THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1848.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

INCIDENTS OF CONQUEST.

The debate in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, has reduced itself, stripped of all extraneous terms, to "indemnity for the past and security for the future." This is the favorite theme of the President in his annual Message, and it has become a standing dish for every feast in the form of a defence of the Administration. Mr. Niles, of Conn., though passing for a very good Administration man, has expressed some amazement that the President should have borrowed a phrase having its origin with a British Minister, at the time England was participating in her system of Continental or invasive wars. The borrowed phrase of English history would be nothing, if the Executive had not shown a disposition to imitate this country in some of its very worst opinions and principles. Mr. Walker even forgets the dignity of his own office, and the respect due to the country of which he is a citizen, in the personal pride he has, that a British House of Lords have printed a Report hostile to the interests of his own country. The Executive too, seems equally partial in his opinions, and seems more than proud of his Anglo Saxon origin. The oldest of the Anglo Saxons, I believe, were the very first who originated this idea of indemnity for wars, now so rife in the ranks of the Administration. More than a thousand years ago, the Saxons, who had invaded Britain, as we are now invading Mexico, reduced this system to one of Court judicature, and Mr. Polk, if he will only look back, will find examples all made to his hands. There was a regular valuation of indemities then and there, and the law run somewhat thus. For a wound of an inch long under the head or hair, one shilling. For a scar upon the face of one inch, two shillings. For the loss of an ear, thirty shillings, and other indemnities in proportion.

These old Anglo Saxons, were the models of the "progressive Democrats" of our own day and generation, and they had the honor of establishing the trial by fire and water, which afterwards found its authority among the witches of New England. Under Mr. Polk's Administration, the people are made to run the gauntlet. If a man can swim with his hands and feet tied, he may survive, but drowning of course is the other alternative. The Indians on the coast of Malabar were a little more progressive than this, when they ordained that a criminal should swim over a broad river abounding with crocodiles, and reputed them innocent whenever they escaped unhurt.

It is not very surprising that Mexico should have sought foreign allies to maintain her own independence. However mistaken the policy, it was a very natural one, and it has at least as high an example as our own country in the aid we sought to secure our own independence from this same Britain.—What a fate indeed is that of nations. Britain, for example, invaded by Rome, and then entreating Rome, through her Ambassadors, to relieve them from other invaders. "The barbarians," say they, "on the one hand, chase us into the sea; the sea, on the other, throws us back upon the barbarians so that we have only the hard choice left us of perishing by the sword or by the waves."

The Roman Empire was then, and the example is now worth something to the American Republic, scourged by the presence of Attila. Self-preservation she was hardly equal to, much less to succor allies, and Britain was left for that Anglo Saxon invasion which in turn made the Saxons masters. How much wiser was Augustus even than Cesar, or the successors of his own rule. His fear was and it may well be ours, that the extension of dominion would prove the ruin of his own empire and his recommendation was that the territory of Rome should never be enlarged,—a piece of advice which had Rome kept she might have ever been the most powerful nation of the world. As Rome held Britain for nearly four centuries, so we may hold Mexico as long, and in the end be overthrown, not perhaps by external foes, but by our innovation and the enemies of our household.—What misery to the Mexicans, what folly for us to hug within our own embraces, the Mulattos, Mestizos, Chinos, Zambos, Quintros, Quarerons, and the kindred spirits, Indian, Spanish and mixed races, who now inhabit a portion of our Continent. Every one knows that races morally degenerate just in proportion as they become mixed with an inferior race.

The present Administration officially deny that conquest is the object of the war in any sense.—Unofficially, however, the supporters of the Administration admit the design. But he must have an astounding hardihood of character who denies even officially the real intent. There are more ways than one to procure territory by conquest, but in all its forms the party in power seems to be committed to conquest. The old Norman jurists held that purchase was conquest. So did the feudal and Scottish law, and for the reason that territory was acquired in this way otherwise than by the usual mode of inheritance. And when territory is acquired, even though payment is tendered and given, it is morally conquest in our day, and nothing else. Mr. Polk says he will neither surrender California nor New Mexico, and though he may not object to ease his conscience by a little hush money, this concession by no means diminishes his guilt. The worst national robbers in the world have done as much as this, and sometimes more. Mr. Polk is not so blind to the teachings of all experience as not to know that even a degenerated people like the Mexicans will not tamely submit to foreign rule. All history indeed shows the hazardous course he has taken, and that, if persisted in, it must hurt ourselves much more than the enemy with whom we are at war. Henry the Fifth tried the game of subjugating France, when Charles the Sixth was upon the French throne, an I he succeeded after a series of as brilliant battles as were ever fought. France, like Mexico, was then a distracted country, with an imbecile Monarch. The Houses of Orleans and Burgundy well represented the factious Chieftains of our neighboring Republic, and the English King presented himself a conqueror at Paris, and exacted a ratification of his invasion and partition of territory, even from the French Parliament. We are seeking to do the self same thing from the nominal Government now in authority at Queretato, and with whom any peace must be a nominal peace. It took England thirty years to get out of France, and her troops neither left from compulsion, nor by treaty, but, as with the Romans before, from the necessity of the case. There was too much to do at home to admit of foreign conquest. So in regard to Ireland, After four centuries of nominal subjection to England, she was in reality free, and not even the renowned Elizabeth, with her favorite Essex, at the head of a powerful army, created and sent to invade Ireland, could give successful mastery to English authority. It was more easy, however, to invade Ireland than to reconcile the inhabitants there to an invasion. Nor has it ever been different. England would be vastly better without Ireland than with her, while the Irish themselves would be a happy and independent people. So of the English Colonies in America. Of what advantage are they to her,—and why should not the people of the Provinces be as independent as their masters.

We have hurriedly cited these few examples of English usurpation, which were but the beginning of others more important, in order to show the effects of conquest upon the conquering people.—History is the great school master of nations, and wise men, even when not moved by the high principles of right and wrong, ought to regard the lasting welfare of the country over which they are commissioned to preside. As the high record of God's truth is written for our "learning and instruction," in the great truths pertaining to religious duty, so history is written alike for our "learning and instruction" in the government of human affairs. Happy is that nation blessed with moral, intelligent and just rulers, and blessed forever are they who feel the responsibility and accountability of so discharging their public duties, that country and people are improved by their administration. E. B.

NEW YORK LOCO FOCO CONVENTION.—The Barnburners met at Utica on the 16th, and resolved that the delegates to the National Convention should be selected by general ticket, and not by single districts. The nomination of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, with Senator Dix as Vice President, was considered certain.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE LOAN—TREASURY TOPICS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1848.

The absorbing question before the House to-day has been the LOAN BILL. The debate closed at three o'clock, and the Committee of the Whole were brought to a vote upon the pending and proposed amendments. The amount of the Loan $18,500,000 was reduced to $16,000,000 in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, since the discovery of the Treasury error of six or seven millions of dollars. Mr. Hale, of Mass, moved an amendment that none of the money appropriated in the Loan should be expended for the further prosecution of the war with Mexico. This amendment being in Committee of the Whole, no vote could be taken upon it, except by tellers, only twenty four members voted for it, the majority thereby showing a disposition, if need be, that the whole Loan should be expended upon the continued prosecution of the war. Mr. McLane, of Md., moved a tax upon the free articles including tea and coffee except when imported into Dutch bottoms. It was ruled out of order.

The Committee did not vote upon the question of Treasury notes instead of a Loan, though the issue of the notes, with the power of re-issue is the authority sought for by the Administration.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported in favor of a Loan for many reasons, which will be obvious to those disposed to seek the causes of such a recommendation, but mainly because a Loan, in their judgment could be as easily obtained as Treasury notes could be issued and kept at par. Who that would deal in this Treasury paper at six per cent. interest, would not prefer for a permanent investment a Loan of the same rate of interest, and if it should be found impossible to negotiate a Loan at this rate of interest, would not an issue of paper money, to be kept in market above par, be found equally impracticable. As a loan is more permanent and more reliable, more certain and more honest particularly for "a hard money Government," as this now pretends to be, it is deemed best to borrow money in this form. It shows too, at once what is the actual state of indebtedness, a matter of considerable moment like the present.—Looking into a document the other day, I found that under the reign of George the Second, the national debt of Great Britain was but fifty-two millions. The historian pronounced it "an alarming sum," and the wits of the ministry were day by day put to work to create a sinking fund for its reduction. All calculation was at fault, however, and under very much such financiering as we have had for some time past, the debt went on increasing until at the present day, nobody dreams of ever paying the principal and the interest is a large fraction of the whole debt, which a century gone by created so much alarm.

This country, impossible as it may seem to some is going on in the same way, and will bring up with the same result. It is a fact which I have seen clearly demonstrated that in the event of the continuance of the war, and the successful carrying out of the measures of the Administration, that at the end of the next fiscal year, the indebtedness of the country will be one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. It will become the Whig members carefully to watch the purse strings of the Government, particularly when its finances are administered by those who have reduced the means of revenue while they have increased the state of indebtedness. Treasury notes may be expedient when all other means fail, but the Committee have assurances from the Secretary that the Treasury is in no such straightened condition as to be even anxious for the future. Moreover the Whigs are in the majority in the House now, and seek by careful measures to give credit to the Government and efficiency to all its operations. They have to provide not only for an extraordinary state of things, but in most extraordinary times. The Secretary of the Treasury looks to a receipt of one hundred and seventy millions of foreign goods imported into the United States, and hopes to obtain from this alarming import $31,000,000 of Revenue. The Whigs do not regard this as an accurate estimate, but they believe that the imports for the next year may reach $150,000,000 which is quite as much as we can pay for,—and they know that under the Tariff of 1842, a much larger revenue would be received from a much reduced importation. In the mean time Cotton, one of our largest exports is reduced in price, and the means of the Government are every day becoming more and more crippled. There is a demand for specie for Mexico, and a demand for England,—and with a free trade tariff, and a continued war, and an expenditure vastly beyond the receipts, it requires no great discernment to see where we shall bring up by in the course of the next fiscal year.

The wise men in authority here will tell you that all this which is as plain as preaching, and as true, too, is "moral treason," said and comfort to the enemy, "siding with the enemy," &c., and no man is permitted to think differently from the Secretary of the Treasury, Sir Robert Walker, (our Sir Robert Walpole), because forsooth the truth may tell against the Administration.

The Loan Bill is certain to pass the House by a large majority. It bears now a six per cent. interest, but if the Secretary of the Treasury, should upon any good evidence give an opinion that the money could not be raised upon these terms a larger interest would be allowed.

SCOTT AND TAYLOR—VOTE OF THANKS.

The Ten Regiment bill had the go by in the Senate to engine Mr. Foote, the Senator from Miss., to play the fool again. This man is the fire-eater of the Administration, and like all political Salamanders is a very troublesome body to his friends, as well as to his opponents. He has, I know not how many balls within his precious person to prove that he is bullet-proof, and is so spongey and elastic that nothing can penetrate his person. Whether like the men whom Cortez first took to Mexico, he wears a cotton wool jacket, or is a sort of lignum vitae target I know not. But bearing a charmed life, he seems to presume that he may carry a wagging tongue. Therefore, a new Senator though he is, he speaks almost every day, and is as wild as a hawk! His fancy struck him to-day to libel the Whig party by making them responsible for the vagaries of as big a fanatic as himself, though his fanaticism runs in a different direction. This was one Wright, of New England, who is, however, one of the most *wrong* headed of his race, and who in a recent publication has attempted to prove Gen. Taylor as much of a murderer as a highway man who stabs for gold. Mr. Foote seemed to gloat over this composition, and to delight in making him a Whig, a Liberty man, or a kindred spirit.

Mr. Crittenden with that pointed satire, plainness of speech and directness of application which makes him one of the best of men, and first of orators, replied with a force that made Mr. Foote, pause, withdraw, and explain, until he had very nearly eaten his own words. There was however, the malice a forethought" left unexplained and unexplicable, and Mr. Hale of New Hampshire who know Mr. Wright, knew him to be neither a Whig, nor a Democrat, and indeed he might have added nothing, but one of those sorry specimens of the race politically insane, who would destroy all Government if they could. The vote of thanks to General's Scott and Taylor, (which have before passed the House) were the subject of the debate. Mr. Hale adhered to his old determination not to thank military men for military service. Mr. Crittenden's reply and the day was occupied with the subject. Both resolutions, to Scott and his officers and men, for their skill and bravery from Vera Cruz to Cerro Gardo,—and to Taylor and his officers and men, for the heroic deeds at Buena Vista,—were adopted by the concurrence of all the Senators, except Mr. Hale.

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina proposed a vote of thanks to the Naval Officers and Sailors for the part they have taken in the Mexican war, but it came just at the time of adjournment of the House and was not received.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has again made his appearance in public, and is a regular attendant at Cabinet meetings, with health improved of course.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE is giving liberal entertainments to his Pennsylvanian and other friends. But are they numerous enough to give him a nomination. If Mr. Buchannan promises so much up on a Pennsylvanian nomination, what may not Mr. Cass look for from the preference expressed for him in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. E. B.

THE LOAN BILL PASSED—EXCITING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1848.

The House were four or five hours engaged in the consideration of this bill to-day. It was under stood from the first that the vote would be a very full one, and very close, the struggle being between the issue of Treasury Notes and the creation of new Government Stock. There were two bills pending,—the first reported by Mr. VINTON, and proposing the Loan, and the second reported by Mr. MCKAY, and proposing the issue of Treasury Notes. In the order of business, the first named was first considered, and after amendments were adopted, it passed in the form which has appeared.

Upon these amendments, however, there were a great many speeches, being of five minutes each, as allowed under the rules. Mr. Palfrey proposed one to end the war, by the payment of the debts incurred, and requiring the Executive to expend no more money for a continued prosecution of the war. He denounced the war as unjust, unconstitutional, and a direct assault upon the free States of the Union.

The exciting amendments, however, were upon the Tariff of 1842,—the tax upon tea and coffee, and a proposed substitute for the bill, as moved by Mr. McKay.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., stated that the substitution of the Tariff of 1846 for that of 1842 had cost the Government nine millions of dollars, in the reduced amount of revenue received under the present law.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., upon another amendment of his own, in which he vindicated the Iron interests from the aspersions of the official paper, declared that the Government was now expending a sum beyond its receipts equal to a personal tax of ten dollars upon each of the tax payers of the country.

Mr. Collamer's amendment, it was argued by some of the Southern Whig members, was not strictly in order, and these so voting, it was rejected by a vote of 96 to 84.

The tug of war, however, came upon Mr. McKay's substitute, which at first proposed Treasury Notes, and a tax upon tea and coffee. Eighty-two friends of the Administration voted upon this affirmatively. The rest of the party present, some twenty-two members, did not vote. The Whigs, in nearly their full strength, 104 members; rejected this substitute.

Then came another attempt to carry the Treasury Note section, to effect which, Mr. McKay consented to offer up his tea and coffee tax as a sacrifice. This motion secured the united vote of the Loco Foco members, more than one hundred of whom it was known were banded together. Tellers were appointed, and every man mustered and numbered. The counting was a slow, and after the great excitement, a silent and even solemn process. Mr. Levin, the Native American member, marched through with the Loco Focos, which was one gained to the Administration. Mr. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, "solitary and alone" of all the Whig members, marched to the drum-beat of the Loco Focos, and voted for Treasury Notes.

The ayes were called, and the result doubtful until the Chairman announced that the Whigs were victorious.

Yeas 106; *Nays* 105!

This was a relief. One more Whig with the enemy, and they would have been defeated.

Mr. McKay tried his motion again, changing the amount to seventeen millions of Treasury Notes, and keeping tea and coffee, as a hopeless measure, out of his amendment.

The chair, (Mr. BOTTS) who had given Mr. McKay a double choice, ruled a new amendment out-offered by the member from N. C., who was resolved to obtain the mastery, if possible. An appeal was taken, and the chair was sustained by barely one majority.

The Bill, after long delay and great excitement, was finally reported to the House. The Administration members here renewed the war by motions to adjourn, and were now defeated by large votes.

A score of members sprung for the floor to move the Previous Question. The motion was made by Mr. VINTON, and seconded by tellers.

Yeas 106; Nays 104.

The bill, as thus amended, provides as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the Government may require, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable quarterly or semi-annually, which shall be made reimbursable at any time after twenty years from the first day of July next after the passage of this act; and said money, so borrowed, shall, on being first duly appropriated thereby, be applied, in addition to the money now in the Treasury, or which may be received therein from other sources to defray any of the public expenses which have been heretofore or may be hereafter authorized by law; and the stock issued on loan as aforesaid shall be transferable on the books of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President of the United States, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock, which shall be signed by the Register of the Treasury, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the sum to be borrowed as aforesaid, or any part thereof, bearing an interest not to exceed six per centum per annum, and transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause said certificates of stock to be sold: *Provided,* That no part of said stock be sold below par: *And provided, also,* That whenever required so to do, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be attached to any certificate or certificates to be issued under this act coupons of interest; and any certificate having such coupons of interest attached to it may be transferable by delivery of the certificate instead of being assignable on the books of the Treasury; but no certificate of stock shall be issued for a less amount than fifty dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to receive proposals for the taking of such loan or any part or parts thereof, and that before disposing of the said stock issued for such loan the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in the public newspapers printed in the city of Washington, and not exceeding two public newspapers printed in the principal city or capital of each State, an advertisement stating that bids and proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day to be specified in such advertisement, not more than sixty days or less than twenty days from the time of the first insertion of said advertisement in the two newspapers in the city of Washington, and stating the amount of the loan required, and in what instalments, and when and where, it will be required to be paid; and the said Secretary may pay such expenses as may be necessarily incurred in printing and issuing certificates of stock, the employment of agents, and expenses incident to the execution of this act, which shall not in all exceed the sum of sixteen thousand dollars; which sum of sixteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for these purposes, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That no compensation shall be allowed to any officer whose salary is fixed by law for any service performed by him in the execution of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to provide and establish sufficient revenues for the regular payment of the interest and for the redemption of said stock.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to purchase, at any time before the period herein limited for the redemption of the stock hereby created, such portion thereof at the market price not below par, as the funds of the Government may admit of, after meeting all the demands on the Treasury, and any surplus that hereafter may be in the Treasury is hereby appropriated to that object.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted to the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans.

INDIANS IN TEXAS.—In the Austin Democrat of the 26th ult. we find the following Indian intelligence:

Major R S Neighbors, Special Indian Agent, arrived in town on Sunday from Torrey's Trading House. To him we are indebted for the following information in relation to the movements of the various Indian tribes on our frontier.

The Indians with whom we are in treaty, are all friendly. On the 1st of January, Mope-cho-co-pie, one of the Camanche chiefs, brought to the trading house six of the horses stolen from Capt. Sutton's ranging company. He was so much alarmed by the depredation committed by his people that he left with great precipitance. Maj. Neighbors immediately proceeded to the Camanche country, but did not come up with the Camanches, they having moved high up in the Grand Prairie.

Jack Harry, a Delaware chief, arrived at the trading house on the 20th, direct from the Camanche camp, and Maj. N. received the "Talks" of the friendly Camanche chiefs by him. They informed him that the theft on the San Antonio road, was committed by the "Ten-a-wish" band of Camanches. As soon as the friendly chiefs learned that the depredation was committed, they followed the thieving band, and recovered all the stolen horses, and have the balance in their camp, ready to give up. They say they are determined to abide by the stipulations of their treaty.

There is at present a very large party of the Prairie Indians assembled on the head waters of the Brazos, consisting of all the upper bands of Camanches, Kioways, Yam-par-ith-kas, Mus-to-lo-ras, &c. They are now organizing for a campaign in the northern provinces of Mexico, Chihuahua, &c. They propose to throw several thousand warriors into that country. Maj. Neighbors could hear nothing of the difficulties between the Camanches and Delawares, recently mentioned by some of the papers in other parts of the State. All the Indian tribes were perfectly quiet—no difficulties existing either amongst themselves or hostile demonstrations against the whites. Our rangers are now very active and efficient, and there is no probability of any disturbance, unless it is created by some unauthorized movement of our own citizens.

NOMINATION FOR JUDGE.—On Wednesday Gov. Shunk sent to the Senate the name of Samuel Jones as an associate judge of Allegheny county.

LOCO FOCO VIOLATION OF LAW.—Fifteen Members of the Senate of Ohio have recently, by absenting themselves, prevented the attendance of a number sufficient to pass the apportionment law, which *they* declare to be unconstitutional. They take as a precedent, the conduct of the Whigs who, in 1842, resigned rather than agree to a fraudulent Congressional law. In the case of 1842, the Whigs had a perfect right to resign, if they could not vote in accordance with their oath. So they felt and so they acted.

The Loco Focos, however, at the next Session framed a law which limited this power to resign, and thus prevented the sudden leave taking of Members who would not perjure themselves. As the Loco Focos have prevented resignations, the Senate of Ohio must now compel them to vote under a clause in the Constitution, which covers the whole ground. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

The Constitution which requires the presence of two-thirds of the Senators to "constitute a quorum to do business," provides that "*a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.*" Any number of members less than two-thirds have the power to "compel the attendance of absent members," and to enable them to exercise this power, they are provided with a proper officer—a Sergeant-at-Arms. This officer, armed with the authority of the attending members of the Senate, may arrest any absent Senator, any where in the State, and bring him by force, if he will not come otherwise, into the Senate Chamber. This is a continuing power, and may be applied as often as a member may absent himself. In our opinion this power, properly exercised, is adequate to remedy the impending evil, and to force back the contumacious Senators to their duty. This power the Senators in attendance are bound, by their Constitutional obligations to exercise. They cannot neglect it without disregarding the injunctions of the Constitution. As to the propriety of compelling the attendance of a sufficient number to constitute a quorum, we hear but one opinion, which is, that the recusants should be compelled to attend, if it prolonged the session until the next annual election.

The effect of this evasion of a plain duty by the Loco Focos, affects the vitality of the Constitution of Ohio, and cannot be submitted to. The Constitution is express words, provides that an enumeration of the free white males shall be made every *four* years. That duty has been performed this year. The Constitution moreover expressly declares that the number of Senators and Representatives "*shall,* at the several periods of making such enumeration, *be fixed by the Legislature,*" and "*apportioned among the counties.*"

The Loco Focos have committed one of the most absurd blunders that can well be imagined, and showed their stupidity by thus stalking out of the Senate Chamber to prevent the consummation of an *unconstitutional act.* This conduct showed that there was not brains enough in the whole fifteen to comprehend the fact that an unanimous vote by the Senate and House of Ohio, followed by the Governor's signature, cannot enforce an *unconstitutional* act which they declare this one to be. In the haste, the Loco Foco Senators mistook themselves for judges, instead of law makers, and have proved by their acts to be more ignorant than the crier of a Court. The attendance of the wise men should be enforced, and they should be forced to vote, too, as they have sworn to do. If the law is unconstitutional, let it be so declared by the Courts of Ohio and not by the fantastic tricks of runaway legislators.

WHIG NOMINEE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—As there are many Whigs who express an opinion that Mr. Clay will not support a military candidate and that Gen. Taylor means to run at all hazards, we copy the following from the North American Washington letter, to show that Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor are both better Whigs than their pretended friends, who speak for them. Independent stated that Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay would under no circumstances be placed in a hostile position, but this assertion having been doubted, the authority is thus quoted:

So far as Mr. Clay is referred to in my original statement, I derived the authority from his own lips. So far as Gen. Taylor is referred to, I derive the authority from my own hand and seal. There are *letters*—not a letter but *letters*—confirming every syllable I have disclosed and a good deal more.—I am not at liberty to refer more specially to the correspondence, because confidence restrains me and requires the personal written to. I mean, effort on the part of the President's paper and its satellites, to produce a false impression upon the public mind, concerning an alleged rivalry between the friends of Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, and I felt it to be an imperative duty to state the *truth* in the general terms which I used, to correct that injurious misrepresentation.

I repeat, that I may not be misunderstood, that Gen. Taylor has written, stating that in the event of Mr. Clay, or any other Whig, being selected as the candidate of the party, he would not permit his name to enter the canvass. This is plain and distinct, and admits of nomisterige.

Holcombe's Digest of Decisions, Supreme Court, United States.

The numerous reported cases from the several United States courts, in the frequent inquiry, what are to be the ruling of a lawyer's mind, are the obvious answer would seem to be that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the whole Nation, as indicating our common law, and those of each State, in the same way, with their peculiarities and local exceptions, will be the general guides upon questions in litigation. All the reports from Great Britain, and the sister States, will be called in aid, but for argument and illustration. In this point of view, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are daily increasing in importance and gravity. *Nec erit alia lex alia lex Roma, alia Athens,* was said of Commercial Law in its very youth. How incongruous, then, would it appear at the bar of a tribunal, if, upon a paper cheap at New York and another at Newark, one principle of liability on fresh water and another on salt, applicable to the very same words in a contract of affreightment. If such diversities should arise, we can look to no more elevated and enlightened arbiter than the General Judiciary of the Federal Union, and however their decrees may want controlling and obligatory power, even upon like questions occurring within State lines and within State Courts, symmetry and uniformity are so beautiful and desirable, that their opinions will be adopted wherever they could be applied. No doubt of the decision in Bell and Morrison, 1 Peters, 367, adopting the Pennsylvania rule: "*That one partner could not revive a debt barred by the Statute of Limitations against the other,*" had occurred earlier, there would have been but little controversy upon that point in the State Courts. Very many questions that arise from adjudication, are not important to the community at large how they are settled, and in all such cases adherence to the positions of the great leading tribunal of our common country, is certainly advisable, and what has been decided by that august authority, becomes indispensable knowledge.

The amount of space occupied by the reporters of the Supreme Court United States in questions upon Constitutional law, upon local statutes and many other topics of interesting to the common law lawyer, and to which must be paid for in order to enjoy what is more appropriate and valuable to him, have exceeded the United States Reporters even in their condensed form from our similar law libraries, and the appearance of a digest embracing only Supreme Court Decisions, will be hailed by the profession with cordial welcome.—The industry and system exhibited by Holcombe in his previous works led us to expect that the work examined by him would be well performed. Nor have we been disappointed. The Author seems to have followed the advice of Lord Coke and avoided, 1st. Obscurity, 2d. Ambiguity, 3d. Jeopardy, 4th. Novelty and 5th. Prolixity. It is to be certain ship Electra, sch. Flirt, steamers Petrita and Waterwitch: The Albany sailed on the 29th, for Lobos. The Commodore was to leave in a few days on a cruise to the windward.

DINNER PARTY.—On the 16th, the President had the honor of entertaining the following eminent: Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, J. J. Crittenden and John Bell.

THERE are now in the service of the American Home Missionary Society 972 ministers, who are preaching to 1470 churches, scattered through 26 different States and Territories. They are sustained at an annual expense of $120,000 to the Society, or at an average expense of about $150 each.

SCOTT COURT MARTIAL.—Gen. Towson and Col. Belknap, we understand, will both embark to day for Vera Cruz, on board the ship America.

The Court of Inquiry, it is understood, is to assemble at Perote, on the 15th instant, and they must have a favorable passage in order to reach that at the appointed time.—*N. O. Bulletin, of 8th.*

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

The friends of GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, in Allegheny County, who are favorable to his nomination for the Presidency of the United States, will meet at McFadden's Warehouse, Penn st. on Tuesday, Feb. 22d, 1848, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Signed by over 1800 names.

In the House on Thursday, a petition was presented to have the salary of the Associate Judges of this county raised, and a resolution that the books and papers of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company be examined.

The Magnetic Telegraph is now open from Petersburg to Charleston, S. C., thus enabling the press to anticipate the Mail news three days.

The Mayor of Richmond has refused to grant a license for the exhibition of "Model Artistes" in that city.

☞ TO THE HALT AND LAME.—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is the most effectual cure for Rheumatism. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. dev15dawtom7

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath.—If you have, use a two shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 80 Liberty st. nov16d&wly

☞ **Wanted,** at this office, a Compositor and Boy.

The Winter Garden.

The Paris correspondence of the Courier des Etats Unis furnishes the following description of a dinner given at the Paris *Jardin d'Hiver*:

Saturday, on six o'clock precisely, I arrived in front of No. 30 of the avenue of the Champs Elysees. No kind of magic is wanting to this multiplied, graceful, severe, embalmed, silent, noisy, agitated, dark, light, heavy, uniform, varied, infinite, nameless creation, which is called the Winter Garden. The most highly colored imagination, the most skilful pencil is in despair; we bow before the industry of man, almost as we bow before the magnificence of nature.

Imagine a temple made of three cupolas, of a boldness which almost excites a shudder, when we consider the graceful lightness of the thousand little iron columns, which run parallel with the partitions of colossal glass, supporting as they go a circular gallery, another hanging garden which sustains nearly thirty feet above the ground, an immense glass dome, or rather a wonderful chrystallized ceiling. Then arches of iron, colored to imitate reeds, convolvulus, and various other plants of an untransitable elegance, growing, joining, separating, meeting to part again, and forming in endless fancies the most delicate arabesques.

Underneath this novel fairy scene, the English garden more than an hundred yards long, and more than sixty broad, placed on luxuriant turf, an uneven irregular garden, pierced with alleys covered with moss or with fine sand, bordered by shrubs and flowers of every climate and every season, from the spring equinox to the winter solstice, from the rocks of Norway to the coasts of Peru. These alleys are broad or narrow by turns, seeking the light or hiding themselves in shade and mystery. Here flourish the earliest violets, there half open the first roses; from whichever corner of this little horizon the air comes to you, it brings to you a perfume, a gift from Providence, which excites the sensation of admiration or love. From mounds placed here and there, or in the fresh and shady miniature valleys, cedars rise up to heaven, camelias of all families display their royal colors, the *latania verbenae,* seven yards high, the cycas, dates and tall trees, about the base of which a vigorous sap circulates, while elegant couch shells serve as an asylum for the aquatic plants of the new world.

Now place in the midst of this vegetable plan tasmagoria, I know not how many marbles and bronzes; suppose at the end of this gallery of landscapes of spring, summer, autumn and winter, a cascade, the waters of which fall, murmuring into a basin, from whence a liquid column rises to the very zenith of the dome, place twelve thousand people which bend over this little cataract, Strauss' band whose symphonies, half lost in the space, and softened by the intervening objects, reach your heart like stilled sighs, and you will ask, as I did, if in France admiration will ever find its repose.

Meanwhile we have yet observed the Winter Garden only in its relations to nature. What will it be if we look at it in reference to civilization. Ladies, will you meditate entirely at your ease over a new romance, or will you read your journal since under a quiet bower to the sound of falling water and warbling birds!—Will you botanize tete-a-tete with your Professor of Botany, or talk without listeners to your man of business—the little labyrinths of the Jardin d'Hiver offer you their discreet shades and silent turf—you can even, at need, be served with blanches, ices, Admiral's biscuits, cream or fresh eggs.

As to you, gentlemen, who would regulate your affairs before giving yourselves up to the contemplation of nature, you will find in the reading rooms of the Jardin d'Hiver all the journals from the five parts of the world, and in its saloons, tables, the direction of which is entrusted to one of the most distinguished culinary geniuses of the capital.

My eyes wandered for an hour from one wonder to another; I forget every thing, even the real necessities of the stomach, when a sound from the shrubbery called us all to the long expecting table. Here is magnificence of another kind, and one more easily appreciated. A table with sixty covers appears loaded with plate, exquisite meats, vases of flowers and fruits.

In looking for my name among those inscribed on the plates, I passed successively before places reserved for Alexander Dumas, Marrast, Altaroche, Theophilus Gautier, Sarrans the younger, Rolle, Veron, Emile de Girardin, Jules Janin, Viscount Arlincourt, Vicompte Walsh, Alphonse Karr, Cousin, and many other distinguished literary men, a curious assemblage of opinions and of the most various talents, a perfectly literary and political mosaic, the republic of letters with all its varities and its franchises.

Seated at the table, on which art and nature, earth and sea, had lavished their treasures, we began by looking about a great deal, talking little, and eating as much as possible. The ladies were animated. There were murmers, smiles, and when M. Cave gave a toast to the prosperity of the Jardin d'Hiver, which he, in my opinion, very properly called a national monument, sounds of applause welcomed the words of the orator.

At ten o'clock all the party retired, enchanted, amazed, delighted; some to their cheerful homes, and some to their fifth stories and solitary firesides. You will do me justice to believe that I was of the last named class.

THE IRON TRADE.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The Iron market continues in a very unsettled state. Nearly all the works in Staffordshire and Wales are idle, in consequence of the turn out against the proposed reduction of wages, and in Staffordshire most of the works are standing from the same cause. Stocks here are low of the descriptions of Iron made in these districts, and will shortly be exhausted, and unless the masters and men come to terms soon, orders will have to stand over. Many furnaces have been blown out in Wales, and in Scotland the make has been greatly reduced. Makers, whose works are standing, avoid entering into contracts for future delivery, and merchants who hold stocks are cautious how they part with it. Future prices will depend, in a great measure upon the result of the turn out, of which neither masters or men appear inclined to give away. Present quotations—Scotch pigs, £3; merchant bars, £7 10s; best bars, £9 5s; hoops, £9 15s; sheets £10 10s, per ton all in Liverpool. Bars in Wales, £7; pigs in Scotland, £2 10s p ton.

RIGHT OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS.—It has been lately decided in the Court of Common Pleas of Boston, that a Railroad Company is liable to the full value of a lost trunk belonging to a passenger, although they may have given notice to a passenger thrown daily into the cars that they would not be answerable for baggage to a greater amount than $50 unless the same were received and paid for as extra baggage—unless they could show that the owner had actual knowledge of it, and that if the agents of the Company delivered the trunk to a person who has no authority to receive it, they are liable notwithstanding actual knowledge of such notice by the owner.

MARINES ORDERED TO MEXICO.—It is understood that the marines now at the different stations throughout the Union are shortly to be ordered to Mexico. A force of at least six hundred men will thus be added to the effective strength of the army there. Major Harris, the officer in command of the marines at this station, with the men under him, about ninety in number, will probably be included in the order. The most of the marines detained for Mexico are, however, now stationed at the Washington Navy Yard.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian learns that there is a letter in that city dated at Mexico on the 17th of January, which states that the order to the column under General Patterson, to move upon San Luis Potosi, had been countermanded, owing to the assembling of a force of Mexicans at Quanitlan, to the number of twenty Gen. Cadwalader, would, however, move on with his command in the design on the Pacific coast.

In the Senate of Massachusetts, on Monday, the committee on Railroads and Canals were directed to consider the expediency of providing by law that no railroad corporation shall pay more than six per cent. dividend per annum, until a double track shall have been laid the whole distance of their road.

NAVAL.—The following vessels of war were at Vera Cruz on the 29th—Flag ship Cumberland, steam frigate Mississippi, sloop-of-war Albany, store ship Electra, schs. Flirt, steamers Petrita and Waterwitch: The Albany sailed on the 29th, for Lobos. The Commodore was to leave in a few days on a cruise to the windward.

DINNER PARTY.—On the 16th, the President had the honor of entertaining the following eminent: Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, J. J. Crittenden and John Bell.

THERE are now in the service of the American Home Missionary Society 972 ministers, who are preaching to 1470 churches, scattered through 26 different States