# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

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PITTSBURGH:
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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.

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out

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.**


THE LEGISLATURE.—We find it difficult, from the confused state of the Mails, to arrive at an understanding of what is going on at Harrisburgh. As far as we can ascertain, nothing of the least general interest has been transacted, except the organization, and the election of United States Senator. The following officers have been elected in the Senate:—

For Chief Clerk, Samuel W. Pearson received 31 votes, and was elected.

For Assistant Clerk, J. M. SULLIVAN, received 31 votes, and was declared duly elected.

For Transcribing Clerks, F. T. Desmond and J. H. M'Cauley were unanimously elected.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, Israel Gutelius received 20 votes, being a majority of the votes cast, and was declared duly elected.

W. S. Millinger was elected Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Solomon Sherry was elected Doorkeeper.

N. Gotshalk was re-elected Assistant Doorkeeper

Andrew Young was elected Messenger.

On motion of Mr. CRABB, A. P. Brady was elected additional Sergeant-at-Arms, and Philip Weber, Special Messenger, by a vote of 19 to 7.

Standing Committees were then appointed:

Finance—Messrs. King, Crabb, McCaslin, Brooke and Mason.

Judiciary—Messrs. J B Johnston, King, Streeter, Crabb, and Brawley.

Accounts—Messrs. Harris, Smyser, McCaslin, Frick, and Ives.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Streeter, Matthias, Brawley, Small, and King.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Sankey, Bost, Levis, and Sadler.

Corporations—Messrs. Mathias, Harris, Mason, Savery, and Cunningham.

Banks—Messrs. Crabb, Bost, Frick, Forsyth, and Konigmacher.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Smyser, Potteiger, Bost, Sterrett, and Levis.

Militia—Messrs. Sadler, Small, Smyser, Brawley, and Cunningham.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Sadler, Rich, Hugus, Ives, and Forsyth.

To Compare Bills—Messrs. Cunningham, Forsyth, Savery, and Ives.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Potteiger, Savery Richards, Sterrett, and Rich.

Private Claims or Damages—Messrs. Brooke, Konigmacher, Overfield, Sankey, and Sadler.

Executive Nominations—Messrs. J B Johnston, Lawrence, Hugus, Sankey, and Stine.

Library—Messrs. Mathias, Lawrence, and King.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Mason, Crabb, Overfield, Sankey, and Harris.

Election Districts—Messrs. Levis, Richards, Potteiger, Bost, and Rich.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Rich, Sterrett, Stine, Small, and Streeter.

Education—Messrs. Lawrence, J B Johnston, Hugus, McCaslin, and Brooke.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Konigmacher, Overfield, and Frick.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—By the, Palmetto the New Orleans papers have Galveston papers to the 24th ult.—The News learns that a few days since an American ship arrived at Brazos Santiago direct from Liverpool, loaded with dry goods for the market of Matamoras. It is of course expected that these goods will find their way into Matamoras without paying the Mexican duties. The trade on both sides of the river is said to be very brisk.

They have had some pretty severe winter weather throughout Texas. In the western part, snow almost sufficient for sleigh riding.

A letter from Linn county Dec. 5 says that a larger number of Indians (some 300) than should be permitted to come there, had arrived from beyond the Texian boundary armed and furnished with ammunition by the U. S. agents.

The Western Texian, of San Antonio, contains a legal citation by John J. Giddings as plaintiff against twenty-eight German Prince, Dukes, Counts, and Landgraves, and one Princess, who are all made defendants. The suit is for $9,772, which is the balance due for cost of surveying, the whole amount being $33,350.

The Galveston News speaking of the sugar crop, says—

In Texas, from all accounts, we should judge that the average crop will be about two hogsheads to the acre.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1848.—The Miner's Journal gives, as below, the official quantity of Coal sent to market from the different regions, in 1848 and 1847, showing the annual increase:

| | | 1847. | 1848. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill, | Railroad, | 1,360,681 | 1,216,233 |
| | Canal, | 222,693 | 434,852 |
| Swatara Region, | | 67,457 | 61,530 |
| | | 1,650,831 | 1,712,615 |
| Lehigh, | | 643,973 | 680,746 |
| Lackawanna, | | 358,203 | 437,500 |
| Wilkesbarre, | | 284,398 | 237,271 |
| | In 1848, | 2,937,405 | 3,068,132 |
| | In 1847, | 2,231,013 | 2,967,405 |
| Increase, tons, | | 635,392 | 100,727 |

Showing the increase in 1847 over 1846, 535,392 tons, and an increase of only 100,727 tons in 1848, with largely increased facilities for mining and transportation over 1847.

"LESSONS IN ELOCUTION, or a Selection of Pieces in Prose and Verse, for the improvement of youth in Reading and Speaking; to which are prefixed, Elements of Gesture, illustrated by plates, &c., by Wm. Scott. Enlarged and improved by James D. Johnson, A.M., Philadelphia: Thomas Cowperthwait & Co."

From such cursory examination as we have been able to give this work, it appears to be well adapted to the design of its compilers. The selections are excellent, and the work is beautifully printed. Sold by J. H. Mellor, Wood Street.

It was reported yesterday, that Mr. Warrick Martin, formerly of this city, had died of Cholera at New Orleans. This is a mistake. His child, also named Warrick, died on the 27th of Dec. of that disease.

We received some half dozen back mails, from the east yesterday, but found nothing in a half bushel of exchanges specially interesting. Our New York letters contain every thing of any general interest in that great American Babel, and are worthy of attention.

TRULY DISTRESSING FIRE IN PORT CARBON.—On Tuesday evening last, as we learn from the Pottsville Emporium, the house of Philip Steinbach, at Port Carbon, was entirely destroyed by fire, and three of his children fell victims. Four children, it seems, were left at home while the parents went to Church, and when the fire was first discovered, it had advanced so far that it was impossible to enter the house and rescue the little sufferers. The eldest child escaped and took refuge at a neighbor's.

FORTUNE.—Charles F. Adams, the late Free Soil candidate for the Vice Presidency, is now rich enough to remain a private individual. In addition to a fortune inherited from his father, he is one of the heirs of the late Peter C. Brooks, the wealthiest man in New England, who was his father-in-law. Another daughter of Mr. B. is the wife of President Everett of Harvard University, who also has a handsome estate of his own.

The Steubenville Herald is a clever cotemporary and deserves patronage for its industry and enterprise, but it is notorious for copying our telegraphic despatches and crediting them to another source, under its telegraphic head in the paper. On the 8th, of Jan. the editor published two despatches one from Washington, and the other from New Orleans, both of which are credited to the Commercial Journal of this city, when they were reported and telegraphed exclusively for the Gazette.

SLAVE CENSUS IN KENTUCKY.—According to the report of the Second Auditor, there are now but 19,149 slaves in Kentucky—and the increase in the number of slaves in the last year is set down at 2,921. The Frankfort Commonwealth thinks the number will exceed that.

THE VOTE OF WISCONSIN.—We have at last the official returns from Wisconsin, except St. Croix and La Pointe, which were not received. The vote stands thus—Taylor 13,747; Cass 15,001; Van Buren 10,418.

## PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1849.

Every thing here bears a buoyant aspect, and merchants are beginning to count the time that must pass before the trade with the country can be resumed. Money has become abundant, and far in excess of all legitimate business demands—thus forcing lenders to look to speculative borrowers, as the means of keeping funds profitably employed. The rise of Government and State Stocks abroad has also given a firmer tone to the market—causing stocks to be held at higher prices. A home movement is in progress that will keep up United States Stocks. Owing to the scarcity of N. York stocks for the basis of bank circulation, it is now proposed to pass a law allowing government stocks to be taken for this purpose; and it will succeed, for the wants of banks have made the law imperatively necessary.

A new era is about to commence in the history of rail roads in this country, and we are to have an expose of the manner in which subscriptions are raised. The Hudson Rail Road Company, which was forced into existence by the most vigorous personal importunity, now finds itself at a stand still for money, with its stock selling at 55 per cent. In this exigency, the company asserts that it has a legal claim upon the original subscribers to compel them to make their stock full, tho' they have sold the stock, and cease to be known upon the books as stockholders. Common usage has been to sell the shares of delinquents to pay calls for money, when original subscribers were tired of their purchase, and this new course of law causes no little fluttering among a class who paid 20, 30, and 40 per cent., and then sold out at seventy five per cent, suffering a heavy loss. This loss they were willing to bear, and it is so much given to the road, for the purchaser of the stock thus sold has only to make the stock full stock, which yields him a rate of interest, high in proportion to the depreciation of the value when he bought in. Until it is decided by law whether subscribers are held for the full amount of their shares, after they have sold them—very little money will be subscribed in this quarter.

The weather for the past few days has been intensely cold, and under its influence the Cholera has been swept out of existence, and no new case has been reported for two days. The news of the Cholera at New Orleans has had a bad effect upon some branches of business, particularly upon the western produce trade. Articles that are received at New Orleans for the North, such as Pork and Flour, have advanced, and for immediate delivery, sell very high. New Orleans Flour has risen to $5 69½ to $5 75. Pork sells at $12,50; for new Mess, $13 would be paid readily. The stock is very low, having been exhausted by demands for the California fleet, which continues as active as ever.

Rumors were current on 'Change to day, that by the last arrival from the Pacific, via Jamaica, dispatches were received by the Government which not only confirm in detail all the previous accounts, but new advices that far exceed the growing accounts received down to the middle of October. Should these rumors be confirmed, even partially, a speculative feeling will be caused that will extend to all departments of business, aided as speculation would be by the abundance of money in the street seeking employment, at low rates.

The Steamer Hermann, after a passage of 21 days from Southampton, is telegraphed below Boston, out of coal. Her mate, the Washington, is now out 20 days from the 20th of December, and is quite due, with four days later news. The news is expected with some impatience, by dealers in various articles. Under the last advices, ashes have risen to 6¾ cents for domestic pots, and 6¾ for Canadian, with sales of 1,000 bbls in two days. An advance like this will cause a rise in the raw materials used in the glass factories in the West. No common State Flour can be had under $5 75—a rise of 25 cts. since the first of January. Sugar has risen 1, and perhaps 1 in two days, with a rise of one cent in New Orleans Molasses, the only kind here.

These advances in the whole range of produce, and articles of universal consumption, show clearly the buoyancy that marks the commencement of the new year, which promises to be as full of success to many departments, as the last was disastrous. Could these be added to the other means of wealth—specific duties upon the leading articles of import—iron, cotton, and woollens—more real wealth could be added to the country, than has accrued even under the immense exports of breadstuffs in 1846-7.

A determined effort is now making in N. England to bring this question of specific duties before Congress, and there can be little doubt of success, and that too at no remote period. Q.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1849.

The leading question now debated in financial circles is the new theory broached in relation to the claims of Rail Road Companies upon original subscribers, as urged by the Hudson River Company, and sustained by the opinion of Daniel Lord, Esq. Usage heretofore has allowed subscribers to transfer at any time their responsibilities, and a departure from this rule would have killed many a road that now stands high. The Western (Mass) Road is a case in point. The richest and the poor united in taking this stock, while, before the installments were called in, sold as low as 45, and was bought by capitalists who paid the remaining calls, and now get dividends equal to one per cent a month upon their investment. Should the new claim be sustained, rail road enterprises in the United States will receive a blow nearly fatal; for we have not as a general thing, capital large enough to enable us to place irrevocably all who subscribe in a rail road. We must be allowed to forfeit forty per cent or sixty per cent to a new holder, who will pay the balance, or we must decline taking stocks at all. Our men of business will not divest their floating capital into fixed rail road stock, but will do business in the old way, leaving capitalists to embark in rail roads.

Two large bodies of young men left to-day for California and the gold regions. The passengers by the 'Christoval Colon,' are the younger brothers and sons of families eminent in New York, and intimately connected with her ancient as well as her modern glory. The passengers by Schoverschon, Bowman, Emmet, Le Roy, and Livingston, will be in the history of this flight to California, be as prominent as the names of the first settlers of Virginia and the Southern States. Without the stern virtues of the New England fathers, they have still the character which will do good service to the new Continent—we mean enterprise—to which they are bound. Like the Mexican War, the California fever will call forth the energies, and give the country the benefit of the industry of a large class who would otherwise have continued non-producers.

The cold and stormy weather has completely deranged the mails and travelling in this region, now has the west been much better off. The mails from St. Louis are ten days out of time; the New Orleans four, and in fact, no mails in proper time, not even the mail from Philadelphia. Business consequently is done under much inconvenience and loss.

To-day, the oldest Mutual Insurance Company, the Mutual Safety, decided to stop, having completely exhausted its ready means, leaving nothing but the original notes of the Company. Marine losses everywhere, added to large losses by fire have swept away all, to say nothing of the losses caused by bad management. So badly was the business attended to in 1847, that premiums to the amount of $760,000 on marine risks yielded but $47,000 in profits; the enormous sum of $711,000 having been paid in losses, expenses and re-insurance. The Sun Mutual, receiving the sum of $500,000 in premiums, show a nett profit of $343,000; clearly showing the difference between prudent management and carelessness. The Sun Mutual will declare thirty-five per cent in a few days, besides a handsome dividend in cash.

Every body is sleighing mad just now, and Broadway thronged with all possible kind of vehicles from a twenty horse sleigh down to a half hogshead tub on rickety runners, drawn by a still more rickety horse. A hundred passengers cluster like bees upon the mammoth carriages, and every one who has sixpence, seems bent on spending it for a ride. The beauty and variety of the turnouts rival those of any city in the world. Fashion now means three nights at the Italian Opera, and three evening excursions to a hotel out of town, a long and gay evening there, and a ride home by moonlight, behind the three minute ponies of the upper ten thousand.

Upon Change there is nothing very new. The prices of most articles seem to have reached their extreme elevation. Pork and Beef are an exception. Old Mess Pork is now held at $14, for the same lots sold in November at $9. New Mess, $16 25, and prime, $14 25, and little to be had at that. Mess Beef, $11 75 @ $12 50, and scarce. The news of Cholera has effected this in part, and a resumption of business at New Orleans will soon restore the price to the proper standard. One thousand barrels of common southern Flour was taken to day for the California market at $5 50, and a large lot of Neal at $3 05.

The Havre packet took out $68,000, in coin, and other than this there is nothing to notice in the Money Market. Sterling Bills, 108½ @ 109, and equal to the demand. C.

The New Hampshire Legislature has passed a bill chartering the New Hampshire Botanic Medical Society, which places the Thomponian Doctors on the same footing as those of the Medical faculty.

A bill has also passed the House, (176 to 39) which grew out of the complaints against the Shakers. It utterly destroys a man's right to his own property from the moment he joins any Society organized upon the plan of the Shakers, provided he has a family, and provides against his becoming his property upon the society in advance. His property passes into the hands of his wife while he remains separated from her, though she cannot dispose of it, and if she joins the Society, it is placed into the hands of guardians for the use of the children, if there be any. Children cannot be indentured to Shakers without the consent of the Judge of Probate of the county, and a strong penalty is affixed to the act of enticing children, who may be demanded at their hands. Paupers cannot be bound out to the Shakers by selectmen of towns; and the act, which is equally rigid throughout, goes into effect from the date of its passage.

## EVENTS IN ROME.

Among the great events of the last year, not the least is the Revolution in Rome, the establishment of a Republican Government, the flight of the Pope, his deposition from Temporal Power, and the prospect of an entire separation of the State from the Church. A form of Government sanctioned by ages has been overturned, and a People supposed to be sunk in ignorance and wedded to trifles and pleasures, have suddenly aroused themselves to the thoughts, and dignity and acts of men, and have evidenced a stern determination to exercise the inalienable right of self-government.

The following interesting letter which contains a succinct history of the late events at Rome, was written by an American gentleman residing in that city, to his sister in New York, and furnished to the "Commercial Advertiser" for publication.

This letter, the Advertiser remarks, is valuable as the testimony of an enlightened and impartial witness, and as an exposition of precedent events, more full than we have been able to obtain from other sources. It leaves an unfavorable impression as to the Pope's sincerity, or at least his firmness, in the liberal course on which he was supposed to have entered, and this impression, we must say, is decidedly strengthened by his choice of an asylum, in the dominions of the Neapolitan monarch—the detested Ferdinand, who enjoys the bad notoriety of being universally regarded as the most vindictive, faithless, tyrannical and unprincipled sovereign in Europe, or perhaps in the world.

ROME, Nov. 28, 1848.

The Pope has actually fled from Rome, and without any cause for so doing, unless his opposition to the free working of the constitution which he granted, some time since, may be considered a sufficient one.

We have had a repetition of the Julius Cesar conspiracy, and another Brutus, as the Romans call him, has appeared to rid them of one when they regarded as a would be tyrant, Signor Rossi, the Pope's Prime Minister.

For the better understanding of the matter, I shall give you a few particulars of what has taken place during the last few weeks.

Determined opposition of the Pope to the war of liberty in Italy has for some time been looked on with much suspicion by the Italians, and more particularly by the Romans, who, living near the Court as it were, become more alive to all retrograde movements on the part of the Government. Minister after Minister has appeared and disappeared, until there have been, I think, twelve or thirteen changes of these important personages within the two years of the present Pope's pontificate.

The Pontiff at last found one to his mind in the ex-Ambassador of France. An Italian by birth, after various phases in his career, Rossi arrived at the honorable distinction of Minister of Public instruction under Louis Philippe. From this position he was sent as the representative of the French Monarch to the Court of Rome, almost immediately after the elevation of the present Pope. His arrival was looked upon as favorable to the cause of Italian independence, for at that time the designs of Louis Philippe against the liberties of his people, though suspected by them, had not broken out in those overt acts which caused him to be driven from his throne. The Ambassador, on whom had been conferred the title of Count, found himself, by the revolution in Paris, suddenly displaced and deprived of his nobility, so that the King of the French to the Court of Rome, descended instanter to plain Signor Rossi, the husband of Guizot's daughter. His intimate connexion with the plotting ex-Minister of Louis Philippe led the people to believe that Rossi was but a tool in the hands of his masters, and the result seemed to prove that their suspicions were not unfounded.

After the extraordinary political movements which rapidly follow each other during the sitting of the first Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of the war party meeting with such decided opposition from the Pope and his counsellors, the selection of a Minister would of course be the first move in explanation of the intention of the Roman Government. Rossi, by a previous understanding, it is thought, was requested to accept the appointment. He consented, at the same time promising great improvement in establishing the monied credit of the state, which had fallen from a gold and silver currency, to the issuing of paper.

The liberal papers began immediately to expose the flimsy covering with which the new Minister sought to conceal his designs. He answered by a number of leaders in the Roman Official Gazette and at last these same articles assume the character of abuse toward the liberal cause.

A fortnight or a week previous to the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, a political and satirical paper called "Don Pirlone," which almost daily contained stinging caricatures of Austria, Naples, and the Roman Government, was suppressed by a stretch of power on the part of the censor of the Apostolical Palace, and this was not, no doubt, with the consent and under the direction of Rossi.

Such an act was looked upon as a blow at the liberty of the press. Now add to this the seizure of several Neapolitans who had escaped from the capital of their infamous monarch after the revolution, and the order party carried into effect, by Rossi, to deliver them up to the Neapolitan Government for punishment, and you will be able to form some idea of the detestation in which the ex-count was held.

To arouse still more the suspicion of the Romans he had called into the city, a few days previous to the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, an armed force of about 1500 carabinieri, or mounted police. A great parade was made of this force at a private review in the Court of the Vatican, on the 14th of the present month, Rossi himself being in uniform of high commendation, while he spoke disparagingly of the National Guard, and they were then marched through the Corso to their barracks in the Piazza del Popolo. The people understood that this movement was intended as an intimidation, and a notice was put up in the different quarters of the city to guard against that it would be desirable that as many as possible should attend in uniform at the opening of the Chambers, for the preservation of order.

The morning of the 15th arrived and Rome appeared tranquil as usual. A number of the National Guard had assembled in the court of the palace in which the Chambers were to meet. The deputies had taken their places, and the Ministers were every moment expected to open the sitting.

In the mean time, the piazza in front of the palace was filled with people awaiting the carriage of Rossi. After a little delay it drove into the court yard, amid a universal hissing and groaning. He descended—went a few steps forward to the top stair—another shoot of execration—a closing in of the mass of people—a still louder curse—and the Minister's spirit passed away before the echo ceased.

The blow came from an unseen hand; at least the conspirators succeeded in screening it; a dagger wound in the throat was all that could be seen upon examining the body. The Chamber was thrown into consternation, but continued its sitting for an hour or so, and then adjourned. The people dispersed in silence, and the news spread with the rapidity of lightning through the city.

During the evening of that day the Circolo Popolare, or People's Club, put forth the names of such persons as were thought to be best to form a new Ministry. They were believed to be all good men, and true to the cause of Italian freedom. Many of them had suffered imprisonment and exile for the cause, and most of them had formed part of previous Ministries, but had resigned in consequence of the determined opposition which they met from the ecclesiastical party. The next morning was appointed for a grand procession of the people and military, who had completely fraternized, to the Quirinal, to ask for a new and popular Ministry. On their arrival at the palace a deputation was appointed to present the wishes of the people to his Holiness. The answer was that their desire should be taken into grave consideration.

This was considered satisfactory by the populace, and the deputation again waited upon the Pope for a more decisive reply. The gates of the palace had been closed during the day, and two of the Swiss guard left inside to perform the usual duty of sentinels. At the second entrance of the deputation, a number of persons attempted to follow, or were forced by the immense crowd against the gate; this caused a scuffle with the Swiss, and a halberd was wrested from one of them. The Swiss inside, seeing from the windows what was going on, rushed for their carbines, and poured them through the grating upon the people. A call to arms was immediately heard in every direction. Some one fired; it is yet questioned whether the shot came from the Swiss or the people; it however served as the alarm gun, and volley after volley was fired from the palace. In the mean time the National Guard had procured their muskets and began to return the fire. As it was impossible to force the principal entrance to the palace, a party hastened to a more private one and attempted to fire the door; here the Swiss met them, and endeavoured to smother the fire, which had already made some progress. The day was nearly over, but by this time the soldiers had united with the people, and brought two cannon to bear upon the principal entrance; this brought the Pope to terms, and he consented to accept of the ministry proposed by the people. The revolution for such it was in fact—immediately ceased and the populace quietly left the palace. The Swiss body guard of the Pope were obliged to leave and make room for the National Guard, who mounted immediately, and thus cooled down the irritation of the Romans, who had become completely roused.

The city has sunk again into its former repose and affairs seemed to be getting on pretty well, when suddenly, one afternoon about a week after the events I have described, the drum beat was heard throughout the city, calling the National Guard to their posts. Imagine the astonishment of every one when it was ascertained and officially asserted that the Pope had fled, apparently without any cause, and no one knew whither!

He left an autograph confirming the new Ministry, and begging them to keep order in the city. Some precautions for the purpose were taken, but there was no necessity for them, as nothing occurred to create the least alarm.

The conduct of the Pope during the whole of the present year has been of a most undecided character, and strikingly in opposition to the free working of the constitution which he had voluntarily granted.

It is now thought that Pius IX and his Ministers were in league with the King of Naples, to crush the tendency to a democratic government in both their dominions, thus working hand in hand with Austria and Prussia. The grand question now agitated is the separation of Church and State.

The Pope is at Gaeta, in the Neapolitan dominions, about half way between Naples and Rome. He has been visited by the King of Naples and his family; what may be the result of such a conference will doubtless be known before long. Some say his holiness intends to abdicate; others that he is going to France upon the invitation of Cavaignac; but these are mere bubbles thrown up maybe to deceive and gain time for the grand move. It is generally admitted that the party who advised the Pope to fly, counted upon a tremendous uproar in the city, and in fact throughout the Roman States. It was supposed that the violent liberals would proclaim a republic, while the Papal party would oppose them, thus giving an opportunity for the intervention of foreign aid to reinstate his Holiness. Nothing of the kind has occurred, and the deceivers have been themselves deceived. There is no dismay, no standing still; the Chambers have voted the railroad between here and Ancona, to be commenced next month, and have taken measures to have the poor classes employed upon the public works. All this will make necessary a new arrangement of the original plot, if plot there was; and what new scheme may be now on foot it is impossible to determine. We will not have to wait long for its development, however, for events rush after each other with singular rapidity.

* * *

It is summer yet in Rome. The shining sun streams in at the windows; the air is filled with the perfume of roses; the fountains outpour their silver showers; and the birds are lighting on the window sills, and singing as if snow and ice could never leave the North Pole.

## THINGS IN RUSSIA.

We have had placed at our disposal a letter, just received by the *Europa*, from a most intelligent gentleman in St. Petersburg, from which we make a few extracts of general interest. The passage relating to the cholera presents a much more fearful account of the ravages of that disease in the Russian capital than previous accounts had led us to expect, but as the writer has ample sources of information, and is a man of facts and figures, his statement may be fully relied on.—*North American.*

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5, 1848.

'The cholera, which made its appearance here in June last, has been very fatal. It is estimated that upwards of 20,000 have died, and at least 80,000 left the city, principally of the laboring class of people, of whom great numbers have perished on the other roads. At one time the streets here were almost deserted, and you saw nothing but coffins and funeral processions from morning till night. It has abated very much, but still is not quite over. A few new cases occur every day, of which some prove fatal. Of the fifty-nine American shipmasters, of whom great numbers have been this season, two have died of cholera, and some American sailors too. We have had a very unequal summer and a very wet autumn. The river was closed on the 16th ult., but sledging is not very good yet."

'Your new minister, Hon. Mr. Bagby, arrived here about a month since. He was somewhat indisposed for a time; now he drives and walks out, but receives no visits from any one. Our friend—has called upon him several times, but has not been admitted, nor has he received any of his countrymen. Young Mr. Ingersoll, the son of the late minister, is his Secretary—a fine young man. The old gentleman left here, at the commencement of the cholera, for England, whence he embarked for his native country.

'We have had in all this year 59 American vessels. The sugar business has been very profitable this year, and promises to be equally so the next—in consequence of the disturbed state of Europe the prospects for business were very gloomy in the Spring, but brightened later in the season, and that very state has contributed our import business of this year to have flourished more than usual. Sales were effected easily and quickly and paid handsomely. It is said that the new Tariff is made, but it is the general opinion that it will not go into operation next year (1849) on account of the unhinged condition of things in Europe. We live here, thanks to heaven, in peace and quietness, and thanks to the Emperor that he does not meddle in the politics abroad."

'Besides his Excellency Mr. Bagby, and his Secretary, Mr. Ingersoll, we have the following Americans here, viz:—young Mr. Ropes, of Boston, established here under the firm of Wm. Ropes & Co.; Major Whistler, Engineer and Superintendent of the Moscow Railroad; and Messrs. Harrison, Wynans and Eastwick, locomotive builders and contractors for constructing the iron bridge across the Neva. These are the principal Americans in this place. Last summer we had Mr. Saltonstall, with whom you are acquainted, and Mr. Silas E. Burroughs, of New York, in his pleasure yacht, of whom you no doubt have heard. He is unquestionably a very strange genius."

'The new bridge is advancing very fast, and it is expected will be completed in 1850. The Moscow Railroad, I am told, progresses slowly, in consequence of many impediments, such as bogs, rivers, &c.; and the *Isaac's Church* will, I believe, be finished on Doomsday."

'I enclose for your perusal a general export list by American vessels, for this year, from which you will observe that the export business to the United States has fallen off very much."

HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.—Judging from the tone of the religious press in England, that of the Established Church as well as that of other denominations, says the new York Commercial, the hasty decision of the Bishop of London in the case of Mr. Noel does not give general satisfaction. By the Church and State Gazette it is contrasted with his lordship's conduct to a clergyman in the city of London, a short time since, who almost turned his charge into a mass house' with scarcely a rebuke from his diocesan. On Sunday, December 3, Mr. Noel preached his last two discourses to an overflowing congregation, hundreds failing to obtain admission at each service. His text in the morning was Ephesians III, 14—19 and in the evening John XVII, 24. He said, in substance, that he would not occupy the time of the congregation on matters relating to himself personally, as his views would shortly be published, and would explain his present position. He subsequently observed:—

"I feel specially bound to pray for you, who for more than twenty five years, have accumulated so much of happiness to me, and have evinced toward me such uninterrupted kindness, and shown such continual forbearance to my many defects, which I am conscious have rendered my ministry less fruitful than it might have been if my preaching had been more fervent and my pastoral labors more assiduous. I come to you at this time for instruction and counsel, and so many unconverted.—I leave you, not as some of you have been pleased to say, as sheep without a shepherd, for my place will be supplied to you by the Providence of God. He will raise up some faithful minister for your guidance; nay, one is already provided. Next Sabbath, Archdeacon Dealtry will occupy this pulpit, and I know no one whom I could more willingly transfer my office. He is a tried and experienced Christian. You will find in him none of those novelties into which younger Christians are prone to fall. He will preach to you only the great truths of the Gospel, which, under his ministration, have been so eminently blessed in Calcutta. You will find him faithful, zealous, accessible, and a kind as well a matured and experienced follower of the Lord Jesus Christ; and I pray that his ministry may be more blessed than mine has been."

Mr. Noel's promised exposition of his view is already announced, as being ready for immediate publication, under the title of 'An essay on the union of the Church with the State.' The two sermons above referred to have been published.

## CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.

From the New Orleans Delta, Dec. 29.

The reports which we publish this morning exhibit, we regret to say, no abatement of the epidemic now raging among us; they, at the same time, show that it has not extended its fatal effects people to his Holiness. The answer was that their desire should be taken into grave consideration.

This was considered satisfactory by the populace, and the deputation again waited upon the Pope for a more decisive reply. The gates of the palace had been closed during the day, and two of the Swiss guard left inside to perform the usual duty of sentinels. At the second entrance of the deputation, a number of persons attempted to follow, or were forced by the immense crowd against the gate; this caused a scuffle with the Swiss, and a halberd was wrested from one of them. The Swiss inside, seeing from the windows what was going on, rushed for their carbines, and poured them through the grating upon the people. A call to arms was immediately heard in every direction. Some one fired; it is yet questioned whether the shot came from the Swiss or the people; it however served as the alarm gun, and volley after volley was fired from the palace. In the mean time the National Guard had procured their muskets and began to return the fire. As it was impossible to force the principal entrance to the palace, a party hastened to a more private one and attempted to fire the door; here the Swiss met them, and endeavoured to smother the fire, which had already made some progress. The day was nearly over, but by this time the soldiers had united with the people, and brought two cannon to bear upon the principal entrance; this brought the Pope to terms, and he consented to accept of the ministry proposed by the people. The revolution—for such it was in fact—immediately ceased and the populace quietly left the palace. The Swiss body guard of the Pope were obliged to leave and make room for the National Guard, who mounted immediately, and thus cooled down the irritation of the Romans, who had become completely roused.

The city has sunk again into its former repose and affairs seemed to be getting on pretty well, when suddenly, one afternoon about a week after the events I have described, the drum beat was heard throughout the city, calling the National Guard to their posts. Imagine the astonishment of every one when it was ascertained and officially asserted that the Pope had fled, apparently without any cause, and no one knew whither!

He left an autograph confirming the new Ministry, and begging them to keep order in the city. Some precautions for the purpose were taken, but there was no necessity for them, as nothing occurred to create the least alarm.

The conduct of the Pope during the whole of the present year has been of a most undecided character, and strikingly in opposition to the free working of the constitution which he had voluntarily granted.

It is now thought that Pius IX and his Ministers were in league with the King of Naples, to crush the tendency to a democratic government in both their dominions, thus working hand in hand with Austria and Prussia. The grand question now agitated is the separation of Church and State.

The Pope is at Gaeta, in the Neapolitan dominions, about half way between Naples and Rome. He has been visited by the King of Naples and his family; what may be the result of such a conference will doubtless be known before long. Some say his holiness intends to abdicate; others that he

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Below we republish the Tables accompanying the Governor's Message, corrected from the printed copy received by mail. After carefully comparing the tables, as received by telegraph, and arranged in this office, we found only 10 errors, and only three of these are of any practical importance, and the arrangement is substantially the same. This is indeed substantial evidence of the wonderful accuracy of transmission by telegraph, and speaks in terms of high praise of the accomplished telegraphers at both ends of the line.

RELIEF NOTES.

The following tabular statement will exhibit with more clearness, the whole subject in relation to the issue and cancellation of these notes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Original amount of relief notes issued | | $2,220,265 |
| Amount funded, | $135,214 | |
| Cancelled in 1843 by virtue of the resolution of Feb. 6, and Act of April 8, 1843, | 682,087 | |
| Cancelled in 1844, under the Act of May, 1844, | 100,000 | |
| Cancelled in 1845, under Act of 1844, | 85,000 | |
| Cancelled in 1846, do | 176,300 | |
| Cancelled in 1847, do | 150,000 | |
| Cancelled in 1848, do | 189,000 | |
| | | $1,517,601 |
| Leaving apparently in circulation on the 31st of Dec. 1848, | | 702,664 |

The first failure to comply with the Act of Assembly requiring the cancellation of these notes, was prior to, or, on the 31st Dec. 1844. The amount directed to be cancelled in 1844 and 1845, and which was not done, was $165,000.—The amount of the failure to cancel in 1846, was $23,700; the amount of failure to cancel in 1847, was $50,000, the amount of failure to cancel in 1848, was $11,000. Total, $249,700, $452,964.

STATE REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE PERIODS HEREIN STATED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue for the year 1845 | $2,991,631 18 |
| Expenditures do | 3,170,598 28 |
| Excess of Expenditure | 181,667 10 |
| Revenue for the year 1846 | 3,487,882 49 |
| Expenditures | 3,461,144 71 |
| Excess of Revenue | 26,737 78 |
| Revenue for the year 1847 | 3,744,509 40 |
| Expenditures | 3,427,311 42 |
| Excess of Revenue | 317,167 98 |
| Revenue for the year 1848 | 3,671,997 32 |
| Expenditures | 3,746,886 68 |
| Excess of Expenditures | 74,889 36 |
| Excess of Revenue in 4 years | 87,349 30 |

"Expenses of the public works considered as ordinary, notwithstanding much of the amount is really extraordinary; but as an offset to this, the tax on real and personal estate received during each year is more than the assessments of a year, the excess being from outstanding taxes of previous years. The balance in the treasury on December 1st, 1844, was $663,851 88. Balance in the treasury December 1st, 1848, was $577,299 39. Deficit in balances in treasury in four years, $86,561 49. Had the law of May 31st, 1844, been complied with by the cancellation of the relief issues, the additional charge would have been made on the treasury of $249,700, which added to the above deficit makes $336,261 49. Deduct excess of apparent revenue, $87,349 30, real deficit under existing laws $248,912 19, in four years, exclusive of extraordinary expenditures.

STATE DEBT.

The present debt of the State is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent Stock, | $1,887,549 06 | |
| Five per cent Stock, | 37,305,501 18 | |
| Four and one half do. | 200,000 00 | |
| | | $39,393,350 24 |
| Relief Notes in circulation, | 702,664 00 | |
| Interest Certificates outstanding, | 220,789 52 | |
| Interest Certificates unclaimed, | 4,448 38 | |
| Interest on unclaimed and outstanding certificates to be added to them when funded, | 14,165 89 | |
| Domestic Certificates, | 89,318 95 | |
| | | $1,031,386 74 |
| Total amount of public debt due 31st Dec. 1848, | | $40,424,736 98 |

Of the above there is due and demandable at the treasury as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Relief Notes, | $702,664 00 |
| Domestic Creditors, | 89,318 95 |
| Interest Certificates of all kinds, | 239,403 79 |
| Total, | $1,031,386 74 |

It is presumed the general process of cancellation of the relief notes, or their redemption as heretofore indicated, will remove to that amount the pressing necessities of the treasury.

| | |
|---|---|
| The residue of said sum of $1,031,386 74 (to wit), | $328,722 74 |

There is also due and demandable out of the funded debt as follows—

| | |
|---|---|
| June 1st, 1841, | $26,951 80 |
| August, 1st 1846, | 1,998,509 35 |
| August 1st 1847, | 22,335 06 |
| | $2,047,796 21 |
| Present liability of treasury, | $2,376,518 95 |

RESIDUE OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Falling due—

| | |
|---|---|
| March 1st, 1849, | 59,551 46 |
| Dec. 1, 1850, | 999,311 15 |
| April 1, 1853, | 135,214 |
| December 1st, 1853, | 1,998,407 09 |
| January 1st, 1854, | 798,