THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1849.

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

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED
FOR THE RELIEF OF MRS. BRADY.

The whole amount of donations received at this office, for the relief of Mrs. Brady and her unfortunate son, is $129 15

Which has been disposed of as follows:

Paid into the hands of Mrs. Brady, $20 00

Paid to Mrs. A. W. Loomis 109 15

..... $129 15

We thought it better to place the money in the hands of Mrs. Loomis, who kindly undertook to see it appropriated to its designed object, in such sums and at such time as needed, than to make any other disposition of it.

We sincerely thank the donors, for their spontaneous liberality in this behalf, and we are assured it has not been bestowed on an object whose miseries and distresses did not loudly call for it.

A RAIL ROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—The efforts made to procure aid from Congress to make a rail road across the Isthmus of Darien, appears to have roused up the attention of the people of the Western States to the importance of a rail road through our own territories to the Pacific; and meetings have been held at Little Rock, Arkansas, and in Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, to promote the object. The Little Rock meeting appointed delegates to a proposed convention at Memphis, on the 4th of July next, to take the subject into consideration.

It seems to us a much better mode of spending the money of the whole people, to appropriate it to a rail road or a plank road, through our own territories, than to spend it in a rail road which will divert the travel and trade from our territory, instead of through it.

A rail road from the head of steam boat navigation on the Mississippi, or the Arkansas, would develope the resources of our own country in a remarkable degree. Every dollar spent would be returned in the increased value of the land, and in the improved business and increased population. It would also bring the travel between Europe, and India, and China, through our country, and more than all the rest, it would, more than any thing else, unite the people of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific, by cords which could not be broken.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

A most spirited debate took place in the United States Senate, last Monday, on the question of abolishing flogging in the Navy. Much feeling on the subject has of late been excited throughout the Union, and immense petitions have been sent in for a repeal of so barbarous a practice. In the House of Representatives a clause repealing the punishment was inserted in the Naval Appropriation Bill. This bill being before the Senate last Monday, a motion to amend by striking out the benevolent clause of the House was made, and gave rise to a spirited debate.

Mr. Badger was opposed to abolishing whipping. That species of punishment could not be abrogated without destroying wholesome discipline; unless the laws and regulations of the Navy were re-written in blood, by inflicting the punishment of death for minor offences.

Mr. Hale very eloquently supported the abrogation of the cat-o-nine-tails. In reply to Mr. Badger he remarked:

He (Mr. Badger) says, sir, that unless we wish to rewrite this matter, and this is a letter, and if it be the average punishment, it is the fact that on board all the naval vessels of the United States our history is now written in blood. There is a stream of living blood running from the back of the American sailor from the first day of January to the last day of December; and if this is not writing the history of the navy in blood, I do not know what the senator expects. But, sir, the exercise of this power is carried further. Under the exercise of this pure discretion—or indiscretion, as I should deem it—it is a matter of history, as the world knows, that within a short time this punishment has been extended even to the taking of the life of an American sailor, without the naked form of a trial.—That, sir, is a matter of history; and more than once, two, or three lives have been sacrificed in that way.

Found as I am of the glory which attaches to the American navy, if the history of the outrages perpetrated under this arbitrary power could be blotted out of existence—if the waves of oblivion could roll over them and hide them from mar, that human memory should never recall them—if all these wrongs could be swallowed up for ever in that vast abyss—I should be glad to exchange all the glory in which our tars have ever won, if by that means I could ever blot them out.

Why should this class who have done so much to bring glory to the American name and to the American flag—why should these 'sons of the battle and the breeze,' as they have been termed, that have carried the fame of their prowess to the remotest shores of the ocean, and that have protected the pursuits of honest commerce on every sea—why should this class of citizens, proverbially generous, generous to a fault, be the only class, even of convicts, that is subjected to this humiliating and degrading punishment? Why is it, sir, that while in most of the States of the Union, punishments felons that are to be found in the catalogue of crime—why is it, I say, that when humanity interposes and prevents them from being subjected to the degradation of the lash, when it has been abolished in our army, when it has been abolished almost over all the land—why is it, I say, that this class of citizens, so eminently connected with all that is rich in the fame of our country, should be left exposed to this relic of barbarity?

Mr. Badger rejoined with much warmth. He denied some of the positions of Mr. Hale, in reference to the extent of flogging, and dwelt at length upon the danger of mutiny that such remarks would produce in the service. He said:—

Sir, there must be this subordination in the service; for more than half a century this punishment has existed; and during that time, sir, where ever has there been in any nation in the world a navy so free from rebellious opposition, whose character and conduct have been so generally and almost universally marked by cheerful and ready obedience; a navy whose efforts in the service of the country have been crowned with such glory as the navy of the United States? Now, sir, for aught I know, it may be true that this punishment ought to be abolished; but the Senator from New Hampshire has not stated a single reason for which he says the punishment is degrading. Be it so. It is necessary to inflict a punishment of degradation even. They deserve punishment who wilfully violate the laws, and the nature and character of the punishment need always carry degradation with it, when the violation itself is degrading; for, after all that has been considered—though no doubt this power, like every other, has been abused—as a general rule, the honorable senator will find that a sailor who has once served as a man of war's man, whose term has expired, who has an opportunity of re-sailing, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, shows a decided preference over the merchant service of the country. They know whether they feel these deep wrongs; and if, as a body, they so suffer as to be placed in such a condition of feeling that they ought to mutiny, they would have voluntarily quitted the service when their term of service had expired.

Mr. Hale insisted that he was right, in reference to his statements. He said the Senator from North Carolina had done him injustice in his remarks:

I spoke, sir, from a report which I had from the Secretary of the Navy; and I repeat the assertion, if these returns be true, and if it be a fair average of the discipline of the Navy, there is a stream of living blood, marking the backs of American seamen from the first of January to the last day of December. I ask the attention of the Senate to it. It appears that on board one ship, in the course of three months, there were three hundred lashes given. This makes about ten lashes a day. I do not know exactly how many ships of war we have, but I will suppose, the number is thirty, and let this return be the average for each of them. That would make three hundred lashes for every day in the year upon the backs of American seamen. I think that would make a stream large enough to illustrate my argument in blood.

Mr. Yulee was opposed to the abolition of flogging. He said it was not a very severe punishment—its character had been mistaken. Most of it was inflicted with the cat, and not with the cat-o'-nine-tails. It was inflicted with nothing more than a small rope—not upon the bare back, but over the shirt of the sailor. This was not more painful than the punishment by the fetule of the schoolmaster. If the Senator proposes to abolish corporal punishment, let him proceed by presenting the subject in a general form, and let it extend to schools and families, and to the merchant service as well as to the navy. Let the subject of whipping in schools, on board ships, and in the criminal courts in different States, be discussed and presented for the consideration of Congress.

Mr. Niles asked to say a single word.

This has been a very animated debate. It seems to be a very great reform; and I suppose it is apprehended by some others as an attack upon some valuable institutions of the United States. I do not say another institution. I say valuable institution. I believe the valuable institution alluded to is one of the United States in Europe. It has come down legitimately to us, sir, as most other valuable institutions of this kind have come; and now my honorable friend from N. Carolina, [Mr. Badger,] who has made a very able speech—a pretty warm one for him, for he is a pretty cool man ordinarily, seems to think there is danger to the interests of the country, if this institution of flogging should be abolished. Why, sir, the liberties of the country, and perhaps of the Union, will be in danger—Well, now, sir, it was said by Charles Wilkes, I believe, that he thought the worst use a man was ever put to, was to hang him; and I think the next worse use he can be put to, is to flog him.

Mr. Niles then proceeded in an argument in favor of abolishing whipping, in which he showed the propriety of trying, at least, so humane a reform.

Mr. Berrien, of South Carolina, was evidently alarmed at the prospect of the abolition of flogging. He don't like the term abolition any how, and he does like flogging. He said:

Mr. President, I regard this proposition to abolish flogging in the navy as a most fearful experiment. Is it nothing that the navy of the whole world—of England, Russia, France and America—is it nothing, that the concurrent testimony of every officer in the navy—is it nothing, sir, that the lesson of experience—all unite in proving that this method of inflicting punishment cannot safely be abolished? And are we, sir, in the face of all this experience—in the face of all that is known upon this subject, to venture upon an experiment of this kind? Is the Senate of the United States to be influenced by the sickly sentimentality which appeals, in a measure, to the prejudices of an irresponsible multitude?

Why, sir, I have been utterly astonished at the efforts made here to abolish this mode of punishment; and had it not been for the action of the House of Representatives, I am certain we would not have thought of venturing upon such an experiment. I protest against the experiment, and against the influences which have been brought to bear upon the minds of members of this body—Gentlemen upon this floor speak of the progress of the sentiments of the age. I venture to say that we are no better than our ancestors nor even as good.

Mr. Bayard also, went for the flogging. He said that as far as the degradation was concerned, no sailor feels himself degraded by the use of the cat-o'-nine-tails, any more than the child who receives a box on the ear by his mother, or the pupil who is ferruled by his schoolmaster.

It is evident the honorable gentleman would not feel himself disgraced by a sound drubbing.

Other gentlemen participated in the debate, but we have not space for their remarks. Some declared their intention to vote against the clause in the bill, because it was irrelevant. It ought to come before the Senate by itself, and not be tacked on to an appropriation bill; and a provision made to substitute some other punishment. Among those of this opinion, were Messrs. Phelps, Dickinson, and Benton. Mr. Benton remarked:—

I am not in favor of scourging American citizens. A Roman citizen could not be scourged; and I believe an American citizen, sir, is, of as high an order of men as the Roman citizen was. Roman citizens found employment by sea and by land, in the army and in the navy; but there was no scourging. That was reserved for slaves and barbarians—they who were below the dignity of a Roman. No, sir, I am not in favor of the sailors being whipped. I question whether whipping ever reforms. I question whether it is worth while to make our officers of the navy instruments or agents to correct the incorrigible part of mankind. Mr. President, I do feel some mortification at seeing a man, one who is brave, one who is willing to die for his country, whether in army or in navy, brought to be flogged. I should wish to have this subject properly examined; but, so far as I am concerned, it shall not be connected with an appropriation bill. I go against it on account of the place. But if the measure is brought forward in the proper way, I am ready to give it an examination and a favorable consideration.

The clause abolishing flogging in the navy, was finally stricken out, and an amendment offered by Mr. Hale, to re-insert a similar clause, was also lost—yeas 17, nays 32. Had the subject been before the Senate on its own merits alone, flogging would have had a tight squeeze. It will certainly be abolished before many years. It keeps many excellent men from the navy.

Interesting from California.

We had determined to make another appeal in behalf of California, but we are compelled to postpone it till to morrow. Meanime we lay before our readers the following very interesting but thrilling letter, for which we are indebted to Gen. Jessup, as we are preparing for the press.

We understand that a letter is received from an officer in Gen. Jones' squadron of the 7th January, The Ohio was then at Mazatlan. Reports had been received of the arrival at San Diego of the dragoons and a company of artillery, under Colonel Washington, who had gone across from Camargo, and passed through Monterey, Saltillo, Parras, &c.—Wash. Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
December, 25, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—Com. Jones has but this moment informed me that the Ohio will sail to day for Mazatlan and I take this opportunity for forwarding a few public letters. I also enclose two or three private letters, this being the only means of getting them to the States. Will you please to have them sent to the post office in Washington.

Since I last wrote to you, the affairs of the country have been constantly getting worse. We have no government here, either civil or military, and the country is full of lawless men, who are committing the most shocking outrages.

Murders and robberies are of daily, and I might almost say, of hourly occurence. Not an arrival occurs from the north, south, or the interior, but notifies the community of new acts of villiany which go unpunished. Within six weeks, more than twenty murders have occurred in a white population of less than 15,000 souls. The people are now acting in self-defence; and four or five days since, three men were hung by Lynch law, sixty miles from this place. It is of the last importance that the distressing condition of California should be impressed upon those at Washington who have the power to apply a remedy. The people are now preparing to organize a provisional government, * * * but should Congress give us a territorial organization at the present session, it will supersede the popular local organization now taking place, but which cannot go into effect before the ensuing summer. The United States revenue laws are now in force here, and will yield an income of say $450,000 the ensuing year, and perhaps more, and four-fifths of this amount will be collected at this port. Much dissatisfaction exists at the payment of such a tax on the part of the inhabitants, without either a government or a representation. This feeling is gaining ground from day to day. * * * *

I wrote you a very long semi-official letter some time since, (September 18th,) going at length into the history of the gold mines. I trust that you have received that communication, as it accompanied other official papers, all of which, I am informed, were correctly sent from Mazatlan to Vera Cruz about six weeks since. I have only time now to inform you that every thing stated in that letter has been more than realized up to this date. The gold mines continue to be as rich as before, although the rainy season has caused many to suspend their work. There can be no doubt but that at least $4,000,000 of gold, at $16 per ounce troy, has been taken from the mines. The most accurate estimates I am able to make show that $1,500,000 have been sent from the country, and $1,000,000 of it has gone from this port. One vessel took $100,000. Two thirds of all that has been exported has gone to foreign countries, and, consequently, to foreign mints.

I am, dear sir, in great haste,
Yours truly, J. L. FOLSOM.
Gen. JESUP, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE,
HARRISBURGH Feb. 12, 1849.

Petitions Presented.—From Blair county, praying that a land limitation and homestead law may be enacted; for the repeal of the York and Cumberland railroad; from Susquehanna, for a reduction in the standard weight of oats; from Philadelphia, asking for the repeal of the usury laws; for a Bank at Minersville, Schuylkill Co; from Schuylkill county; for the abolition of capital punishment; for the repeal of the law prohibiting the banks from issuing small notes.

Reports.—Mr. Matthias, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the supplement to the act to incorporate the Monongahela Navigation Company, with sundry amendments.

Mr. Savery, from the same committee, reported the bill to incorporate the Harrisburg, Lebanon and Reading Railroad Company, with a recommendation that it be negatived.

Mr. Konigmacher, from the Committee on Banks reported the bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Chambersburg, with amendments.

Mr. Crabb, (Banks,) reported the bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Montgomery, with amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A motion was made to suspend the rules, for the purpose of taking up the Senate bill for the repeal of the charter of the Erie and Ohio Railroad Company. A division was called on the question of suspending the rules. The first division was adopted by over two thirds, and the second division, after an unsuccessful attempt to substitute the bill 180, relative to the Berwick Water Company, was agreed to, and the bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed by Messrs. Ball and McCalmont in the negative, and by Messrs. Swartzwelder, and R. Rundle Smith, in the affirmative, till ten o'clock, when the committee rose and refused leave to sit again—yeas 30, nays 48. The bill then came up on second reading, when the House adjourned.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.—It has been announced that the principal contracts for the printing of the next Congress have been given to Mr. John T. Towns and Mr. W. W. Belt, at even lower than the present ruling prices of Wendell & Benthuysen. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says that Mr. Belt is a young man attached to the Union establishment, and is only a respectable contractor, the actual bidders being Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss. W. & B. are said to have lost $10,000.

FOREIGN NEWS
BY THE STEAM SHIP NIAGARA.

From the New York Commercial, of Monday.

BOSTON, Sunday, noon.

The ocean mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Stone, arrived at Boston, at eleven o'clock, this morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 27th. ult. and Halifax on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

ENGLAND.

It would appear, that the government have wisely resolved to meet, the wishes of the people, as demonstrated through the financial reform and other associations, to reduce the expenditure of the several departments of the state considerably, yet without impairing their efficiency. On this subject, the London Times of, the 25th, commenting, in its city article, on the rise of the funds, says:—

The reductions contemplated in the army and navy were the chief cause of the buoyant feeling throughout the day, indicating not only as they do economy, but also the maintenance of peace is relied upon.

The London Globe of the 26th, says in its money article:

It is stated upon what is considered the best authority, that the arrangements at the government offices for carrying into effect important savings are most active. In some cases revisions, as alleged, have been made more than once after the hits of proposed reductions have been sent in to the Chancellor of Exchequer from particular departments. In the ordinance great efforts are making to apply the pruning knife, and the consolidation of the customs and excise boards will effect a material saving.

The Bank of England accounts present the usual features which generally mark the period of the payment of the dividends. There is an increase of circulation, with a small decrease of bullion.—Money has become more abundant, and the obler brokers refused to take deposits at call at 1½ per cent. Discounts of the best bills are not higher than 3 per cent. We may mention here that the agents in London of the United States contractors, have disposed of all of the stock of the United States 6 per cent loan—the last sales being effected at 103.—The stock has since been sold at 1 or 2 per cent advance.

IRELAND.

Ireland was again attracting no inconsiderable share of public attention. The Queen's bench had unanimously overruled the errors assigned in the case of Wm. Smith O'Brien, and the fellow prisoners. The Court was unanimous in its decision, and it remains to be seen whether they will persevere in carrying their hopeless appeal to the House of Lords. It was confidently stated that application has been made for the requisite permission from London and Ireland that in the case of Mr. O'Brien, but that Mr. Meagher declines to take any part in it, and is resolved to submit to his fate. Any hope of overturning the verdict must prove delusive.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The preliminary motion upon the question of the dissolution of the National Assembly, so much desired by the nation, has been carried by a large majority of 400 against 396, and had been referred to the bureau to report upon. The reporters appointed by the various committees upon the question, were almost all adverse to the dissolution, and it was said, that they had decided upon moving the order of the day, whenever the proposition was moved in the assembly.

It would be some days before the report was made, and the forms of the Assembly would prevent the question from being carried through so as to allow the election to take place before April.

M. Marrast has again been permitted to retain his seat as President of the Assembly, and, to the astonishment of all parties. M. Boulon de la Meurthe had been elected Vice President of the Republic by the Assembly. M. Vivien and Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers were the other candidates, and the only inference to be drawn from this strange choice is, that the government is still in a state of transition.

The intelligence that eleven steamers were preparing at Toulon, with orders to sail without a moment's delay, was received at Liverpool on the 14th ult. From Brest and Cherbourg, active preparations were also reported. Rumor naturally ascribes these demonstrations as indicative of an armed intervention in favor of the Pope.

The steam vessels were adapted to carry from 700 to 10,000 men; but at the latest moment, no order to sail had been received, and either a change of counsel had taken place, or, more probably, the expedition had been altogether abandoned. There was, however, an uneasy feeling, and 400,000 muskets had been ordered from the manufactories at St. Etienne. The main cause of apprehension was, however, the condition of the French finances.

M. Pasey, the Minister of Finance had published his budget for 1849, by which, including the deficiency of 1848, there will be a total deficit of 715,000,000f at the end of 1849. A strenuous effort would be made by the French ministry to effect some comprehensive plan of retrenchment.

The republicans are rallying and gaining way under them, were making great efforts, and at Lyons were casting musket balls, and providing gunpowder for a stand up fight. Their presence was resistance to the revolutionary party in the Assembly. The clubs in Paris were again becoming active, and it was said that some severe measures are contemplated for their complete suppression. The conspirators of June were to be forthwith tried by the High Court of Justice, which was expected to assemble at Burgois.

The last closing prices of the three per cents. were 54f. 45c the five per cents. 75f 25.

The London *Globe* of the evening of the 26th ult., contains the following:—

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 25th.

Public opinion seems to have undergone a great change about the Italian question. Some of the financial men who, three or four months ago, were clamorous for intervention and for the war they said, to redeem the honor of France, have taken alarm at the state of the finances, and do not hesitate to say that they cannot see why France should lose all chance of ameliorating her condition, by rushing into war for the freedom of a people who have not the courage to fight for them selves.

As to the question of the Pope, the opinion here is that the French should abstain from actual intervention for or against him, but throw no obstacle in the way of either Spain or Naples, if one or the other should offer money or men to the Pope.

It is said that, on this condition, Austria would consent to stand aloof. The accounts from Rome are contradictory. The journals of that capital, and those of Tuscany, assert that his protest has been a failure. It would appear, however, that this is not quite true. The revolutionary government of Rome has put forth a decree, denouncing as enemies to their country, all persons who shall suffer themselves to be deterred from voting for the Constituent Assembly, by the protest of the Pope. It has also appointed a commission of instruction, whose members are to go among the electors to enlighten them, and it has determined on a committee of public safety, similar to the *comite de salut public* of the old French revolution, which denounced vengeance to every man who was suspected of a want of patriotism. This excess of precaution does not show that the protest of the Pope has been without effect.

The funeral of Col. Rey, the late commandant of the Republican Guard, took place to day. The crowd was so great as to create alarm. M. Ledru Rollin and several members of the Mountain, waited on the President of the Republic and assured him that there was not the slightest intention of a manifestation.

The Bank of France has resumed payment in specie on its notes under 500 francs. Its published accounts do not, however, furnish any account of the increase of trade in Paris. The decrease of commercial bills is enormous, the whole amount remaining in the portfolio of the institution being but thirty five millions—more than one third the amount usually on hand at this period of the year. The stock of bullion, however, still goes on increasing, and it is currently reported that the bank intends shortly to resume payment of all its notes in specie.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Frankfort Assembly has fairly cast the gauntlet of discord amongst the princes of Germany. Austria, whilst recovering her rebellious Hungarian provinces, has a new field of controversy opened to her, in the threatened rivalry of Prussia for the German throne. Her tenure of the provinces of Lombardy will again become, probably, the subject of quarrel with the King of Sardinia. The question of the Danish Duchies is as unsettled as ever. Naples and Sicily are still as far removed from an amicable settlement of their disputes; whilst Russia, which has so long remained silently prepared for action, seems deeply plunged in intrigues, with a view to an extension of power towards the south.

The Frankfort Assembly, on the 19th inst., after several days debate, has decreed that the dignity of the head of the Empire is given to one of the reigning German sovereigns. The decision was come to by a majority of 258 over 211 votes. It is generally believed that the next vote will declare the title of Emperor to be hereditary, Austria having virtually withdrawn from the circle of central authority established at Frankfort.

It thus remains for the Assembly to take the only alternative left to save the way for a prince of the house of Hohenzolern, to the imperial throne.

Prince Windischgratz had entered the Buda-Pesth, without firing a shot. Kossuth had retired before his conquering legions, and Windischgratz had captured Count Balthiano, one of the chief insurgent leaders; and confiscation and extermination were the order of the day. Martial law had been proclaimed in Gallicia, in which direction the notorious Bem had escaped.

In Prussia tranquility prevailed, but the domestic disputes of the Prussians kept up a certain degree of excitement.

DENMARK.

Denmark has announced her intention to borrow $7,000,000, and issue 4,000,000 exchequer bills.

The quarrel about the Duchies remained in *statu quo*.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The Pope demands the intervention of Austria to rescue him in temporal power, and both Sardinia and France strongly remonstrate against this determination.

As for the Roman people they seem to have lost all reverence for the Pope, as an ecclesiastic no less than as a prince. The spiritual anathemas which he had hurled against them, have been treated with complete contempt.

TURKEY.

The Sultan of Turkey has taken a great stride in religious toleration, having issued a decree, according to Christians the privileges of attaining the highest dignities, even that of Pacha and Vizier.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

By the overland mail, we have dates from Bombay to the 20th December, with advices from Calcutta to the 10th, and Madras to the 12th of December, and from Hong Kong to the 26th of November.

The intelligence from the Punjaub is of much interest. A sanguinary skirmish has taken place on the Chenab, between a considerable force under Lord Gough and a large body of the Sikhs, in obstinacy and valor which render them very formidable foes.

The affairs seems to have been conducted on the part of the British, with less than an average amount of prudence, and the mistake which those in command almost needlessly committed was only retrieved at the cost of an exhaustive effort and of many valuable lives including Maj Gen Cureton and other distinguished officers. In what the accounts received call a *mulleh*, or gully, but which was in fact a fordable branch of the rived Cherab, the enemy were eventually compelled to retire, but as they were able to carry with them their heavy artillery, camp baggage, and wounded men, it is fair to assume that their spirit or strength suffered no material check. They were pursued, but of the subsequent movement no details have yet arrived.

The Sikhs appeared to be directing their course to the mountain country, as they will there obtain many formidable positions, a longer protection of the war may be expected. In the meanwhile attention has been partially withdrawn from Moultan, where Gen Whick seems to have been awaiting the arrival of the Bombay column.

THE GOLD FEVER IN EUROPE.

The California gold seeking mania has extended to the continent of Europe, and in the ports of Germany and Denmark there are already vessels fitting out for the conveyance of adventurers to the auriferous region. The English journals are still crowded with advertisements of vessels loading, enterprises organizing, and joint stock companies forming, all set in motion by the continued favorable reports from the United States of the marvelous riches of the new discovery.

The ratification of the postal convention between the United States and England has been received with general satisfaction by all the trading communities of Europe.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday Jan. 27,
10 o'clock, A. M.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the Foreign Office. The Council sat two hours and a half.

In Foreign Exchanges yesterday, the alterations were a slight depression in the rates upon Amsterdam and Hamburg, consequent upon a somewhat increased demand for bills upon those places.

Admiral Ornano, the new French Ambassador to the English Court, had arrived in London. The Princess of Orange has also arrived in town.

United States stocks were still further, and have been done this day at 105, and Maryland 5 per cents, at 76.

PARIS, Friday.

The Bank of France returns show that the notes in circulation have decreased during the past week by 2½ millions francs. The Treasury balance has increased by five millions. The bullion has been augmented by 5½ millions. Discounts in Paris decreased three quarters, and in the Departments by three millions. The stock of bullion now numbers nearly 130 millions against 432 millions of issues.

The Times says, the violence manifested by the extreme Republicans in the National Assembly has produced a feeling of dissatisfaction and uneasiness. It is felt that a crisis of some kind is approaching, and it is only as to its nature that opinions are divided. The efforts made in the Assembly to prevent public opinion from being heard, show that the intention of the extreme party is to resist to the last. All moderate men are disgusted. Business is paralyzed, and discouragement prevails in all classes.

Several clubs have been closed by the police.

PARIS BOURSE, Thursday, closing prices—Fives 75f 20c; Threes 45f. 45c. The Boats state that Cauidiere would shortly surrender, to take his trial before the high court of justice. The Moniteur contains the official decree reducing the Garde Mobile to 12 battalions. This will effect a saving of four millions seven hundred thousand francs.

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General Taylor at Louisville.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of Monday, gives the following account of the reception of General Taylor at Louisville, on the day previous, received by telegraph. We exceedingly regret these scenes should have taken place on Sunday. They are certainly against the moral sense of the majority of the people of the United States.

By private telegraph dispatch we are enabled this morning, to give to our readers, in detail, the particulars of the reception of General Zachary Taylor, the President elect, in Louisville, *yesterday*. Although the arrival happened on Sunday, the people of Louisville burst forth in the general enthusiasm, and received the old veteran in a manner becoming the exalted station to which he has been called, and the many services he has rendered the country.

The steamer Courtland, with the General on board arrived at New Albany, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning. The Courtland had been chartered for the purpose of conveying the General to Louisville, and the Committee of Reception were on board. He was in excellent health, and received the gratulations of his Indiana friends with his wonted affability and kindness; and men, women, and children, without reference to age, condition, or party, pressed around to get a sight, or a grasp of the Hero's hand.

After a brief stay at New Albany, a committee from Louisville met him, the chairman of which addressed him with an eloquent welcome, to which the General feelingly responded. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the steamers Ocean Wave and Daniel Boone, crowded down with men, women, and children—and mingling martial music with the cannon's roar—passed up the Courtland, proceeded to the city, awaking the echoes in their course, with hurrahs and peals of artillery. The three steamers approached the wharf of Louisville at 2 o'clock, P. M., where they were received by a dense mass, which had crowded the wharves, the steamers, the house tops, the windows, and every elevated position where a view of the old chief could, by any possibility, be had. Two or three pieces of cannon upon the levee, which had been firing since the break of day, poured forth their thunders of welcome, and the whole scene, as described to us through the telegraph, was most imposing. When the boats landed, a military guard—so dense and compact had become the crowding thousands—was compelled to open the way, in order that the carriage provided for the President elect might pass.

The military, firemen and citizens, mounted and afoot, formed a procession, and followed by a dense mass of human beings, proceeded up the Main st., along which street they passed to the Galt House. The windows and balconies on the route of the procession were filled with ladies, who waved their white kerchiefs—the old General continually bowing from side to side.

On the arrival at the Galt House, the General descended from his carriage, and was tendered in a neat speech, by Mayor Vance, the hospitalities of the city, and the General responded, in his brief, simple and feeling manner—divesting his remarks of all party allusion. Mayor Vance referred to General Taylor's military achievements in a very handsome manner, and touched upon the deep manifestations of gratitude which he might expect from the people during his route. He also made a handsome reference to the boyhood days of the General, which were partly spent in Louisville; and expressed a hope—and the assurance—that how, as President of the United States, he would endeavor to administer the Government in a spirit that would redound to the honor of the country and the benefit of the whole people.

The General replied in a speech of some half hour in length. He said that for his success in the battles to which allusion had been made, he was alike indebted to the volunteer soldiery of the regulars, and to none more than the troops of Kentucky. In regard to his course as President, he said it was his ardent wish to dissipate all party animosities, and to bring the Government back to the simplicity of our Fathers, when the objects aimed at were the happiness and prosperity of the country only. He concluded amidst the shouts and cheers of the multitude.

The General remains in Louisville during today, and attends the Grand Ball and Supper to be given this evening, in his honor. He leaves for Louisville at 6 o'clock on the steamer Pike No. 7, for Madison, in which city he stops a few hours, and proceed on at night by the Kentucky River Packet boat, in Frankfort and Lexington No accident intervening he will doubtless reach this city on *Friday evening*.

We regret to add, that while the "guards" were firing a salute on the landing at Louisville yesterday afternoon, two members of the company were badly injured by a premature discharge of the gun.

Our reporter states, that as usual, several persons had their pockets picked in the crowd.

FATAL MALADY.—The Uniontown, (Pa.) Democrat gives an account of the ravages of an alarming malady which has recently made its appearance in that section. The disease is described as being somewhat similar in its symptoms to the cholera, but the physicians are unable to assign it a name. Young persons and children are most liable to its attacks. There have been some fifty cases and twenty deaths within the two weeks since it made its appearance. When unchecked by medical remedies the disease proves fatal in a few hours. Sometimes the first indications of its approach are pain in the fingers and limbs, accompanied by violent fever and headache, which is followed by vomiting and diarrhea. Some of the patients break out with spots, like measles, and after death the body and face are covered with large black spots, the legs and arms assuming a black color.

Many are of opinion that this disease is cholera in a somewhat different form from its usual appearance.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Fifth Lecture will be given by Thos. J. Bigham, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20th, 1849, at 7½ o'clock, at Apollo Hall.

SUBJECT—The Mineral Resources of Pennsylvania.

Single ticket 25 cents, for gentlemen—no charge for ladies. To be had at the Book Stores and at the door.

JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
DAVID HOLMES,
R. A. SAMPSON, } Committee.

☞ The Whig and Antimasonic voters of the township of Jefferson, will meet at Lowrie's School House, on Saturday, the 24 day of March next, at 9 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates to be supported at the ensuing township election.

By order of the Executive Committee. febl6-7t

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you have a cough, use means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 71 4th street near Wood. jan17

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon SUCTION or ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION PLATES.—TOOTHACHE 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'Fadden, F. R. Eaton. jan19

W. H. Wright, M. 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. febl4-ly

MARRIED,

On Thursday morning, 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Preston, Mr. HENRY RICHARDSON to Miss CAROLINE O. EVANS.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, MARY MECKLING, in the 15th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral this afternoon, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Robinson No. 108 Liberty street.

California Rifles.

200 RIFLES, same finish as the new model percussion Lock Rifles, now used by the United States Government. They are strong, well made, and serviceable Guns, exactly the article for the California Trade, manufactured and for sale by

EDWARD K. TYRON,
No 134 North Second street, Philadelphia.
febl6-ms2w

FOR THE GOLD REGION—Overland.

PENNSYLVANIANS AND KENTUCKIANS.

Col. S. Whiting for Rio Gila, Gold Region of California, Overland.

Col. W. has had 20 years experience of frontier life, and pledges himself, as leader of this party, to put them through to the Gold Diggings within 40 days from the time they mount their mules, at a point on Red River, La.

The 25th day of March is the latest period given for departure on mules.

More than 100 persons have already joined this expedition; 2500 miles will be accomplished by steam, leaving some 1500 miles by land, 650 miles of which is through a settled country, and about 900 miles by an unobstructed route. The whole expense from Pittsburgh to the Gold Region will not exceed $175, and can be accomplished for $150, inclusing every expense.

Every person provides himself with all things necessary for this trip, having the entire control of his own means. Riding and Packing Mules only will be allowed to be taken on this expedition. Each and every man joining this company, (which will extend to 250 men,) must give satisfactory reference of his moral character. Hard or Pilot Bread and Panolo, or Parched Corn, are the articles of provisions that will be packed—hunters furnishing wild meat on the route. From 9 to 400 Beeves will be drove for consumption of the men attached to this company, or for their use on the arrival at the Gold Mine. A safe, easy and expeditious route is here offered to persons who wish to visit the Gold Region of California. The time of departure from the point of rendezvous on Red river will be the 25th of March next, and the route Natchitoches, La., across Texas to the point on the Rio Del Norte, crossed by Gen. Kearney, thence along his trail to San Diego, and up the coast to San Francisco. This route possesses many advantages over the northern route, not only on account of the distance of land travel, which is lessened over 800 miles, but the climate is milder, and the region traversed fertile, affording luxurious grass for our animals, at a much earlier period. We vary but little from lat. 33, through this route to California. Maps of the entire route, rules and regulations, circulars, expenses of outfit, &c. &c., can be had of Col. Whiting, until Saturday evening, 17th inst. at the Monongahela House, to persons only who intend to join his command. Letters post-paid, addressed to Col. W. after the 17th, will be answered by him from the Galt House, Cincinnati, O. febl6-6t

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE Petition of EDGAR SAUNT, of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny city, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth that your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the city aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Ward, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with the necessary and convenient places for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Jos. Lippincott, Sen., Andi Weaver, Hugh Hays, B Whitworth, W Chadwick, R Turner, Wm Turner, John Wass, Joseph Newton, J B M'Dermott, Adam Tresser. febl6-2t*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, that he will impart instruction in the following languages, viz: FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH.

By strict attention