PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1851.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judge of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

Joseph P. Flanegin,	Samuel McKennan,
F. Knox Morton,	C. Thomson Jones,
Wm. H. Slingluff,	Samuel B. Thomas,
Samuel Bell,	John S. Brown,
Nathaniel Ellmaker,	T. Taylor Worth,
Wm. J. Robinson,	Alexander R. Brown,
Worden E. Preston,	Wm. Baker,
Thomas E. Cochran,	Wm. M. Watts,
Henry Johnson,	James Clark,
Charles B. Bertolan,	Sherman D. Phelps,
George Cress,	Edwin C. Wilson,
D. A. Finney,	John Allison,
D. O. Loomis,	Daniel McCurdy,
John Hanman,	George Manson,
Wm. Evans,	Alex'r M. McClure,
John C. Neville,	Francis Jordan,

B. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

CAN GAS BE FURNISHED AT CHEAPER RATES?

Gas is regarded as such a blessing, such an indispensable luxury, that although there are generally bitter complaints when the meter is examined and the quarter's bill made out, no one is willing to do without it. There is no fluctuation in the market, as with oil or candles; no chance to buy cheap by wholesale, or stand and bargain for an abatement. Instead of this, however, there is sometimes a frightful variation in the bill from very large to a great deal larger. A gentle hint is then ventured upon, that something may be wrong with the meter. The man of gas repels this idea with such scorn that the doubter is overwhelmed; and thus the people have almost been brought to regard faith in meters as part of their religion. It may be wrong to unsettle their minds, but we cannot refrain from recurring to the fact that faith in gas meters is by no means universal. In England, men of science and practical knowledge have contended long and well against the infallibility of these oracles. This, however, is raising a difficulty for which we can suggest no remedy, and we will turn to another part of the subject.

We find on inquiry, that the Pittsburgh Gas Company is bound by a contract to furnish the city with Gas at one-half the rate paid by private citizens. If the latter could be favored with a reduction, without any change in the price paid by the city, such a reduction might very readily be made; but the corporation with its vast consumption stands like a mountain in the way. A small abatement in the price to individuals, might bring the price paid by the city so far below cost as to carry away all profit.

Now, whatever may have been the intention of the authorities in exacting this contract, it is plain to be seen that they have done nothing more than make the private consumers of gas pay the great burden of the tax for lighting the streets. It is to be presumed that no one will misname this justice. The lighting of the streets is wholly a public benefit, and the money required to pay for it should be assessed as the taxes for other public benefits. Some of our most extensive property holders continue to burn twelve-to-the-pound dips in their offices and dwellings, and when they walk the streets at night, enjoy the benefit of *our* gas! This will not do, fellow worshippers of metres! We must awaken to a sense of our rights!

While on this subject, we will quote the following article from the St. John, (New Brunswick,) Courier. We first heard of the discovery of Dr. Gesner about six months ago, but had lost sight of it until we met with this article a few days ago:

KEROSENE GAS.—We hear that this new gas, invented and patented by Dr. Gesner, is now being brought into use in Halifax, and that in color and brilliancy it is greatly superior to the gas made from coals, besides being less offensive, and furnished at a very small cost. The drug store of Dr. Morton, the book store of Mr. Gossip, next door, are both lighted from a small gasometer and apparatus set up on the premises of Mr. Morton, the whole expense of which was only six pounds. The Dartmouth Ferry Company are putting up a gasometer on their premises at Dartmouth, to light their wharves and premises at night, and the houses in the vicinity of the ferry; the gasometer and apparatus in this case are to cost only thirty pounds; the gas can be made by any person of ordinary intelligence at intervals as required. The gas, as its name implies, is of a greenish tinge, and very grateful to the eye. Since its introduction into Halifax, the Gas Company have reduced the price of their gas to two shillings per thousand feet; but a further large reduction must take place or the Kerosene gas will completely supercede them. The great gas monopoly which has so long existed in London, has at length been broken up, and the citizens of London now get their gas at five shillings per thousand feet, instead of sixteen shillings as formerly. We presume a similar reduction will soon take place in Halifax and elsewhere. Kerosene gas is now made in Halifax from the Trinidad asphaltum, which, however, is not so pure as that from the Petticodiac in this province. The vein of twelve feet recently opened in Albert, is now being vigorously worked, but we have heard that orders are coming in from the United States faster than they can be supplied, and additional workings are being commenced. Dr. Gesner, through the good offices of Earl Dundonald, has obtained a patent for his gas from the Spanish Government, and is now on his way to Havana to light that city with his gas under contract. Asphaltum similar to that found in Trinidad, exists in great abundance in Cuba, in the immediate vicinity of Havana. One great advantage of the Kerosene gas is, that it can be had in country houses and detached residences, without reference to gas works at all, and being made "at home," it furnishes the best of light, on terms ridiculously cheap as compared with the present price of coal gas.

Allowing our readers to give what amount of faith they please to Dr. Gesner's discovery, we would call their particular attention to the prices mentioned in the above article. In Halifax, gas is worth forty-eight cents per thousand feet, and in London, one dollar and twenty cents. In Pittsburgh, where coal is cheaper than in any other city on the habitable globe, we pay two dollars and thirty-five cents per thousand feet! If there is really any good reason why the people of Pittsburgh should pay nearly twice as much for gas as the people of London, there would be some satisfaction in knowing it; and it cannot be thought unreasonable to ask the Gas Company to throw some light upon this mysterious subject.

"LAYENGO; the Scholar—the Gipsey—the Priest." By George Borrow, author of the "Bible in Spain," and the "Gipsey in Spain."

Those who have read the "Bible in Spain,"—and who has not read that charming book, as well as that other most entertaining and instructive book, the "Gipsey in Spain,"—will be delighted at the announcement of another work from the pen of Geo. Borrow, and on a subject of a somewhat similar character to his former popular works. This new work has just been published in a cheap form by the Harpers, and is for sale at the Book Store of R. C. Stockton, Market Street.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for April, has already graced our table. Among its handsome engravings, the one entitled "Search the Scriptures," is very fine and appropriate—so is the one entitled "who spoke first." The "Fairy's Court" is not to our taste. The printing of this number is not as good as usual. Godey prints too many to print well.

The celebrated British Engineer, Mr. Robert Stephenson, in a recent visit to Egypt, has surveyed the country between Cairo and Alexandria, with a view to the construction of a Railroad between the two places. Another account states that Mr. S. was then on his way to Suez to examine the route for a ship canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. This survey is said to form part of a conjoint survey directed by England, France, and Austria, the former being represented by Mr. Stephenson, France by M. Paulin Talabot, and Austria by M. Negrelli. These latter have completed their labors, and on the completion of Mr. Stephenson's survey, the route will be determined on the conjoint evidence of the three reports.

REMARKABLY QUICK TRIP FROM CHINA.—The Empire City, which arrived in New York, on Saturday, brought among her importations a chest of tea, which had been only sixty-nine days from Shanghai. Its conveyance to San Francisco occupied 34 days, and 35 to New York. It came by Gregory's Express, and will be presented to President Fillmore.

PLURALITY LAW.—The Senate Committee, in the Massachusetts Legislature have reported favorably on a bill for a plurality law to elect Representatives to Congress and Presidential elections. It is said that the bill will, in all probability, pass.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE SUPERSEDED.

In the Daguerrian Journal for February, we find an account of a new discovery made by an artist named L. L. Hill, to which the name of *Hillotype* has been given by the friends of the inventor. Unless the enthusiasm of Mr. Hill and those around him has caused them to be too hasty in proclaiming a triumph, this is one of the most remarkable discoveries of the day. We gather from the "Journal" that Mr. Hill, who resides in Westhill, New York, "has discovered a process of producing impressions upon metallic plates, *with all the colors of nature*." The inventor has proven this by copying colored engravings, and comparing the copy with the original.

Every color is repeated without the slightest variation of tint. The durability of the Hillotype has been tested by the exposure of two impressions for four months to the direct rays of the sun, on an average of about six hours per day, without causing any perceptible change. In fact, the pictures may be called indestructible, as they can only be removed by the most vigorous scouring, such as would destroy the smooth surface of the plate. A picture can be taken in much less time than a common Daguerreotype, and the inventor has but little doubt that he "will soon be able to operate in diffusing light *instantaneously*."

The process is kept secret because the discoverer wishes to secure his reward by a patent. He says it bears no resemblance to Becquerel's, and is essentially different from Daguerre's. The following account by Mr. Hill himself of the manner in which he attained his object, is interesting:

"Some two years ago, I took to experimenting with a view to the great desideratum of Photographing in colors, but with little faith. In one of my experiments, a phenomenon presented itself which greatly surprised me, and in the nature of the case, compelled me to believe the thing was practicable. One color, the red, in a figured dress, was developed as bright as a ruby. I then repeated the experiment, and failed; but, from that hour until a few months ago, I continued to repeat it in every form I could think of—always failing, but never despairing—for I had reasons for believing in the correctness of my theory, that, *under certain circumstances*, there is on the impressioned plate a *latent-colored image*. I at length commenced experimenting on the *developing power* of the vapors of different metals, and found that a large number of them, such as arsenic, padmium, zinc, selenium, bismuth, potassium, and sodium, would, when properly vaporized, bring out the latent image in light and shade. The same result followed the use of several gases. The impressions differed so little from Daguerreotypes, that I was on the point of abandoning the pursuit, when I one day, unexpectedly, formed a singular compound, and, without much hope of success, applied it to my purpose. My surprise and joy were unbounded, when I found on my plate a true Hillotype. The same process, with some variations, I have followed since, always with good results. I now have forty-five specimens, all of which present the several colors, true to a tint, and with a degree of brilliancy never seen in the richest Daguerreotype, and this is true also of the whites and blacks."

In concluding this notice, we may remark that we have not yet heard of any attempt to remedy the defective *drawing* of the Daguerreotype.—Yet until this is done, the slow pencil of the miniature painter will continue to be employed by all those who have anything like a just perception of the laws of proportion. We have a hope, however, of a great improvement in this respect, as we sometimes see a Daguerreotype which is tolerably correct.

VERBAL ACCURACY.—The "Commercial Journal," with a great deal of haste and very little discretion, seizes upon our plea in favor of the word *station*. After quoting from us, the Journal says:

This is all capital, if the critic had stated right. *Depot*, which he denounces as *French*, and *station*, which he recommends as English, *are both French words!* with the advantage of being derived from the Latin.

Moreover, the value of the two words, as they have been anglicized, will not permit any other use of them than that, precisely, in which they are used about railroads. We have *water stations*, *signal stations*, and passenger or freight *depots*, *car depots*, &c. One would hardly propose to *deposit signals*, or *station freights* and *fuel*. So our critic has made a double blunder—He makes English of a French word, and bungles the definition of both.

If the editor of the Journal will read our remarks carefully, and then refer to *modern* books, and to newspapers, he will find that we are sustained by the most authoritive usage, and that we have not "changed the definition of both."—That which he would call a *depot* is called a *station* both in England and in France.

The announcement, in sarcastic italics, with the triumphant exclamation point, that *station* and *depot* are both French words, and the concluding assertion that we "have made English of a French word," were intended to overwhelm us in shame at our own ignorance; but instead of this they merely prove that our critical neighbor, in his haste to catch an error, overlooked the following sentence in our article:

It [station] belongs to *both languages*, but is more used in English; and thus we may *almost* be said to have exchanged terms!

This is strictly correct. A large proportion of our oldest words used in the vernacular come to us from the Latin, through the French, and *station* is one of the number. It is as thoroughly English as any other word in the language, while *depot* has crept in so lately that it is still italicised by careful writers. We, no doubt, often fall into real blunders, and if the editor of the Journal will correct us, even though he should, as in this instance, display more sharpness than courtesy, he will have our sincere thanks; but let him not forget the sage advice of Col. Crockett: "Be sure you're right, *then* go ahead!

A GREAT LETTER.—The following letter says the New York Commercial, from the Hon. Daniel Webster will, with a brief preface explain itself. Col. James Tappan, a venerable citizen of Gloucester Mass., now 84 years of age, recently addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, reminding him that more than sixty years ago, he (Mr. W.) was one of his pupils, when he taught school at New Salisbury. The Gloucester News publishes Mr. Webster's prompt answer to his old friend and early teacher, and remarks: "We doubt if any letter that Mr. Webster has written to public bodies, or any of thousand great and noble acts of his life, shomore credit upon him than this kind letter and generous gift to his aged and unfortunate old schoolmaster." In which sentiment every man with a heart will cordially agree. What a quiet and unintended rebuke of those who would make him out to be a man corrupt at heart and unfaithful to his public duties. The letter, though it makes no allusion to the fact, contained a $50 note.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1851.

Master Tappan:—I thank you for your letter, and am rejoiced to hear that you are yet among the living. I remember you perfectly well as a teacher in my infant years. I suppose my mother must have taught me to read very early, as I have never been able to recollect the time when I could not read the Bible. I think master Chase was my earliest school master—probably when I was three or four years old. Then came master Tappan. You boarded at our house, and sometimes, I think, in the family of Mr. Benjamin Sandborn, our neighbor, the lame man. Most of those whom you knew in "New Salisbury" have gone to their graves. Mr. John Sandborn, the son of Benjamin, is yet living, and is about your age. Mr. John Colby, who married my eldest sister Susannah, is still living. On the "North Road" is Mr. Benjamin Hunton, and on the "South Road" is Mr. Benjamin Pettengall. I think of none else among the living whom you would probably remember.

You have indeed led a checkered life. I hope you have been able to bear prosperity with meekness, and adversity with patience. These things are all ordered for us, far better than we could order them for ourselves. We may pray for our daily bread; we may pray for the forgiveness of sins; we may pray to be kept from temptation, and that the kingdom of God may come in us, and in all men, and his will everywhere be done. Beyond this we hardly know for what good to supplicate the Divine Mercy. Our Heavenly Father knoweth what we have need of better than we know ourselves, and we are sure that his eye and his loving kiddness are upon us, and around us every moment.

I thank you again, my good old master, for your kind letter, which has awakened many sleeping recollections; and with all good wishes I remain,

Your friend and pupil,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

MR. JAMES TAPPAN.

American Enterprise Honored in England.—Prof. Silliman stated, in one of his recent lectures in this city, that Capt. Wilkes, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition to the Antartic Seas, has just received an elegant Gold Medal from the British Government, as an acknowledgment that he was the true discoverer of a disputed continent, from which he saw the volcanic fires bursting from a land of ice and snow, and pouring their lava down the eternal barriers of the frozen mountains.

THE SLANDER UPON MR. WEBSTER.

Not an American citizen but felt pained when Mr. WEBSTER was assailed by Mr. ALLEN in the House of Representatives, and charged with corruption: and a corresponding pleasure has been felt to find the charge disproved. We give the following from the *New York Courier*, as the *finale* of the whole matter, from which it will be seen that Mr. Webster stands triumphantly vindicated:

A statement which appears in the Boston papers of yesterday, gives the final *coup de grace* to the late infamous charge against the Secretary of State. The calumny new stands out in all its real blackness, and reflects indelible disgrace upon its authors. To properly comprehend the scandalousness of this affair, a moment's retrospect of its history is necessary.

About a fortnight before the termination of the last session, a Washington correspondent of a most respectable journal suddenly heralded the fact that a resolution was about to be offered by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, "involving a high functionary to the extent of treason, for having received a bribe for accepting the office he now holds," and that he (the correspondent) "having been put in possession of the details of the charge, was astounded at their enormity." Mr. Stevens, on seeing the statement, immediately denied all belief in the story, and all intention of doing what was imputed to him in the matter.—The announcement by the correspondent that such a charge was about to be preferred, however, proved correct. Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, rose in his seat on the 26th of February, also on the following day, and unequivocally averred that the Secretary of State had made the payment of a large sum of money, a condition precedent to his assuming office, and that "he stood in his place as much a hired stipendiary of Wall street and State street as a servant of the Government and the country." This allegation he most solemnly pledged himself to substantiate if an opportunity were afforded. Now, the whole foundation of the charge was a letter alleged to have been received by Mr. Haven, of Boston, soon after the accession of Mr. Fillmore, from Mr. Webster, stating that the latter had been offered the post of Secretary of State, and proposing an acceptance of the station if pecuniary assistance could be afforded, which letter had been read by Mr. Greeley, the Collector of the port, and made the subject of conversation by him with Mr. Otis, a member of Congress from Maine. Mr. Greeley, on learning the charge, at once made a public statement, that Mr. Webster's letter was a simple announcement that the office of Secretary of State had been tendered to him, and contained not the slightest reference, not the remotest allusion, to pecuniary matters. Mr. Greeley and Mr. Otis now appear in the Boston papers with a joint statement, which may be found in another column, showing the utter nothingness of the whole story. Their statement is the more conclusive since the political sympathies of Mr. Otis are with Mr. Allen and against Mr. Webster.

Thus this wretched calumny falls to the ground, and drags its inventor down to the same vile level. The House of Representatives did itself honor in receiving the slander with indignant scorn, and in refusing by an overwhelming majority, irrespective of party, to give the allegations even the formal respect of reference to a committee. The Press throughout the country, with but few exceptions, have done themselves credit by promptly spotting the charge, as it merited. We can only blush that there should have been found men in an American congress base enough to make an attack so wanton and barbarous upon the reputation of an American statesman. We can only smile in derision, when we consider that these were the very men who lay claim to peculiar benevolence, peculiar conscientiousness, and peculiar reverence for the law of God. It is but another manifestation of the malignity that rests in the heart, and the venom that lies under the tongue, of much of the sanctimonious philanthropy of the day. The calumniator of a public man is a criminal whom ought to be brought to a fearful reckoning by public opinion. He not only commits a heinous outrage upon an individual, but he is guilty of a most grievous public wrong in sapping the confidence of the people in public virtue, and in degrading the country in the estimation of the world. The reputation of our statesmen is our national property. Few things have done more to give us pride at home and consideration abroad. There is nothing American which will be longer perpetuated than the scroll of our great names. It will endure, and shed a lustre about our national memory as long as time lasts. He, who, without good cause, attempts to cover one of these names with ignominy is a public enemy. His offense is as rank as plundering the public treasury; yes, as much the more so, as malice is more wicked than covetousness.

There is no surer mark of a base mind than the habitual imputation of selfishness and venality against public men. There is no more certain index of popular corruption, and no greater hindrance to national prosperity, than the general belief that political eminence can only be attained and maintained by vicious means. The almost universal distrust of political integrity is one of the heaviest curses of France. It extends to almost every statesman in the nation, and has done so for the last thirty years. On account of it, no man, whatever his abilities or public worth, has been able to retain, for any length of time, the confidence of the people. Hence all lofty enthusiasm in their behalf has been checked, all sustained exertion been discouraged, and made impotent. The activity of public men in France has to be spent in saving their own position, rather than in loyal efforts for the national advancement. Politics being regarded by the French people as a game, it is not strange that French politicians should make it so; and the constant inconsistency and tergiversation, and treachery many of them exhibit, show how well they are learning to play it. Let all faith in public men be destroyed in our own country, and the great stay of political virtue among the people is broken. He who wantonly does anything to extinguish this confidence has committed a wrong not easily expiated. In this case, the miserable abortiveness of the calumny does not extenuate the guilt of its authors.—They have obtained all that they earned—general scorn and reprobation.

(From the Boston Atlas of yesterday.)

MR. ALLEN'S CHARGE AGAINST DANIEL WEBSTER.

We are authorized, both by Mr. Otis, of Maine, and by Mr. Greely, to state that the conversation between them, which has been referred to of late in the newspapers and elsewhere, related entirely to the rumors and reports which were in Boston at that time (July last) in relation to the formation of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, and whether Mr. Webster was to be Secretary of State. The object of Mr. Otis in calling on Mr. Greely was solely to obtain information on that point, and the information given by Mr. Greely had reference to that point alone.

Mr. Greely answered his inquiries by stating the conflicting reports which were in circulation, as said to come from Mr. Webster and others.—In this way Mr. Otis may have confounded us coming from Mr. Haven what was said to be reported from others. In a few minutes after the conversation commenced, Mr. Haven came in upon other business, and Mr. Greely did inquire of him respecting the rumors of Mr. Webster's appointment as Secretary of State, and Mr. Haven answered that Mr Webster had written that the President had tendered him the office.

Mr. Otis believes that Mr. Greely said Mr. Haven, in addition, told him that Mr. Webster hesitated, from the pecuniary sacrifice he would have to make, and that he said he should write to Mr. Webster, urging him to accept the place. But Mr. Greely has no recollection of this, as coming from Mr. Haven, but thinks that matter was alluded to incidentally by other persons, who afterwards came into the office before Mr. Otis left, and that he confounded the one conversation with the other.

The only information asked for and received, had reference solely to the fact whether Mr. Webster was to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Otis so intended to be understood when he made his statement in July last, and in his more recent explanation of that statement. There was nothing in the statement that could be by any ingenuity perverted to the purpose of showing a proposition from Mr. Webster to obtain money, or that could be used by any one for that purpose, either according to the recollection of the conversation by Mr. Otis or Mr. Greely.

From the above statement, it will be seen that the statement made by Mr. Otis could furnish no basis for the late attack upon Mr. Webster, nor does it in any degree justify or sustain the extraordinary position taken by Mr. Allen in the late attack.

THE MONTESQUIEUS.—A letter to a gentleman of St. Louis from Raymond de Montesquieu, in Paris, states that his brother Gonzales is in bad health, and that he is now in a hospital, where he was placed on his arrival in Paris, suffering the same condition of mind in which he was when he left this country. Raymond expected to leave Paris in a few days for Spain, as attache of the Embassy. He had not seen his brother since he departed from St. Louis, the physician having interdicted any interview between them.

European Agency.

The subscriber intends visiting the principal cities of Great Britain, France, and Germany, during the months of April, May, and June next, leaving Pittsburgh on March 17th, and will be pleased to attend to any agencies of a business character which may be confided to his care.

jan24:dtmr17 JOHN D. DAVIS.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Advertisments and subscriptions for this paper received and forwarded free of expense, from this office.

A. A. MASON & Co. call the attention of the Ladies to their new and fashionable stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS. mch12

Market Street Store for Rent.

FOR RENT.—The Store, 118 Market street, the second door from the corner of Market and Liberty streets. Possession given the 1st of April next. Inquire of DAVID GREER, mch13 106 Penn st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

ASIA.

ONE WEEK'S LATER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, March, 14.

The Steam Ship Asia arrived to day, bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe—having sailed from Liverpool on the 1st instant.

ENGLAND—THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

We glean from the London Standard the following items:

The country will be sorry to learn that Lord Stanley has failed to form a Ministry

His Lordship had an audience with the Queen at Buckingham Palace, yesterday afternoon, when his inability to complete his Administration was made known to her Majesty, and the circumstances which lead to this result. Shortly after the Royal Despatch was forwarded from the Palace to Lord John Russell, at his private residence in Chesham Palace; and in all probability his Lordship has been again commanded to reconstruct his Cabinet—though we do not find any intimation in the Court Circular, that his Lordship had had any interview with her Majesty in the course of yesterday.

Both Houses of Parliament assembled this evening, when it is confidently expected that Lord Stanley and Lord John Russell will be permitted by her Majesty to give a full exhibanatory statement, as to the part each has taken in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, respectively, by their gracious Sovereign.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord John Russell moved the further adjournment of the House, as the Queen had sent for the Duke of Wellington, to take his opinion on the present position of political parties. He expressed his desire to maintain free trade; and to extend the franchise, and put down the Papal aggression; but stated that Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham deemed any legislative measures, on the last named subject, superfluous. This was the point in which the negotiation failed. The interregnum continues, and may endure for a week, or even a month, so far as present appearances are concerned.

The Papal policy of the Government has prevented the fusion which might otherwise have taken place between the Peelites and the Whigs. At present, all parties are annoyed and irritated—the Whigs at their defeat; the Protectionists at their administrative weakness, and the Peelites at the paucity of their numbers. The Duke, in fact, old as he is, could bring the present discordant elements into play more successfully than any other man in the Kingdom.

New negotions respecting passports have been issued.

The committee for the regulation of the Spanish debt, are still actively occupied in the examination of the question, and with greater sincerity of purpose than on any previous occasion.

IRELAND.

The news, generally, from Ireland is unimportant. Mr. John O'Connell calls upon the electors of Brogheda to turn Sir Wm. Summerville out of the representation of that town, and to demand his resignation.

ITALY.

There is very little news from Rome. The Pope has annexted three members of the Ex-Roman Constituent Assembly, and others have been obtained to fill their places for the intermediate period of provisional liberty.

ROME.

The Turin papers contain a rumor that the Northern Powers have addressed a note to the Piedmontese Government, demanding an explanation of all the Italian emigrants—the entire prohibition of the liberty of the press, and an immediate reconciliation with the court of Rome

It is also stated that the greatest activity prevails in the Piedmontese war office, and that the most extensive preparations were making for the defence of the country.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from Paris is without material interest.

The Moniteur denies that the President intends to hold a review of 600,000 men on the Boulevards. A rumor to this effect has been circulated

General Aupeck is gazetted for the London embassy, M. Mandalski for Sweden, and M. Sartiges for the U. States

On Sunday a demonstration was made by the students of Paris. They deposited crowns at the foot of the column of July. Monday was the anniversary of the Revolution. The afternoon and night passed off with the utmost tranquility.

The Commission on the bill for the credit of the Government, of 3,218,501 francs to defray the extraordinary expenses of the French army of occupation in Italy, recommends its adoption by the Assembly; as it is impossible, at this moment, to fix a time to that occupation.

By accounts received from the Departments, it appears that the anniversary of the Revolution of February has passed off without the slightest disturbance. At Orleans, Tunis, and other places, the authorities refused to allow the banquets got up by the Republicans to take place.

AUSTRIA

Rumors were still prevalent at Vienna, of an Austrian Expedition against Switzerland

PRUSSIA.

The Ministerial papers contradict the late rumor of warlike measures. They state that an understanding has been effected at Dresden between the Agents of Prussia and Austria.

The rotation in the Presidency of the Executive, has been conceded by the late power.

Prussia and Bavaria have conceded to the reception into the Germanic Confederation of all the Austrian provinces. Austria engages to defend the frontiers against the suspicions and jealousies of foreign powers.

The smaller States continue their opposition to Austrian proposals.

The above news is confirmed by the official Dresden Gazette.

The Berlin correspondent of the 22d ult., confirms the late news of the termination of the Dresden crisis.

The Gazette publishes an order from the war office relating to the command, and all extordinary contributions and supplies for the use of the army.

The Neue Preussische Zeitung states, that the Republic of Plenary sitting of the Congress, was held at Dresden on the 22nd ult.; and in that sitting the kingdoms of Germany supported the Austrian proposition, and the smaller states opposed it. The kingdoms of Bavaria, Wirtemburg and Saxony, have moreover protested against the competency of the conferences to pass resolutions tending to restore the old Federal Diet, and no resolutions of any kind have been adopted.

A fortnight's term has been fixed for further and more positive declarations.

TURKEY.

In the Herbegivina, the officers of Omer Pacha crossed the Naventa near Kermisa, on the 6th, and the insurgents retreated to Mestim, where a battle was fought on the 9th, in which the insurgents were defeated; and the Sultan's troops have entered Mostim.

The insurgent leader, Karash Pacha, with 200 of his men, surrendered near Gasken. The chiefs of the insurgents have fled.

The pacification of Bosnea is nearly completed.

A telegraphic despatch from Zara, on the 18th ult., states that the insurgent chief, Karish Pacha, has taken refuge in the Austrian territory.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.

Cotton—The market continued firm at the sailing of the steamer. The accounts of short crops in America, and the light receipts, had caused an advance of ¼d.

Provisions—Prices are improving. Beef was steady, but transactions not extensive, for want of assortments to operate upon. There being no Pork in exporters' hands, holders ask an advance, which has checked business. Bacon is much wanted. Several imports of Lard have caused a reaction, and it is now quoted 1s@1s 6d lower, with a moderate demand.

Grain—The trade has been exceedingly dull during the week.

Flour—Prices have receded 6d, with sales of Western Canal at 20@21s ⅌ bbl.

The sales of the week amount to 30,360 bales.

The Havre cotton market on the 27th ult. was quiet, with sales up to 2 o'clock of 1,402, at firm prices.

The Canada had arrived out when the Asia left.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.

It will be seen by our printed report of Friday last, that cotton has taken a firm stand, without any further decline, and that holders were holding back their stocks, unless they could obtain an advance in price. We close the week with ¼ advance on good ordinary and middling fair qualities of American, and on ⅛d on other kinds.

Bacon is much wanted, and first arrivals will be taken eagerly. We note a further sale of 900 boxes St. Louis Bacon, to arrive, at 37s per cwt.

Cheese is in active inquiry at the late advance.

Tallow—There is no change to notice in this article.

Indian Corn is supported at late rates, with a fair inquiry at 31s 6d@32s for white, 30@31s for yellow, and 29s 6d@30s per quarter for mixed. Imports continue moderate.

Iron—The market remains quiet. Scotch Pig owing to the unsettled state of political affairs, has slightly receded. There continues to be a great disposition to speculate in this article.—The present make is considered to exceed the actual consumption. In Staffordshire and Wales, the makers are generally well employed, and maintain the prices with firmness. A considerable amount of orders from the United States and Canada, has been received by the last steamer, and no alteration of prices can shortly be expected from the present rates. Merchant's Bar, delivered in Liverpool, is quoted at £5 5s; Nail Rod £5 15s; Hoop £6,15s; Sheet £7 10s; Scotch Pig, No. 2, £2 11s; No. 1, in Glasgow, £2 4s ⅌ ton.

Coffee is dull. Molasses is active.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Market is steady, Consols closed at 96¼@96¾.

The Bank of England has reduced the rates of interest on Stock loans, to 2½⅌ cent: while the minimum rate or commercial securities still remain at 3⅌ cent.

American Securities were without change.

Pennsylvania fives at 84@85.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1851.

Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, Commissioner to China.

John A. Bennett, Consul to Bogota.

W. F. Boone, Consul to Realijo, Nicaragua.

Allen F. Owen, of Georgia, Consul to Havana.

Samuel Eckle, of Tennessee, Consul to Taichuana, Chili.

Mr. Clark, Secretary of Legation to Brazil.

John F. Watts, of Indiana, has also been confirmed, as one of the Associate Judges of New Mexico; and Andrew Rathwell and James A. Kennedy, as Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia.

Wm. L. Hodge, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the President, acting Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence of the sickness of Mr. Corwin, who is still confined to his chamber

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Boston, March 14.

Full returns have been received from Tuck's (1st) District, and he is elected by a majority of 259 votes.

The House of Representatives, as far as heard from stands:—Whigs, 116; Atwood men, 20, and Democrats 86. Last year, from the same towns it was—Whigs 80, Democrats 188.

For Governor, the popular vote in 170 towns is—Sawyer, 17,061; Dinsmore, 23,395; Atwood men, 10,401. The majority for Dinsmore last year was 4,213.

JENNY LIND AT NATCHEZ.

Natchez, March 14.

Jenny Lind gave a grand concert in the Methodist church last night. The receipts amounted to $6,600. The fair Swede gave away $1000 for charitable purposes. She left for St. Louis this morning, amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

DINNER TO GEN. QUITMAN—SAILING OF THE OHIO, &c.

New Orleans, March 14.

The steamer Ohio sailed to-day for Havana and Chagres, with 150 passengers.

The dinner to General Quitman went off quietly.

The Bonnet Carre Crevasse must give way soon; also the point 16 miles below the Convent. The river is almost up to the high water mark.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURGH, March 14, 1851.

In the House, this morning, the bill abolishing the Canal Board, and providing for the election of a Superintendent of the Public Works, was considered, and killed by unindefinite postponement. The vote stood—for postponement, 51, against, 40.

OHIO LEGISLATURE

BALLOTTINGS FOR U. S. SENATOR.

COLUMBUS, March 14.

The balloting for U. S. Senator was resumed to-day. Fourteen ballots were had without a choice.

On the eighth ballot, the vote stood:

Griswold, (whig,)	34
Payne, (dem.)	38
Vaughan, (F. S.)	10
Sutliff,	4

Mr Griswold was then withdrawn, and Mr. Ewing nominated. On the fourteenth ballot the vote stood—

Ewing,	40
Payne,	38
Sutliff,	9

Mr. Ewing was then withdrawn, and Mr Corwin nominated. On the eleventh ballot, Corwin received 42; Payne, 38; Sutliff, 8.

Motions were made to adjourn, but were lost, by—ayes 52, nays 57.

The Convention then took a recess until this afternoon, when three or more, unsuccessful ballottings were thrown.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

Cotton—The Asia's news has affected the market favorbly, and the market is firm, with continued sales.

Provisions—There is an improved feeling, under the steamers news, prices are generally without change.

Flour—The export demand is moderate.—Sales 800 bbls standard and good brands, at $4 44@$4 50 per bbl.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal—Are dull, with a decline of 12½c on the bbl. Sales of the former at $3 37½, and of the latter at $2 81½ per bbl.

Grain—Wheat is dull with sales 3000 bushels prime Pennsylvania white at 102c, and some ordinary southern at 100c per bushel. Rye is worth 65c. Corn is in fair demand, with sales of 650 bushels yellow at 60c, and some at 59½c afloat. Sales of Pennsylvania Oats at 43c per bushel.

Whiskey—The market is dull, with sales 46 bbls at 25c, and in hbds at 21@21½c per gallon.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

March 14.

Flour and Grain—The Asia's news unsettles breadstuffs. Flour is dull, and holders are asking $4 37 per bbl, without finding buyers.—Grain is without change

Provisions—The market is firm at former prices.

Coffee—Sales 3,000 bags Rio at 10¼@11½ per lb.

NEW YORK MARKET.

EVENING REPORT.

NEW YORK, March 14.

Cotton—The Asia's news has imparted strength to the market. Prices have advanced ¼c, with sales 3,000 bales at 11¼ for middling uplands.

Flour—The news by the steamer had no effect upon the market, and prices are steady. Sales 3,500 bbls at $4 50@4 56 for common to straight state; and $4 50@4 75 for western and southern common to good brands; $4 62@4 81 for N. Orleans, and $4 62@4 75 for Indiana and Michigan. Sales of extra Genesee at $6 37@6 50 ⅌ bbl.

Grain—Wheat is nominal. Corn is steady and firm, with sales 1500 bu western yellow, for delivery in August, at 62½c. For immediate delivery, prices have slightly advanced, with sales of yellow at 67@67½ ⅌ bushel. Other grains are without movement.

Provisions—Pork is quiet, and prices are easier, with sales old mess at $12 75, and old prime at $9 87½@10 ⅌ bbl. New pork commands $13 37@13 44 for mess, and $11 25 for prime. Pickled meats are less active at 8¼ for hams, and 6c for shoulders, which is a slight decline. Lard is active, with sales of 600 bbls at 8¾ ⅌ lb. Supplies are diminishing.

Coffee—Continues firm, with sales of Rio at 11@11½ ⅌ lb.

Linseed Oil—The market continues firm at yesterday's prices.

Lead is rather dull, at $5@5 12½ ⅌ cwt. for American.

Whiskey—Sales at 23@24c ⅌ gallon.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, March 13.

Cotton—The demand is limited, with sales of 1500 bales at 9⅞@10¼ for middling.

Groceries.—Market dull, sales 300 hhds sugar at lower prices. Sales of Molasses at 26@26½c ⅌ gal. and of very choice at 28c. Coffee—Sales of Rio at 10½c ⅌ lb.

Flour is in good demand, with sales 10,000 bbls at $3,62@3,75 for Ohio.

Grain—Corn is dull at 56½c ⅌ bu.

Lard—Sales of prime keg at 8½c.

RECENT ACCOUNTS FROM TEXAS CONFIRMED.

We are informed that reports have been received at the Department of War, from General BROOKS, which indicate an increasing boldness on the part of the predatory Indians, who, for the past eighteen months, have given so much trouble on the Texan frontier. The Comanches, especially, have extended their incursion to the neighborhood of the millitary posts, and have manifested no little boldness in encountering some of our scouting parties of nearly equal force.

On the 25th of January Lieut. WALKER, of Ford's company of Texas mounted rangers, with twenty-one men, fell in with a band of fifteen Comanche warriors, when a brief conflict took place, during which, and in the pursuit that followed, four of the enemy were killed, and as many more wounded; besides which, most of their horses, and some other articles, which they were forced to abandon in taking refuge in the chapparal, were captured. This party had been watched for some weeks by this company before it was known with certainty that they had committed acts of hostility