THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.
Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

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

See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

EXHIBITION AT PHILO HALL.

Mr. Stephens exhibits at present, in a series of lectures, the minute objects of nature and art, magnified with the oxy-hydrogen microscope.—We understand his instrument to be one of the most improved, and it magnifies from ten thousand to a million of times in area. He has shown many specimens of insects from various parts of the world, besides those he preserved himself, from our own neighborhood. The structure of the interior of plants, invisible to the naked eye is most instructive, and his own selection of minute ferns and mosses, shows that a part of the world generally neglected by our senses, has beauties which compare with the most magnificent specimens of the tropic zone. Mr. Stephens' explanations added to the largely magnified cryptogamous plants, make his exhibition of double interest, giving amusement and instruction. The living world contained in liquids is shown by the higher power of the instrument—it developes an organic creation of myriads of beings, unobserved by our unaided senses, and would very likely have escaped all observation, but for the high cultivation of the microscope. This is one of the many cases where science added its share to the glory of the Creator. We were informed that different organic matter decomposed in water is productive of a different species of animalculæ, which fast multiplies the classes of animals into a number incomprehensible, without taking the millions of the same kind into consideration which swarm in a single drop of such liquids. We have seen vinegar containing a kind of perfectly developed eels—stagnant water crowded with little beings full of vigor and life—cheese mites, although small animals, we have no doubt are able to destroy large quantities of that nourishment. The chemical experiment of the decomposition of water, is most beautiful—we see the gas bubbles escaping from the poles of the galvanic battery, magnified to an enormous size, raging over the fourteen feet screen. The fine arts are honored in the magnificent paintings, shown in brilliant colors, also are the beautiful colors of the chromatrope highly interesting.

We wish our citizens would make the best use of these exhibitions, for we never had an opportunity of seeing the elegancies and instructions of science better displayed than in these illustrations of Mr. Stephens.

The great feat performed by the telegraphic lines under the superintendence of Mr. O'Reilly, in transmitting the President's message, with such astonishing correctness, for such an immense distance, is eliciting the commendations of the press, both east and west. The gentlemen who wrote out the message at Baltimore, we learn from the American, were Messrs. Reddish & Hough, of Philadelphia, connected with Mr. O'Reilly's line.

To give our readers some idea of the herculean labor performed in this great feat, we may mention, that the paper on which the telegraphic signs were made, in the Pittsburgh office, measures, *seven thousand two hundred feet in length!*

We take this opportunity of expressing our admiration of the excellent management and ability displayed by Mr. REID, in the Pittsburgh office, in which he is ably assisted by numerous young gentlemen, necessary to discharge all the duties of the extensive establishment. So delightfully does every thing work, that there is nothing wanting in this mode of transmitting intelligence. Would that we could say as much for the mails.

Speech from the President Elect.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE VETERANS OF 1814-'15.—Agreeably to previous arrangement, says the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 1st inst., a number of the gallant survivors of 1814-'15, yesterday waited upon Gen. Taylor, at the St. Charles. After being introduced to him, he was addressed on their part, by Judg Bermudez, in a short, but eloquent and appropriate speech, to which General Taylor, in reply said—

That he was deeply grateful for all the honors that had been paid to him by his fellow-citizens, but that he felt especially gratified to receive the present mark of kind attention, from the valiant, and now aged veteran survivors of the glorious battle of the 8th of January, 1815. He said that he had not been a candidate for the Presidency of his own accord, but he had been placed in that situation by the voice of the people, who, he supposed, had made him a candidate from the belief that it might be in his power to bring back the Government to its original purity.

Now that the fact of his election to that exalted station had been definitely settled, he felt himself not otherwise interested than to perform the executive duties in faithful comformity to that beautiful system of government framed by the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, and presided over for eight years by him who stands distinguished and beloved, before all others living or dead, as the "Father of his country."

On his own account he had nothing to gratify but a feeling experienced by every patriotic citizen, for the advancement of the prosperity of the nation and the happiness of the people. He could promise was the faithful discharge, to the best of his ability, of his duty to the constitution and the country, and if, in the performance of it, the expectations of those who had elected him should be realized, he would be more than greatly repaid for all the labor and anxiety which he should have to encounter.

After again returning thanks for what he called the "undeserved honors" paid to him, he proceeded at once to mingle, in the most cordial manner, with the hoary-headed men by whom he was surrounded, and on whose beaming faces there was the most unmistakeable evidence of the warm gratification they felt at the manner of their reception by the glorious hero of Buena Vista.

GEN. TAYLOR, the President Elect, has consented to visit the city of Nashville, in Tennessee, during the present winter, when on his way to the seat of government, and expects to reach that place some time between the 1st and 15th of February. This visit to the State of Tennessee has been promised by the General, in reply to an irresistible invitation from a public meeting recent ly held at Nashville, and which was presented to Gen. TAYLOR at New Orleans by a committee of gentlemen deputed from Nashville to proceed thither for that purpose.—*Nat. Intel.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The fine new brig Colonel Fremont, Capt. Pickett, cleared at the Baltimore Custom House yesterday for California, with an assorted cargo, and will sail this morning.—*Balt. Amer.*

A New York letter published in the Philadelphia Inquire says:

A vessel will leave here on Monday next for Chagres, and among the passengers for the gold mines in California will be some forty or more refiners and assayers, who will take with them crucibles, portable furnaces, and other apparatus necessary for converting the precious metal into bars, and sending it to New York. There is every probability that there will soon be a very great emigration from this city to California.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—We introduce to our readers this morning, a Washington correspondent, who will serve up a daily treat of the "sayings and doings" at the National Capitol. "Junius" has the benefits of experience, information and talents, and it gives us pleasure to announce an arrangement, which we have no doubt will give satisfaction to our readers. If Cave Johnston's mails will come any way regularly, we shall not be under the necessity of giving three letters in one day hereafter.

The Boston Atlas says, we have never known a Cabinet appointment more generally called for than that of Governor CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky. We have no doubt that he will have a place in General Taylor's Cabinet, if he will accept of it. We hope he will not disappoint the hopes of the Whigs of the Union. Kentucky has no right to monopolize the services of Crittenden. He belongs to the UNION, not to Kentucky.

FINE MAPS.—We have examined the maps advertised in another column, and pronounce them most beautiful and splendid specimens of art, and worthy of the attention of our citizens who wish to supply themselves with such valuable sources of information.

STEAMER SUNK.—*Several Lives Lost.*—A telegraphic dispatch from Baton Rogue to the N. Orleans Picayune, dated the 30th ult, says:

"The steamer Marengo has been sunk, by coming in collision with the Harry Hill, near Fort Adams. Several of the crew of the Marengo were killed, and a number badly scalded by the bursting of the pipes. The passengers are all safe, and with the wounded, on the Convoy."

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The contest now raging at Columbus, is one not merely of local, but of general concern. Every citizen of the Union is deeply interested in the triumph of law and order, in every section of the country, and we are all bound to understand the grounds of every controversy before we express an opinion on its merits.

The question in Ohio seems to be whether the Legislature has the constitutional right to separate Cincinnati from Hamilton county, in the apportion ment of Representatives.

The constitution says, "the representatives shall be apportioned among the several *counties* according to the number of white inhabitants in *each*."

Again it says, "representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of *each county* respectively."

This certainly seems to forbid any election by a *city* alone.

In this State, Philadelphia elects representatives, but there is a provision in the constitution, that "representatives shall be chosen by the citizens of the city of *Philadelphia*, and of each county respectively."

But it may be thought that the Legislature could create a new county out of Cincinnati and some adjoining townships, and give it representatives. This, however, cannot be done, because the constitution of Ohio provides that no new county shall be created out of an old one, so as to reduce the latter to less than four hundred square miles, nor shall any new county of less than that extent be established.

It does seem to me that the Whigs of Ohio are clearly in the wrong, if I understand the matter, and I throw out these suggestions to elicit discussion.

The question is one threatening much evil; the merits of the case should be understood, and the wrong doers, whether Whigs or Democrats, be promptly denounced. A strong expression of public opinion cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence upon those who are attempting a violation of the constitution and laws of a sister State. The wrong is a great one, by whomsoever committed, and it is to be hoped that patriotism will prove too strong for mere party spirit, and thus drive the evil doers, whether Democrats or Whigs, from their course. TRUTH.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Our respected correspondent appears to have forgotten one thing, in making up his judgment with reference to the conduct of the Whigs of the Ohio Legislature—which is, that they are acting under the authority of *law*, while their opponents are proceeding in its direct violation. The law districting Hamilton county may be unconstitutional—on that question we are not prepared to express an opinion—but before it is pronounced to be so, by the constituted authorities of the State, all law-abiding citizens should carry out its requirements. The Whigs of the Ohio Legislature, we think, therefore, are in the right in insisting that the law, as it stands, shall be carried out until it is repealed, or declared a nullity by the appropriate authority. There is no other law but the one in question, by which Hamilton county can be represented, all others having been repealed.

A party opinion in relation to the constitutionality of the law, and an inference unfavorable to the Whigs deduced therefrom, should be received with much caution. The constitutional question has been raised in Ohio, but it has not been conceded. The majority of the Legislature which passed the law, believed it to be constitutional—the Governor, the Attorney General, and all the State officers, believed the same, and do still, and this after a full investigation—and no adequate authority has decided against it.

Are the Democratic members, then, right in setting the law at defiance, and the Whigs wrong for their efforts to keep it.

But to show more conclusively that the Whigs are the friends of law and order, it is only necessary to refer to the fact, that they agreed to a compromise, offered by the Free Soil members, to proceed to organize the House, *temporarily*, by excluding the members from Hamilton county, and electing *pro tem* officers, and the proceeding to investigate the claims of the contestants from Hamilton county, and that no other business should be transacted until the claims of the contestants were decided—unless by common consent of the House, except it be to communicate with the Senate, and to unite with them in canvassing the votes for Governor.—Thus reasonable proposition the Democratic members hooted out of the Hall, where they continue to sit night and day, in perpetual session.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 5 P. M.

The yellow Californian fever rages with undiminished violence here, and the effect anticipated has been produced. Eight vessels are loading here not only with the necessary articles of consumption, but with all the luxuries and knicknacs, that even a Yankee can enumerate. Four vessels are loading at Baltimore and as many at Philadelphia, making sixteen in all, and enough to keep starvation out of the calculations of all. In addition to the whalers who have abandoned their voyages to go into the breadstuff trade between the coast of South America and California, there will be a large business done from the Sandwich Islands and Oregon, where the supplies are ample. A good deal of apprehension has been caused, lest famine should attend this gold speculation, but it is unfounded. The supply of provisions on the west coast of South America, and the quantity of tonnage there, alike assure us that famine is not to be dreaded.

Mr. Polk's last message has been the general topic of conversation to day, but opinions do not vary upon it. It is self laudatory in the extreme, and would have been in better taste had he omitted the prolix defence of a system of policy the people have so fully repudiated at the polls. Like Gen. Jackson he says, he leaves the country prosperous and happy, a state of things that does not exist save in his own fancy, as the experience of every man in business shows. The reduction of half a million of the funded debt alluded to in the message, was accomplished by the purchase of United States five per cents at from 95 to 99 per cent. in this city. The expediency of this is rather doubtful. Shrewd financiers generally redeem loans made at a high rate of interest, with the proceeds of loans made at a cheap rate, and it is left for Mr. Walker to discover the advantage of borrowing at six per cent, to pay loans made at five, due four years hence. Events will show that Mr. Walker has been active in endeavoring to advance government stocks so as to enable the takers of the loans to make a profit.

The divorce case of Fanny Kemble Butler excites no little attention here, not only from the ability of the counsel engaged, but from the reputation of the lady, who refuses to be divorced from her husband. The lady is now at the Irving House, in this city, and Mr. Butler at the N. York Hotel. The whole evidence and arguments adduced at Philadelphia, have been published by the city papers, and the parties to the case have come here apparently to enjoy the eclat. Such proceedings never fail to give persons an interest in the eyes of our gossipping people.

No doubt exists among medical men of the fact that the Asiatic Cholera in a mild form is among us. Seventeen cases have terminated fatally, but there is every reason to hope that cold weather will stay its ravages, and that its visit will not be attended with the melancholy fatality of its former progress. Three deaths are reported to day, making 19 in all.

Business has been at a stand all day, waiting the arrival of the steamer's news. She was telegraphed at an early hour, but from some unexplained cause her news was not suffered to transpire until evening. As the Canada will be along with a week's later news within twenty four hours, this budget will have little effect upon the market. Cotton holders are firmer and dealers in breadstuffs anxious to realize at low prices.

Stocks have felt the impulse of Mr. Polk's elaborate praise of the finances. Treasury notes closing at 106½; fancy stocks are also in more demand, as well as state and city stocks on foreign account. A large amount of city stocks have recently been bought on German account, and there is a steady but moderate demand all the time. The greater part of the exchange for the Cambria which left today, was *four* at 109@109¼ with little at the higher range, and a good deal even lower than 108.—The exports of stock, help materially the rate of exchange and will keep the market quiet until the importations for the spring trade re commence.

Mr. David Hale, the editor of the "Journal of Commerce," will soon be known no more among the merchants of this city, by whom he is universally respected. His devotion to his profession has broken his constitution and caused a partial paralysis. A Southern climate was recommended, but while at Fredericksburg, Va., his little strength failed him, and his recovery is looked upon as hopeless. His death will change the ownership of one of the most prominent journal within a year. In this time the senior editor of the "Express," of the "Sun" the "Evening Post" and of the "Journal of Commerce," have retired from a most laborious profession, with however the means to lead in future a life of elegant and quiet retirement. C.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Mr. Frank Plumer yesterday left upon our counter a specimen of gold rock as obtained in a locality from which a considerable quantity has been taken. It weighs some four or five pounds, and is richly dappled with the sparkling yellow throughout. The piece is supposed to contain, according to the average yield, about an ounce and a half of pure metal; and as it is disengaged from the rock by a cheap and simple process, the probable value of the lump as it is, may be estimated at about $22. Some specimens of copper obtained from the same vicinity, was also left at the office by the same gentleman, the ore is said to yield nearly ninety five per cent of pure metal, and it is found in such abundance as to be perhaps as valuable as the gold mines themselves.—*Bal. Sun.*

MARRIAGE OF COL. BLISS.—The Point Coupee Echo of the 25th ult., announces that on Thursday, the 23d inst., Col. Bliss was married at Baton Rouge to Miss Betty Taylor, daughter of the President elect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1848.

The last annual message of Mr. Polk, on the state of the Union has been received: Congress is settling down into the easy, comfortable jog trot progress which marks its mode of proceeding before newsyears; the Supreme court is in session, and general quiet contentment seems to pervade the Capital.

Neither branch of Congress has done any thing, to day, if we except the election of Chaplain by the House. In the Senate to-morrow, Mr. King will announce the death of Mr Lewis, late Senator from Alabama, and then the Senate will adjourn to Monday the 11th inst.

The House will also meet to morrow, the like exercises as in the Senate will take place, and the arrangement for the same reason, and the same period, will be moved and carried. Thus, you see the first week is already legislatively disposed of.

Mr. Calhoun has not yet arrived. Some anxiety was felt a few days ago on his account, on account of the report that the steamer on which he had embarked at Charlestown to proceed to Wilmington by way of sea, on his way to Washington, had failed to arrive when due. I presume that those fears have been removed by subsequent information.

It is generally understood that things are to be left in *statu quo* for the next three months, though all calculations may be disappointed by some sudden move or twist on the part of Mr. Polk, which may lay the train for other wars. It would surprise nobody to find that he has been trying to annex Cuba, and even Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada.

Mr. Polk has dedicated to the glories of his administration twelve most unreadable columns of matter, duller than anything else that has recently appeared, except the Union's editorials on the veto power.

The President says very little upon the Slavery question, and that little has been very often said before, but like Fallstaff going forth to kill the dead Hotspur, he valiantly assails with his logical club the departed bank of the United States, and shows how much more horrid a monster is the Internal Improvement system. Borrowing trouble to himself for the future, as if not content with that of the past, he is very apprehensive lest Gen. Taylor should not exercise the veto power as frequently as he has done, and goes on to preach a solemn homily against the abandonment of the executive privilege. Gen. Taylor has not heretofore distinguished himself by deference to Mr. Polk's advice, and it is not probable that he will trouble himself now about it. Some of Mr. Polk's vetoed bills, as those for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and for payment of French spoliations, will most assuredly be presented to his successor, and he will doubtless sign them.

People are still making cabinets for General Taylor. Among distinguished Pennsylvanians who are spoken of as likely to become members of it, are Joseph R. Ingersoll, Walter Forward, T. M. T. McKennan, and Andrew Stewart.

Mr. Benton, and Mr. Butler of S. C. have made up their quarrel. Mr. Benton never intended to fight, and therein he was perfectly right. He has done enough in that line. His course towards Mr Butler was most grossly and brutally insolent, yet fighting would have been no reparation for it. His conduct towards Gen. Kearney merits no other names than base and infamous. The chronicles of slander and defamation may be searched in vain for any parallel to the abuse poured out upon that gallant soldier on his death bed, by this same man Benton from his place of personal privilege and security in the Senate. Revenge belongs to Him before whom they shall both appear. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th, 1848.

A little debate took place in the House this morning that for a time appeared likely to stir up the elements, and afford the country a little amusement as a relief to the prevalent dullness which has succeeded the termination of the Presidential election. Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution providing for the entering into a contract with the proprietors of the Intelligencer and the Union, for the daily publication of the debates of the House at the rate of seven dollars and a half a column. His plan in brief was the same as that adopted by the Senate at the close of the last session, under which Benton published at the expense of the nation his infamous libel against the late Gen. Kearney. The part of this pretended speech already published has cost $1,600. It was but one third finished when the victim of its venom died. Had he lived, Benton promised two other portions longer than that which has already appeared, and this would have made the speech cost about five thousand dollars. Mr Westcott's speech just published, under the same plan cost, $500. The scheme, if adopted by both Houses and carried out to its extreme length, would draw from the Treasury, two hundred thousand dollars a year, and would give to the two papers printed here at the metropolis, a patronage greater than that enjoyed by all the other papers of the Union.

Mr. A's proposition suited neither Whigs nor Democrats. Mr. Wentworth made a pointed and forcible speech against it, so did Mr. Root of Ohio. Mr. Greely of New York was also much excited on the occasion, and proposed to amend by the substituting of a resolution authorizing the employment of a suitable number of official reporters, at an expense of not more than $200per week who shall take a full account of every thing said and done in the House, under the direction of the clerk, who shall furnish manifold copies of the same to the agents of such papers as shall apply for them This plan aims to provide for the regular official reporting of debates, and leaves the business of publishing them open to the competition of all who choose to engage in it. It is the true principle.

The discussion of the scheme was cut short by announcement from the Senate of the adjournment of that body and its proceedings and resolutions consequent upon the death of Senator Lewis of Alabama

A member from that State having made some remarks appropriate to the occasion, the House adjourned until Monday next, when it meets again it is to be hoped that it will do so with a determination to attend to the public business. The Union publishes Mr. Marcy's report this morning.—The Governor dwells upon the brilliancy of the recent discoveries of treasure in California, and furnishes a copy of an elaborate report of the operations of the mines and the phenomena of the gold region received some time since from Col. Mason, commanding the United States troops in that territory, and exercising at the last advices the duties of civil Governor.

The Colonel's accounts look extremely well upon paper, but it is a somewhat remarkable fact that the Government here has neglected to apply to this and to other reports of the untold riches of our new El Dorado, the only perfectly conclusive test of which they are susceptible. Col. Mason mentions that he sends with the published despatch many specimens of the gold obtained. It was also stated in the Union, more than two months ago, that a Lieut. Beall had arrived in a very short journey from San Francisco, also bringing with him many specimens of the same precious metal. Now, why have not these been subjected to analysis? Why have not the heads of the War and Treasury Departments called in some members of the numerous scientific corps belonging to the topographical bureau and the mint, which are under their absolute control, to examine these samples, and to say conclusively whether they are genuine gold, or mica, or other more worthless trash than the last? The suspicion will lurk in the mind, that in regard to all this business, there has been 'much ado about nothing,' and such circumstances as I have alluded to only tend to confirm it.

I do not know that I have mentioned to you that Mr. Cave Johnson has come down, just as he is going out of office, to the popular demands for cheap postage, and recommends in his annual report a uniform rate of five cents a letter. Mr. Hobbie, the first Assistant Post Master General, has made to his official superior a very long and carefully drawn up report, in which he contends that the true medium is three cents. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1848.

The specimens of gold dust and ore recently received from California have been, this day, sent off to the mint at Philadelphia, in order that their quality may be tested, and that, if found to be pure, they may be worked up into the medals ordered to be struck off for our officers. I am informed, however, by gentlemen to whom was afforded the opportunity of examining them, that there need be no doubt at all of their being genuine native gold.

The gold mania seems to have seized upon our population in very much the same manner in which the adventurous spirits of Spain, Portugal, and England became possessed with the spirit of exploration in America, directly after the first discovery of the precious metals, three centuries ago. In every one of our eastern cities associations are forming for emigration to California. Even in the quiet old borough of Alexandria, our near neighbor, young men are calling upon their neighbors, through the papers, to make ready for the start for California, for that they have staid in these diggins long enough.

Colonel Mason's official report, and the actual arrival of the numerous specimens of pure metal sent by him, seem sufficient to dispel the natural doubts of the prudent, and to confirm the wonderful stories of the mineral wealth of the country. Col. Mason, more than once, alludes to the apprehension existing in the minds of intelligent persons that the quantity of gold produced will be so great as to lessen very materially the relative value of that metal, so as to diminish its usefulness as a standard of price—in other words, to destroy its value as money.

There seems a Providence in the time of the discovery of these deposites. It appeared just about the period of the final and decisive exchange of the ratifications of the treaty. For three centuries had the Spanish cavalier, cap mpeador, and vacaro, —all professional hunters of gold—wandered over those hills, and up and down the ravines and gorges, which now seem resplendant with glittering treasure, and their experienced eyes had detected nothing brighter than the dull earth. An American in the quiet pursuit of his favorite avocation of 'improving the country,' cuts a mill race, and forthwith riches greater than the fabled wealth of India reveal themselves, and instantaneously the people run mad in the work of securing them.

But further, the Providence presents itself in another aspect. The results of this discovery will arrive in time to thwart all traitorous schemes of disunion, and to settle the slave question, speedily and permanently. The enterprising free white population, that the fame of these events will attract to California, will secure the admission of the Territory into the Union, within a couple of years, as a free State. They are just the kind of men to laugh at the folly and insolence of an arrogant South Carolina planter, who should undertake to follow Senator Butler's advice, and to carry slavery into the Territory, *vi et armis*.

It seems to be so generally agreed that Mr Crittenden will be invited to a front seat in General Taylor's Cabinet, that I am led to presume that the belief rests upon good grounds. Mr. Crittenden certainly has the two principal requisites, in an eminent degree—capacity and popularity. It is expected that Mr Webster will be offered the mission to England. His friends say he cannot accept it, on account of his inadequate means. Why should it be necessary for Mr Webster to spend more than any body else there?

You will have noticed that Mr. Marcy has extended, in the form of a general order, published in the Union, a very urgent invitation to the collectors of Mexican contributions to pay up the proceeds of the tribute. The order is aimed at some well known officers in the line and staff of the old army, and the disbanded regiments, who are believed to have retained in their hands large amounts of the money thus collected.

From my own experience of the manner in which this money was collected, and that of keeping the accounts and managing the details, I know that the Department cannot be informed of all or nearly all that was squeezed out of the poor Mexicans. One officer is pointed to, in current gossip, who keeps $60,000 of money collected under the name of contributions. JUNIUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

The details of the interesting foreign news by the Britannia, have at length arrived by the tedious medium of the mails. We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with the following intelligence and condensed account of the important events at Berlin and Vienna, from the London correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1848.

Murders at Vienna under the cloak of Courts Martial—confusion at Berlin, with the King and his troops fatally committed on the one side, and the democrats on the other, and the timid and selfish shopkeepers in the middle—accumulating intrigues in Paris, threatening an outbreak which may now be considered over due—and fresh symptoms of organized disturbance in Ireland, constitute the items of this week's news.

VIENNA

The intelligence from Vienna is deplorable—Immediately upon Windisgratz obtaining possession of the city, Courts Martial were instituted, and a series of executions savage and cowardly have since been announced from day to day—Among the parties already hanged or shot are Messenhauser, commander of National Guard, and Robert Blum a notable democratic, one of the leading radical members of the Central Assembly at Frankfort. Gen. Bem, to whom the charge of the fortifications was confided by the Diet, and who is now in prison, is also expected to share the same fate. The commander of the Academical Legion, Mr Auerer an artist, committed suicide, and his example is said to have been followed by Dr. Schutte and many others. Professor Fuster, chief of the University, the second in command of the National Guard and Pulsky the Hungarian Secretary of State, are understood likewise either to be in prison or dead already to have been made away with. It is said that no less than ninety of these executions took place in three days, and they were still going on with undiminished zeal. The fiercest hatred on the part of the Emperor a triumphant soldiery seemed to be directed against all those agitators who were in any way connected with the Diet.

The persons nominated by Windisgratz as new of Vienna is General Weiden, whose character for humanity was strongly questioned in connexion with some recent events in the Italian war—It is now ascertained that the Imperial army round Vienna consists of no less than 100,000 men. The number of killed on the part of citizens is stated at 417. The troops have suffered much more, and it is believed that their loss amounted to several thousands.

While revenge is thus satiated at Vienna it also promises to make a new Gilgotha in another quarter. The great Russian army on Hungarian frontier is to be marched against Hungary and the fate that awaits Kossuth and the other leaders of the independent party has been sufficiently indicated. At Vienna the Croats, notwithstanding the ravages and murders they are alleged to have committed, were kept, it may be supposed as a matter of policy, under the strict control of the Czech, at Prague and the other cities of their own country, when they come hand to hand with the superior race whom they detest and whom they never could overpower except by the mere force of numbers, there will be little prospect even of a simulated forbearance. Indeed it is already said the Emperor's troops assert that they will give no quarter—on publishes Mr. Marcy's report this morning.—The Governor dwells upon the brilliancy of the recent discoveries of treasure in California, and furnishes a copy of an elaborate report of the operations of the mines and the phenomena of the gold region received some time since from Col. Mason, commanding the United States troops in that territory, and exercising at the last advices the duties of civil Governor.

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I do not know that I have mentioned to you that Mr. Cave Johnson has come down, just as he is going out of office, to the popular demands for cheap postage, and recommends in his annual report a uniform rate of five cents a letter. Mr. Hobbie, the first Assistant Post Master General, has made to his official superior a very long and carefully drawn up report, in which he contends that the true medium is three cents. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1848.

The specimens of gold dust and ore recently received from California have been, this day, sent off to the mint at Philadelphia, in order that their quality may be tested, and that, if found to be pure, they may be worked up into the medals ordered to be struck off for our officers. I am informed, however, by gentlemen to whom was afforded the opportunity of examining them, that there need be no doubt at all of their being genuine native gold.

The gold mania seems to have seized upon our population in very much the same manner in which the adventurous spirits of Spain, Portugal, and England became possessed with the spirit of exploration in America, directly after the first discovery of the precious metals, three centuries ago.

NEW MAPS.

JOHNSON'S ILLUSTRATED AND EMBELLISHED STEEL PLATE MAP OF THE WORLD, on Mercator's Projection.—This is reputed to be the most splendid Map of the World ever published. It is highly embellished and beautifully engraved on steel, in the most elaborate style of the art. The geographical portions are compiled from the latest and most authentic sources. Extraordinary pains have been taken to make this map perfectly reliable and authentic in all respects. It has but to be examined to be admired. Price will be $10.

COLTON'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—This Map has been most carefully compiled, and contains much new and interesting information. It is highly embellished and beautifully engraved on steel, is of convenient size, and represents the British Provinces, Oregon, California, Mexico, with parts of New Grenada and Venezuela. Also showing the course of the Mail Atlantic steamships, to and from Europe, America, the West Indies, &c. Price $2,50.

COLTON'S MAP of the Countries mentioned in the New Testament, and Travels of the Apostles, with the ancient and modern names—from the most authentic sources.

☞ The Agent of these Maps, Mr. THOMSON, is now in the city procuring subscribers, and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

dec12-d1w

NEW BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS, &c.—Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications to Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation By Elias Loomis, A. M.

Xenophon: Memorabilia of Socrates, with English notes, critical and explanatory. Life of Socrates, &c. By C. Anthon, L. L. D.

M'Clintock & Crooks' First Book in Greek, containing a full view of the forms of words, with vocabularies and copious exercises, &c.

Salkeld's First Book in Spanish; or, a practical introduction to the study of the Spanish Language.

Book Keeping by single and double entry. Practically adapted to the inland and maritime commerce of the United States. By P. Duff.

A History of France, from the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar, to the reign of Louis Philippe. By Mrs. Markham. Revised, improved and enlarged, by Jacob Abbott, map and engravings. For sale by

R. HOPKINS,
dec12 Apollo Buildings, 4th st

WHEAT—60 bbls Wheat, for sale by
dec12 BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co

SUGAR—10 hhds N O Sugar, new crop, landing from steamer Ringgold, and for sale by
dec12 JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

FLANNELS—5 bales low priced red, white and yellow Flannels, opened and for sale by
dec12 SHACKLETT & WHITE, 99 wood st

FANCY PRINTS—4 cases new style low priced, just received by
dec12 SHACKLETT & WHITE

FANCY CASSIMERES—2 cases new style Fancy Cassimeres, bright figures and very handsome goods, just opened by
dec12 SHACKLETT & WHITE

VELVET CORDS—Two trasses heavy large stripe Genoa Cords, just received by
dec12 SHACKLETT & WHITE

COFFEE—100 bags Rio Coffee, just rec'd and for sale by ATWOOD, JONES & Co

BEANS—20 bbls white, for sale by
dec12 J D WILLIAMS, 110 wood st

FEATHERS—10 sacks Tennessee, for sale by
dec12 J D WILLIAMS

APPLES—20 bbls Russets, for sale by
dec12 J D WILLIAMS

RAISINS—20 bxs M R, 10 do Layer, 20 do 3, 5 and 12 lbs, for sale by dec12 J D WILLIAMS

CURRANTS—5 bbls Zante for sale by
dec12 J D WILLIAMS

SCALED HERRING—20 bxs for sale by
dec12 J D WILLIAMS

SUNDRIES—500 bxs Raisins, 20 mats do, 30 boxes shelled Almonds; 50 do Malaga Figs; 2 tcs drum do, 2 cases Sicily Liquorice, 1 bbl Mason's Blacking, just received and for sale by
dec9 BROWN & CULBERTSON

DEMIJOHNS—20 all sizes, kept constantly on hand by C. HMSEN,
dec11-2w 1st and 2d sts

PICKLES—10 bbls Pickles, rec'd on consignment, and for sale low by C H GRANT,
dec11-1t 41 water st

MUSICAL BOXES—1 doz Musical Boxes, that play a variety of airs, waltzes, quadrilles, just rec'd at Z KINSEY'S, 67 market st

MAMMOTH PENS—Just received, one case of mammoth Gold Pens. Persons having much writing to do, will find great ease in using these pens, as they do not cramp the fingers, and have fine smooth points. W W WILSON,
dec11 corner 4th and market sts

LARD OIL—10 bbls best winter strained Lard Oil landing from stmr Messenger and for sale by
dec11 JAS DALZELL, water st

CREAM CHEESE—200 bxs prime cream cheese, in store and for sale low to close consignment, by
dec11 JAS DALZELL

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—15 bbls prime Roll Butter, in store and for sale by
dec11 JAS DALZELL

BUTTER—10 bbls fresh Roll, 5 kegs do. received this day and for sale by
dec11 TASSEY & BEST

LARD—5 kegs in store and for sale by
dec11 TASSEY & BEST

PEARL ASH—20 casks fresh quality, on hand and for sale by
dec11 TASSEY & BEST

TOBACCO—20 kegs 6 twist, prime article, received and for sale by
dec11 TASSEY & BEST

WINDOW GLASS—100 bxs 8x10, 75 do 10x12, 50 do 10x14, on hand and for sale by
dec11 TASSEY & BEST

SCORCHED SALTS—14 bbls for sale by
dec11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

BROOMS—20 doz gilt handled, for sale by
dec11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

LOAF SUGAR—30 bbls for sale by
dec11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

CHEESE—200 bxs West Reserve, for sale by
dec11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

ALCOHOL—5 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
dec11 J KIDD & Co

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS—1600 lbs just received and for sale by
dec11 J KIDD & Co

RUSSETT CANVASS, on Stretchers, all sizes, constantly on hand and for sale by
dec11 J KIDD & Co

FANCY SOAP, assd—75 bxs on hand and for sale by
dec11 J KIDD & Co

ROLL BUTTER—9 bbls roll butter, fresh, just received and for sale by
dec9 S & W HARBAUGH

CLOVER SEED—30 bbls clover seed just received and for sale by
dec9 S & W HARBAUGH

FLOUR—250 bbls extra family flour, R. Holmes brand, just received and for sale by
dec9 S & W HARBAUGH

APPLES—50 bxs green apples,
100 bbls do do
Just landing from Consul, and for sale by
dec9 S & W HARBAUGH

OIL MEAL—6 tons oil meal just landing and for sale by
dec9 S & W HARBAUGH

BARLEY—500 bushels barley just landing from the Consul, and for sale by
dec9 S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—50 boxes cream cheese, extra, landing from Lake Erie, and for sale by
dec9 S & W HARBAUGH

EGGS—4 bbls fresh eggs just landing and for sale by
dec9 S & W HARBAUGH

SUNDRIES—1500 bushels dried peaches, 100 bushels do apples, 25 sacks feathers, 12 do wool, 4 do ginseng, just received per steamers Magnet and Pioneer, and for sale by
dec9 O H GRANT

GOLD PENS—Just opened, another case of splendid gold pens, of the best manufacture, and superior to any heretofore sold, and warranted, by
dec9 W W WILSON

WRAPPING PAPER—200 rms rag and straw crown, double crown and medium wrapping paper, for sale by
dec9 WICK & McCANDLESS

GROUND NUTS—200 bags Tennessee ground nuts for sale by
dec9 WICK & McCANDLESS

CLOVER SEED—10 bbls received and for sale by
dec9 WICK & McCANDLESS

MACHETTA APPLES—2 bbls received and for sale by
dec9 WICK & McCANDLESS

POWER PRESS PRINTING INK—20 kegs news ink, 5 do book do Cylinder press ink in 1 bbls, just received and for sale by
dec9 J SCHOONMAKER & Co

PATENT MEDICINES for sale by
dec9 J SCHOONMAKER & Co

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—50 bbls prime Sugar House Molasses, in store and for sale by
dec9 JAS DALZELL

MUSCATEL RAISINS—30 bxs Raisins, in store and for sale by
dec9 JAS DALZELL

LARD OIL—10 bbls Conking's best, winter strained, just received and for sale by
dec9 JAS DALZELL

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—10 kgs in store and for sale by
dec9 McGILL & ROE

ROLL BUTTER—20 kegs butter in shipping order.
dec9 McGILL & ROE

LARD IN KEGS, just received.
dec9 McGILL & ROE

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches