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

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

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

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

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

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

This gentleman, a Representative in Congress from this State, has been recommended by the Pennsylvania Delegation, to General Taylor, as a suitable person for the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Stewart is well known, not only to the people of this State, but to the people of the United States, and his selection as a Cabinet Officer would, so far as we are able to judge, meet with general approbation. Pennsylvania ought to be represented in the Cabinet, and if the Secretary of the Treasury is to be given to one of her sons, we know of no one more deserving and better qualified than Mr. Stewart. The office requires a man of sound judgment, strong intellect, legislative experience, and one who is intimately acquainted with all the resources and wants of the country. Such a man Mr. Stewart is known to be. His exposition of the fallacy of the free trade doctrines of Polk and Walker shows him to be perfectly familiar with all the duties which devolve upon an incumbent of that office. His efforts in behalf of the Tariff of '42 have been untiring, and the light his speeches spread over the State no doubt, assisted the Whigs to redeem this noble Commonwealth from the thraldom of Locofocoism.

Should the Secretary of the Treasury not be given to Pennsylvania, we have other gentlemen abundantly qualified to fill other posts in the Cabinet. In case Pennsylvania does not receive the Treasury Department, we would urge the appointment of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to the Post Office Department. Should neither of the above offices be given to Pennsylvania, we would prefer the selection of Josiah Randall, one of the ablest lawyers in the Union, for the office of Attorney General of the United States.—*Mixer's Jour.*

Allegheny County has a gentleman to present for the latter mentioned office, if that is to fall to the share of Pennsylvania, whose superior for the post can hardly be found in the country—a gentleman of rare abilities, large experience, ripe judgment, profound legal knowledge, thrilling eloquence, remarkable modesty and simplicity of manner, and of incorruptible integrity, and unblemished character—we mean ANDREW W. LOOMIS, Esq. Had Mr. Loomis consented to have left the quietudes of private life, for the arena of intellectual contest and public display at Washington, years ago, when solicited to do so by his friends and admirers, his eloquence and intellect would have rendered his name as familiar as household words throughout the Union, but he shuns rather than courts the gaze of the public, and remains in comparative obscurity, except in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, where his talents and virtues are well known and justly appreciated, and from whence he would long ago have been sent to Washington, could his consent have been obtained. We say, then, if Pennsylvania is to have the Attorney Generalship, Allegheny County, with all due respect for Philadelphia's favorite candidate, will press the claims of her LOOMIS for this seat in the cabinet.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A friend called on us yesterday, to remonstrate with us on our departure from the good old Anti-masonic faith in regard to secret societies, as evidenced by an article under our "Local Head," in relation to Odd-fellows. We told our friend, what we thought he ought to know, that articles under the local head, are the productions of a *Reporter*, who has that branch in charge, and that generally the editor never sees such articles until they appear in print. In our directions to our reporters, however, we lay down a rule of action which we enjoin them not to violate, but as we necessarily must allow some discretion, very frequently articles will find admission which the editor would not have inserted. In the present instance, our regular reporter being absent, we had employed a young gentleman in his place, and he, being unaware of our rule, admitted the article our friend complains of, without our knowledge.

As daily papers are at present conducted, employing several reporters on different departments, it is absolutely impossible for the editor to exercise a personal supervision over every article which appears in his columns. The best he can do is to employ the most discreet men he can find, lay down the principles which are to guide them, and then leave their departments to their discretion. The editor only speaks under his editorial head, and for all the principles and measures discussed, and opinions expressed there, he holds himself responsible. He would regret to be considered the writer of every article which appears in his columns.

Since the subject of Secret Oath-Bound Societies has thus been unwittingly introduced, we take the opportunity to say, that our views in reference to them have undergone no change. We are as much as ever—yea, if possible more so—religiously, socially and politically opposed to all Secret Oath-Bound Societies, and our earnest advice to all young persons is, to avoid all such "entangling alliances."

GOV. CRITTENDEN AND THE CABINET.—The New York Tribune, of Saturday, says:—

"Private advices from Kentucky concur in the opinion that Mr. Crittenden will feel constrained by the strong appeals made to him from many quarters to resign his present position, with nearly his whole four years' term unexpired, and accept a position in General Taylor's Cabinet. It is also understood that he prefers the lowest place (in rank) to the highest."

The Richmond Southerner states, (and says it came from both the lips of General Taylor and Mr. Crittenden,) that Mr. C. has declined accepting the office of Secretary of State, and at his solicitation, the office is to be tendered to, and will be accepted by John M. Clayton.

THE GOLD MANIA.—The Kennebec Journal is indebted to friend for the following list of necessaries, with which a Salem gentleman, now in California, writes that each individual proceeding to that country by way of Cape Horn, should be provided on his passage:

List of necessaries for each Individual for one Year.—10 bbls. bread, or equivalent of crackers, in lieu if possible, or in spirit casks; 10 lbs. salt (table); 40 lbs. butter, well worked, or good cheese, well put up in brandy; coffee, tea, sugar, spices, &c., as if for a long sea voyage; 3 pairs coarse cotton pantaloons; 3 pairs coarse woollen pantaloons; 2 coarse woolen coats; 2 coarse woollen overcoats; 2 coarse cottonecoats; half dozen pairs common boots, packed in tin and soldered, or otherwise packed so as to exclude sea air, which moulds them. Other clothing, mostly thin, for a year's wearing. Take some simple house furniture, if possible.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—In another column, the California adventurers, in this vicinity, will find a number of ships advertised for the El Dorado for which they are bound. As persons are leaving almost daily for the eastern cities, to procure a passage, they will find it convenient to know where they can apply at once. Baltimore is a very convenient port for Pittsburghers to start from, and Baltimore vessels are famous for their speed, safety and comfort.

A CASE OF CALIFORNIA FEVER "IN COLLAPSE".—On Thursday last, says the New York Express, a young gentleman holding a permanent situation in a large commission house in that city, at a salary of $2000 per annum, made up his mind to go to California; resigned his office, and immediately thereafter, married a beautiful and interesting lady; and in an hour from the time of the marriage ceremony, he was on board of the bark A. Emory, on his way to the gold regions, leaving his youthful bride behind to console herself as best she can.

AGRICULTURAL.—Our farmer friends, in the northern parts of the county, are engaged in promoting a County Agricultural Society with very considerable spirit. We hope the whole county will soon be enlisted in the good cause. We give in another column, the address of Capt. HART, and the proceedings of a meeting in Indiana Tp which we regret did not reach us in time for our weekly of this week.

A Pittsburgh party sailed from New York for California, on the 30th ult., in the ship Orpheus, around Cape Horn. They expect to make the voyage in 120 days. The names of the party are Wm B Curry, E Curry, J P Speer, Geo Rankin, Wm S Patterson, John McLean and Mr Russell. The other gentlemen who left with party go in the George Washington.

AN EDITOR OFF.—Mr. Edwin Bell, the editor of the Hagerstown Torch Light is now in Baltimore, preparing for a trip to California, leaving his editorial charge in the hands of Mr. William Motter. Mr. B. expects to be absent one year.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1849.

The returns from the custom house, show that the importations exceed in the aggregate, the calculations of merchants, and reach for the week just closed $3,105,340, an increase of $1,592,166 on the corresponding week in 1846, under the tariff of 1842. The out of time ships are not all in and the aggregate import of the month will be as large in proportion as this week. The duties paid were $708,000, which has passed from the banks at a time when the demand for loans commences in good earnest from merchants. The banks, however, continue to discount freely, and the rate of interest is still low.

The emigration of miners towards California continues, and since my last, some four hundred have gone from the city, and their places have been supplied by emigrants from the country. Six vessels left to day, and four more to-morrow, leaving a fleet up for the gold regions of fifty-three sail. At three o'clock this afternoon, the telegraph announced the steamer 'Crescent City' below, from Chagres, an event that at once attracted hundreds to the docks, to hear the news from the gold region. She reached the dock at six o'clock, and her news is soon told:—She left Chagres on the 9th, and up to the 7th, the steamer 'California' had not arrived at Panama. Only 480 persons were at the latter place, and these in good health; the others had gone up the coast. Board was $2 per day. No vessel had arrived from Valparaiso or California, and the ship brought neither gold nor gold news. There is, however, $450,000 in gold at Mazatlan, that was expected at Panama, to be sent to the States. The steamer 'Orus' has, no doubt, commenced her trip on the Chagres river, and a steam communication effected with a small interruption, between Pittsburgh and San Francisco. Captain Elliott of the U. S. Paymaster's department, died at Cruces, of fever, and this is all the real news the steamer brings, and all additions are fictions of no value.

The 'Atlantic' and 'Pacific,' two of Colhn's new steamships will be launched on Tuesday next, at the same hour. They are of about 3000 tons burthen, and cost half a million of dollars each, of which, one half is for the engine alone. They are models in every respect, and will place American Ocean Steam Navigation in the front rank, and cause all our failures, numerous as they are, to be forgotten.

Our Free College was dedicated to day, and in a few weeks will be in full operation, filled with pupils from our public schools. New York is the only city in the world where a poor boy can educate himself, unaided, to fill any rank in the country, no qualification is needed but personal merit; no favoritism can exclude merit, or give unworthy objects, the benefits of this great and lasting seminary of learning.

The election of an United States Senator is a subject much talked of just now, and the subject of much excitement. Extraordinary efforts are being made to secure the election of Ex-Governor Seward, who will no doubt be the fortunate man, though opposed by the Fillmore, Fish and Collier division of the Whigs. The sooner the election is over the sooner will a great source of contention be removed.

The week closes very dull, so far as most articles of produce are concerned. Flour is dull, and dealers losing a good deal at the present prices. Corn has fallen 2@3 cents per bushel, with a small stock. In Provisions there is a better feeling, and a small improvement in prices. Prime Ohio Pork closes at $12 50, and Mess $13 50; City Mess $15. Beef is dull, as are all cut meats. Lard is in moderate request, with sales of 500 bbls. at 6¼@7c. There is a speculative demand for Ginseng at 30c per cask. Ashes, Cotton and Whiskey, no change. C.

California Gold Movements.

According to the Tribune, some eighty vessels are up for California in New York alone. The class of citizens now enrolling themselves are well educated, industrious men; the first who went being broken down adventurers.

The New York Express, of Saturday, says:—'The schr. Laura Virginia, Captain How, which sailed this morning for San Francisco, carried out the Brooklyn United Mining Company, numbering 12—the Rockaway Mining Company, numbering 8—and several others. The Laura Virginia is a Baltimore clipper foreignoal schooner, made for through the Straits of Magellan, carrying no freight except the passengers' outfit and implements. A company of more than one hundred persons arrived in the New Haven cars, Thursday evening, who are to embark at this port for San Francisco.

The barque Mariotta sailed from New York on Friday for Chagres, with 82 passengers, and there also cleared on that day, for San Francisco, the bark Ann, the brig Philip Hone, and the schooner Decatur. The barque Eliza was to start on Saturday morning, with 80 passengers.

The shares of the New York and California Mutual Benefit Association, consisting of 150 members, have all been taken, and are now selling at a premium. They start on the 10th of February, round the Horn.

The New York Sun says—'Several steamers and propellers are getting ready for California.—They will proceed round the Horn and remain in the Pacific, running from San Francisco to Panama or China. The route between Panama and San Francisco promises lucrative employment to 10 or 20 steamers for years to come. The shipping already sailed or advertised for California, is said to amount to one tenth of the aggregate tonnage belonging to the port of New York.'

A New York letter says—'Should this 'not of all evil' excitement continue much longer, the great scarcity of vessels and consequent high freights will have the inevitable effects to fill up our ports with all sorts of English and Canadian craft. Indeed, some of these latter have already made their appearance at the wharves, and others are announced as coming.

At Boston, several wealthy gentlemen, in the south part of the city, are about employing thirty young men to go to the gold region. The capital invested in this enterprise is made up of subscriptions from the proprietors, of sums varying from 1,000 to $5,000 each. The persons employed are to receive for their labor and time a certain portion of the profits at the expiration of a term of years.

The ship Montreal cleared at Boston on Thursday for California and the Sandwich Islands. The ship Pharsalia, for San Francisco. The latter with one hundred and fifty passengers, and her manifest is seven feet long.

In Maine, the bark Suhote was to sail from Belfast, on Thursday, with a large number of passengers from the towns on the Penobscot, for San Francisco. Schooner Eudora is fitting out at Bangor, for the gold region, and will go through the Straits of Magellan.

The New Bedford Mercury says—'The ship Mayflower, which has been purchased by the New Bedford and California Mining and Trading Company is nearly ready to sail for San Francisco.—Nearly all the shares have been taken up at $500 each. We understand that our bakers are receiving large orders for bread from Boston.'

The ship Sabina, Green, now at Greenport, with a company of about sixty, will leave that place on the 1st of February, for San Francisco.

The gold mania prevails extensively in Texas and several persons have left for California.

Later from the Sandwich Islands.

California Trade.—Mutiny and Horrible Massacre at Sea.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 21st. inst. has, by the way of Mexico, a copy of the Friend, published at Honolulu, of November 1st—two months later than former advices.

The California fever continued mightily, and a total of 20 vessels is given that had already sailed for the gold regions, well freighted, and with about 300 passengers, exclusive of natives. Twenty seven more were up. The latest dates received at Honolulu, it was supposed that 4,000 people were at work digging for gold in California.

Whale ships have been uncommonly successful the past season, and 41 were lately in the harbor at one time. Several of them have taken over 3,000 barrels.

Many officers and seamen are leaving for California.

A lump of California gold was recently brought to the Islands worth $73.

The News gives a long account of a horrible mutiny and murder at sea, October 3d, on board the British schr. Amelia. Three Spanish American sailors were the perpetrators, and their victims—first, the second mate, Kinan, then the Spanish Captain, Alva, and a passenger named Cook. The English master, McNally, being well armed, and refusing to surrender, they agreed (after getting possession of the vessel and frightening the remainder of the unarmed crew into submission,) to put him adrift in the gig, with Mrs. Cook and her servant, Mary Hudson; but the moment he came on deck they treacherously threw him overboard.

The following night, however, a Hollander, a Norwegian, a Portuguese, a Frenchman and a Spaniard, concerted to recapture the vessel, and were successful. The Hollander, whose name is John Smith, killed, the three mutineers, and took command of the vessel. The vessel was then navigated to Sandwich Islands by an English apprentice boy, sixteen years old. The two females on board, arrived safe, &c.

There was 136 bags of silver on board the Amelia, and two bags of Doubloons.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN THE GOLD REGION.—Mr. Ten Eyck, American Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, writes home to his friends at Watertown, New York, under date of August 6th.

'I have visited the diggins, some forty miles along what is called the American Fork of the Sacramento; almost every yard is occupied, and all are getting out quantities of ore. I have about $5 worth of gold dust, which I washed out myself in the course of two or three hours. I shall keep it, of course, as a memento of what I myself have done in gold digging. The effect of this discovery will be bad for the morals of the country, and will ruin all its prospects as a farming or agricultural country. I would not again go through what I have, to see the country, and I would *not settle down to live* as *it for all the gold in the mines*. The mode of life is horrible, and a more dissipated and immoral set of people I never yet saw. People are flocking in here from all parts of the coast, and as soon as the news reaches foreign ports, the worst of their population will emigrate hither. I pity any decent white man who may live in this region six months hence.'

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Agricultural Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, the Allegheny County Agricultural Society met at the Presbyterian Church on the Kittanning Road, in Indiana township, on Saturday the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

After organizing and going through their general routine of business—

A motion was made that Capt. Thomas S. Hart, of Indiana township, be called upon to address this meeting, when he arose and delivered a very spirited address.

On motion of Mr. John Herron, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting, along with Capt. Hart, s address, be published in all the Pittsburgh papers that are favorable to the Science of Agriculture, and that the thanks of this Society be tendered to them for so doing.

On motion of Thomas S. Hart, that circulars be issued to each township throughout the county, requesting citizens thereof, to hold primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in County Convention, at the New Court House in Pittsburgh. Was laid on the table for further consideration.

On motion of Mr. John Boyle, that this society adjourn to meet at Perrysville, in Ross Township, on Saturday the 3d day of February, at 10 o'clock P. M; and to adjourn from there, to meet at the Church at the mouth of Deer Creek, in Indiana township, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Capt. Thomas S. Hart's Address.

Well, my Brother Farmers, you are well acquainted, I think, with the cause of our meeting.—We have met here to investigate a subject that we all feel more or less deeply interested in—that is the subject of agriculture in all its various branches. It is a subject that we ought to have turned our attention to years ago; and we should now be reaping the benefits of the improvements we could then have made in it. I am sorry to say that it is a subject that we have too long neglected; and it is high time that we should fully arouse our attention to it, as we are certainly far behind the times, as regards agricultural science in this county. If we look, for instance, westward into some of the newly settled regions, we will see that they are generally in advance of us in their agricultural pursuits; and the only cause that I can assign for it is, the farmers of those regions, or at least the greater part of them, have emigrated from the Eastern States, where they had been brought up under the influence of agricultural societies, and have become acquainted with all the true principles of improvement, which have placed them in advance of us. Does it not behoove us, then, to use our utmost efforts toward improvement in our agricultural operations, so that we may place ourselves upon an equal footing with the farmers of other portions of our happy country? The subject that we have before us is one of vast importance, not only to ourselves but to the community at large. And it is not the incumbent duty of every good citizen—no matter what his occupation or station in life is—to aid and assist us as much as in his power in carrying out the great measure we have in view: that is, to endeavor to introduce improvement into all the various branches of agriculture in this county?—It of course, whatever has a tendency to promote the interests of the Farmer, has a like tendency to promote the interests of every other class of citizens. Another great inducement to us to endeavor to promote improvement, is, that the All Wise and Bountiful Creator has placed under our control portions of our Mother Earth, which we should not only derived our benefiting, but from which we should derive a sustenance which keeps that being in existence. How important it is, then, my Brother Farmers, for us to cherish and nourish that fountain of our existence. I consider the science of agriculture one of the most profound and one of the most beautiful that exists; and one which, if well studied, that has a tendency to improve the human mind, and to establish the purest virtues. The agriculturist has displayed before him all the most beautiful works and operations of his Divine Creator—how thankful he ought to be, then, that he is placed in that proud and responsible position, and how incumbent it is upon him, then, to aid and assist Nature in increasing her productions. I would ask you if there is on Earth a more honorable or beautiful profession, than that of a practical agriculturist. He may justly be styled one of Nature's Noblemen. If you examine, for instance, into the professions of the great and leading men of our country, you will find that the largest class of them consist of agriculturists. I will ask you again, if there is a more honorable station in the world than that of being a practical American Farmer. He is certainly one of the most independent beings in existence; and is not fully aware of the proud position that he is placed in?—Is he not fully aware that the existence of the whole human family is dependant on the exertions of himself and colleagues. Suppose, for instance, that the farmers throughout the world should enter into a combination to suspend all farming operations even for one short year, what would be the result? Why, the human race would be hardly conceive or realize the consternation that would ensue. Famine, Desolation, and Death, would be the end—every other profession in the world would be prostrated. Thus, you see, my Brother Farmers, what a responsible position we are placed in, and how truly important it is for us to fully investigate the subject we have before us. I will ask you how we are to investigate it. I will answer, through the means of the society we have formed—let each member try experiments either by deep tillage, or by the different manures that are applicable to his land, or by any other method that he may think would be beneficial, so as to find out the true mode of making his farm yield an abundant crop, without injuring or exhausting its resources, or increasing his manual labor—the latter of which is the great desideratum with the Farmers here.—

Again, if he cannot afford to experiment upon a large scale, let him do it upon a small one. Each member of course, will be expected to give in the beneficial results of his experiments for the good of all. The Society we have formed is for the express purpose of endeavoring to introduce improvement into all the various branches of agriculture in this county, and likewise to endeavor to improve our breed of stock. The Society will be conducted upon the same principles as those of a similar nature in other sections of our country.—There will of course be annual exhibitions held and premiums awarded to those who have been most successful in their experiments. There will likewise be Ploughing Matches for the purpose of testing the skill of our young farmers, as well as to test the utility of the Plough for use, and premiums awarded to those that merit them. The Manufacturers of all the improved farming implements will be invited to exhibit them for Premiums. Even the ladies will be invited to become competitors for premiums in exhibiting their domestic manufactures of skill. I am fully satisfied that the Society we have formed, will be a public good, if properly conducted and the true principles carried out. I am fully aware that agriculture is the true source of wealth in every country.—For when ever you see the agricultural interests of a country languish, you will see every other branch of business languish with it. I am sorry to say that agricultural productions are upon the decline this county.

The average yield is not near so great in proportion as it was some years since, and will still further decline if some remedy is not applied. The fact is that if some improvement is not introduced, the time is not distant under the present mode of farming when a great many of the farms in this county will become so impoverished and exhausted, that they will not pay for the tillage. And yet, I am sorry to say, that we have a set of men amongst us—I won't call them farmers, for I do not think them worthy of the name—who are bitterly opposed to any improvement whatever being introduced. In fact they almost take it as an insult if you happen to mention the word improvement to them, they go upon the old Chinese principle of prohibiting and proscribing all improvement, they say their plan of farming is good enough—well gentlemen, it may suit their pocket, but I differ in me adopting their system or principle, for I consider them too muchup on the skinning order. I am sorry to say that any attempt to introduce improvement amongst this class of men, would be as fruitless and futile, as to attempt to stop the tide of emigration to the gold regions of California. I am in hopes that every good citizens throughout this county, will co-operate with and assist us in carrying out the measures we have in view. We, of course, expect the manufacturers to co-operate manfully with us, as the interests of the Plough, the Loom and Anvil are so closely connected that they ought to go hand in hand together. My brother farmers, I am in hopes you will continue to act zealously in the glorious cause we have undertaken. We have set the ball in motion, and we must keep it rolling—it won't do to let it stop. You must likewise take into consideration, that if in your humble efforts, you succeed to get two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, you are a benefactor to your country and you are fully carrying out the precepts of your divine Creator in multiplying. I will ask you what can add more beauty to the hills and vallies of our picturesque country than to see them interspersed with well cultivated and improved farms.

My dear hearers, I will ask you to forgive any errors or discrepances in the above remarks as I am but a plain farmer like yourselves and better calculated to follow the plough than to wield the pen.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The past year has been full of stirring political events. Neither the platform of the caucus at Baltimore, nor at Buffalo, was received by the people. The Whig Convention at Philadelphia, after nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, adjourned; and the people have said they did right.

Our Electoral College—fresh from the people—assembled at Harrisburgh, and voted for General Taylor and Millard Fillmore, and adjourned;—and the people approved their conduct.

But we have scarcely recovered from the shock produced by that great Southern Caucus of J. C. Calhoun, ere the telegraph informs us that our members of Congress—elected more than two years since, and whose term expires on the 4th of March—are also caucusing for the benefit of Gen. Taylor. A Legislative Manual, instructing members of Congress in what consists their duties, ought to be issued by the people, or their servants at Washington will soon dictate to them in every thing. Whether any members of Congress, either North or South, were elected with any particular reference to their opinions as to the Cabinet of Gen. Taylor, or as to a dissolution of the Union, will remain a question to their constituencies. We would reprehend this caucus system, as it is entirely beyond the province of members of the Legislatures—either State or National. The people cannot be too careful of any usurpation of authority by their servants; and they should condemn, in the most pointed manner, all endeavors to manufacture public opinion for them.

PHILO JUNIUS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A few days since, the Gazette contained a sensible article on the late disastrous fire. The writer suggested that a public investigation ought to be made into the causes of the explosion which proved so destructive to life and property. Will his suggestions be acted upon, or will our citizens continue to slumber while depositories of explosive compounds thicken around them. The belief is so general that the laws which limit the quantity of Gunpowder that may be kept on hand, are continually violated as to justify and demand a prompt and thorough examination, by the public authorities. In connection with the foregoing, I would respectfully suggest, that the city authorities would do well to have removed to some less populous district, the powder magazine, which if not within the city limits of the 7th Ward, is only a few hundred feet from the city line. The fate of Nashville should be borne in mind, and if the citizens of the 7th and 8th Wards are unwilling to have their houses blown up or shattered to pieces, they should at once apply the remedy. A. B.

Cannibalism among the Feejees.

The following dreadful account is from the journal of Rev. W. Lowry, giving the particulars of a missionary voyage from New Zealand to the Friendly and Feejee Islands.

I learned from the Rev. John Hunt several facts illustrative of the Feejeean character, but they can not be recorded; "for it is a shame even to speak of those things which are done of them, even in secret." There are, however, some others which I will venture to put on paper, under the head of

HUMAN CANNIBALISM IN FEEJEE.

It is by no means a rare occurrence for a number of Feejees to fall upon a flaming party, and kill as many of them as cannot escape. The following case occurred not long ago; several persons were clubbed in a most brutal manner, near the spot where I write. Their heads were crushed by heavy blows, and their bodies mangled with axes. When the men had done, the boys began, and did as they had seen others do in the work of mangling the bodies. In this state they lay for three days, broiling under a tropical sun, until all who had desired had gazed upon them, and their smell had become all but intolerable; then the cooking and eating proceeded, until the whole were devoured. It is proper to remark that these very people turn away in disgust from a piece of pork which may happen to be only slightly tainted.

It is not at all unusual for the Feejeans to inter a human body, or a part thereof, and especially the heart and liver, under the earth, in the place where they keep their bread, during any period they please; and when they have an occasion for preserved flesh, it is exhumed, cooked and eaten.—Nothing is done but to put it under the earth, and then to take it up again as a dainty dish!

These are the days of education, and in their way the Feejeans are on the alert; they rub human flesh over the lips of their little children, and put a portion into the infant's mouth, that it may be nourished by its juice, and trained in the practice of cannibalism!

A mighty chief, now in power, eats human flesh out of limb by limb from the man whom he has selected, and that while he is yet alive; and he compelled the remaining part of the mutilated man to look at the process of his own limbs being cooked and eaten by his own chief! But these cases are rare.

There are parts of Feejee where they not merely kill and eat their enemies, but where the chief lives upon his friends; and these are frequently eaten raw! This cannibal of Ragi-Ragi has been known to have a good supply of human flesh in his box salted down, and has lived upon it as his daily food, selling any other kind of flesh.

In some few cases they take their enemies alive, and many of them together. But it is proper for them to take them to the capital, there by torture to make sport for the public, and then kill and eat the captives.

One way of obtaining food is to lie in ambush, and seize upon females as they return with water, or from bathing. These are killed and taken away; and there is a rule among them in this effect, that in case a man can succeed in pounicing upon a female from the place of his concealment, and strike the death blow so suddenly that no one, friend or foe, shall hear or know anything of the matter, and then open the body and cover himself with the contents; that covering shields him from the claim of any one to have a share; he eats as much as he can, and hurries the remainder, to be exhumed for his own future use. While Mr. Jaggar was living at Rewa, the following event took place there, and was well known to all: The King of Rewa became angry with one of his young female servants, and commanded that one of her legs should be cut off. This was done accordingly. He directed that the girl should be compelled to eat her own flesh, or die. She did eat part of her own arm, after it had been cooked, and proceeded till she became very sick. She was then permitted to live.

There are some circumstances in connexion with these facts which I am not able to set down; they are before me; but a veil must cover them! The whole of these things, and many more, are related to me by many witnesses, persons who cannot be deceived, and who would not deceive. I set them down on the spot, where no one doubts, or attempts to seriously deny, their truth. They are far enough from being an inventory, but are merely given as specimens.

There is one thing remarkable in the revolting accounts which this people give of their man eating career; that is, that the flesh of human beings is really, very good, and they like it. The flesh of women is rather better than the flesh of men; and when the chief wants, something very delicate, or in case many bodies are before him, a child is roasted for his repast.

A Rewa canoe was wrecked near Nutawa and many of the crew swam to the shore. The Natives people found them, took them into the town, and at once began to make preparations for cooking them. They did not club them lest a little blood should be lost, but they bound them until the ovens were heated. Some of the cannibals could not wait, but plucked off pieces, such as ears and noses, from the bodies of their victims, and ate them raw. When the ovens were ready, they began to cut up the poor wretches, who were crying to their murderers for mercy. They first cut off their legs as far as their knees, afterward the arms, and then the trunks. While they were thus engaged, they had dishes placed under the different joints, to catch the blood, and if a drop happened to fall on the ground, they licked it up.—The different parts were then cooked and eaten—The whole of this was seen by an intelligent Christian native, named Micah, or, in Feejee, Maicha, who is on the spot where I am now writing.

Mr Hunt asserts, and the other missionaries confirm it, that the Feejeean language contains no word for corpse; but the word they use, literally conveys the idea of eating the dead. This is their war-cry, when one of the enemy is slain, and his body found, "here is a dead body to be eaten;"—the word they use is *kaloda*.

The yaloo affirm that, within the last four years, fifty thousand people have been killed within twenty miles of Kewa; and that they know of the poor inhabitants of the Commonwealth, an act to exempt a certain amount of personal property from levy and sale, an act relative to mortgages; an act relative to pleadings in the various Courts; an act to extend further chancery powers to the common law courts, on all of which the Committee reported adversely.

A Resolution was offered urging upon Congress to provide a permanent home for the various Indian tribes in the west. The resolution passed.

Numerous acts were reported from Committees, and bills read in place, among which were one by Mr. Cooper, conferring upon the Auditor General and State Treasurer, additional powers for the better adjustment of claims against the Commonwealth. The bill was read, discussed for some time and then recommitted.

The House then went into the consideration of a series of resolutions, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from this State, to vote against any bill that may have for its object the extension of slavery over territories of the United States where this institution does not now exist.

This gave rise to long discussion.

Later from Mexico.

In the evening edition of the New Orleans Picayune, of the 20th instant, we find advices from the city of Mexico to the 6th instant, brought by the schooner American, from Vera Cruz to 13th inst:

The party known as the *Purous* in the city of Toluca made an attempt at revolution on the 2d instant, by uniting with the insurgents of Temascaltepec. The plan was to declare of the dictatorship of Santa Anna, and, in the mean time, to install one of his partisans in power. The Government got wind of the conspiracy and prevented its execution. Fears, too, of a revolution seem to exist in the city of Mexico.

According to the Monitor, the difficulties in Tampico have all been reconciled. The regular troops have been invited to return.

The diplomatic body waited on the President of Mexico on the 1st instant, upon the occasion of the opening of Congress. The French Minister was made the spokesman of the body. The President pronounced an inaugural address. It was received in a general character, with few specific recommendations. The President of Congress replied in a similar strain.

The following day the reports of Secretaries were read, and different days set down by the deputies for the consideration of the different subjects—as the tariff for 5th instant, colonization for the 8th, &c. &c. Gen. Almonte taking a leading part in the proceedings of the Senate.

All that part of President Polk's message which relates to the acquisition of California and New Mexico, with their mineral treasures, is translated in the Mexican papers and remarked upon in no enviable frame of mind.

We find reports of Indian outrages committed in the vicinity of Parras, and at various ranchos this side of that town. From Chihuahua, too, addresses are sent to the Central Government to protect them from the incursions of the Indians.

Gen. Carera, late of Guatemala, has been over to Yucatan, but was informed that it was inconsistent with the friendly relations subsisting between Mexico and Guatemala that he should remain there and, he accordingly re-embarked for Tabasco.

The Government is in difficulty again with its officers in Mazatlan. They have been levying illegal and arbitrary duties on imports—feathering their nests as usual. All have been removed by the Government, and some of them ordered to Guadalajara to be tried.

Gen. La Vega has at last left the capital for his command of the State of Tamaulipas.

Petitions are pouring in upon Congress against extending further religious toleration in the country. Many of them are signed exclusively by women.

A gentleman informed us, on yesterday evening direct from Wellsville, that the whole of the Wellsville and Cleveland Rail Road is now under contract, and will be completed at an early period.—That part of the road which was not under contract until recently, was sold out to a company—the company building the road and taking stock to the amount of the expenditure in its construction.

The energy with which Wellsville has rushed this project is certainly worthy of commendation—a good example for Steubenville. And we can see no plausible reason why a part or the whole of the Steubenville, Pittsburgh and Indiana Rail road could not be put under contract, in the same way.—*Steubenville Herald.*

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. U. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Gum Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—Tooth ache cured in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Faddon, F. H. Eaton. jan6

W. H. Wright, R. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sept1-y

Remington and his Bridge.

Almost any kind of scrambling, says the New York Courier, is more pardonable than obtaining sympathy by false pretences. One can lose his property through the dishonesty of a scoundrel, and be reconciled, after a fashion, to his loss—but one feels ashamed, almost degraded, to have been cheated of his compassion by a forged tale of distress.

We copied from Hunt's Merchants Magazine, some weeks ago, a letter from Mr. REMINGTON, an American, and the inventor of a novel and valuable bridge,—describing the rebuffs he had met and the sufferings he had endured, while endeavoring to introduce his invention to the notice of the English public. The letter attracted attention in England and called forth an article from one of the London weekly papers, which, in justice to those who may have been misled by the letter itself, we copy entire:—

From Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper, Dec. 23, 1848.

In the first instance, we invite the New York Literary World to favor us with a notice of the following contradiction to a statement which would not have appeared in our columns had we not found it in those of our much respected contemporary. We have since seen it in many other American papers of repute, and invite their attention, also, to the matter. Last week we did not give all Mr. Remington's letter, because it read like the bitter effusion of a disappointed and worried man, an one reasonable bitterness: it was therefore that we omitted much fault-finding of Mr. Bancroft, the American Ambassador. Of Mr. Tyler, the proprietor of the Surrey Gardens, Mr. Remington, on the whole, spoke without disrespect; but, from the entire letter, an inference might be drawn that Mr. Tyler had not behaved very generously. From a belief that Mr. Bancroft was not a man to behave as Mr. Remington said, and from a knowledge in which all who know Mr. Tyler will bear us out, that he was not, we omitted the reflections upon those two gentlemen, attributing them to the discolorment of gall and bitterness. Mr. Remington asserts that he was starving when he got admittance to Mr. Tyler's establishment—that he was living, at least, on 3d. a day—that he was in rags, ("clothes had I none")—that he slept in a lion's den, whilst the model of his most ingenious bridge was being prepared—and took charitable crusts from the carpenters' dinners. We should have believed all about the lion's den, had we not thought that his lodging therein was unknown to Mr. Tyler, and was a sort of carpenter's bed, made up, in the summer, too, for an impoverished man of great engineering ability. The circumstantial account, allowing for prejudice and bitterness, seemed unquestionable as to its facts (facts!), and all the United States now admire Remington for his genius, and pity him for his 3d. a day! He said that he never received a farthing from Mr. Tyler (admitting, at the same time, that he was not entitled to one), and that the bridge cost £8. Now, mark the following statements, in a letter written by Mr. Tyler, which that gentleman has shown us, by written documents—unnecessarily, for his word was sufficient—to be perfectly correct:—

'My first introduction to Mr. Remington was to inspect a new light for the table, which he said he had invented. Upon his telling me that he had no money, I offered for sale on commission. This experiment turned out a complete failure. Mr. Remington also had £4 to redeem a one-wheel velocipede, which, after weeks gratuitous aid of my carpenters and blacksmith, also proved a failure. The bridge, he said, having been repeatedly erected in America, he attached no importance to; all he wanted was an opportunity of bringing his name before the public, for he had other inventions he relied on to remunerate himself. *During the whole time he was superintending the construction of the bridge, he boarded and lodged at Mr. Ladd's mathematical instrument maker, Amelia street, Penton Place, to whom I paid £23*, for such board and lodging, and other expenses, which sum I never asked Mr. Remington for. In addition to which, I hold a note of hand for £19 for money advanced. He never slept in the gardens!—he never partook of the carpenters' meals! he dined frequently at my table. He had free access to the gardens when he chose, and I should much like to possess the instrument by which a Yankee bound him to pay 10 dollars for the advance of 1! Pertinent to lodging at Mr. Ladd's he said that said said tavern is necessary.

Joseph Peaira, John Baillie,
Wm. Woods, Joseph Scott,
Wm. Yankark, John Allen,
James Woods, Wm Peaira,
J. Hayden, John Peaira,
John Weaver, James Peaira,
Z. Scott. feb3-w2t*3

LECTURES!

DRS. CUTTER & CUTCHEON will give a Lecture in Apollo Hall, this, Thursday evening, February 1st, on the Heart, Arteries and Veins, and their diseases—palpitation, &c. Also, the structure, philosophy, and correct use of the organs of Voice, by which Bronchitis may be entirely avoided by speakers and singers. It will be demonstrated that every body can learn to sing.

The Anatomy of these