Union' Concern for Liberty and for Slavery.

The Constitution of the United States was established (says its Preamble) by "the people of the United States," to "establish justice," "secure domestic tranquility" and "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."—Nobody is given in any part of it that the perpetuity of slavery is to be one of its objects. But in the 1Vth Article of said Constitution, and the same section, we find the following clause:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

According to the laws of the English language "no person" is to be delivered up under this latter clause, but the intention of the framers doubtless was that every person in such case claimed as slave should be surrendered to the party to whom such labor or service may be due"—such is the gingerly wording of the clause, though how it is to be proved that a man owes another twenty years' work because he has already served for him twenty years for nothing, we do not understand. But no matter: the intent is to deprive the man who runs away of his liberty, of nothing of any legal shelter or protection in a Free State, such as the laws of the State would otherwise give him. The framers of the Constitution evidently felt that the act they intended to prohibit, for would look, in plain English, such as they rather hinted at than plainly expressed it. We make allowance for their commendable prudery, and take them as they meant.

And now we ask the candid reader to scan closely the two clauses above quoted *verbatim* from the same section of the Constitution, and say whether the latter clause should not be enforced by Congress as well as that which was intended to uphold Slavery?

We challenge any man to show a line, a clause, a word, intimating that Congress, or the Federal Government at all, is expected or required to enforce one of these clauses more than the other. We defy any man to show that Congress was expected to pass laws and incur expenditures to enforce the Slavery clause and let the liberty clause stand a dead letter.

Yet Congress does exactly so. While two stringent, despotic laws have been enacted to give full effects to the Slavery clause, and all the power of the Government is put forth or held in readiness to enforce these laws on the slaves, no law has ever been passed to give effect to the clause favoring Freedom and Equality, though it is notoriously defied and habitually violated habitually in one-half of the States. Repeatedly have citizens of Free States been arrested and imprisoned in Slave States on no allegation or suspicion of crime, but simply because their color indicated that their ancestors (without their consent) were once slaves. Often, too, and no imprisoned are liable to be sold into Slavery *to pay the expenses of their imprisonment*, and has gone on for years without a prospect of its stopping. There are at the day everywhere in the Slave States, citizens of Pennsylvania as any other in the Northern States (some of them settled over Churches of Which I know, if they were but impelled to travel and preach the gospel to their ignorant, degraded brethren in the South, are certainly be arrested to imprisonment and sale as slaves, and would almost as certainly be subjected thereto. And yet when the enlightened sentiment of her most honored and venerable White citizens to South Carolina, for the proper protection of their rights, before the Federal Courts (a majority of the Supreme Bench being slaveholders) the legality of this treatment of Pennsylvania citizens, he was compelled to flee or peril his life, although accompanied by his daughter (so much no man suspected) in him of aught but a purpose to establish by legal process the Constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens.

We refresh the recollection of the Country with these facts, because we think the times demand their earnest consideration. We affectionately commend them to the Union and Safety Committee. If the Union is to be saved by a rigid observance of the Constitution, we insist that its provisions in favor of Freedom be respected as well as those intended to uphold Slavery. Is not this fair?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MRS. STEPHEN GIRARD.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that Stephan Girard's wife was insane for his last twenty years of cruel treatment. The books of the hospital show that Mary Girard was admitted as insane patient on the 21st of August, 1790, where she died on the 13th of September, 1816. Mr. Girard's maiden name was Lum. Seven months after her admission into the hospital she gave birth to a daughter, who was baptized by the name of Mary, and has been the only child of Girard, who died in its infancy. It is certain that slander pursued her so long given as insanity, and has been added to a jealous husband, who had married one more beautiful.

WATER GAS IN FRANCE.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes from Paris that the problem of making gas from water has been solved in this city, and that pure hydrogen can be evolved with perfect ease and the greatest economy by the invention to which he alludes. In order to make the gas luminous, the flame of the burner is surrounded by a thin filigree tube, which is about three quarters of an inch in length, which becomes intensely luminous with white light. The tube is kept cool by the cold metals, heating rooms, &c. Its manufacture has already been commenced on a large scale. The writer says that hitherto no bombog about it, and that it must work an important revolution in the whole manner of fuel and light.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENA occurred at Rochester, N. Y., on the evening of the 16th, in the appearance of the moon—It looked like a liquid ball of fire, with two rings surrounding it, variegated with the colors of the rainbow, and continued in this form for about two hours, when they disappeared.

A man named Henry Woods, in New York, hearing the other day that he had been left a legacy of $8,000 by his death of a relative in Scotland, immediately quit work, got drunk, and the next morning was found drowned in one of the docks.

Water Gas—Gillard against Paris.

We mentioned a few days since the fact stated by a Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in regard to the examination by a number of American gentlemen in the French metropolis, of a new mode of procuring hydrogen gas, invented by Monsieur Gillard.

In the Philadelphia Ledger, of a late date, we find a letter dated Paris, December 19, 1850, from Mr. W. H. Fry, who describes more particularly the invention of M. Gillard, and the exhibition recently made by him. The experiments, beside the writer, were Mr. Sanford, American Secretary of Legation; Mr. Sykes, Mr. B. Philips, and Mr. Alfred Moss, of Philadelphia; Mr. Carey, of Cincinnati; Mr. Haskell, of New York; and others. Among all there was but one sentiment of surprise and admiration at the result; and it was believed by them that the great question, whether gas, manufactured from water, can be used for purposes of light and heat, was satisfactorily solved by M. Gillard. Mr. Fry writes:—

"In the environs of Paris is a manufactory. Entering the premises we were first shown a room of the size of an ordinary drawing-room, in which were arranged several burners. The only difference in the arrangement from the ordinary gas burner was, that the flame was divided into several parts, each about an inch and a half in length and a half an inch or an inch in diameter. The burner itself was blue and dullish, but by the insertion of the platinum net-work, which is the tube (and open at the top) the platinum became speedily luminous; and all the burners together cast such a light as to make the tints of blue and green appear, which are confounded ordinarily at night, could be distinguished, and the delicate shades of a lady's dress could be adequately appreciated and discriminated." Whether the platinum is prepared in any special way was not said; but the metal must be exceedingly light, and, of course, inexpensive.

"Upon a shelf was a stove about eight inches high, and of the same size, to which was attached a gas pipe. This stove could be carried about, and the small leaden pipe connected with the main pipe attached to it. The stove requires no chimney, for the gas being made free from impurities, and of a color, it can burn in any room. In the chimney-place there were a number of jets of the gas, which gave a very strong heat, capable of being regulated by simply turning them on or off, as required. In an adjoining room was a gas-heater, where no flame was perceptible, the heat being conducted from beneath. In the kitchen was the gas-range; and there in kitchen range or oven were placed the different utensils over gas flames, whose intensity could be regulated by turning off or on the gas in the required quantities. The gas pipe of leather was then applied to the hollow handle of a gridiron, each bar of which was perforated at equidistances, and when held over a pin's point. By a turn of the hand the gridiron presented a magical appearance; it first came up behind, and then passed over, when there were some motion-chops, which were expeditiously cooked.

"While this was going on, water was being heated by the gas, and the company were invited to taste the water. In justice to the gridiron, it must be mentioned, that it can be turned on its side, and thus presenting a perpendicular front, it can be used for roasting. A cook by this means could place a vertical gridiron on a hand-some coal-table, and with a fire kindled before it, with goose, turkey, or pig therein, preside over her work while reading a novel or working at work! for the stupefying stooping, perspiring, fuss and litter are done away with.

"In a word, the most disagreeable household details, which require despised drudges to perform, are obviated by this method; consequently there is no getting of wood or coal; no dust or dirt created thereby; no smell; no poisonous exhalation. All that is to be done is to have a pipe from the gas conductors as at present, and your fuel, and oil, and candles are last in for year in the kitchen.

"The parlor and kitchen experiments being over, we adjourned once more to the direct fee to the gas factory. Here we saw how it could be manufactured on a grand scale. A cylinder of brick furnace of about twelve feet square contained the retorts, &c., &c. An ordinary gas exhausting machine was in operation, ready for the manufacture of this new agent.—The inventor told me the expense of heating a gas-range was about one-half cent, a day. In regard to light, the expense was, he said, as six to twenty-six in the cheapness of the water gas over the gas now in use.

"As a heating agent its powers were fully tested. A bowl was heated by the gas in a very short time.

"The heat was of the most agreeable kind; no combination with oxygen (producing water, and preventing that dryness which always accompanies our furnaces. In fact, the heat was in every respect equal to vantages on the score of health and economy. The ordinary dry heat of anthracite is obvious. By putting a china plate over the flame I could detect moisture, and the accretion was palpable."

As to the modes of the preparation of the gas:—A number of methods have been suggested by chemistry, most of them in the decomposition of water; but all of them have been heretofore regarded rather as class experiments, more interesting as to theory than capable of a practical application. Mr. Gillard, by a simple and cheap method, makes pure hydrogen. Steam is passed into a straight iron retort, exactly like those in gas establishments; the bottom of the retort covered with a layer of charcoal to the depth of an inch or so; the retort is heated to a bright red, and carbonic acid, and hydrogen are produced. The chemical action is simple; the oxygen of the water combining with the charcoal, forming carbonic acid, and passing with the hydrogen into a chamber containing lime. Here the carbonic acid combines with the lime, forming carbonate of lime, and the pure hydrogen being liberated passes off. The advantage of this manufacture over that of coal gas, in point of method and expense, are too apparent to be dwelt upon.

The quality of the gas, we account, being it would be interesting, and I trust intelligible, even to those of your readers who are not acquainted with chemistry. The apparatus is so simple that it may be found, with the exception of the platinum work, in any and every house, and method will, I hope, be put to the test by some of your scientific friends, so as to satisfy themselves and convince the public that it is what the inventor claims it to be."

"Paresia have been obtained for all countries of Europe, and the United States, and in Manchester it is said the work has been successfully commenced. In the course of a month a Philadelphia gentleman, now in this city, will return home with the necessary apparatus and instructions to introduce the manufacture of hydrogen for light, etc., into the United States."

FRANKLIN'S BIRTH-DAY.—*Printer's Grand Festival.*—The New York Typographical Society celebrated the one hundredth and forty-fifth anniversary of the birth-day of Franklin on Friday night in a style of magnificence.

A number of letters were received by the committee. We close from them the following, from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1851.

"Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to the supper proposed to be given on the 17th instant, by the New York Typographical Society, in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

I should be happy to unite with you in doing homage to the memory of that great and good man, but regret that my official duties will deprive me of that pleasure.

As a Conductor of the Press alone he deserves to be held in grateful remembrance; and his example in that respect is worthy of imitation by all who occupy that important station in society. The Press like a two-edged sword which cuts down with equal facility the flowers as well as the thorns of life, is all powerful for good or for evil. Virtue itself with difficulty resists its attacks; and under its influence even Vice is made to become the popular idol of the day. Honor, then, is due to Franklin, who never perverted his powerful lever of public opinion to so base and illegitimate end.

Again expressing my regret that I cannot be with you, I beg you to accept the assurances of my best regards. Truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

THE ARMY AND CARRIAGES.—The Secretary of War recently ordered the commanding officer at each military post shall, if possible, annually cultivate a kitchen garden, with the soldiers under his command, to enable him to supply the hospital and men with the necessary vegetables throughout the year. This is putting the army to a good and useful purpose.

PHILADELPHIA CONTRAPTERIES.—Six women and two men were arrested in this city, on Friday, for passing counterfeit 10's of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville. They are supposed to be Philadelphians and their names are Sarah Wood, Eliza Green, Ann Kelly, Jane Wilson, Havana Movers, Mary McCreedy, Emeline Wesner, and Mansfield Wood. A man calling himself Benj. Drake, supposed to belong to the same gang, was arrested the same night.

Philadelphia and its vicinity has also been recently flooded with this and other spurious money, and a number of men and women have been arrested in the Northern Liberties police discovered about $3,800 worth of fraudulent bills on the premises of Daniel Tarr, a notorious counterfeiter. Tarr was committed to prison. The Ledger thus describes the traffic:

'The greater portion is of tens on the Miners' Bank of Pottsville and, the bank, in consequence, has issued a circular to the State Bank at Newark, N. J., first on the Banks of Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the Farmers' Bank, Farmers' Bank of Georgetown, the Bank of the valley of Virginia, Black River Bank, Bank of Delaware, three on the Delaware City Bank; and twos of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, (re-issue, relist.)

NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES. The following is the substance of the Philadelphia North American states that no information has been received in Washington, officially, to give countenance to the report, which was on Thursday referred to in the proceedings of the Senate, that British agents have committed outrages in Central America:

The subject will be immediately inquired into from the proper quarter. It is not probable that a formal demand will be made upon Lord Palmerston for the withdrawal of Mr. Chatfield, who is generally and not without reason, believed to be the cause of all the difficulties. It is understood that a dispatch sent from the U. States will shortly be appointed to Nicaragua.

While the manufacturing business is so much depressed as to cause one-third of the looms in the country are still, the reports of the business in England are highly favorable. While Lowell and Providence are suffering, Manchester is flourishing. The Tariff, which bears with so oppressive weight upon our own industry, opens a new market to that of Great Britain. It was not without reason that the Free Trade party called upon Mr. Webster, Secretary of the Treasury, the compliment of re-printing his free-trade report.—He is a 'democrat' emphatically stanch to British ideas and British interests.—*Providence Jour.*

MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg Whig says there is not a single county in the State in which the disunionists can rely on a majority at the Convention election.—The strongest Whig and the heaviest Democratic counties, such as Warren and Hinds, on the one hand, and Tippah and Lafayette on the other, are more strongly opposed to the secessionists and the schemes they have on foot.

THE STATE OF IOWA has ordered a block of marble for the Washington Monument with the following beautiful inscription:

"Iowa: Her affections like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union."

DEVEREUXING.—Two children, daughters of Thos. Davis—the one aged ten and the other eight years—were drowned in Philadelphia of Monday M. & J. H. Lewis, of Springfield, Delaware county, Pa., on Sunday week. The eldest was eldest of the children, and in attempting to save it gave way and she fell through; the younger went to the assistance of her sister, and both were lost.

HEAVY DAMAGE.—The company of stage proprietors at the West, of which Mr. Frink, formerly a resident of the Connecticut valley, is the head, have recently suffered from a verdict against them of $15,000, the amount of damages awarded to a Mr. Byrant, overturned in one of their coaches near Concord, Ill., last summer.

American Chapel at Rome.

The following is an extracts from a letter dated at Rome, December 6th, of a correspondent of the London Daily News, relative to the suppression of the American place of worship in that city:

"I have seen vital occasion to mention the service rendered to the ecclesiastical authorities by the *Charge d'Affaires*, Mr. Cass, during the siege of Rome, and the gratitude professed to him by the inmates of the Propaganda College for the kindness shown by Mr. Cass to allow them to remain unmolested by the republican soldiery. It was, in fact, owing to the humanity and generosity of Mr. Cass that the building was not turned into barracks.

The Pope, upon his restoration, expressed himself in the most flattering terms to Mr. Cass, thanking him repeatedly for what he had done, and professing the greatest affection to the American nation—an affection which had just then been increased by tidings received from China, announcing that four Roman Catholic missionaries, threatened with death by the enraged populace for faithful mandarians, had been rescued from impending fate by the timely interference of the United States Consul.

His holiness, desirous of giving some proof of his gratitude, thought he could afford no stronger one than that of granting Mr. Cass permission to open a Protestant chapel within the walls of Rome, for the use of American citizens, which chapel has been in contemplation for some time and for the realization of which, a conscientious and zealous clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hastings, came hither from the United States somewhat more than a year ago.

Notwithstanding the Pope's express permission, so many hindrances arose that the Chapel could not be opened last winter, and Mr. Hastings, with his family, tarrymen in his own apartments every Sunday morning, and conducted Divine service according to the Presbyterian rite. During the autumn of the present year, however, all objections appeared to be removed, and a suitable place was hired in the Via de Pontifici, and fitted up as a chapel, at an expense of about $200, and Mr. Hastings is fully authorised by the government, opened the chapel, and commenced Divine worship last one month ago.

From what has subsequently taken place, it seems that the same secret enemies with the soldiery, who have continued to hinder him from being carried out, resolved to put a stop to the whole concern as soon as possible. Accordingly, last week, Mr. Cass received a communication from Cardinal Antonelli, to the effect that, in consequence of the official complaint of the cardinal vicar, the doctrinal decisions of the congregations of Propaganda Fide, and the earnest petitions of many English and American Roman Catholic residents, his holiness has been reluctantly obliged to withdraw the permission which he had granted with respect to the American Protestant chapel.

It may be easily imagined that Mr. Cass was quite taken aback by this despatch, especially as it was accompanied by a mass of documents confirmatory of the Cardinal's statements, and moreover it was accompanied by most of the diplomatic representatives of the Roman Catholic Powers, with the Austrian Minister at their head, who, when they turned round to the surgeon, and said: 'Doctor, I should like to look at my arm a little more; pray let me see it.' The surgeon raised the mangled limb; the patient glanced at the bloodless hand and said: 'Doctor, by the *ring* upon the middle finger of that hand, won't you take it off for me?' My Mortuary gave way that ring was taken off, and death ensued. I can part with my arm, but while I live, I can't part with that ring!' The ring was slipped from the cold, white finger: 'Put it on *that* finger,' said he, holding out the same finger of his left hand. As he was leaving the door, with his attendant, to enter the carriage, he said: 'Now shall I break this thing to my poor sister?' In not this a true 'hero,' reader?—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

GREAT WASHINGTON-BIRTH JUBILEE.—A committee appointed by the New York Common, at the suggestion of the Mayor, to arrange a public celebration on Washington's birth-day, it is said will regard populous or faithful mandarians, the various civic societies and fire department. In the evening all the public buildings will be illuminated, and a grand display of fire-works will be given, with salutes during the day from the Park and Battery.

A SCHOLAR KILLED BY A SCHOOLMISTRESS.—Quite an excitement exists in Acton, Mass., caused by the sudden death of a boy about ten years of age. Some two weeks ago the boy was whipped by the schoolmistress and thrown upon the floor. Since that time he has been unwell, and on Sunday week died. The Lowell Advertiser states that a post-mortem examination showed that his back was broken.

KOSSUTH COMING TO AMERICA.—The Kossuth Committee in Boston, for the relief of the Hungarian Refugee has been finally arranged. Ameriea has offered them an asylum which they have accepted, and has undertaken to provide for their wants; the Ottoman Government pays their expenses to Liverpool, and the British Government their expenses thence to America. This arrangement was proposed by Kossuth himself, and accepted and acceded to by England and America.

VIRGINIA VS. VERMONT.—The House of Delegates of Virginia, on Thursday, by a unanimous vote, passed the following *Resolution to return to Vermont her "peace resolutions,"* with the declaration that, when Vermont shall have so far modified her resolutions as to be entitled to receive them, the Governor of Virginia will cause to be transmitted to the Governor of Vermont, with the declaration that, when Vermont shall have so far modified her resolutions,