tions one would suppose might exempt them from alarm; feel themselves overawed and intimidated, and it is manifest that the operations of trade are daily suffering, and will be ultimately checked and destroyed, unless the Government and the Legislature devise a prompt and effectual remedy. There is no time to be lost.

The first effective blow to the administration of the Earl of Derby in Ireland has been given by the electors of Kildare, who have so rallied round Mr. Cogan, the Liberal candidate, as not to leave the slightest prospect of success for his Irish Chief Secretary. In this state of things Lord Naas has withdrawn from the contest.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. H. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.		Districts.	
1.	WILLIAM F. HOUSER,	14.	JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2.	JAMES TAGGART,	15.	JAMES D. PAXTON,
3.	JOHN W. STOKES,	16.	JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4.	JAMES P. VERREE,	17.	DR. JNO. McCULLOUGH,
5.	SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18.	RALPH DEAR,
6.	JAMES W. FULLER,	19.	JOHN LINTON,
7.	JAMES PETHOTT,	20.	ARCHIB'S ROBERTSON,
8.	JOHN SHEPPARD,	21.	THOMAS J. HOLMES,
9.	JACOB MARSHALL,	22.	LEWIS L. LORD,
10.	CHARLES F. WALLER,	23.	CHRISTIAN MEYERS,
11.	DAVID ALTON,	24.	DARWIN PHELPS,
12.	M. C. MYERS,	25.	SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13.	NEH MIDDLESWARD,		

The proceedings of the Whig State Convention, and an interesting article concerning Ireland, will be found on the first page.

THE MAILS.—We are daily annoyed with the just complaints of subscribers of the late arrival, or non-arrival of their papers. This nuisance, in this region, has become formidable in its character. If the Post Master General has any bowels of compassion, he will take early measures to correct the evil. We assure our subscribers that our papers are placed in the Post Office regularly, and that the fault is not with us. Where it is we do not know, but it is with some of the agents of the Department.

As was universally anticipated, the Pennsylvania Whig State Convention has nominated Gen. Scott as the choice of the Whigs of this State for the Presidency. Nothing could be clearer than the voice of the Whigs of this State on this subject. If there is doubt any where else as to the voice of the people, there is none here. The two hundred thousand Whig voters of this State ask with one united voice for the nomination of Gen. Scott, and if the vote of Pennsylvania is a decisive element in the chances of success for any Whig aspirant, then ought Gen. Scott to receive the endorsement of the National Convention.

On reviewing the whole ground, we think Gen. Scott's chances are the best for a nomination, still he is not entirely safe. Either of his distinguished competitors may defeat him. It is almost certain that Mr. Fillmore will receive the votes of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and California,—fifteen States,—making 122 votes in all, and leaving only 26 more to secure his nomination. As Mr. Webster will have some votes, it is possible that neither of the candidates will have a majority of the whole on the first ballot, and should the friends of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster have a decided majority, they may unite upon one of those gentlemen and secure his nomination. It is not very probable, however, that such will be the case. Gen. Scott is the choice of the immense majority of the Whig voters in the northern States, where the Whig strength lies, and as the south concedes the north the President, and as the votes will come principally from the North, we think the northern Whigs ought to have the candidate they know they can succeed the best with. This is so reasonable that we hope there will be a general acquiescence in Gen. Scott's nomination.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The latest dates from Europe are, London March 12, Paris March 11. These were brought by the Europa.

The greatest subject of political interest in England, is the policy which will be pursued by the new Ministry on the subject of free trade. In order to ascertain the intentions of the government, Lord John Russell had written a letter to Mr. Disraeli, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the House of Commons, to inquire whether it was the intention of the Ministers to make any statement of their policy, on the meeting of Parliament, on the 16th, and received a reply in the negative. The intention of the Ministry it was supposed, was to go on quietly with the government to the close of the year, without coming to any issue on free trade. This the opposition will not consent to. On the 11th inst., Lord John Russell, after receiving Mr. Disraeli's reply, summoned a meeting of the free trade members of Parliament at his house. The number present was 108. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved, that while all factious opposition should be avoided, a direct demand should be made for an explanation. The object, it was alleged, was to place the commercial, the agricultural and the general interests of the country, in a condition to transact their business and arrange their engagements with a clear knowledge of what is to be expected for the future. The simple inquiry, therefore, would be whether the Administration of Lord Derby meant to carry out the policy of free trade, or to attempt to reverse it. Lord John suggested that Mr. Villiers should, in consideration of his early and constant services in the battle of corn law reform, be requested to put the question, and in a shape that would admit of no evasion.—After they had obtained a reply, it would be expedient to hold another meeting to decide upon the further steps to be taken by the liberal party.

On the evening of the 16th, there is no doubt the question was put, and the next arrival will bring us the reply. It is predicted that the Ministry will at once propose some measure of protection, and try their strength upon it, by a dissolution of Parliament. If so there will take place one of the most exciting elections ever held in England.

In France there is a constant and subdued expectation of a declaration of the Empire. A decree has appeared in the official journal dictated it out evidently by the rumors that have been circulated upon the course that Cavaignac intended to pursue, upon taking his seat in the Legislative body. The President declares that inasmuch as the oath of office is an essential preliminary to the exercise of public functions—as it is a most indispensable condition, a sort of completion of the character of all public men—refusal or omission to take the oath of fidelity to the President and obedience to the constitution will be considered as a resignation, and that any addition, modification, restriction or reserve will also be so regarded. The oath will not only be required of elected officers of the Government, but also of all appointed employees down to the clerks in the departments and the agents of the post office. Under the late republic, the oath was only administered to such as were elected by the people, and a few of the superior officers, appointed and removable by the Executive power.

Another decree, re-constructing the Council of public instruction has appeared, placing the whole education of the people in the hands of the Government. The President will hereafter appoint and revoke the members of the Superior Council of Education, the inspectors general, all rectors and professors, the members of the Bureau of longitude, of the observatories of Paris and Marseilles, and the administrators of all the public libraries. The functionaries of inferior degree, including the schoolmasters throughout the country, will be appointed and revoked by the Minister of Public Instruction, who also regulates the internal economy of every academy in the country, dictates the branches which shall be studied and the particular authors who shall furnish the text books. Under such regulations it is easily seen what sort of education will be permitted.

A rather important rumor is quite prevalent in Paris—that of a reconciliation or fusion of the two branches of the Bourbons. The object is to prepare for the succession or the fall of Napoleon. Henry the Fifth, the head of the elder family, is to take the throne, but as he will leave no children after him to inherit directly from their father, the succession reverts to the Count of Paris, the heir of Louis Philippe. As the two houses are powerless disconnected, it is said that there is at least a probability that Henry the fifth, who has already arrived at manhood, and the Count of Paris, who is yet in his teens, may, in their turn, succeed to the throne of their ancestors. There is some likelihood that this treaty between the Bourbons and Orleanists may come to something, as far as they are concerned themselves; but the French people will most certainly nullify their arrangement, unless indeed we are on the eve of a long night of Despotism.

CONSOLIDATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

A large meeting of citizens was held on Thursday evening last, at the County Court House in Philadelphia, at which Gen. Geo. Cadwallader presided, for the purpose of promoting the object of uniting in one great municipal corporation the numerous municipalities into which that county is now divided. An able report, and some resolutions were read and adopted.

From the report we learn that the taxation for municipal and county purposes averages 1 31 per cent, while that of New York is stated to be 1-13½ per cent. "Philadelphia county," says the report, "from one extreme to the other extends about twenty-three miles, and has an average breadth of about five and one-half miles. It comprises one city, seven incorporated districts, five boroughs, and a population of about four hundred and ten thousand souls, of which only 121,417 are in the city proper.

The city and seven incorporated districts are, to a great extent, compactly covered with houses, have the appearance of unity, and contain about three hundred and forty thousand souls. The remotest part of the county from the State House is about fifteen miles.

The city of New York embraces the whole Island of Manhattan, extends fourteen miles in length, and has an average breadth of about one and a half miles. The rural parts of the Island contain only the ancient and small villages of Harlaem and Manhattanville, and the entire city a population of about five hundred and fifteen thousand souls.

The funded debt of the city and county of Philadelphia is about nine millions of dollars—The funded debt of the city of New York is about eleven millions of dollars"

The city proper still retains the boundaries it had when it was first laid out by William Penn in 1701. It extends one mile in breadth along the Delaware and Schuylkill respectively, and is two miles in length from river to river, but the streets running parallel with the rivers extend far beyond the limits of the city proper, both north and south, without anything to designate the boundary on either side obvious to the eye of a stranger. Vine street, the boundary of the city on the north, and Cedar or South street on the south, being just like any other streets running east and west. The city proper contains only 121,417 inhabitants.

We believe it is the desire of those who are moving in this matter to extend the limits of the city over the entire county, which would make it, so far as territory is concerned, the largest city in the world. The population has been increasing for a number of years, with amazing rapidity.

We understand that the *Irving House*, New York, reduces its terms of board, to $2 per day, on the first of April. The friends of this admirably kept, central, and popular House, will be pleased to hear this.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The Southern branch of the whig party are making a very strenuous effort to secure the nomination of some candidate more favorable to their views than Gen. Scott is supposed to be. They apparently desire the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, but it is obvious that they are looking forward to contingencies which will render necessary the selection of some other man.

In the mean time some of the organs of the southern whigs, as the New York Express, begin to urge the probability that no general convention of the party will be held unless the nomination of Mr. Fillmore be agreed upon beforehand. If it were possible to bring the party into *that* arrangement, why hold a convention at all?

The revelations as to Gen. Scott's opinions and position which have lately appeared, amount to very little. They refer to Mr. Clay's plan of adjustment, the omnibus, which did not embrace the fugitive slave law, and which was not included in the body of the so called compromise, but was a rotten excrescence that appeared upon its surface after it had been adopted, and was foolishly concurred in during a temporary "era of good feeling" among the northern victims of that scheme. I do not, understand that Gen. Scott has expressed his approval of that act, nor do I believe that such approval is necessary to his election.

A more reasonable and patriotic state of feeling begins to prevail among southern members relative to protection, and some friends of a thorough revision of the Tariff entertain confident hopes of success.

It is highly probable that the Secretary of State will bring the British government to some agreement about the important New Foundland fisheries, advantageous to the United States. The negotiations now pending are a good deal complicated, and no diplomatist of the present times knows better how to pursue the thread of his country's interest through such entanglements than Mr. Webster. The northern fisheries constitute a very important interest, and there is no doubt that they have nurtured most of those daring and skillful seaman who have made our commerce predominant in almost every sea, and have carried our flag triumphantly through the fleets of the greatest naval power the world ever saw. The American fishery in those waters, which are mainly under British control, has been greatly encouraged by the bounties allowed by our government; but it is greatly annoyed, and its prosperity impaired, by the efforts of British fishers to drive them off, in virtue, it is contended, of exclusive privileges secured to the latter by treaty.

I am happy to say that most, if not all of the steam lines have been *"laid out"* for the present Congress. It is perceived that we have reached a point in that system which cannot be prudently overstepped. There may be some chance for the Shanghaie and San Francisco line, because the necessity and advantages of steam communication with Asia are so obvious. It does seem to me that with that link complete, we shall have belted the world with the chains of our enterprise, in a manner which must make us arbiter of the seas and mistress of the trade which leads to the treasures of the East, the gorgeous wealth of Ormus and of Ind.

Gen. Towson, chief of the artillery bureau, is said to be at the point of death. Mr. Clay is slowly recovering, but is still very feeble, and has been forced by the late inclement weather to suspend the short daily rides which he was enabled to take at the beginning of the month.

Hon. J. W. Howe, of Penna., is slowly improving. His disease has been fever and ague.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

There is a rumor of a difficulty in the cabinet. The cause of dissatisfaction is said to have been some official act of Mr. Corwin. Some of the allegations in regard to the matter are too trivial to be noticed; others are more serious. It is reported that Mr. Corwin has ordered the transfer of some million and a half of dollars in the smaller gold coin to the house of Palmer & Co., of San Francisco, by which that firm will be enabled to carry on large operations in the purchase of gold dust, and realize great profits. Another version is that members of Congress of both parties have protested against a recent order of the Secretary to the effect that none of the heads of bureaus or clerks in his department shall furnish any information upon official business without his permission. The latter is so obviously a proper regulation, that it is idle to suppose that the President can have made complaints in regard to it on ground of difference with the distinguished Secretary.

I learn from the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Hodge, that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that the President had requested Mr. Corwin to resign. The Secretary of State is absent at Trenton, New Jersey, arguing patent cases, and it must be a case of great emergency that would induce the President to make such a change in his cabinet.

The news from the Richmond Democracy is considered very favorable to Cass's nomination. The action of the State Convention which met yesterday, is not yet decided, and it is very probable that the Buchanan and adverse interests will prevent the passage of any resolution favorable to Gen. C's. pretensions, but the general sentiment of the Democracy is well understood to be in his favor. It is apparent that no progress whatever has been made in the camp of our adversaries towards the restoration of harmony. The organs of the brethren continue to bray most discordantly. The Union continues to pat each faction on the shoulder by turns, singing each day of the week a tune fitted to soothe the anxiety of some particular candidate. It is now for Houston, to-morrow it will be Cass or for Douglass, and last week it was for Rusk, Stockton, and outsiders generally. The candidate of the party against whom least can be said, is Commodore Stockton, and perhaps he is one of their best eleventh hour men. The Commodore has been a Whig most of his life, and indeed up to a very recent period, and how can the Democrats be held responsible for what he did or said while in an unregenerate state. In 1840, his zeal for Harrison was so great that he threatened in public to raise the standard of civil war, and abrogate the election, if Van Buren was chosen. Through the Mexican war he was in the Pacific, and it is not accurately known what side he espoused. History is silent upon the achievements in arms by which he then or formerly earned the immortality which he now wears so gracefully.—In 1848, it is believed that he voted for Taylor, and if not nominated by the Democrats, will, in all probability, vote for the Whig candidate in 1852.

Rusk's antecedents are equivocal, for the reason that after some twelve or fifteen years of expatriation, he was readopted by the United States only in 1848, on the annexation of Texas, and therefore has hardly emerged from the period of his political infancy.

A Southern Democratic Senator, last evening, assured me that Cass was his first choice, and that if he could not get him, he should vote for Fillmore.

You will find the speech of Hon. J. Brooks, of New York, on the deficiency bill, published in this morning's Globe, one of the most elaborate and able addresses ever delivered in Congress. His vindication of the financial policy of the administration is complete and unanswerable, and that portion of the speech devoted to the tariff is a remarkably forcible exposition of the working of the disastrous tendencies of the present law. It is a speech well calculated for good service in the approaching canvass, and ought to be freely distributed.

The proceedings of Congress to-day were remarkably unimportant. The five minute debate on the deficiency bill was continued in the House, and the Senate elaborated the San Francisco Dry Dock business.

JUNIUS.

UNPUBLISHED FRAGMENT

OF

Lamartine's History of the Restoration.

Translated expressly for the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette, By W. J. ROSE.

THE RETURN FROM THE ISLE OF ELBA AND THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

The Congress was still sitting when Napoleon quitted the island of Elba. As he placed his foot upon the sand of the seashore at Cannes, he exclaimed: "The Congress of Vienna is dissolved!" He flattered himself that he had disconcerted all Europe by the sole transference of his person, and he wished that these words, passing from mouth to mouth, through France, in advance of him, might flatter the nation with the same presage. This presage decreed him, as do all the auguries which men deduce from their own passions, instead of drawing them from the real nature of things. The interested correspondents whom he kept at Vienna had persuaded him that the coalition was embarrassed by its triumph; that the nations were swelling with indignation against the sanctioning division of the spoils which had been gathered from his wreck and distributed among the victors; that the courts, jealous of one another, could come to no mutual agreement with regard to the vast portition of the reconquered territories; that, in fine, his return to France and his re-establishment upon the throne, would be the signal which would fill sovereigns and ministers alike with a common and universal terror, and leave him a choice of alliances among so many foes. He was also pleased to believe that M. de Tallyrand, a man who never greatly prolonged his opposition to the successful, would be won back to him by victories, and would pay for his defection at Paris by secret services rendered at Vienna. He proposed to have him sounded, so soon as he should be able to send him a confidential agent.

Never, since the establishment of Europe in nationalities, monarchies, and republics, had any Congress assembled, in the same capital, so imposing an array of emperors, kings, princes, negociators, because Europe, too, shaken and disordered to her foundations, conquered, parcelled out, and then reconquered, had never needed a vaster reconstruction of herself. More than one hundred thousand persons, interested in what was going on, or spectators of the grand debates which were about to carve the whole attention of sovereigns, diplomatists, and peoples, had been assembled at Vienna from the month of September to the month of March.

All the sovereigns of Europe had repaired to that city from Paris, after the evacuation of France by their armies. Their families, their ministers, their courts, their generals, had been summoned by them to behold the triumph, to receive the homage, and to illustrate or embellish the festivities of this glorious pacification of the west. There were seen the Emperor Alexander, the young and modest Agamemnon of this court of kings; the Empress Elizabeth, his wife, of a beauty sad like isolation in the midst of grandeur; his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, whose uncivilized but loyal rudeness threw out in bold relief even in the ugliness of his features and the abrupt roughness of his language the contrast of the Kalmuc with the elegant, graceful, and supple nature of the Greek, as personified in Alexander. His principal counsellors, Messrs. de Nesselrode, de Stakelberg, Capo d'Istria, destined to die at a later period in regenerating Greece, his native country; Pozzo di Borgo, avenged at length for an insular rivalry in Corsica, by the sword of Europe, accompanied the Emperor, directing and negociating for him. There came the King of Prussia, still saddened by the death of his beautiful queen, who had borne the insults of Napoleon, and whom the humillation of Prussia had consumed with grief; his two brothers, the Princes William and Augustus of Prussia; Prince Hardenberg and Baron Humboldt, consummate statesmen of this court; the King of Denmark, son of that Queen Matilda whose tragical misfortunes had moved the north; the King of Bavaria; the King of Wurtemburg; the King of Saxony, adored by his subjects, but punished for his want of fidelity to Germany—his more honorable than patriotic devotion to Napoleon; all the sovereign princes of the north and of Italy; Lord Castlereagh, the Prime Minister of Great Britain; the Duke of Wellington and Blucher, destined in their turn by fate to inflict the last blow upon the power of Napoleon, once beaten down already; Prince Talleyrand, followed by an entire cabinet of French diplomats, among whom were the Duc d'Alberg and the Count Alexis de Noailles; lastly, the Emperor of Austria, retired to Schœnbrunn, that rural Versailles of Vienna, to leave the palaces and hotels of his capital free to the emperors, kings, courts, councils, military staffs, and guards of his crowned guests.

Prince Eugene Beauharnais, sole representative of the fallen grandeur of Napoleon's family, had been authorised by the Emperor of Russia to follow him to Vienna. A stranger and out of place in this company of sovereigns and generals the victors of his cause and of his house, Eugene Beauharnais cultivated the friendship of Alexander who, on his part, sought for popularity even in the friendly intercourse of his enemies. They were to be met, every day on the streets and promenades of Vienna, chatting with all the intimacy of two comrades-in-arms. This intimacy caused the allied sovereigns some uneasiness on the subject of Alexander's possible return to the cause of Napoleon.

In order to invest their festivities and negotiations with the pomp and paraphernalia of camps, the sovereigns retained around Vienna, twenty thousand grenadiers selected from the different armies. A camp of sixty thousand men assembled to manœuvre under the walls. The Noble guard of the Austrian emperor, increased by the volunteer cavalry of all the noble families of his empire, encircled him with a magnificence which Vienna had not seen since the wars with the Turks or the immense assemblages of Wagram.

The Emperor himself defrayed the expenses of this superb and imposing hospitality. The ministers and great officers of his palace each day spread splendid tables for these innumerable guests. All the theatrical corps of Germany, Italy and France had been summoned to Vienna to give representations of their various pieces in that city. All the great artists of Europe had flocked thither to perpetuate in painting and sculpture the forms and features of the monarchs and their courts; of the men and women celebrated by their fame, or by their graces and accomplishments who surrounded the persons of royalty. The aged Prince de Ligne, former witness of the fetes of Catharine in the Crimea, a man of military science and achievement, a statesman, a prose writer and a poet; a pageantries, recovered in them his youth and popularized them by his letters; his verses and his sallies of wit. The palace in Vienna, alone, contained two emperors, two empresses, two hereditary princes, five sovereign princes, and several princesses. The imperial table cost one hundred thousand francs (nearly $20,000) per diem. The hospitality of the court of Vienna, during the continuance of the Congress, may be valued at forty millions. Seven hundred ministers or envoys of the different courts and different nations of the globe participated in this reception of the Austrian monarchy, restored from such humiliation by so much good fortune. Prince Metternich, with sovereign influence and magnanimity, inspired his sovereign at all in Philadelphia. Ladies here wear very charming vests, and very becoming ones, but seem to make small progress towards any other masculine apparel.

A new plan for preventing railroad accidents has been adopted. All trains are to have an inclined plane in front and rear, with rails laid upon them and over the tops of the cars. When a fast train overtakes a slow one, it passes over the top of the slow one, thus preventing the fatal collisions now so frequent. C.

Mr. J. Bayard Taylor, of New York, who is travelling in Africa, was on the 12th of January at Khartoum, the chief city of Sennaar, and located at the confluence of the White and Blue Nile, about half way between Cairo and the equator. He had proved quite popular with the sable Governor of the place, in consequence of his being the first American who had ever penetrated so far toward Central Africa, having been presented with a magnificent horse, entertained at a great banquet, and honored with a nightly guard around his tent. He had also been the guest of a princess of Sennaar, a daughter of the late monarch. Her obon royalty had feasted him and his friends on a sheep roasted whole, and paid them other high bred civilities peculiar to the aristocracy of Ethiopia. Mr. Taylor was undecided whether to return to Cairo, or press forward to the equator and source of the Nile. A Catholic missionary, who was bound to the latter place, wished him to continue the journey in company. His health, he writes, was never better

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Alexandria, Carroll Co. Ohio, July 27, 1851.

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