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.

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For latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Market News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see kind page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

For Local Matters see next page.

LANDS—REFORM.

The Salem, Ohio, Homestead Journal condemns, in pretty strong terms, the proposition of Mr. Hampton, to grant to the State of Pennsylvania 1,000,000 of acres of the public lands, the proceeds to be appropriated to the construction of certain rail roads. The editor of that paper says, that the public lands belong equally to all the landless citizens of the country, and he asks us how we can advocate so "monstrous a proposition, as that of Mr. Hampton's.

Without stopping to discuss the assertion, that the Public Lands belong to the landless citizens, we acknowledge that we have no objection to a disposition of the Public Lands which will give to every citizen who has no land, and no money to spare from the necessaries of his family, to buy it with, a sufficient quantity to make a good farm, on condition that he settles upon it and improves it—giving him a fee simple deed, after he has occupied and cultivated it for five years. To such a disposition of the public lands, we have no particular objection; but while the Government sells the lands, and appropriates the proceeds to the support of the Government, and while it is constantly giving away large bodies to some of the States for public improvements, we think Pennsylvania ought to have her share, especially as the proceeds of the stock purchased by such lands, according to Mr. Hampton's bill, is to be paid into the public treasury for the benefit of the Common Schools of the State.

In connection with this subject, we may also state, that we are in favor of a 'Homestead Exemption Law,' such as exist in Wisconsin and Michigan. Such a law we believe would give far more security to the creditors, than that which strips a debtor of his home, and the whole of his property, and puts it out of his power to meet his liabilities.

WIRE FENCES.

We ask the particular attention of our agricultural readers to the subjoined article on Wire Fences. It is very desirable that some substitute for our present wooden fences should be found, and iron, in some shape or other, appears to promise better than any thing else. It should not be forgotten, in estimating the relative merits of wood and iron, that the latter kind of fence *must be* straight; thereby taking up much less room, and enabling the good farmer to plough close up to it, and leave his field clear of weeds. It is true that a wooden fence *may* be straight, but they too seldom are, and if made so, would we think be found, all things considered, more expensive than wire. The advantages of wire for trellis work and screens in gardens, where some neatness is desirable, is one deniable. It would greatly facilitate the introduction of wire for fences, if the manufacturers would keep it ready for use, annealed and varnished as directed. Experiments would then be made on a small scale, by many who cannot conveniently boil the wire in oil, which is essential to its durability.

Wire Fences.—I am glad to see the attention of farmers turned to this subject, as I believe at no distant day wire fences must become the leading kind generally over the Union. It is true that there is a difficulty in fencing against hogs, but even that can be overcome without much trouble as is hereafter suggested.

I have never yet had any made, but intend to make a sample next spring. I have given the subject, however, a good deal of thought, and made inquiries and figures thereupon. From some small experiments I have made, there can be no doubt but my figures are mainly correct. I shall use No. 11 wire, cedar posts, as they are the most durable and shall set them six rods apart, making the fence five strands high. The post being set, I should begin by boring an inch hole through each, at eighteen inches from the ground; then another hole eight inches from that, the next ten inches; then twelve inches; then fourteen inches, making the fence five feet two inches high. After the wires have been drawn through and strained tight, drive plugs into the holes at each side to hold them in their places. Between each post, and one rod apart, drive down a stake, saw into it opposite each wire, perhaps an inch, lay in the wire, and drive in a staple, nail to keep it in its place. It would be less trouble to drive a small spike into the post and wind the wire round it by one turn rather than to bore the holes, though the expense would even be more.

The wire ought to be prepared in the same manner that it is for bridges, boiled in linseed oil for a quarter of an hour, and then 'dried,' and the same process repeated three times. This anneals and at the same time coats the wire, and serves painting it. If, however, there be but a small quantity to put up, it would be better to heat the wire, and afterwards paint it. Coal tar would also be an excellent substance for that purpose. Now for the expense.

A Strand of No. 11 wire, 80 rods long, weighs 25 lbs

80 rods of fence would weight 126 lbs at 7 cents.....$10,75
14 red cedar posts, 25 cents each.....3,50
85 stakes, 1 cent each.....0,85
Preparing wire and painting.....1,00
Setting posts and stakes.....0,50
Putting up fence, including spikes, or boring posts.....1,00
Contingencies.....1,00
Outside cost for 80 rods of wire fence.....$18,60

This would be 22 cents per rod; but the actual cost to the farmer would not be 20 cents.

On most farms, where there is plenty of timber for posts, it would not cost but about 16 cents per rod. But allowing for all contingencies, and that it costs 20 cents per rod, it is then by far the cheapest that can be built.

In order to fence against hogs, I would drive down short posts and put on boards about two feet, and put the wires above, but nearer together. I think that no hog that ought to go at large would ever get through. For all other kinds of stock, it would be impenetrable. A neighbor of mine, who is compelled to fence against a whole village of street cows, put but two strands across a stream, where his fence was washed away, and it has proved a perfect protection. I have seen the cows walk up to it, but have never yet known one to attempt to get through, although the temptation between a fresh pasture and the dry streets was very great. I have no doubt. T. C. Peters.
Danson, N.Y., Nov. 1848. American Agriculturist.

Sons of Temperance Statistics.—We find in the Washington News the following extract from the report to the annual meeting of the National Division, in June, 1848:

Number of Divisions in the U. States	1,651
" Members initiated during the past year	83,227
Whole number of members	149,372
Whole number of receipts of subordinate Divisions in the United States	$475,987 57
Whole amount of benefits paid out	140,058 39
" " cash on hand	208,665 68
Number of deaths	772

The Boston papers announce the death of John T. S. Sullivan, a son of the late Hon. William S. Sullivan. Mr. S. was a most accomplished gentleman and scholar, an excellent lawyer, and an author of great ability. The latter years of his life were spent in Philadelphia, where he was held in universal esteem.

A survey of the State of New Jersey is now being made, with the purpose of publishing a series of county maps. Each map will show the public buildings, mills, school houses, stores, smithshops, &c., and be also marked with the names and location of owners of property.

Horace Binney, Esq., the eminent Lawyer of Philadelphia, has given $1,000 to the city of Burlington, New Jersey, in trust—the interest to be given in aid of the poor of the city by the purchase of fuel, &c.

Messrs. Brown & Elton, of Waterbury, Connecticut, manufacture two barrels of pins per day, numbering about 9,000,000, or at the rate of 48,000,000 per week.

The Harlem railroad has been completed to Dover, a distance of 80 miles from New York, and the first train passed over it on Saturday week.

We are indebted to Messrs. Dunlap and Snively for documents from Harrisburg, and to Messrs. Hampton and Fisher for documents from Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1849.

The Pacheco slave case was settled more easily this morning than was expected, because the clerk had made a greater blunder than was supposed, in reading, adding up, and reporting the vote on Saturday. It was discovered in the course of the investigation of Mr. Dickey, that the name of Mr. Farrelly, of Pennsylvania, who had voted No, was not on the list. But without taking any account of that error, the vote had been twice reported incorrectly to the Speaker on Saturday—first as 90 for to 89 against, and next as a tie, 90 to 90. There never was 90 votes for the bill, and never on the record less than 90 against it. With the addition of Mr. Farrelley's vote, there was two majority against the bill, which of course could not be overcome by the vote of the Speaker. It was well enough understood, that had the Chair been reduced to the necessity of voting, that vote would have been against the bill.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, submitted a resolution directing the committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill for the better enforcement of the Second Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution, which provides for the restoration of fugitive slaves, when they shall fly from the state where their owner resides to another. The preamble recited that experience had shown that the legislation provided by the several States was not sufficient for the purpose, and that the decisive action of Congress was indispensable to the due protection of the States in which this kind of property was held.

Mr. Meade moved a suspension of the rules, in order that the proposition might then be considered. He failed in this motion—ayes, 90; nays, 78; not the requisite two thirds. A bill of the character proposed by Mr. Meade was reported to the Senate from the Judiciary Committee, towards the end of the last session, and remains upon its calendar still. It is not at all improbable that that bill will pass that body this winter, though it would not be healthy for any northern Senator to vote for it. If it do pass, of course it will bring the subject regularly before the House.

I am sorry to say, that the bill for the creation of a board of commissioners for the examination of private claims against government, probably received its quietus to day. Mr. Pettit moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of it, and that it be referred to the committee on the Judiciary, which was agreed to—ayes, 95; noes, 62. I don't suppose the bill will come before the House again this winter. The House adjourned early to day, to pay proper honors to the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

The Senate was enlivened this morning by another entertaining episode in the agitation upon Slavery. Mr. Hale presented a petition of sundry citizens, praying for the abolition of Slavery and the slave trade in all places over which Congress had competent jurisdiction. Mr. Hale moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill in compliance with the desires of the petitioners, so far as applicable to the District of Columbia.

Mr. King raised the question of reception, and moved to lay that resolution on the table.

Mr. Hale denied the Senator's right to make any motion at all, as he had the floor, and did not intend to yield it. Mr. King said that when objections were made to the reception of a paper, the motion to lay the question of reception on the table was always in order.

Mr. Westcott, as usual, had something to say, asserting Mr. Hale to be out of order, &c., &c.—The result was, that Mr. King was sustained, and that the motion to receive was laid on the table—ayes 25; nays 16. It would gratify the curious to present the yeas and nays in this place; but I have no copy of them at hand. Messrs. Atherton, of N. Hampshire; Dickinson, of New York; Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania, and Fitzgerald, of Michigan, voted with the Southern members against the reception of the petition, otherwise the vote was strictly a sectional one.

An interesting debate then took place upon the bill promoting commercial intercourse with Canada, by permitting the importation from thence, free of duty, of all agricultural productions, fruits, fish, ores, and products of the forests, meats, swine, cattle, &c., &c.

Mr. Dix, of New York, gave a very good summary of the arguments in favor of the bill, and was supported by Messrs. Niles and Douglass with ability and zeal. But their arguments were answered most effectually, as I thought, by Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, and Mr. Hunter, of Virginia. Mr. Pearce said, if this bill passed, it would equally admit on the same terms the agricultural productions of many nations with which we had reciprocal treaties, stipulating that each of the parties should be put upon the footing of the most favored nations. It would admit all the surplus wheat of the Baltic.

Mr. Hunter said this argument could only be answered, on the plea that this bill was an incipient measure for the annexation of Canada, by levelling all commercial barriers. That was yet a foreign country, and must be so treated. The bill goes over till to morrow, and then it will be defeated.

The Senate spent some time to day in Executive Session.

There is a singular rumor in town to day, that General Santa Anna arrived here a few days since, had an interview with the Mexican Minister, and went to Baltimore, where, the story goes, he remains. It is stated that he is accompanied by Gomez Farias, recently Vice President of Mexico.—Following the report, it is said that Santa Anna arrived at New Orleans, from Havana, in a sailing vessel, and reached Washington by the quickest land route, in seven days. I know not what degree of credibility to attach to the story. But certain it is, that a few days since, Signor Iturbide came in post haste with dispatches for the Mexican Legation here, and that Sr. Rosa is down sick to day. Perhaps too much Santa Anna. Junius.

The Councils and the Cholera.

Mr. Editor—We are willing to give all honor to the courage and devotion which prompted the offer of the Mercy Hospital, to the Councils for the reception of patients attacked by the Cholera But while they praise and admire, it is also a duty which the Councils owe to the public to consider carefully the possible results of the acceptance of such an offer. Granted that the merest humanity demands that all care and attention should be given to these patients; but it is plain also that it would be an outrage on humanity and prudence too, in effecting this purpose, to use means that in all likelihood, would entail on the community tenfold suffering and desolation.

Every record of the progress of the disease tends to prove, that in whatever place it has prevailed, it has been *brought to*—has not originated in the place. The first cases, therefore, brought to this Hospital, if the tender be accepted, would be the *imported ones*—those by the rivers or other routes of travel. The seeds of disease would be planted in the midst of a large population, in hourly communication with the rest of the city. Is there not almost a certainty of its spreading? At the best, the abhorrent sight of the house of pestilence,—the constantly recurring view of miserables who go in to die—of the remains brought out to be consigned to the grave—would create a terror, the suffering from which, can scarcely be exceeded by that from the disease itself, if, as it has been asserted, it does not sometimes induce it.

In New York, notwithstanding the immense number of those who from modes of living, are most liable to be attacked, the authorities have succeeded in guarding from the scourge, apparently by only by the most rigid enforcement of quarantine exclusion! How different would have been the result, what denunciation would their madness not have deserved, if instead of this merciful precaution, they had established an hospital in the city, and transported to it all imported cases? Yet precisely like this last course would be the adoption of the Mercy Hospital, as the depot of infected persons. We say then, Beware; the offer—though it can have arisen only from the purest and most admirable promptings—cannot be accepted; other wise you will have to choose between the imputations of the most reckless folly, or a hard indifference to human calamity. Yet the sick must be provided for—True, and it is your duty to spare no effort or expense in making such provision. But this can be done better and without endangering multitudes of lives, by fitting up a temporary hospital at some distance from the city, from which the infection will not be likely to spread. A.

Arrest of a Shoplifter.—Some months ago the western papers brought an account of the attempt by a wife to poison her husband—frustrated in the very act of commission, by an impulse of repentance on her part. The wife, a Mrs. Guthrie, had been corrupted by her physician, a Dr. Mutcherson, and it was at his instigation that she prepared for her husband the fatal draught. As her husband was about drinking it, she struck it from his hand and fainted; her husband found in her dress a note from Dr. M. which betrayed the guilty secret! Dr. Mutcherson fled. A reward of $1000 was offered for his apprehension, but he evaded pursuit until a few days since, when he was captured at Grand Lake, Arkansas, and taken to Shelbyville, Ky., where the parties resided.

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the distinguished Lecturer, who has lately returned from a protracted visit to England, delivered a Lecture before the Boston Mercantile Library Association, on the 27th of December, in which he gave the results of his Observations in that wonderful country. Very favorable impressions of the English character appear to have been made upon his mind. He spoke of the steady balance of the qualities of their nature as their great characteristic, and the secret of their success. Everything in England betokens life. The land and climate are favorable to the production and preservation of good men. Mr. E. facetiously remarked that it was against his theory to travel—he did not like it, and in most cases he believed it disadvantageous to the literary man. Running up hills and over valleys he believed the office of a wheel not of a man. But he had profited by his trip to England:

He referred to the elements of that power which the English now hold, and have held for centuries. After looking at her manufactories, scattered all over the land; her commerce, her agriculture, her arts, and witnessing the stupendous results which have been wrought out, one is convinced that if he would see the best development of common sense, (the standard sense) he must go to England to witness it. The land, in every part so like a garden, shows the triumph of labor; the fields look as if finished with the pencil, not the plow. Every arable spot has been cultivated, and everything turned to the best possible use.

England, indeed, is a huge mill, a grand hotel, where everything is provided to one's mind. On the railroads we ride twice as fast, and with one-half the shaking that we do upon our roads. All England is a machine—everybody moves on a railway—no Englishman ever touches the ground. England has the best working climate in the world; it is never hot or cold; their Winter days are like our November days in the early part of the month. The only drawback which Mr. Emerson mentioned was the dark gray color of the sky, which renders day and night too nearly alike, and makes it painful at times to read and write. To this must be added the dark, dense smoke of many of the manufacturing towns, this smoke prevading and completely enveloping at times every surrounding object.

England has all the materials for a working country—iron, coal, &c. excepting wood.

The Englishman enjoys great health and vigor of body. They are larger than Americans. One hundred Englishmen, taken at random, would probably weigh one quarter more than the same number of Americans, taken in the same manner; and yet the skeleton is said not to weigh more. The Englishman is plump, round and full, and presents a stout, respectable, and grandfatherly figure. The women, even, have thick-set forms, and seldom a tall, spare Englishman is seen. The figures of the men are those of chivalry carved in stone, some of them 900 years old, which adorn the churches all over England, present the same types which chivalry delineate the present race. Enjoying vigorous health, they last well, and their animal powers are perfectly developed. They are great eaters, and claim that a good supply of food is absolutely essential to health. They have more constitutional energy and vigor than we have. *Fluid* is the national characteristic—the cabman, the porter, the nobleman, the bishop, and even the women, have it; the press runs over with it.

An Englishman speaks with his whole body; his elocution is stomachy—an American's is labial. He may proceed at the petty annoyances of a hotel, communicate a bad cold without a bow. But the "axes of his eyes" are united to his backbone, and only move with his trunk. Whoever else may fail, the Englishman will not. He has existed for a thousand years, and will continue to exist, as his character possesses as much energy as ever.

London and England now are in full growth. Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, grows as fast as South Boston, or Brooklyn, opposite New-York. London is enlarging at an alarming rate, even to the swallowing up of Middlesex. The British Museum is not yet arranged; London University is growing as rapidly as one of our western colleges. Everything in England betokens life.

Be sure the Englishman does not build castles and abbeys, but what the Nineteenth Century demands, he builds docks, wharves, warehouses, &c. without number. In all that the Englishman does, there is no the noise of clearing his throat, he gives evidence of strength. It is not the land for faint hearts.

One thing is very noticeable among the people, and that is their total neglect of each other. Each man shaves, dresses, eats, walks, and runs just as he pleases, and his neighbor pay no attention to him, so long as he is not interfered with; and this is not because Englishmen are rude to strangers, but because each man is trained to mind his own business. Personal eccentricities are allowed here, and no one observes them. Each Islander is an Island himself, reposing in quiet and tranquil manners.

It is very certain that the Englishman has so much confidence in the power of his Nation that he cares very little about any other. Swedenborg, who visited England frequently during the last century, and an Italian author, who wrote in 1500, were both quoted in this connection. The Englishman is handsome, and has always been so. If a handsome character comes among them, the people declare it is a pity that he is not an Englishman. This arrogance is his birthright—His praise is to tell you it is "so English" in character; and the highest praise is to say to an acquaintance, "I should not know you from an Englishman." Now this is admirable in some respects.

The English surpass all others in general culture—none are so harmoniously developed. They are quick to perceive any meanness in an individual. And it is reasonable that they should have all those fastidious views which wealth and power are wont to generate. But it is not to be disguised that there is much in English culture which will not bare analysis. It is material, both as to upper wealth, cockneyism, and is most fully exemplified in boxing, racing, gunning, &c. what are called true English sports. They are neat, orderly and respectable, and have the nicest care of their wines, politics, guns, &c. But these are trifles. The manly forms are attributed to the exercise, such as boating, boxing and riding, in which they indulge from early youth. The attachment to horses among the men is almost universal—they are always on horseback—the hotels are crowded with pictures of races. Betting not without its uses, causes them to be very exact in their data, and settles everything as a fact.

*This is an admirable trait of character, which it would be well if we would imitate. The reverse is too generally the case in this country, where the conduct of any person who chooses to walk a little out of the common track, however reasonable or right he may be, is criticised without mercy. An excellent plan, that, in all cases of mere private and personal concern, for every man to "mind his own business."—*Editor.*

Matters and things at Harrisburgh

On Saturday last, our latest date from Harrisburgh by mail, there was nothing of interest in the Senate. In the House the following Bills were read in place:

By Mr. Meyer—A bill for the relief of the Pennsylvania volunteers that served in Mexico.

By Mr. Courtney—A bill to erect a new county from parts of Beaver and Mercer.

By Mr. Seibert—A bill to incorporate the Chambersburgh Water Company.

By Mr. Evans, of Chester—A bill for the relief of John Forsyth.

By Mr. Sconover—A bill to provide for the registration of marriages, births and deaths.

By Mr. Stubbs—A bill to abolish the Mayor's Court of Lancaster.

By Mr. Roberts—A bill to erect a bridge over the Monongahela River, at Davison's Ferry.

By Mr. Deihl—A bill to incorporate the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

By Mr. Riddle—A bill to confirm the partition of certain real estate in Philadelphia.

Mr. Swartzwelder introduced a joint resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania to vote for the repeal of the tariff of 1846, and for the restoration of that of 1842, without modification. These resolutions assert the obligations of the government to foster the labor of the country, by the protection of the home market; they declare a National Bank unnecessary, the best regulator of the currency being a strong protective tariff.

North Carolina—Inauguration of the new Governor.—On Monday last the inauguration of Governor Manly took place in the Commons' Hall, in the presence of the General Assembly of the State, and before an audience which, for every thing that could make the occasion imposing has rarely ever been equalled. The oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Ruffin.

The Inaugural Address of the Governor was highly creditable, both in its matter and manner. His development of the obligations devolving upon the two political parties was a most just, correct, and liberal one, and his declaration that he felt himself to be the Governor of the State, and not of a party, was worthy the occasion and the Governor of our honest old state.—*Raleigh Register.*

Important Judicial Decision.—Galveston papers to the 24th instant have been received at N. Orleans. An interesting case was decided by Judge Wairouse, of the U. States District Court sitting at Galveston. Thomas Toby sued David Randon on two promissory notes, amounting to $3,500. The defendant contended that the money was not justly due, as the property he received for the notes were slaves, natives of Africa, who were brought through Cuba contrary to the laws of Spain, and taken to Texas in 1835, in violation of the laws of Mexico. The plaintiff contended that at the time of the revolution the negroes were held in slavery, their condition was fixed by the constitution of the republic of Texas of 17th March, 1840. The Judge sustained the plea of the defendant, and gave judgment in his favour.—*N. O. Mercury.*

Death, supposed to be by Cholera.—Died in Hillsborough in this County, on Sunday morning last, Col. Dix, of the United States Army. Col. Dix was on his way from Mexico to Washington City. Having been taken violently ill, a short time before his arrival at Hillsborough, and continuing worse he was induced to stop at the Hotel of Samuel Yeomans in that village. Where, notwithstanding every possible attention on the part of Mr. Yeomans and his family and prompt medical attendance he expired a few hours after his arrival. We understand it was the opinion of the physicians who attended him, that it was doubtless a case of Cholera.—*Washington, Pa. Commonwealth.*

Canal Commissioner's Report.

We find the following excellent synopsis of the Canal Commissioner's report in a letter from Harrisburg to the Philadelphia Sun:

From the forthcoming report of the Canal Commissioners, I learn that the operations on the public works for the year ending Nov. 30, 1848, account of the expensive repairs made requisite by the floods in the fall of 1848, the burning of the Freeport Aqueduct and the Engine house on the Portage, do not present so favorable aspect as was anticipated, when the year's estimate was made. Combined with these increased expenditures, the very low stage of water in the Ohio river during the past summer, has reduced the receipts below those of the preceeding year to the amount of $28,231 87.

The expenditures during the year are exhibited in the following aggregate.

On Columbia Railroad	271,016 67
On Portage Railroad	212,579 77
On Main Line Canal	412,039 65
On Delaware Division	33,271 23
On Susquehanna Division	18,622 14
On West Branch Division	90,445 93
On North Branch Division	31,131 70
Total of expenses	$1,067,294 38

The receipts of the year from all sources have been as follows:

From Columbia R. R.	$356,926 50
" Portage R. R.	219,203 73
" Main Line Canal	428,692 35
"	1,204,822 58
Deduct Drawbacks	13,724 79
Gross receipts on main line	1,190,977 79
From Delaware Division	136,449 84
" Susq. West and North Branches	188,016 37
Total receipts,	$1,353,344 00
Deduct expenditures, 1,067,394 38	
Expenses Canal Board, 5,143 26	1,076,537 64
Net Revenue from public works,	439,806 36

The tabular statements in the Report show that the entire repairs of the year cost $661,720 18, which exhibited the estimates by $223,560 18.—This excess is explained by the fact that the floods of 1847 were more extensive than supposed, and the expenses were increased by subsequent breaches. Of the above amount, the sum of $381,796 56 was for extraordinary repairs, not entirely chargeable to the current year, for $326,545 37 was used for repairing damages by the floods of 1847. The rebuilding of the Freeport aqueduct cost $44,112. The general expenditures were of course increased by the enhanced price of labor and materials at points where it was requisite to use all energy in repairing breaks to prepare for the spring trade, the advantage of which would have been entirely lost to the State by any delay.

The amount of Tolls collected at the several offices on the principal mineral and agricultural products of our State were:

Tolls on Coal,	$232,935 93
" Iron,	121,177 44
" Flour and Grain,	78,536 69

As compared with the corresponding tolls received upon these articles the previous year, the above shows an increase of $13,965 on Coal; $24,295 26 on Iron, and a decrease of $54,719 65 on Flour and Grain.

On the Columbia Railroad two new locomotives of the first class have been purchased making a total now in use, of forty-one engines Some of these are over twelve years old, and it is recommended to replace them with new ones of modern construction. The number of trucks for section hands has not been increased, and no present addition is recommended. Nearly one hundred tons of new rail were used last year, and it will require $9,750 for the same service this year. Among the extraordinary expenses of the year have been the re-building of the culvert and embankment near Lemon Place, and two culverts near the Gap, washed away in May last, and the reroofing of the Columbia Depot.

W. Milnor Roberts has reported to the Board the result of his survey of a route to avoid the Schuylkill Inclined Plane; and its adoption is recommended. This route diverges from the railroad one mile and thirty-nine chains west of the Plane, near the head of a ravine falling into George's Run. It passes down the east side of that run by way of Harding's tavern, to the Permanent Bridge. When opposite Hestonville it curves to the left, passes through Woodland, approaches the quarries just above Fairmount Dam, and passing back of Harding's, continues along the sloping ground, through Powelton to the city property in West Philadelphia, until it meets the Permanent Bridge.

It would be, by this route, five miles and twenty chains from the diverging point to the West end of the bridge, six miles from the intersection of Market and Broad Streets, or thirty chains longer than the present route. The highest proposed gradient on the route of Mr. Roberts is sixty feet per mile, in a distance of two miles and sixty four chains; the grade on the other portions is lower than at the Gap. The employment of a light class locomotive is suggested as practicable in mounting the high grade. Mr. Roberts estimates the entire cost to the bridge, including a depot, but exclusive of land damages at $283,000 52, but from this sum may be deducted the value of the Schuylkill viaduct and the road from Broad street to the plane, worth about $200,000.

The Commissioners press upon the Legislature the necessity of relaying the North track from White Hill to the plane, which will cost $75,000. This whole trade is now thrown upon a single track, causing vexatious and avoidable delay.

The estimate for the ensuing year show that there will be required for repairs, ordinary and extraordinary $335,000, for motive power, new engines, &c., $361,887; for salaries and expenses of Board, $72,700, and other things which will require a total appropriation of $808,117 10, independent of 22,600 now in the Treasury. Their receipts for the present year are estimated, barring heavy breaches, at $1,700,000, which will leave a net profit of $891,882,89 for the year.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

My attention was directed this morning to a few remarks in the 'Morning Post,' charging a number of the manufacturers with having notified the operatives, that they must suffer a reduction of wages. The writer of this is a member of one of the firms in question, and most unqualifiedly denies that such is the fact. It is true, that some one or two of the Proprietors held conversation, with some of their principle hands, in regard to the ruinous reduction that had taken place in the prices of all sizes of small rod iron—in some instances amounting to $20 per ton; these are some of the effects of the tariff of '46.

In so far as the writer was concerned, the conversation between him and his hands was mild and pleasant, resulting in a mutual understanding and their return to their several duties. NO notice of having been given that they must suffer a reduction in wages. Nor is it at present in contemplation.

The proprietors of the different manufacturing establishments will continue to run their mills and pay the present wages just as long as they feel themselves justifiable in so doing, and no longer—if compelled to stop, it will be an easy matter to trace the causes to the tariff act of '46.

The writer is disposed to doubt, if the Editor of the Post can make any capital out of the great bugbear he is endeavoring to draw from his much excited imagination—and as to making any impression upon the minds of the operatives themselves, he is mistaken in error, as the most of them understand the workings of the tariff as well, if not better than he does. Tariff or '42.

Extremely Disgusting.—A few days since, a communication appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette, a Whig paper, taking strong Locofoco ground upon the subject of the Legislative disturbances here in Ohio. In the Gazette, the communication was accompanied by an editorial article, by which its positions were completely overthrown, and its arguments refuted. The Ohio Statesman, true to the instincts of falsehood by which it is led, copied the communication, giving credit to the Gazette, and omitting the editorial remarks, thus making a Whig paper appear to speak in favor of the Locofoco usurpations, practising an imposition upon the public, and perpetrating a gross insult upon the editor of the Gazette. That the Cincinnati Enquirer should follow the Statesman's suit in the premises, we are not surprised; but that the editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer should lend his aid to keep the falsehood alive, was, we confess, rather more than we had anticipated.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Melancholy.—On Saturday last among the passengers landed at this city, were Col. Dix, of N. Y., (a teacher, we believe, of Senator Dix,) and Major J. G. Miller, of the same State, and both officers in the U. S. Army. They were from New Orleans, and both arrived here, to all appearances in perfect health. The next morning they took the stage for Cumberland, but had not proceeded far before Col. Dix complained of feeling unwell, and shortly after Major Miller made a similar complaint. Col. Dix stopped off at Hillsboro and in a very short time expired. Major Miller proceeded as far as Brownsville, and within an hour after his arrival he also died.

There is, we presume, no doubt that the disease in each case, was the Asiatic Cholera.—*Wheeling Times, of Tuesday.*

Ohio Matters.—We learn from the State Journal, that the legislature has been engaged for several days in counting the votes for Governor. A Telegraphic despatch says Ford is declared to be elected.

The committee on privileges and Elections of the House, has reported unanimously in favor of the claim of David L. Rockwell, Whig, of Portage county, to a seat in that body. The seat is now filled by George Sheldon.

The same committee has reported in favor of declaring the seat now holden by Alonson Jones, Whig, of Clinton county, vacant.

Cholera in Cincinnati.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that seven deaths by cholera, were reported at the Commercial Hospital, in that city, on the 8th inst. Five of these cases were persons brought from boats—the other two were residents, and taken here with the disease. These cases are confidently reported as the real Asiatic Cholera.

The Cholera in New-Orleans.—On Saturday the 30th ult., there were 96 deaths in New Orleans, of which 77 were from Cholera.

Bad Breath or Bad Teeth.—Persons who have either are honorably assured that a 25c box of Jone's Amber Tooth Paste will, on one trial, without fail,

Make the Breath pure and sweet,
The Teeth white and Gums hard.

Reader, just try this once. For sale by WM JACKSON, 89 Liberty st, sign of the Big Boot. oct3

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 10.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Commonwealth vs. Alex. A. Scott. In our paper of yesterday we gave a brief sketch of a case which has occupied this court during the whole of the present week. In this sketch we stated the names of the prosecutors and the defendant, together with a glance at the main points of the evidence.

On Tuesday evening the whole of the evidence had been gone through on both sides, and the addresses of the several counsel were commenced this morning.

Mr. Shinn opened the proceedings of the day by an argumentative address on behalf of the prosecution. To this Mr. Kerr replied on the part of the defence. He was followed by Mr. McClure and Col. Black on the same side, and the Hon. Mr. Shaler replied.

The Court House was crowded during the whole of the day, and a degree of unusual interest appeared to be taken in this trial and its results.

In our local column we would remind our readers that it is not our business, on any occasion to give opinions, but to present facts—facts only. In speaking, therefore, of this trial, and of the addresses of the learned counsel we must not be understood as attempting to make any invidious distinctions. This we shall, at all times, carefully endeavor to avoid. If therefore we say a word as to any address in particular, we speak of it only as it was approved or disapproved by the crowd in the Court, and in this case not excepting even the Court itself.

The addresses of Mr. M'Clure and Mr. Black were frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the listeners, and even the officers could but faintly cry 'silence.' Mr. Black, although he spoke only an hour appeared to move the whole house to tears more than once—one of the Judges being so much affected that he left the bench for a short time.

Mr. Shaler, also, was unusually eloquent, succinct and argumentative in his reply.—Both sides appeared to watch the case throughout with the utmost closeness.

The defendant is a young man of respectable family—recently from Londonderry in Ireland.—His appearance was rather prepossessing, and there was great sympathy in his favor.

From the urgency of our other duties, and not believing, at first, that the case possessed much interest, we did not take notes of all the testimony, and for that reason have not presented it to our readers. We give, however, the charge of Judge Patton, who reviewed the whole of the evidence to which we add the verdict of the jury.

Judge Patton's Charge.

Gentlemen of the Jury—This indictment charges larceny of considerable number of articles.—The larceny is only proved however, if it is proved at all, with regard to one article—a piece of thin Cassimere. There is no such proof with regard to any other article in the indictment unless such as may be derived from the confession of the defendant. There has only been what may be called antecedent proof with regard to this one article.

The case of the commonwealth rests mainly, almost exclusively upon the defendant's confessions and of facts which are alleged to have been discovered from those confessions. As to confessions the rule of evidence is well settled. A voluntary confession is the highest kind of evidence, but confession extorted by fear or threats, or induced by promises of favor, or hopes held out, are excluded. They are not allowed to be received at all; and of course this rule rests upon good reason—upon a sufficient foundation. A man is charged with an offence: the accuser says to the accused, "you are guilty of this offence; I am satisfied you are guilty, I have the evidence to convict you; here it is.—Well, the party accused may reason the case in his own mind; perhaps he may be deprived, to a certain extent, by his excitement, of his reasoning powers; or, if he reasons at all, his mind passes through a false process of reasoning. He says, 'if I am convicted and condemned, it is the highest calamity that can befall me. Now although I am innocent, I will rather do anything than be put in that position.' Hence it is that a man under the influence of terror, confesses guilt of crime which he never committed.

Well, then, the rule is that whenever a confession is induced upon a promise held out of favor, or extorted by threat, the confession is to be excluded, and not to be received as evidence.

This is the general rule, and to this rule there is one exception—i. e.—you may give evidence of a fact which the party has disclosed; such, for example, as to where the property is concealed.

The object of the rule is to exclude such confessions so as to prevent the party from making undue confessions where they may relate to facts that never existed, or to offences that never were committed. But if you prove a fact the difficulty is obviated which the rule was intended to guard against.—Suppose, for instance, that the party says you to a place, where the property is concealed, the confession is that he either stole the property, or was accessory to the theft. This is the exception to the general rule; and you may give evidence of a fact discovered from information derived from the party accused, but of his verbal confessions merely, especially when extorted, you may give no evidence beyond that. Then the fact becomes good evidence exclusive of his confession.

In the present case it is held that the verbal confessions of the party accused are not admissable as evidence against him. What was the ground of that? Why the officer or person in the store told the defendant that it would be better for him to confess, because he knew he had done it, and something was added in regard to the disgrace of such a transaction. This is one of the very cases referred to in the books. For example, if a police officer says to a man in custody, 'it will be better for you to confess,' any confession made, in such case, is not to be received against the party. There ought to be, even in this case, sufficient inducement to exclude the verbal confessions of the defendant, and they therefore would be inadmissable.

Well then, the question in the case is—has the verbal confession been corroborated by facts discovered in consequence of the intimations?—There are no facts in regard to any large number of goods worth 150 or 200 dollars being stolen; because in the first place a larceny of that amount of goods has not been proved, and we may remark that discrepancies had been committed to such a large extent which puzzled men, and fifteen assistants in the store, they would have been discovered. This quantity of goods then has not been proved to have been stolen; they have not been traced, they have not been discovered; and the evidence rests only on the verbal confessions, which, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, must be excluded from the consideration.

Well then gentlemen in regard to another intimation as to the defendant's indebtedness at St. Louis—is there any fact proved to confirm that intimation? There is no proof in evidence of the fact that he owes a debt at St. Louis, or that he ever was there at all. Further, are there any facts proved in regard to the existence of such a person as the Milliner in Allegheny city into whose hands the defendant is alleged to have deposited these goods? There are no facts proved in regard to his alleged confessions on the subject, and in regard to that, therefore, his confessions should go for nothing.

Well then, gentlemen, as to the evidence in regard to the cloth, are there any facts to confirm his confessions in regard to the cloth? because, unless there are facts to confirm his confession, his confession must go for nothing under the circumstances leading to those confessions; and they were only introduced in reference to a collateral issue in this case, and not as to the main issue with regard to the larceny.

Now it is contended that his intimations in regard to the cloth are confirmed by facts the knowledge of which was derived from information obtained by the witness Baker. Now are the intimations with regard to the cloth confirmed by the proof? It appears there was no cloth except what was taken by the