly to suppose we can go on in the present state of affairs. Unless we can work as other States and communities work, we must go idle, and the machinery of the cotton factories be removed to some other location. Let the question be left to the operatives alone, and they will decide to go to work with cheerfulness and thankfulness. No body else has any right to interfere between the employer and the employed.

A NEW INVENTION.—We have been waited upon by a gentleman, of Cincinnati, with an improved gas burner, invented by David B Andrews, of that city. It consists of a tube, about two inches in length, which is placed on the top of the ordinary gas burner now in use, having, at its extremity, a more extended and wider slit than usual, from which the gas escapes as it is burned. By this simple means the flame and light are greatly increased. From trials made in Cincinnati, it was ascertained that this increased light was not caused by any increase in consumption of gas, the meter moving the same distance per hour, with and without the application of the improvement. It is suggested that the gas being greatly heated in the chamber of the tube, causes it to burn with greater intensity, and to be more perfectly consumed. We have tried one of these tubes in our office, and it was the opinion of all who witnessed its effects, that the amount of illumination was greatly increased. It is a simple contrivance, which every person using gas can easily buy for himself.

THE IRON BUSINESS.

We spoke on Saturday of the ruinous consequences to our American establishments which have resulted from the large importations of foreign iron under the present inadequate tariff.—From a table now before us, carefully compiled from official data, we gather some interesting and important facts.

The total value of iron imported during the year ending June 30, 1849, estimated at the place where it was manufactured, was $8,132,875. During the year ending June 30, 1850, it was $9,234,542. Total in two years, $17,367,417. The duties on this amount were $5,216,224 60, which, added to the first cost, makes the enormous amount of $22,583,641.

That amount, at least, of American iron has been forced out of the market; that amount has been lost to the industry of the country. More than seventeen millions in cash, or its equivalent, has been sent abroad, which ought to have been kept at home—thus needlessly making more than one half the large balance of trade now against us.

No country on the globe has more or better iron than the United States—particularly Pennsylvania. But because our people are not reduced to the low scale of wages, and the consequent poverty and degradation of the over-populated countries of Europe, we cannot make it. Do the opponents of protection wish to see them so reduced? What say you, you that set yourselves up as the especial friends of the poor man? Why is it that has sent the poor laborers wandering about in search of employment, having first reduced their former employers to bankruptcy?—You have brought cheap iron, have you? How much cheaper? and how much good has your cheap iron done to the poor man?

We will tell you what you have done. You have taken the bread out of the mouths of the poor, and you have enabled wealthy corporations to save some thousands in the price of rail road iron. Pretty friends of the poor man, indeed!

A NEW STATE.—The Lone Star (Texas) Flag of the Union goes for the formation of a new State out of Eastern Texas, to be composed of the territory situated between the Sabine and Trinity rivers—bounded on the northwest by a line running from the Trinity river, to the point where the 23 deg. north latitude intersects 103 deg. meridian west longitude—a corner of the boundary of the Texas cession to the United States; then pursuing said meridian to 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and running on that line, the Red River, &c., to the Sabine.

SCARCITY OF SILVER COIN.

Great embarrassment is experienced by the New York Post-office from the scarcity of silver coin. An application was made to the Secretary of the Treasury for relief, but he finds himself unable to afford it. He says, "All that occurs to me as practicable in the way of relief by this Department is, in directing the officers of the mint and branches to convert into American coin all deposits of foreign silver coin; and this will cheerfully be done on an intimation that such course will be adopted by them.

The Evening Post complains that so small an amount of dollar and quarter eagle gold pieces have been coined. Of the $27,555,445 of gold coined during the last year, $23,405,220 were in $20 pieces, while only 481,953 gold dollars were made, and only $532,397,50 of quarter eagles.

Of silver there were coined, during the year,

7,500 dollars	7,500 00
227,000 half dollars	113,500 00
190,800 quarter dollars	47,700 00
1,931,500 dimes	193,150 00
955,000 half dimes	47,750 00
	$403,600 00

The immense disparity between the amount of gold and silver, being more than 67 to 1, is one of the extraordinary features of the times.

VERMONT WEATHER.—While we in Pittsburgh have neither snow nor ice, and sometimes find it too warm for comfort with an overcoat, the good folks up in Vermont find it cold enough. A Lowell paper says:

"We learn from a traveller who came from Burlington and reached Groton Junction last evening, that the train of cars in which he left Burlington on Monday morning, did not reach Rutland, sixty seven miles, until twelve o'clock on Wednesday night. They were three days and a half on the road. The engine, on Monday night, froze up, having exhausted its wood and water, near the Middlebury station. While unscrewing the hose between the tender and the engine, to prevent its bursting from frost, the driver was noticed to lean back, as if to rest, which rest was the lethargy of death, for it was ascertained that he was freezing. He was with great exertion carried to the nearest house, put into cold water and thawed out. During the night the ladies stayed in the cars without a fire, wrapped up in mute and such apparelling as could be found. The storm on the west side of the Green Mountains is represented as being tremendous, as well in the effects of the wind, as the perfect avalanche of snow which fell, and the chilling frost that followed."

THE ANTIMASONIC MOVEMENT

A most malignant and untrue article has been going the rounds of some of the papers, traducing the characters and motives of those good men who were aroused by a most terrible outrage, to start the Antimasonic movement. The article originated in the *Buffalo Courier*, and has been amplified upon by papers of the like kidney, among others, the *Philadelphia Sunday Ledger*, which has called out a stinging reply and merited rebuke from the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, from which we select the following extract:

Thus the real and only object ever aimed at by the Antimasonic organization was obtained, before that organization was abandoned. The opposition was not against Masonry individually, the Antimasons had no hostile feeling against any man because he was a member of the Lodge. It was against the order which in the height of its power had done deeds against the laws, which no one ever dared or attempted to justify. We know this to be true, not only as regards ourself, but other prominent and ardent opponents of Masonry. When, therefore, we see an article like the above, from the Sunday Ledger, pregnant with falsehoods and exhibiting a malignity of purpose that presents a bold resolve to libel the living, who are amongst the worthiest of our countrymen, and slander the memories of the dead, whose characters, while living, defied the shafts of malevolence, it becomes clear and peremptory duty to rebuke and expose it.

The assertion that "the anti-masonic movement had its origin with the most drunken, graceless scoundrels that ever trode shoe-leather or drank bad whiskey," is not only most malignant and false, but shows its real origin and the intention of the author. Such falsehoods may deceive the ignorant, but before intelligent men, they only cover the utterers with disgrace. It is known to all who know any thing of the matter, that the "anti-masonic movement had its origin" in the "*Le Roy Convention of Seceding Masons*." That Convention was composed of one hundred and three seceding masons, more than sixty of whom were Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, pastors of Churches in good standing, and men of the highest intelligence and purest morality. Amongst them was the Rev. D. D. Bernard, of the Baptist denomination, whose work, entitled "Light on Masonry," which was widely circulated over the country, probably did more to arouse public attention than any other, or all others published. Besides these Ministers of the Gospel, there were in that Convention, Judges of Courts, and citizens of the highest standing in all the walks of life. They were all, we believe, the followers of the meek and lowly Saviour," and took the stand they did as a duty enjoined upon them by their own concionces.—Their proceedings and resolutions were published to the world—and from these arose the "anti-masonic organization."

Such briefly was its "origin," and in its progress it not only enrolled the names of the best, and wisest, and purest Statesmen and Divines, in New York, but also in other States of the Union.

In the State of New York, where all the facts in relation to the death of Morgan were known, and his kidnappers were tried, convicted, and punished, more than three thousand Freemasons seceded from, and left the Order. The Lodges were closed, and the Masonic organization entirely abandoned. Amongst the prominent Antimasons of that State were Hon. Millard Fillmore, now President of the United States, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, now U. S. Senator, Hon. Francis Granger, Postmaster General under Gen. Harrison, Hon. John A. Collier, Hon. Wm. Hall, the late Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden, and many others who are eminent for their talents, public services, and private worth, and who have filled the highest offices in that State. In New England, the cause enlisted the ablest, the brightest, and the best of her citizens, including the great and the learned John Quincy Adams. In Maryland, it embraced that of the pure, the eminent, the endeared, and the beloved *William Wirt*.—In South Carolina, it had the confidence of the brilliant and great John C. Calhoun.

In Pennsylvania, we need only mention the names of those of her distinguished sons whose whose lives resist the bite of slander as a file does that of a viper, Elmaker, Stevens, Ritner, Elder, Denny, Middleswarth, and a countless number of as pure patriots and intelligent, honest men, as the State ever produced.

Such briefly is the history, and such are the men who were the originators and managers of the "Antimasonic movement," and at no period of our history has it ever emblazoned more pure, more patriotic, more worthy, or more able men.

A PILE OF EXCHANGE PAPERS, on an editor's table, affords an impressive evidence of the rapid progress of civilization and intelligence on the North American continent. Maine and Texas, Minnesota and California, New York and Arkansas, every city, every State, every territory, is represented, all speaking the same language, all thoroughly American.

We open one from Boston, and seem to mingle with her people—her shipping and shops, her little incidents and her popular movements, are and we are surprised at the array of every thing that marks a highly civilized and refined state of society. "What! all this already" would express the pleasing surprise which the Minnesota representative inspires.

Next comes one from California. We seem to be surrounded by a motley crowd, in which the true Yankee character strongly predominates. The shopman is puffing his wares, and the speculator his town lots; while the simple Kanaka and the cute Chinaman flit before us with all their national peculiarities. But even there the squabbles between the Whigs and Locofocos are just like ours.

Then here comes one from Oregon, telling us that there, far, far away, is the home of our countrymen. We have before us the vivid impress and mirror of peaceful, domestic life on the banks of the Willamette; and in the face of their silent but interesting representative we trace the lineaments of genuine American hearts.

The press has become the pioneer of civilization. Even our army in Mexico had its newspapers. Every settlement, however remote, sends back its "map of busy life." And the telegraph is following on rapidly, and soon the dwellers on a Passamquoddy Bay, and those on Puget's Sound, may communicate with each other, as though separated only by a street.

Yankee ladies who come out West as schoolmistresses, are not much use. Instead of teaching other people's children, they soon get to teaching their own.

HESSE CASSEL.

The present posture of this little German State, surrounded as she is by enemies, is one of the most sublime exhibitions of firmness and passive resistance on record. During the panic among princes in 1848, the Elector of Hesse Cassel gave his people a constitution. But a few months ago, supposing the democratic spirit to be prostrate and powerless, he began to act in an arbitrary manner, regardless of the authority of the Chamber. The Chamber appealed to the people, and the Elector had to fly.

Austria took up his quarrel, and sent an army to put down the *rebellion*. Prussia bristled up and sent troops to keep Austria off. But after quarrelling about it a little while, Prussia backed out, leaving the Hessians to the tender mercies of Austria. So matters stand now. With this explanation we introduce an extract from the Berlin correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin:

"In the meantime, how goes it with poor Cassel? The country is not a rich one, and, in the best of times, the people have a hard work to live. Now, not only has their court, with its profits, been dispersed, but, in the first place, an immense force of the Prussians has been quartered upon them. The Prussians have acted kindly; still of course, they have consumed enormously the substance of the land. Now the Prussians retire, and close upon their heels, the Bavarians pour in over the land; more greedy, less friendly to the people. They encamp in their houses; they consume their carefully saved provisions, force the peasants to give up their horses for the cavalry, and are, in fact, bringing the country near upon a famine; so that in some parts, the price of provisions has arisen beyond all parallel. No sign of yielding, however, appears as yet, in that quiet, but most steady population. The officers of the army, to the number of several hundreds, have thrown up their commissions and have left themselves and families without any means of support, rather than help to violate the Constitution which they have sworn to obey. Deputies of high character have gone on from Prussia to induce the members of the Chambers to assent only in part to some of the unconstitutional demands of the Elector. But in vain. The people know their right; and, very quietly, but with a firmness, infinitely nobler than any noisy courage, they stand by it. I have spoken of this resistance as these letters before. I never can think of it without a thrill of sympathy and admiration for that suffering, yet most unyielding people. I do not believe history can give a parallel of a resistance to oppression so reasonable and so deeply founded. One wonders, as he looks at it, how the usual passion and excitement of men have been governed, that they could act so wisely and carefully. An open rebellion would have laid their country in a day, under an overpowering army, of either Austrians or Bavarians, and the tyrannical, stupid old Elector would have been reinstated more firmly than ever. They have simply rested on their Constitution, and have tried the virtues of passive resistance. They are suffering merely for their rights, and, in my opinion, a better act for constitutional progress has not been done, this century, than that quiet resistance of the Hessians. The spectacle of a whole people, calmly and rationally letting their land be trampled and wasted of its last morsel, almost by foreign armies, rather than yield an item of their Constitutional rights, has something in it, rather grand, and gives back the impression that there must be something here worth defending."

ABOLISHMENT OF NAVY FLOGGING—How it Works.—We have had full faith all along that the abolishment of flogging in the navy would ultimately prove a benefit to the service, rather than a curse. It is, it appears, destined to work a double benefit—for it seems by the following, that it must needs improve both officers and men. As the farmer are to find such of them as did not before know it, that the true touchstone of discipline is dignified, humane, and manly gentility.

A letter to the editors of the Norfolk Herald, from a correspondent on board the United States ship St. Mary's, dated Funchal Roads, Madeira, Nov. 14, says:

"It will be recollected that this ship was the first that sailed from the United States under the new act abolishing the inhuman practice of flogging in our national vessels. The officers have shown that the seamen are capable of being better governed by kindness than by the severity of the old law, as not more than two or three cases of violation of discipline have been reported to Capt. Mervine since we have been in commission.

"A word or two in regard to our officers, they are gentlemen in every sense of the word, and wherever the example of our commander is followed, not only will there be no excuse for flogging, but "Poor Jack" may have his lucky stars to being under such command.—As his constant aim has been to make us all contented and happy.

The above shows how puerile it is to cite the late trials by court martial of seamen for insubordination, &c., as "the beautiful operations of the abolition of flogging in the service." This the Norfolk Argus of Tuesday does, in giving the proceedings of the Sailors Court Martial," composed of officers, of course, which has sat three weeks on the case of Daniel Kirby, who twice refused to do duty on the Saranac—once after solitary confinement and low diet for three weeks. His counsel's defence is insanity, and the case has gone to the Department. The Argus adds:

"The case of George Smith was called, charged with disobedience and insubordination. He plead guilty to the impeachment. We learn there are some half dozen more cases for trial before the court, besides nine from the ship Yorktown. The government, after a while, will have to constitute a permanent tribunal for the trial of matters of this character."

And what if it should! Is one man of so much less consequence in this republican land than another, that he is not as much entitled to a fair trial as that other? But, with the general intimation of the commendable example in the above letter, we have no fear for any such necessity.—*Balt. Sun.*

NICARAGUA.—It will be seen by a telegraphic despatch from our special correspondent in Washington, that official intelligence has been received of the British government having ordered its agents at San Juan (Greytown) to suspend the collection of duties at that place, the belief being that this is an evidence of the intention of Her Majesty's ministers to comply, in good faith with the obligations of the Clayton treaty.

A NEW YORK LAWYER.—The New York Mirror thus speaks of George W. Niles the New York lawyer, who, with an accomplice named Rogers, another lawyer, was lately convicted of obtaining $2000 of a poor pipe of a married man, with a family, on the pretence that he had wronged another husband, when the woman in the case was only a vile creature in single blessedness. Niles, it appears, has been in the habit of this sort of thing.

G. W. Niles, now awaiting his sentence in the City Prison, is said to have been an nitre pious man, who used to boast that his seat in Church was never vacant. It is said that he obtained his wife, a most estimable woman, under false pretensions to religion, and she is most deeply afflicted on discovering the wolf in sheep's clothing, who won her affections through pious fraud. We have not yet heard the first expression of sympathy for him, while every one pities the woman wronged and widowed by his crimes. The general opinion is that his sentence will be the extent of the penalty allowed by the law, three years in the State Prison; and we have heard many regret that the term is not ten years instead of three.

WIRE ANNOUNCING WILL EXPIRE—Soon.—In the biography of Fisher Ames, written by the late Professor Kirkland, the following just and beautiful sentiment occurs:

"When vice approaches the youthful mind, in the seductive form of a beloved companion, the ordeal becomes threatening and dangerous in the extreme. Few possess the prudence and unyielding firmness requisite to pass it in safety. Those who have been accurately observant to the dependence of one part of life on another, will readily concur with us, that Ames' future character derived much of its lustre, and his fortunes much of their elevation, from the untainted purity and irreproachableness of his youth. Masculine virtue is as necessary to real eminence, as a powerful intellect. He that is deficient in either, will never, unless from the influence of fortuitous circumstances, be able to place and maintain himself at the head of society. He may rise and flourish for a time, but his fall is as certain as his descent to the grave. He who holds parley with vice and dishonor, is sure to become their slave and victim. That heart is more than half corrupted that does not burn with indignation at the attempt to corrupt it."

☞ Hon. Truman Smith has perpetrated a pretty bon mot. Some one, by way of quizzing him, asked him how many slaves were owned by his wife, (a Southern lady.) "She has but one slave," was the gallant reply of the Senator.—*Newark Eagle.*

☞ The enterprise of manufacturing bricks at Savannah has met with complete success, and the company are now making arrangements for the necessary machinery to enable them to make 12,000,000 per annum.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1851.

Non-Action—Anniversary of Jackson's Victory—Changes in the Senate.

I do not know whether I have mentioned that, at the request of Mr. Stephens himself, he has been excused from farther service on the all important Committee of Ways and Means, and that his colleague, Mr. Toombs, has been placed there in his stead. I suppose it is nearly two weeks since the change took place, and yet I understand that Mr. Toombs has not attended a meeting of the committee, though it has been several times in session. Mr. T. is understood to be favorable to the proposed modification of the tariff, and it was he, if I am not mistaken, who, last fall, after the passage of the compromise bills, introduced the resolution from the same committee of which he is now a member, providing for important alterations in the law of 1846. If this member thoroughly appreciates the position of Georgia, and her present and future interests, as it is to be presumed he does, he will perceive that an efficient system of protection for manufacturing and producing industry of all kinds, is more essential to Georgia, at this time, than to any other State of this Union. Pennsylvania and New England yet require protection, but if they do not get it, the effect will not be so disastrous to them as the withdrawal of it was from 1838 to 1842; but those States whose manufacturing interest are yet in their infancy must certainly succumb to foreign competition, if that be left to pursue its stealthy course unchecked. Georgia and South Carolina will be the first to feel those effects, and the first also to reap the full benefit of that protection which we demand for the labor of our whole country. It is greatly to be feared that nothing can be done upon the subject of the tariff this winter, without some movement at an early day, in the Committee of Ways and Means, to bring it before the House, and it seems to depend upon the hearty concurrence of Mr Toombs whether there shall or shall not be any action in that committee.

In honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, the House declined attending to any business to-day, but adjourned by the vote of 91 to 58, immediately after the reading of the journal, to give the patriotic elevation of the members to Jackson's memory an opportunity to evaporate in a grand frolic. A willingness to pay some respect to the memory of a faithful and popular clerk, Mr Gore, who died last night, may have operated with some, to suspend for a day the ordinary duties of legislation.

The Senate consumed the greater part of the day in an unprofitable debate upon California land claims, as if it were of any public utility that Mr Benton and Mr Gwin should fight out their private differences on this subject in the Senate chamber. We have had quite too much of this sort of proceeding of late years. Men are made great by the success with which they debase themselves in the personal bickerings on a public stage. Besides the tendency of this dispute has been, from the beginning, toward personal quarrels. There is even now a duel growing out of it pending between Foote and Col Fremont, who is said to have returned in the Crescent City, and who will probably arrive here to-morrow. As the affair stands at present, the code of honor allows of no escape to one or the other party, since the, so, in the most emphatic manner, has been given, and even blows have passed between the parties.

Gen Houston, of Texas, took his seat to-day, as Mr Rhett, of South Carolina did on Monday. It is probable that the Senate of next winter will be a very different body from what it was at the opening of this Congress, and is now. There is no longer much likelihood that Old Bullion will then be a member. The latest news from Missouri indicates that the Phillipites have possession of the camp, and will take care to unite upon somebody in preference to him. Mr Dayton, an able man and excellent Whig, stands the best chance of coming in his place. Mr Webster has gone, and Mr Winthrop will not continue his successor. Mr Phelps, of Vermont, of twelve years standing and experience, will leave us. Mr Berrien, a veteran of nearly thirty years service is probably approaching his political goal. Fremont's civil career is about closed. A stranger may sit in the place of Corwin and Ewing. Even Gen Cass' capacious arm chair may know him no more forever. But worse than all, your own Sturgeon, who has borne one half of Pennsylvania upon his shoulders for twelve years without feeling even the severity of his slumbers disturbed by the burthen, will retire to the quiet of private life, no longer seeking

"The applause of listening Senates to command
And yet removed sufficiently
To be out of the mad throng and hear the gentle strife."

determined never to forget the dignity of his eventful Senatorial experience, but henceforth

"Among the cool, unpretentious sons of life,
I keep the noiseless tenor of his way."

The Senate of 1852 will be a far less remarkable body than that of 1849. The fathers of our day are giving place to another generation.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1851.

The British and the Clayton Treaty—Deficiency Bill—Bounty Land Warrants—Union Party Movements—A Broad Dower—Census.

Since the arrival of the last steamer, intelligence has become public that the British Government have given orders for suspending the collection of duties at San Juan de Nicaragua. This is probably intended as an earnest of the intentions of that government to faithfully abide by the Clayton treaty. It also affords gratifying evidence that the present administration have not been inattentive observers of the proceedings and encroachments of Great Britain in Central America. It cannot be doubted that this check to a policy hostile to the independence of those States has been produced by remonstrances on the part of this government. As this acknowledgment of error has been made, we may presume that it has been accompanied with an assurance that injuries inflicted upon some of our citizens by British agents in those regions, will be promptly redressed and atoned for.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported the deficiency bill, which provides about $1,600,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriations of the last session, for the service of the present fiscal year. I classify these appropriations as follows:

Additional expenses of the army,	$539,000
War Department,	5,000
Extra clerks and messengers in several departments,	20,000
Additional pay to California Judges,	2,000
New offices and legislature in Utah, and other territories,	34,000
Pensions growing out of the war,	120,000
Pensions under various acts,	175,000
Indian treaties and like expenses,	515,000
Miscellaneous,	89,000
	$1,500,000

It is proper to remark that, with the exception of about $200,000 for carrying out a treaty with the Wyandotes, the whole of the half million of dollars above appropriated for additional Indian expenditures, is made necessary by the late war and its consequent additions of territory. Of course there need be no explanation of the items embraced in the large sum for additional army expenditure. Not only this half million, but several others have been rendered necessary by the extension of army operations in the unexplored wildernesses which it has become our duty to defend and govern.

Col. Fremont did not (as I supposed he had) return in the Crescent City, and it is stated that it is very doubtful whether he will come in the next.

The contest between Dr. Gwin, the other California Senator, and Col. Benton, about the land titles, is carried on with unabated animation on both sides—but the general opinion is that the subject is of that complicated nature which does not admit of any legislation without more satisfactory information than can be obtained during this short session. Accordingly, it will go over. Mr. Benton's speech to day, in reply to Dr. Gwin's of yesterday, betrayed considerable personal feeling.

I should not have omitted to notice the fact that, on Tuesday last, Mr. Felch, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House resolution for making the warrants under the new bounty law transferrable by assignment, without approving of it. I do not know that I feel any surprise at this decision by the committee, but I shall be very much disappointed if the Senate do not overrule its adverse report, and pass the resolution as it came from the House. Without it, the bounty land law will be quite useless to the mass of humble soldiers, for whose benefit it was intended.

Foote's note to Ritchie, repudiating and advising the abandonment of the Union Convention project of February 22d, has excited some attention. I have not seen it, nor do I think Foote's sentiments on the occasion of the slightest consequence, *per se*, but there is good reason for believing that he has been chosen by certain parties, as the negotiator or manager-general for the latter day Unionists concerned in the effort to raise this convention. All parties, and the most eminent and respectable statesmen of the country, appear to rejoice that this scheme has been given up. This new crotchet of putting up the Union itself as capital to be used in party contests, is too serious a matter to be experimented upon.

I observe that the Governor of Indiana, in his message, alludes to the U. S. Census of that State, and says that her population will be about 950,000 inhabitants. This sustains the estimate which I forwarded you some time ago, relative to the population and present and future political power of the West. I stated that there was no reasonable probability that Indiana would gain a member of the lower House, as contended for by some of her delegation here. She will stand as in the present Congress, with the respectable delegation of ten members.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan 8.

The case of Long, the Fugitive Slave, was concluded this morning in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Judson. The Judge decided that the slave should be given up to Dr. Parker, the Agent of the claimant. The Court was densely crowded by both whites and blacks, and after the decision was given, Dr. Parker made affidavit, to the effect that there was danger of a rescue, and asked the protection of the United States Marshal, while returning to Virginia. Mr. Jay, the Counsel for the slave, said he apprehended no violence, in which Judge Judson said he fully coincided, as nothing of the kind had been exhibited during the trial.—Dr. Parker left for the South with his prisoner this afternoon.

An anti-hanging meeting was held somewhere up town on Monday night, by the opponents of capital punishment, at which Judge Loper, of Kings County, presided. Resolutions, deprecatory of the gallows, and in favor of imprisonment for life, were adopted. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Baiet, John Cochrane, L B Shepherd, and several other well known advocates for the abolishment of capital punishment—after taking up a subscription to pay for room hire, lights, &c—the meeting adjourned.

Since my last, we have received another large batch of gold dust by the Crescent City, amounting in the aggregate to one million five hundred thousand dollars. The accounts from Jamaica, by the Crescent City, represent the Cholera as prevailing to an alarming extent, though in several districts the disease had assumed a milder form, yielding more readily to medical treatment.

The United States store ship Fredonia, Lieut. Commandant Neville, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, from San Francisco, via Valparaiso. She sailed from the former port on the 4th of July last, and the latter on the 10th of October, having been absent 26 months. The Fredonia brought home the remains of passed midshipman McLanahan, who was killed at San Jose during the Mexican war. The officers and crew are all well.

The frigate St. Lawrence is being fitted out at the navy yard, to convey the contributions of the United States to the World's Fair; and a large number of workmen are busily employed, in expectation of having her in readiness within the next thirty days. The Southampton is ready for sea, and is expected to sail within a day or two, with stores for the squadron in the North and South Pacific, and the Germantown is in a condition to sail at any time orders are given to that effect. The Brandywine is being dismantled, and will be laid up in ordinary. The Preble is also being dismantled after her late extensive cruise.

I learn, on undoubted authority, that a new line of steam communication is soon to be established between this port and Antwerp. Five steamships are to be built and fitted expressly for carrying freight and emigrants. The necessary capital (three hundred thousand pounds sterling) has already been subscribed in England.

The remains of Mr Alfred Sillman, a skillful engineer, who was killed by the explosion of the *Anglo-Norman*, in New Orleans, a short time since, arrived here yesterday in the ship Union. Mr Sullivan formerly belonged to the Novelty Works, in this city.

The steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, sailed from this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day, with forty passengers, among whom I notice the names of the Rev. Dr. Potts, and Charles J. McCurdy, Charge de Affaires to Austria.

The U. S. steamship Washington, from Bremen, via Southampton, arrived here this morning, bringing a large cargo of valuable merchandize, and one day later news from the latter port.

The steamer Florida, which arrived at this port this morning from Savannah, reports the loss of the British bark Lord Landon, from Liverpool, via this port, on Thursday night last, on the Gaston Bank, near Savannah, during a thick fog. It is reported that she will be a total loss. Passengers and crew saved.

In Monetary affairs there is no change to notice. The case previously noticed continues. Large deposits are daily made with the leading brokers, and banking institutions, at very low rates of interest. The stock market continues buoyant and upward, especially the leading Western Bonds and State Securities. Pennsylvania 5's sold to-day at 95. Ohio and Pennsylvania Bonds are not offering, but the quotations are very full.

Cotton remains firm at the advance previously noted. The sales since my last have been 5000 bales. In Flour there is no change, though the inquiry is rather better. Grain is dull, and quotations without change, except Corn, which has advanced to 69@71c for new and old. Lard is better, with a good business doing in old Western at 8c. Pork is selling at $12.50 for mess, and $9.25 for prime, which for the latter is better. Beef is unchanged. Dressed Hogs are firm at 6c. Whiskey is dull and lower; Ohio and Prison sells at 26@28, and Drudge at 25c.

SPECTATOR.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The Eighth of January—General Quitman—Scott Paper—Banks—Sir Wm. Don—Charge of Murder, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, January 8th, P. M.

To-day, the anniversary of Gen. Jackson's brilliant victory over the British at New Orleans, has been suffered to pass by without any demonstration in commemoration of the event. A military ball to night is the only thing we have to remind us of the fact of the day's return. Formerly it was always celebrated, in some mode or other, by a portion of our citizens.

Letters from Washington state that the President, after a long conference with Gen. Foote and others, relative to the refusal of Gen. Quitman to obey the process of the Louisiana Courts, has determined to have the valorous Governor of Mississippi arrested at all hazards, and taken to New Orleans. The Marshal of Mississippi will be supported by an armed posse if it shall be deemed necessary. Startling developements may be expected from that quarter in a week or two.

A new whig penny paper is to be started in Washington, to support the claims of Gen. Scott for the Presidency. The first number will soon be issued. This, with the papers now published, and about to be published, will make no less than six daily and two weekly papers at the Capital.

The annual statement of the Banks of Baltimore shews them to be in a most sound and flourishing condition. Their discounts have been large, and the increase of their deposites and specie very great. They have declared dividends of from 6 to 8 per cent. for the past year.

Sir Wm. Don, the English Baronet and comedian, who has been playing so successfully in our city for a week or two, appears next week in a *German* tragedy, and then departs for New Orleans, where he plays with a *French* company, and subsequently at Havana with a *Spanish* company. I don't think there is another actor in existence who can perform in so many languages. He is a queer genius, however, and seems to delight in oddities.

A colored man named Asbury Cooper, was fully committed to-day, to answer a charge of murdering Joseph Patterson, also colored, by stabbing him. Jealousy led to the tragical result.

Our city continues extraordinarily healthy, the whole number of deaths (out of a population of 170,000) being only 70, of which 36 were under ten years of age.

There is some probability of the price of dry goods advancing before the spring opens. The falling off in the production, the high price of cotton, and the reduced stocks in the hands of manufacturers, indicate such will be the case.

At the stock board to-day $1,550 B. & O. R. bonds, 1867, sold at 81½@82c. 600 shares B. & O. R. R. stock at 75½@76½. RUPERT.

Manslaughter—The Fugitive Slave Act—The Mayor and Councils—Plank Roads—Sudden Death—Markets, &c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8th.

Another case of manslaughter has just been developed in our city, adding another to the large catalogue of crimes to be disposed of by our Criminal Court. On Christmas eve, a man named Wm. Parlett was assaulted in front of his residence, in the eastern section of the city, and so dreadfully beaten that he died last evening. Three notorious characters—known as Henry Aymer, John Gardner, and Doc. Tracey, have been arrested by our police, and committed to answer for the outrage. Aymer appears to have been the ringleader.

The delivery of Long, the fugitive slave, in New York, to the agent of his master, has given much satisfaction to the owners of slaves in this section. They look upon it as a guarantee that the North intends, so far as possible, to act in good faith on the compromise measures. Others again, even in this community, view the results of the fugitive slave act in a very different light.

Our City Councils and Mayor are again in collision, as I have stated they would be, in reference to the appointments of the three agents to take charge of the McDonough bequest—when they can get it. The Councils passed another ordinance, appointing three agents, but the Mayor, looking upon it as an undue encroachment on his rights, has for the second time interposed his veto. This is only the prelude to the beginning of the squabbling about the control of this munificent donation to the city for charitable purposes.

Plank Roads seem to be gaining especial favor with our citizens. Several companies have recently organized for the construction of extensive roads in this section of the State, and yesterday another company held a meeting and made arrangements for the building of a plank road to Towsontown. Their utility and cheapness are undoubted, but their probable profit and superiority in Maryland are yet to be tested.

Miss Abbott, a young and interesting daughter of Horace Abbott, Esq., of this city, fell dead at her father's residence to day. Disease of the heart is supposed to have been the cause.

The residence of Wm. Morrison, St. Mary's street, was entered last night, and $125.00 stolen from the chamber where he was sleeping.

The increased importation of gold from California into the Atlantic ports, has caused considerable buoyancy in the stock market—especially in the "fancies." What will be the final result of this great influx of the precious metal into the country, is rather difficult to determine. It seems as if the ancient Ophir was indeed opened to American enterprize, and was pouring its golden streams into our favored land.

Money can not but continue plenty and easily to be obtained.

In flour, provisions, and groceries, I note no particular change. Sales are moderate.

In Glass, one of your staples, there is nothing doing. That of Pittsburgh manufacture does not come into our market to any great extent. Baltimore manufactured may be quoted at from $2.25 to $8 per box, according to size, from 6x8 to 32x44, subject to a discount of 30 per cent.

Iron is quoted as follows:—Baltimore forge pig $25 per ton; Charcoal do. $26@22; Anthracite do. $18@22, best charcoal boiler plates 4½c per lb.; puddled do. 3½ do.; American rolled bar $60@62½ per ton. Hollow Ware $50. Wrought Scrap $22@25; Cast do. $12@15. The above prices are merely nominal, however, in the absence of any sales of moment.

The weather is wet and disagreeable.

RUPERT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1851.

The Senate succeeded in organizing this morning. The two Whigs who refused on Monday and Tuesday to go into caucus on the Speakership—and in consequence of which refusal the Whigs did not until last night make any formal nomination for Speaker—gave up their opposition and voted for Mr Matthias. The conduct of Messrs. Brooke and Savery has throughout the whole affair has been very singular. What their object was is not exactly known—unless it was to gratify a unworthy desire to give trouble in the organization—by whatever hopes they may have entertained of accomplishing any personal ends by their perverse course have signally failed. They cannot be allowed the credit of constancy, here, in evil doing, but having ta