THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1849.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

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

See next page for Telegraphic News.

For Local Matters see next page.

The editor of the American, after nearly a week's labor, has at length produced his defence of his most untrue statement in relation to Mr. Hampton's vote, which we exposed in our paper of last Saturday week. The reader will recollect that the American stated that Mr. Hampton was "disgracefully behind his ticket" in every district in the county, and "1600 behind the Whig vote for Governor." We denied the positions of the American in toto, and gave the evidence on which our denial was founded, showing that Mr. Hampton was only 60 votes behind the average of the Legislative ticket, and 244 votes behind the average of the five county officers, and only 1190 behind the average of the vote for Governor, who was also supported by the Free Soilers and Natives.

And how does the reader suppose the American editor proceeds to defend his statements? Not by a fair and common sense view, he may be sure. The editor having resolved to write down Mr. Hampton as far as his influence went, and having started on false premises, has resolved to stick to them, although by so doing, he manifests to all the world the badness of his heart and the injustice of his statements. His process of defence is this—he had asserted, that Mr. H. was behind "his ticket"—Gov. Johnston was the Whig candidate for Governor, and Moses Hampton, the Whig candidate for Congress"—the ticket they both ran on was the Whig ticket, and each was, therefore entitled to claim it as *his ticket*." He therefore proceeds to compare Mr. Hampton's vote with the vote for Governor, and then exultingly exclaims, Mr. Hampton run behind "his ticket."

The rank injustice, not to say meanness, of such argument must be apparent to every reader. By such process of reasoning, it might be said, that every Whig elected in the county, "ran disgracefully behind *his ticket*!" The same mode of argument would apply to all, and it worth anything against Mr. Hampton is worth just as much against the rest.

Is it any disgrace to Mr. Hampton that he did not receive the Native and Free Soil vote which Gov. Johnston received? If so, then Messrs. Nixon and Scott, and the other Whig officers elected, are equally disgraced. The weakness and wickedness of such an argument must be apparent to all.

But further to show the refuges of lies behind which the editor has entrenched himself, we ask the reader's attention to another item in the American's defence. He declared in his first article, that Mr. Hampton was "1600 behind the *Whig vote* for Governor"—we replied that he was only 1190 votes behind the Governor's vote. To show that we were correct, we give the following totals from the official table:

Total for Wm. F. Johnston	8656
Total for Moses Hampton	7666
	1190.

Does this show that Mr. Hampton is "1600 behind the Whig vote for Governor?" Does it not rather show that the editor of the American has wilfully falsified the record, for the purpose of injuring Mr. Hampton.

To make out some show of argument, the editor in his defence compares Mr. Johnston's majority over Longstreth, with Mr. Hampton's over Black, and in this way makes out his 1600! But his assertion was not that Mr. Johnston's majorities were 1600 greater than Mr. Hampton's, but that Mr. Hampton "was 1600 behind the Whig vote for Governor." That this declaration was false, we have given the figures to prove. But the declaration was false in another particular. Gov. Johnston received the Free Soil and Native vote, which was 799 as given for Congress—this deducted from his whole vote, leaves 8057, as his *Whig* vote. Now let his compare again:

Total for Gov. Johnston	8656
Less Native and Free Soil vote	799
Gov. Johnston's whole Whig vote	8057
Mr. Hampton's vote	7666
	391

Thus it is seen that Mr. Hampton was only 391 votes behind the *Whig vote* for Governor, instead of 1600!

We ask the scrutiny of every reader to these statements, as it is by his false reasoning, and unjust deductions, that the American editor is striving to inflict injury upon a gentleman whom the Whigs of the county have chosen to represent their interests in the approaching important Congress. If our Representative's moral influence is weakened by such unjust attacks, his usefulness is destroyed, and the district proportionably injured.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have been asked by several of our farming friends to urge the formation of an Agricultural Society upon those engaged in agriculture, and those interested in it. Two events which have recently occurred in our county are indications that the public is ripe for it, and that it but wants a beginning. We allude to the ploughing match got up by the exertions and public spirit of one of our most skilful and successful agriculturists, Mr. William Martin, and to the meeting in Pine Township, an account of which may be found in our paper to day.

It is impossible to estimate too highly the enlarged production, and the consequent increase in the value of real estate which may be looked for as one of the results of a well directed and spirited agricultural association. Mr. Skinner, in his excellent periodical—The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil, states that fifty years since the average yield of wheat in New York was twenty bushels to the acre; and that twenty years since the average yield in Ohio was twenty bushels, while in both States the present average yield is only twelve bushels. Our own county is no exception to this melancholy fact. Each succeeding year finds the land sensibly worse. The process of deterioration is painfully evident. Now, under a system of *good husbandry*, it is in all cases practicable so to adapt the modes of cultivation to the nature of the soil, and other circumstances, that the farm shall possess the means of maintaining its own fertility by the production of manures—We know of nothing more likely to stimulate *good husbandry* than the competition which an agricultural society excites, and the information which it diffuses. The art of dividing and economising the labor of the farm—of rendering all the labors of the season subservient to the end proposed—of giving the proper degree of culture, without exceeding it—and of applying the resources of the farm to the purpose to be accomplished with the least waste, is what may be termed *good husbandry*; and this art could scarcely fail to be more generally diffused, if an agricultural society should labor to that end. Suppose the agricultural products of the county doubled, as we doubt not in a few years they might be, without additional outlay, but merely by good management, how much would it add to the prosperity of the county as well as to its beauty!

A thousand reasons might be given why an agricultural society, similar to those which grace so many other places, should be formed. Plenty will suggest themselves to every one. One occurs to us, which we will venture to mention. Our farmers do not keep so well up to the improvements and discoveries of the age as do our men of science and mechanics. They are less stimulated—The bountiful earth, however rudely cultivated, still yields a living, but the mechanic who is not up to the mark, starves—he *cannot* afford to be behind the age—our farmers can, and they, consequently, but too often *are*. An agricultural society may cause them to rise from this lethargy. They have no moral right to leave their lands worse than they found them. The rail road, will bring produce to the market from the fresher lands of the west, it must be met by increased skill, and more intelligent farming.

We trust our farming friends will not let the matter drop. They have our best wishes for success, and our paper is at their service.

ANOTHER FLOOD.—We are now in the midst of another freshet. The rivers commenced rising on Sunday afternoon, and at this present writing, Monday evening, have risen 12½ feet—the ice was running out during yesterday, and we fear much damage has been sustained—and we fear much have been lost on the Monongahela. Several coal boats have been swept away, the particulars of which will be found under the heads, the particulars of which will be found under the heads, the particulars of which will be found under the heads of river intelligence. If the rise continues twenty-four hours longer, the Allegheny bottoms will be overflowed, and much injury to property sustained.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1849.

John B. Weller, late candidate of the democracy of Ohio, for Governor, has arrived here. It is reported that Senator Allen, and a deputation of members of the House, yesterday, presented themselves at the White House and obtained an interview with the President, in regard to a person to be nominated on the Mexican boundary commission in place of Mr Sevier, deceased. Mr. Weller's claims were urged on the ground of his service in Mexico, and of his recent defeat as the devoted candidate of his party in Ohio, the leader of a forlorn hope. It is believed that the place has been already conditionally promised to some one else; and it is probable the nomination has been made to-day. Still, it will excite no surprise among the democracy here, if Mr Weller yet prove the successful candidate. Notwithstanding the tempestuous conduct of his friends in the Ohio Legislature, no one dreams that his services will be required.

It is believed that with the aid of the free soilers the Whigs will be enabled to elect their candidate for U. S. Senator, who will probably be Hon. Thos. Ewing.

The subject of the abolition of the Slave trade in this district, has been disposed of in a most unexpected manner. After the re-consideration of Mr Gott's resolution upon the subject, came up the various amendments proposed to it, among which, the one most generally approved of, seemed to be that of Mr Smith, of Indiana, simply directing the committee on the district to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the introduction of slaves for sale in this district. Pending the question on this resolution, the House adjourned. Mr Wentworth this morning called the Speaker's attention to the position of the question, and asked if the first question in order was not upon Mr Smith's amendment. The Speaker then said, no. As Mr Gott's resolution had been reconsidered, the subject had lost the character of a privileged question, and must now take its place with other unfinished business. But, said Mr W. it will never be reached there. The Speaker said that would depend upon whether the House took up and disposed of business in its order.

Of course this particular resolution will never be heard of again, but there is no doubt that many members will vigilantly watch every opportunity to introduce some other proposition, directed to the same end. These opportunities occur on every resolution day, which is the first business day of each week.

Another very amusing scene took place to-day in the House, upon the mileage business. Mr. Embree, an able and judicious Whig member of the House, had moved to amend the first clause of the general appropriation bill, by inserting a proviso, that the mileage of members of Congress should be calculated by the shortest mail route, and not as now, by the most circuitous route that can be travelled. He addressed the committee of the whole this morning, upon the abuses to which the lax principles prevailing in Congress relative to the compensation of its own members led. He showed that by their modes of calculating mileage, some members received during the time of their actual service in Congress, more than $40 per day. He also exposed in a clear and able manner, the robbery annually committed by members of Congress, in voting themselves whole libraries of books. This is such a monstrous act of public plunder, that, in my judgment, the receiving as well as the voting for the distribution of these books, ought to subject any man guilty of it, to perpetual political damnation. I cannot now pretend to be perfectly accurate, but I know that I am within bounds, when I say, that more than one hundred thousand dollars a year will not cover the amount of abstractions from the Treasury, on this book account alone, and the public are indebted to Mr Greely, for exposing the manner in which $62,000 more are stolen.

After several half witted speakers, who feeling sore, made the greater asses of themselves by attacking Mr Greeley, had appropriated the charge of defrauding the treasury, Mr G. himself obtained the floor. He was not allowed to speak continuously for more than five minutes, but said enough to convice all parties interested in knowing it, that their ribaldry and insolence were quite thrown away upon him. He proved to all the discontented, that they had taken the sums set opposite their respective names. Like moths that flit round the flame which scorches them, the chief sinners crowded around Mr Greeley's seat, making the House much more like an irregular mass meeting than the dignified body which it ought to be.

Mr Hampton's bill for the cession of one million of acres of public lands to Pennsylvania, to be applied to the completion of three of her principal Railroads, is exciting great attention. It seems to be everywhere considered a most important movement. If any thing is to be done to prevent the general and uncompensated cession of these lands, the common property of all the States, to the States in which they are, now is the time to act. Pennsylvania has as good a right to aid from the Federal Government, by grants of lands for the construction of her great works of internal improvement, as Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, or Missouri, which have all received such immense tracts for like purposes.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1849.

There has been a painful rumor in town for the last twenty four hours, that the misunderstanding which is known to have existed for several months, between ex-Governor's Brown and Jones, of Tennessee, had resulted in a duel, in which the former was killed on the field. It is not mentioned in the newspapers of this morning, and may perhaps be set down as untrue.

Great preparations are making, in all parts of the country, to go to California. I have been to day conversing with Mr. Freaner, the well known 'Mustang,' the correspondent of the Delta, from the army in Mexico. He expects to get off, about the first of next month, and will form one, of a considerable party, which will go through Mexico, either by the way of Monterey, or the city of Mexico. Among others who are going, is Lieut. May of the Navy, a brother of Col. Charles May. He has procured a furlough of twelve months. In regard to this, it seems only fair, to people who are earning their own living, and paying taxes for the support of government, that the young gentlemen of the Navy should be held to the duty and service for which they are paid; or if they must go on explorations of this sort, let them divest themselves of their privileges, and their buttons. Free competition in gold digging should be observed as well as in other pursuits.

There are now here a finely equipped party of young men from Boston, some of whom, we learn served in Mexico as officers of the Massachusetts regiment, who set out to night for New Orleans, who intend taking the same route for the mining regions. They are as fine a set of men as I have ever seen, all young, healthy, and active. They are of that class who, when they reach the new Dorado, be fully as apt to betake themselves to digging up the soil for grains, turnips and potatoes, as to seek for the yellow dross. When they received their passports from the Secretary of State, that gentleman remarked to them, that he was glad to perceive that none of them were under the necessity of making their marks. Why, said one of the party, Did you think we were from Virginia?

A little bit of a row, on the plan of Bailie Peyton and Reuben M Whitney of 1840, has just taken place. Last summer Mr. Clingman, of N. C. made some very serious charges against Mr. Medill, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. That officer addressed to the House a very indignant and vindicative letter, charging Mr. C. with gross insolence, malignity, *falsehood*, and demanded, since the charges had been preferred by him, a full investigation by the House. Accordingly a committee of four were appointed, consisting of Mr. Duer of N. Y. Dr. Frieze, of Ohio, Mr. Brady, and other gentlemen. This committee having proceeded to business, had occasion to examine one Mr. Daniel Taylor. He was called by the opponents of Medill, and gave his answers to the examination in chief, with great readiness, but when they came to the cross examination, he refused to testify and plainly told the committee that he would not answer any further questions. He was notified that if he persisted in this course, the matter would be brought before the House, which did not induce him to change his determination. The matter was brought before the House by Dr. Frieze in a resolution that the committee be invested with authority to commit Taylor to custody for a contempt, and detain him, until he should consent to answer. A deal of debate ensued upon the motion and many legal objections were raised to the course proposed. It was at length agreed to postpone the subject until Monday.

The debate upon the Pacheco slave case was re-opened this morning by Mr. Sawyer's motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for a compensation for Pacheco's negro, alleged to have been taken from him by Gen Jessup. The previous question was withdrawn, and of course the debate will be continued all through to-morrow, and perhaps consume every private bill day throughout the session.

In the Senate to day an amusing debate occurred upon an amendment proposed to the bill for the supplying of deficient appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the year, providing for the purchase of a set of astronomical instruments for the observatory. Mr. Niles opposed it with a great deal of humour and good sense. He said that our naval officers were very accomplished in many things, great mathematicians, and great astronomers. They promised great results in every thing to which they turned their attention, but he could not help noticing that they never could do any thing without a great appropriation. We some time ago had a great exploring expedition which was to perform remarkable things, which were at length announced to the world at an immense expense. Then we had a scientific expedition to the Dead Sea, and he mentioned that about the only result of it which had yet come to the knowledge of the public was, that it had brought home a piece of Lot's wife. He had not even the good fortune to get a sight of this rare specimen.

Mr. Pierce said that Mr. Niles had once been in favor of a light house in the skies, alluding to Mr. Adams' message relating to National Observatories.

Mr. Foote made some remarks and managed to log in something about the annexation of Cuba. He said he was in favor of gradually absorbing, piece by piece, the whole of the North American Continent. He had frequently before declared in this body that such was his opinion. He believed that if a vote could be taken on the question to morrow, nine-tenths of the people in every State of the be Union would be found to be in favor of the annexation of Cuba. Mr. Foote's opinion of popular opinion is of no particular importance to any body but himself.

It may be as well to mention that the appropriation of the money for the purchase of the instruments was agreed to. The amount was six thousand dollars.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1849.

Many of the ships that have been loading for California are now ready for sea, and daily departures take place. The ship Albany left this morning with another party of adventurers, whose exit was witnessed by as many people as could stand upon the docks or cluster upon the rigging of vessels near,—such a scene has not been witnessed since the confusion of Babel. What with the parting of acquaintances, the inquiry for "my trunk" and "my pickaxe," and the promises asked and made for samples of gold, as great a riot was created as at a Locofoco caucus. The mining apparatus carried out is curious enough. The most popular sort consists of a common wooden trunk two feet long, the bottom of which is perforated with large holes. Into the top of this trunk is fitted a sieve mode of wire. All the miner has to do is to find the "diggings," fill up his sieve, shake out the earth, and pocket the gold. The process is as simple as filling a basket with coal from Coal Hill.

Our sleighing has all gone and the streets are a waste of mud, making them almost impassable for pedestrians, and forcing the fashionables back upon the old resource of in-door amusements, of which there is no lack. The last novelty is the Sax Horn players, who came out in the Hermann. The instrument is a valved horn, superior in sweetness as well as power to all the other kinds. With these instruments, plaintive as well as the most martial strains are discoursed most eloquently, and to the approbation of the most appreciating audiences. The impression created upon the hearer is as forcible and agreeable as the Steyermarkische, and the lovers of music among you may safely anticipate a very great treat when they come among you, as they will in the course of their journeying.

The Erie Railroad commenced its regular business yesterday, and run its trains 124¼ miles from New York. The result has been most flattering, for the passengers on the road averaged five hundred each way, giving a receipt of $1,500 to say nothing of freight money, which will swell the sum to more than $2,100, and this too in the dead of winter. The fare is placed at two cents a mile, which is as low as any road in the Union charges. It may be mentioned here that a branch is soon to be made into the coal regions of Pennsylvania, which promises to be very profitable.

Our City Banks have just made a count of their specie, and show six and a half millions on hand, which is an increase of one million since November. Money remains extremely easy and the banks discount all the really good short paper that is offered. Paper on the street sells at 8@10 per cent, but there is not much of this kind afloat. The rate of bills for the steamer is 84@89 per cent, but more at the lower than the higher rate.

The news by the Washington has enabled holders of cotton to get ¼ cent advance with sales of 200 bales. Ashes have gone up to $6,50 for both sorts, and $7 for Canadian Pots. Common N. Y. flour, $5,75@5,81½. Southern, $5,56@5 68, with considerable sales for the California market; Corn has risen full two cents and a short stock on hand; Pork seems to have found the top after a long rise. 1000 bbls sold for June delivery on private terms, suffered to be a re-sale at $2000 advance, which is quite an operation. Prime has sold at $15 and mess $16,50; Beef is up to $12@12,75 for mess and $7@9,50 for prime. Butter is in better demand by speculators. The general tone of business in all departments is very buoyant, and merchants look ahead with great confidence.

C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1849.

The weather has grown suddenly very cold, and the mercury ranges lower than has been known for years. At 8 o'clock it stood at zero, a point that startles New Yorkers from their propriety, and makes the New England part of the population think of the land of their birth. No one keeps in the street longer than is absolutely necessary, and while there, seems busy racing with others equally eager to get out of the biting frost.

California still continues to be the key note to general conversation; nor does the subject lack interest. The number of emigrants thither, from this part, is truly a matter of wonder; and no one can resist the conclusion, that a valuable class of our citizens are leaving us. Young men are flocking in from the country, looking energetic enough to overcome all obstacles, and able to make fortunes out of the soil of California, should all her mineral resources prove visionary. New ships are advertised daily, which offer inducements the most allurring. One promises to board its passengers for months after their arrival, while another assures the emigrant that it has on board a small span boat to take them at once up the magic golden rivers of California. One thing is certain, our ship owners are making fortunes. The steamers to Chagres will pay for themselves, as will several ships, which are positively known to have freight and passenger lists so large, that the owners care not, if they rot at their anchors, after they have discharged.

The semi monthly steamer left yesterday with a larger remittance for Europe than has been made for a long time, caused by the recurrence of dividend day. A very large amount of the dividends were reinvested, and the stock sent abroad. The amount of bills drawn was moderate, and the best names sold at the close, at less than 109—a rate that makes a shipment of coin impossible. The packet ships, with the spring importations, are getting out of time, and the demand for coin to pay duties at the Custom House is consequently small. The gross amount of imports is not expected to be more than the wants of trade can dispose of readily, and their arrival will not disturb the money market. The amount of money seeking investment is large, and the rate very low for the season. On stocks it can be had at five per cent, and good merchants' paper sells at 8 to 9 per cent. per annum. Last year, at this time, the rate was 1½ to 2 per cent. per month. A vast amount of debt has been paid, and the whole movement of business is upward. The numbers of new firms formed has been small, which shows the presence of a cautious feeling.

The Odd Fellows of this city have another project on foot that promises to be of much importance to the city. With scarcely an effort, the money was raised to build one of the finest edifices in the country, and they now mean to furnish it with a library that shall be an ornament to New York—So numerous a society is able to bring into immediate existence a large establishment, and something creditable may be safely looked for.

The next novelty in the fashionable world is the grand fancy ball at the Italian Opera House. The tickets are placed at six dollars, and four dollars more for the privilege of taking their ladies. No person admitted out of costume, unless old enough to have children present in costume. For the privilege of looking at the beauty and ultra fashion of the city, three dollars is charged—the spectator confining himself to the amphitheatre, where a capital view of the tops of the heads of the audience can be had. The manager is one of the heirs of John Jacob Astor, whose dollars are moving into general circulation with rather more rapidity than they were gathered by the old merchant in his early years. It will not be many years before some of his descendants will be quite anxious to go into the fur trade, or some other profitable employment.

An embargo has been laid upon the North River, to day, by the frost. Ice has made down to 20th street, and the rivers, both sides, filled with drift ice. The ferries are three hours crossing the rivers. Small vessels have been above at their moorings, and two steam boats sunk. At such a temperature, business is dull enough, and the sales to day have only been to supply immediate wants. Ashes have gone up to $7 for both sorts. Cotton—Sales at full rates. Flour, in consequence of reports of ice in the Western Rivers, is higher, and cannot be bought under $5,87½—Grain is not to be had, except in small lots; Pork is selling at very last quotation—The chief demand is for the California trade, which needs 300 barrels a day of Beef and Pork. Whiskey has gone up to 25@25½ cts, and little here.—Some Western Bees-wax at 21 to 22, and wanted. New Stocks close dull, with a tendency to decline.

C.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.

SENATE.

Bill read in place—By Mr. Lewis—To exempt certain certificates of loan from taxation for corporation and municipal purposes.

On motion of Mr. Konigmacher, the Senate took up, on second reading, the bill to abolish the District Court of the City and County of Lancaster.

Mr. Konigmacher offered an amendment, increasing the salary of the President Judge of the Quarter Sessions from $1700 to $2000.

Messrs. Konigmacher, Brawley, Small and Strine advocated the amendment, and Messrs. Johnson and King opposed it.

The question having been taken, the amendment was rejected—yeas 9, nays 20, and the bill was then read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced that the Clerk had appointed Alex. S. Brewster, J. C. Malory and Francis Humes, Transcribing Clerks.

On motion, an election was held for officers—when Daniel McCleary was elected Sergant-at-Arms, Emanuel Zergler, Doorkeeper, and Lewis Frank, Messenger.

The Committee to apportion and refer the several items of the Governor's message, made report as instructed. The Committee on rules also reported, and their report was laid over for one day.

Mr Emery presented numerous petitions in favor of the erection of a new county, to be called Lawrence, out of parts of Beaver and Mercer.—Mr. McKee (of Wash.) presented others for a new county out of parts of Washington, Allegheny and Westmoreland.

On motion of Mr. Evans, of Chester, the use of the Hall was granted to Solomon W. Roberts, civil engineer, who proposes to deliver a lecture this evening, upon the subject of a great Western railroad through Ohio and Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Best, the Canal Commissioners were requested to inform the House how much money is due to agents and laborers employed upon the public works, and also how long they have been due. Adopted.

Mr. Eshelman introduced a resolution for a committee of three (to act with a committee of the Senate) to report upon the propriety of establishing a daily record of the proceedings of the Legislature.

Mr. Swartswelder read in places a bill supplementary to the act to encourage the development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth; also a bill to incorporate the Chester Coal Co.

Mr. Cornin a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Adjourned for want of something to do.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Crabb, on leave, introduced a bill to repeat the act to incorporate the Erie and Ohio Railroad Company. Having been read a first time, and being upon the second reading, Mr. Johnson moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Crabb strenuously opposed the motion, and the discussion was kept up at great length by Messrs. Matthias, Smyser, Johnson, Brooks, Small and Mason. The motion to refer was finally rejected, 14 to 17, and the bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Johnson, from the joint select committee, reported that Friday at 12 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, had been fixed upon as the time and place to count the votes given for Governor. The report being agreed to, the Speaker appointed Mr. Crabb the teller on the part of the Senate.

Bills read in place—By Mr. Best—To incorporate the Pottsville and Danville Telegraph Co.

By Mr. Potteiger—A supplement to the act to incorporate the Reading Railroad Company.

Bills signed.—The Governor has signed the bill relative to the estate of James Coleman, deceased: the bill authorizing the Humane Engine Company to sell real estate, and the bill supplementary to the act to confirm the title of the Gen. Green Beneficial Society to certain ground rents.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented in favor of re-chartering the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Philadelphia for the re-charter of the Bank of Montgomery Co., for the repeal of the act incorporating the Erie and Ohio Railroad Co; for the incorporation of the Society to develope the mineral resources of the United States; to make the county of Allegheny responsible for property destroyed by mobs; for the creation of a new county from parts of Beaver and Mercer, to be called Lawrence; also remonstrances against the repeal of the act prohibiting the Erie and Ohio Railroad Co; for the incorporation of the Society to develope the mineral resources of the United States; to make the county of Allegheny responsible for property destroyed by mobs; for the creation of a new county from parts of Beaver and Mercer, to be called Lawrence; also remonstrances against the repeal of the act prohibiting the sale of the death penalty; for a change in the license law.

Mr. Meek submitted a joint instructing resolution against flogging in the Navy.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution to instruct the Committee on the Militia System to bring in a bill to abolish militia trainings and to encourage volunteer companies. After some opposition, the resolution was agreed to—yeas 58, nays 36.

Mr. Eshelman, from the joint committee on the subject, made a report providing for the election of State Treasurer on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, M—agreed to, and Mr. Stockwell was appointed teller on the part of the House.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Philadelphia News we are indebted for the following synopsis of the annual report of the State Treasurer, which was laid before the Senate, on Monday, week last:—

The balance in the Treasury on the 30th day of November, 1848, was.....$1,250,890 55

The receipts at the Treasury during the fiscal year ending on the 30th November, 1848, amounted to.....3,531,776 22

Total amount of revenue for 1848..$4,512,667 07

The payments from the treasury for the same time amounted to.....$3,935,376 68

Balance.....$577,290 39

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1848, of $577,290 39. To this balance on the Treasurer has added the estimated receipts for the next fiscal year, ending on the 30th November, 1849, which amount to $3,552,300; and deducting therefrom the estimated expenditures for the same period amounting to $3,528,500, we have a balance in the treasury on the 30th November, 1849, of $601,090 39, or an increase over the present balance of $323,800. "From this exhibit," the Treasurer remarks, "it will be seen that the revenue to be derived under existing laws, if properly applied, will enable the State to meet all its liabilities, and promptly pay the interest upon the public debt as it falls due."

The total amount of the abatement of five per cent, allowed under the act of April, 1844, to such counties as should pay into the treasury within a certain period, their quota of tax, is $11,522 11. In reference to this system, the Treasurer whilst admitting that it aids much in bringing funds into the treasury, during the fore part of the year, suggests that perhaps some means might be devised whereby the whole of the State tax from the respective counties, might be brought into the treasury within the year, and at less expense. The cost of bringing money into the treasury under the present system, is eleven per cent. upon the amount collected, and he thinks some plan might be devised by which the amount of taxes may be apportioned to the respective counties, and each required to levy, collect, and pay into the treasury its appropriate amount semiannually, to meet the interest upon the public debt.

The amount of relief notes now in circulation, is, according to the report, $702,664, and the Treasurer is inclined to believe that public opinion requires their immediate withdrawal as a circulating medium. If they were withdrawn, the law inflicting a penalty for every attempt to circulate a note of less denomination than five dollars, should be strictly observed.—If the means in the treasury are not sufficient to warrant their immediate redemption, he recommends that a loan be authorized for that purpose, at an interest of six per cent, free from taxation, and re-imbursable in two or three years.

The only Bank that has availed itself of the provisions of the act of the 11th of April, 1848 authorizing the issue of State stocks bearing an interest of six per cent. per unnum, on condition of its redeeming its relief issue, is, the Bank of the Northern Liberties. That institution on the 18th May last, presented to the Auditor General, the sum of $10,000 of the notes issued by it under the act of May 1841, and received therefor, certificates of State stock.

The receipts for the last fiscal year from the public improvements amounted to $1,550,653 03. The sum expended for repairs and motive power during the same period, amounted to $1,008,429 78—leaving a balance of $542,125 26 derived from the improvements.

The report recommends the passage of the revenue bills submitted to the last Legislature, by the late Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General, and the late State Treasurer, and also a slight alteration in the present revenue laws, so that the tax imposed upon debts due from solvent debtors, may be levied for State purposes only.

The Treasurer concludes by expressing his confident opinion that the State debt can be paid within twenty-five or thirty years, if the proper Legislation is had upon the subject, and that without increasing the burthens of taxation now resting upon the people.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR. WHITE—I had the pleasure of being at an Agricultural Meeting, held by the citizens of Pine Creek, on last Wednesday night. It is, I believe, the first attempt of the kind in our county. The meeting was spirited. At a previous meeting they appointed a committee to draft a constitution. The committee presented a constitution which was accepted and adopted after some amendments. It was then signed and officers elected. The necessity of forming a County Society is evident to every thinking mind. And I would earnestly request that you would endeavor to turn the attention of the inhabitants of this county—and especially men of influence, who feel an interest in agriculture—to the formation of a County Society. Now is the time. The few individuals who have commenced, look forward with hope, expecting to be encouraged by men of ability and influence.

A FARMER.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.—The Washington Union of Friday, notices the statement of the New York Sun, made in connection with alleged astounding accounts from California, in which quarter the cutter Ewing had been immediately ordered, and says:—"We have already corrected the error which has been circulated about these new and astounding dispatches from California. The other portion of the above paragraph is also a mistake. We understand the Ewing is going out on the *Coast Survey*, and not as a revenue cutter."

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

BOSTON, Jan. 12, 10 P. M.

I have received my European letters and telegraphic dispatches containing the very latest intelligence up to the moment of the America's departure, which I transmit you as follows:

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has named his ministry as follows: M. Odillon Barrot, Minister of Justice, is to be charged with the Presidency of the Council, and Minister in the absence of the President of the Republic; M. Droyn L. Huys, Minister of Foreign affairs; M. Leon De Maleville, Minister of the Interior; M. Rulpieres, Minister of War; M. De Tracy, Minister of Marine and Collections; M. Falour, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship; M. Leon Gacher, Minister of Finance.

Louis Napoleon has addressed a letter to the Electorial Committee, thanking them for favors, &c.

The proposition which was laid before the Assembly for postponing the postal reform has been withdrawn.

It is reported that the Pope has accepted an invitation to visit Paris in May next.

Two old diplomatists of Louis Phillippe are to have high offices under Napoleon.

ROME.

Accounts from Rome to day are by no means satisfactory for the cause of order. Clubs are now in possession of the government. Their chief, Lucien Bonaparte, seems resolved to destroy the sovereignty of the Pope.

AUSTRIA.

During an engagement with the Hungarian Imperialists, a portion of the city of Weisselburgh was reduced to ashes. According to latest accounts, General Seylick was advancing towards Pesth from the Hungarian army on the frontiers of Siebengurgen, who will continue to hold him in check.

THE MARKETS.

London, 2 o'clock, P. M.—The stock market looks heavy; consols 88¾; a 88⅞; business dull. Latest, 3 o'clock; consols, for account, 88¾ to 88⅞.—Liverpool Circular.—Beef 87 shillings and 6d to 88s. Pork—prime mess, in active demand; old 49 to 50s; prime 56s. Bacon, quotations nominal and in limited demand.

Cheese.—Demand limited, but without depression in value. Lard declined one shilling, with limited imports. Rice—This market was steady, and quotations rose from 20 to 23 shillings, for Carolina dressed, first quality, and 18 to 20 shillings for second quality. Turpentine 6s. 9d., Spirits 31s Hemp unchanged.

MR. HAMPTON.—The *Philadelphia Inquirer* says that the member of Congress from this county, the Hon. MOSES HAMPTON, is one of the ablest and most efficient members from this State.

Speaking of Mr. Hampton's proposition to grant one million of acres of public lands, to assist in constructing certain Railroads in this State, the Inquirer remarks:—

It is to be hoped that Congress will respond, and in the proper spirit. Pennsylvania is now engaged in one of the most important public improvements of the day, an improvement calculated to afford extraordinary facilities to travel and transportation between the East and West, facilities that may be enjoyed, not only by our own citizens, but by all who may have occasion either for business or pleasure, to pass over our great Railroad. The work is one of the gigantic character, and in the execution, millions of dollars will necessarily be expended. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities have contributed in the most liberal spirit. They are subscribers to Stock in this important enterprise, to the extent of hundreds of thousands—nay, in the aggregate of millions of dollars. The work, nevertheless, is by no means local in its influence and operation, but will form a great link in the most important highway of the nation. It will unite the East and West, serve as a bond and give stability to the Union. Connected, too, as it will be with other roads extending westward and eastward, its national character will be readily recognized. Why, then, should the General Government hesitate to accede to the proposition as made by Mr. Hampton.

Pennsylvania as one of the old States, and one of the largest in the Union, has a claim upon the public domain, in common with the other members of the confederacy. She is now engaged in an undertaking well calculated to tax her enterprise and her energy, and one, too, which, although of more immediate interest to her, cannot but be of immense advantage to a very large portion of the Union. She merely asks that a million acres of the public lands be granted her, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and one or two other roads immediately connected therewith. Surely such a proposition should be regarded in a liberal spirit of Congress. Similar grants have from time to time been made for other undertakings of a like character, but far inferior in magnitude and in general utility.

The propriety of the step at the present moment may be argued in an earnest and zealous manner, because it is well known that the new States are rapidly increasing in number and power, and will soon possess strength enough in Congress, to appropriate the whole of the public lands in a manner that may seem best calculated to secure their own interests. The old States must get something now or never. This subject cannot be much longer delayed with safety to Pennsylvania. The movement of Mr. Hampton is therefore altogether opportune, and it will doubtless command not only the approbation of the entire Commonwealth, and the support of the whole Pennsylvania Delegation but of all members of Congress who recognise the magnitude and importance of the communication with the Great West, which our citizens are now engaged in constructing, and who are disposed to act towards the old Keystone in a liberal and patriotic spirit.

Mr. Hampton should not let this subject sleep. It is one in which his constituents have a deep interest. It is one to which the eyes of the people of the Commonwealth at large will naturally be directed, with much anxiety. He has entered upon a good work, and we have a guarantee in his courtesy, ability and untiring perseverance, that he will discharge his whole duty. The press, however, must sustain and encourage him, for it is only through the press that public attention can be adequately directed to the subject, and public opinion be properly elicited.

The Monongahela Slack Water.

The fact that this work within four years of its completion, should require a second lock at its first dam, is strong evidence of the sound judgment of its undertakers, of the value of the trade along the Monongahela; and merits something more than a mere passing editorial notice. The old lock was a large one, being one hundred and ninety feet long and fifty feet wide, and could conveniently pass two of the largest sized coal boats, carrying over five hundred tons of coal. The new lock, which is built alongside of the old one, and inside of it, is two hundred and fifty long, and fifty-six feet wide; being, it is believed, the largest lock in America, perhaps in the world. It will pass four coal boats, carrying about 1,100 tons of that valuable mineral; while the two locks will pass six boats with sixteen hundred tons of coals.

Heretofore, it was frequently impossible for the single lock to pass all the boats applying, and the consequence was, that boats were frequently disappointed in getting through, and were thus deprived of the opportunity of availing themselves of a rise of the rivers. Hereafter, at least for many years, no such disappointment can occur. The opening of the Youghiogany improvement next summer, will doubtless vastly increase the business at locks No. 1 and 2, of the Monongahela slack water, and may probably demand the erection of another lock at dam No 2.

The facility of passing through the Monongahela improvement is a matter of vast importance to the consumers of coal, along the Ohio and Mississippi, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and it must be a source of gratification to many of them to know how rapidly and how *cheaply* coal may be passed through this work.

The following statement of tolls on different works of the United States, on coal passing fifty-six miles, will, no doubt, be acceptable to your readers:—

	Tolls.
Monongahela slack water on one thousand bushels of Coal passing four locks	$2 91
On the Muskingum improvement	7 36
On Green and Barren river improvt. Kent.	9 00
Schuylkill Navigation	11 85
Pennsylvania Canal	10 08
Penn. and Ohio, or Crossecut Canal	10¼24

C.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The first general movements for California, attendant upon the promulgation of the gold discoveries there are now being completed, and vessels have began to depart almost daily from the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the golden land. From Boston, two vessels sailed on Wedn