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

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

The Union of Capital and Labor.

Our remarks on this subject are not entirely agreeable to the editor of the Post, but we shall not now go out of our way to notice his plea of not guilty, of a war upon capital, after judgment has been passed by every intelligent man in the community who has read his paper. At our leisure, however, we may notice his rejoinder, and will now proceed further to discuss the question under consideration.

The theory of the Post and its coadjutors, unlike that of all sound political economists, is that *capital*, instead of being the necessary ally, is the natural and irreconcilable enemy of labor. When they speak thus—and they always speak loosely—they mean by capital, of course, what we call property, as money, or any other representative of values, as contradistinguished from *labor*, which is perhaps equally entitled to be considered a capital. The idea is, that the employer, who is of course interested in producing as cheaply and selling as dearly as he can, will always endeavor to keep down wages at the lowest possible point. This is undoubtedly true. It is equally true, however, that the operative, or laborer, on the other hand, equally alive to *his* interest, will always be endeavoring to push up his wages to the highest attainable point. The result of the struggle will of course be frequent fluctuation, depending on the great regulating elements of demand and supply. In this country, however, the advantage has always been on the side of the operative, for the very simple and obvious reason that the demand for labor has always far outran the supply of that article. If there have been any interruptions, they have been transient, and generally attributable to the action of the government operating on the market, either by glutting it from abroad, or seriously affecting the circulation at home. Let the scale incline however to which side it may, one thing is very certain, that neither the preaching of radical newspapers, nor the harrangues of demagogues, nor the empiricism of ten hour systems, can regulate the relations of labor and capital, or produce the slightest influence of a permanent character upon the rates of wages. The editor of the Post may bellow till he is hoarse, he may render the working man discontented with his condition, he may drive him from employment, but he will never put one additional penny in his pocket thereby,—the only influence which he can exert will be to do him injury.

It is asserted, however, that in the association of capital and labor, the former always appropriates to itself the lion's share of the profits, while the latter is put off with a miserable pittance which is barely sufficient to sustain life.

It might be readily shown that in a very large majority of cases the whole profit goes into the pockets of the operator, while the employer himself, instead of receiving compensation for his outlay, and the hazard of his business, is entirely ruined. We shall not, however, attempt that; we will take it for granted at present, that the fact is as alleged, and it is upon this basis precisely that we propose to unite and identify these antagonistical and conflicting interests.

We propose then, to remedy the evil, *that the working man shall become a capitalist himself.* This he cannot do, however, under the present system, because our manufacturing establishments generally require so great an outlay as to render them in effect monopolies in the hands of *rich* men. We desire to popularize them, by dividing their capital stock into shares, which should be accessible to the poorest, and transferrable at convenience. If we can give to the operative an interest in the concern, as a proprietor, we shall, besides securing his fidelity, improving the character of our manufactures, and cheapening their production, enable him to indemnify himself for any reduction in wages by sharing fully and equally in any profits which may be derived from that source. He will then of course cease to have any other interest than that of his employer, and *the union of capital and labor will be complete.*

In order to effect this object, however, it is essential that a company so constructed, should have a charter of incorporation, which will exempt every individual stockholder from any liability beyond the amount of his subscription. There is a vast amount of capital now lying idle amongst us, which individuals, who have retired from business, or who could not afford to give their attention to manufactures, or who have not the personal skill or knowledge requisite for that purpose, would be perfectly willing to invest upon such terms as these, while they would utterly refuse to embark their whole estate in an enterprize, with the details of which they might be entirely unacquainted, and whose control would be exclusively in the hands of others.

It is not, however, the rich only who would contribute in this manner. There are many men in our community, of moderate fortunes, many who are now working in our large establishments, who could very readily spare from three to five hundred, or perhaps even a thousand dollars, for the same purpose, and who might thus borrow the capital of others to put their industry in motion, and give them an opportunity of realizing fortunes for themselves. As matters stand now, these men are entirely excluded from the privilege of getting into business for themselves. They would be the very men, however, to whose direction the affairs of a joint stock concern such as we suggest, would be committed.

There is another aspect, moreover, in which the operative would be benefitted to a far greater extent than from any of the Post's nonsensical lectures about the rights and dignity of labor. The effect of such a measure, we doubt not, would be to *double* in a very short time the whole manufacturing capital of this community. It would not merely bring about the investment of large sums which are now idle at home, but it would bring capital from abroad, and result in the establishment of new branches of business which are now considered too hazardous, or for which a larger amount of capital might be required than any mere private company established on the old principle could possibly command. If we are right in these conjectures, it would of course very much increase the demand for labor, and with it the power of the operative to prescribe his own terms to his employer. We must defer what further we have to say until our next.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE JAIL.—We directed attention, a few days since, to a bill before the Legislature, changing the government of the Jail of Allegheny County, and gave some reasons in opposition to it. We have since learned that this bill has passed the House, and is now before the Senate. A more thorough and careful reading of it, since our first notice, has not removed our objections, but rather increased them, and we hope it may not pass the Senate, without a thorough overhauling, and radical amendment.

Our objections to the bill are various, but principally because it places too much power in the hands of the Commissioners, robs the Sheriff of a part of his emoluments, without releasing him from his most responsible and disagreeable duties, and mixes up a Jail and a Workhouse—a place for the confinement of persons who may be innocent, and for the punishment of criminals. There are other objections in the working of the machinery, but these are the principal.

That there are great evils in the present system of Jail management we freely admit, but it is better to endure them a while longer than to adopt a new system without a most thorough sifting. One objection to the Jail management now, is, that it comprehends in its system, two opposite purposes, the safe keeping of persons committed for trial, and the punishment of vagrants and criminals. The proposed bill does not remedy this evil, it only looks towards amelioration. The Jail is now too small, and is wholly unfitted for the purposes of a Workhouse. Any attempt to adapt it to such a purpose, would mar the symmetry of the public buildings without fully accomplishing the desired object. The Jail should be left in the hands of the Sheriff, and the Workhouse should be a separate and independent establishment, and in a different location.

We have no intention of reflecting upon our present board of Commissioners, in opposing an increase of power in that office. They will nearly all be out before the bill could go into operation, should it become a law. Our objection is not to the men, but to the principle.

THE CABINET.—Through the medium of the telegraph, we announced to our readers on Saturday morning, the following, as Gen. Taylor's Cabinet:

Secretary of State.—John M. Clayton of Delaware.

Secretary of Treasury.—Wm. M. Meredith of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Navy.—Abbot Lawrence of Massachusetts.

☞ *Secretary of War.*—W. H. Crawford, of Georgia.

☞ *Post Master General.*—Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

Attorney General.—Mr. Preston, of Virginia.

It is barely possible that there may be some changes or mistakes, but the probability is that the intelligence can be relied on.

Of the selection itself there can be but one opinion among reasonable and intelligent men. It is a good one—eminently so. It will give, we are fully persuaded, universal satisfaction to the Whig party, and cannot be unacceptable to any lover of the country. It comprehends a large amount of ability, sound judgment, and ripe experience.—Such a cabinet will receive and enjoy the entire confidence of the people.

Of Mr. Clayton we have already expressed our opinion. Our confidence in his patriotism, his judgment, his moderation, his fitness for the office, is unbounded. Mr. Meredith, comes from our own State, and although less known as a public man than some of his colleagues, his high reputation at home points him out as one who will adorn the station to which he is elected. He resides in Philadelphia, where he has been engaged in the practice of the law, for many years. He is a man of abilities, a ripe scholar, an eminent lawyer, honorable in character and feelings, and of gentlemanly manners. Pennsylvania is well represented.

New England is ably and characteristically represented in Abbot Lawrence, a gentleman whose praise is in all the country. A valuable member of General Taylor's council.

Of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Preston, we have less knowledge, but what we have is favorable. We feel assured General Taylor has not mistaken his men.

But of Thomas Ewing, one of Ohio's favorite sons, who does not know something—much—and that very good too. He was one of Harrison's cabinet, who prized consistency and principle more than office, and who preferred rather to suffer with the Whig party the disastrous consequences of Tyler's treachery, than to enjoy the pleasures of office for a season. Whether he had respect to the recompense of the reward, we cannot say, but right glad we are that he is rewarded. We know he had respect to an approving conscience, and to political consistency, and such men cannot go unrewarded in the long run. We are right glad, also, that Ohio has a place in the cabinet. The faithful and noble Whigs of that State who remained true to their political faith, amidst the general falling away, are as worthy of reward as if their success had been commensurate with their labors.

The cabinet is thoroughly Whig, and gives assurance of an unadulterated Whig administration. So far, General Taylor has given evidence of the wisdom of the choice of the Whig Convention.—We look forward to a peaceful and brilliant administration, which will shed lustre upon this portion of our country's history.

Colonization by Great Britain.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of the 9th instant, writes the follows:

The grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company has been completed, and the company have advertised the terms upon which they invite emigrants. According to the stipulations of the grant, all profits from sales of land or the working of minerals, beyond ten per cent, are to be applied to the colonization and improvement of the island. The price of the land is fixed by the company at £1 per acre, and it may be purchased in lots as small as twenty acres. Little at present is known of the island, but the company have had, for the last two or three years, a station at the southern end of it, and the reports of the harbors, soil, climate, and natural productions obtained from this spot are extremely promising. The coal is at the northern part, and exists apparently in the most accessible form and in unlimited abundance. Under these circumstances, looking at the California movement and the certainty of an extension almost magical in its suddenness, of steam navigation over the Pacific, it is impossible not to anticipate that Vancouver's Island may rise into singular importance.

The plan advocated by Mr. Enderby, to whom Government some years back made a grant of the Auckland Islands, discovered by a vessel belonging to his firm, for re-establishing the southern whale fishery, with these islands as a station, is also said to be carried out forthwith. During the railway mania it was impossible to obtain attention to the scheme, but it has at length received the attention it deserved and a company is now in process of completion with the requisite capital. Mr. Enderby will proceed forthwith to the scene of operations.

The Eastern Archipelago Company for working the coal mines of Labuan, and for opening the resources of that colony and of Borneo, also promises speedily to make a commencement. According to the last advices from Borneo, how long still suffered from sickness inevitable to all new places, but with proper precautions the danger was not serious. The first number of the Labuan Gazette had just been issued notifying, among other things, the appointment of James Hosken, Esq., R. N., master attendant and postmaster, in the name of her Majesty's justice of the peace for the colony. To many New York readers it will prove gratifying to hear in this way of an old friend.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail-Road —County subscription.

In another column will be found the notice of the County Commissioners calling on the qualified voters of the county, to vote for or against subscribing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, at the election to be holden on the first Monday April next. The act referred to in the notice, authorizes the counties of Coshocton, Portage, Richland, Tuscarawas and Ashland, to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars each to Rail Roads passing through said counties.

The same act authorizes the subscription of stock by the Commissioners, and the issuing of bonds for the same, at an interest of 6 per cent.

In the present instance, the Railroad Company simply ask the loan of the credit of the county, as they pay an annual interest of 6 per cent, upon all stock paid in full, and the bonds of the county would be received as payment, in full, consequently no charge would be made to the county, and will never would be required, in consequence of the subscription.

Few roads have been built without the aid of state, county or city subscriptions in any of the states. The city of Cincinnati subscribed two hundred thousand dollars, and loaned one hundred thousand dollars to the Little Miami Rail Road.—Upon the stock subscribed, they received in 1847, eight per cent; and in 1848, 9½ per cent, thus making a net profit profit of near 3 per cent. for the two years, more than they were paying for the same money, and received but 6 per cent for their loan. The counties of Green and Clark, took stock to the amount of seventy five thousand dollars and of course received the same dividend.

We notice another instance near home,—the City of Cleveland has subscribed two hundred thousand dollars to the Cleveland and Columbus Rail Road; and by nearly a unanimous vote, authorized the subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road. In fact, no improvement of the kind has been completed in the state without such aid.

Should we have leisure we may refer to the subject again. We have no disposition to be a judicious discussion on the subject.—*Portage County Whig.*

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Mansfield Ohio, Shield and Banner, contains a notice, calling on the people of Richland county to vote for or against a subscription by the county of $30,000 to aid in the construction of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. The vote is to be taken on the first Monday of April next. The editor remarks:

"This comparative small amount is all that is required of Richland county to push forward this vastly important public improvement, which will bring the Eastern markets almost at the doors of our farmers at all seasons of the year. There is no similar project which promises to be of so deep an interest to the farmer, as he will have a ready market for every thing he raises, and the advantage of the rise of the markets at the sea board which hitherto we have greatly suffered from, on account of the stoppage of navigation on the Lake and Canal until late in the spring. The stock, too, on this road, we venture the prediction will be among the best, if not the very best in the Union, and will eventually yield a heavy per centage on the capital invested, as its course will be through the best grain growing counties in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and doubtless on to St. Louis, and the great travelling thoroughfare from the far West to the Eastern cities. We have no misgivings that Richland county will sacrifice her interests in this great project.

Intimations having been spread abroad that Governor Johnston was likely to become a member of General Taylor's Cabinet, it is proper for us to state that he has never entertained any such idea—on the contrary, we know that he would not leave his present position to accept of any office in the gift of the President. Nor has he at any time given any countenance to the rumor that has been circulated. Governor Johnston appreciates too highly the efforts of those who placed him in power, to voluntarily abandon the cherished interests of his native State to the doubtful contingency of falling into the hands of political friends or enemies. He will not desert the post he has been called to fill by the voice of the people, while the interests of the Commonwealth might be jeopardized thereby.—*Harr. Tel.*

We are pleased to hear that the rumor, quite generally circulated, proves to have had no foundation. We felt some little uneasiness from the importance given to the report by the Philadelphia papers, as we should have felt Governor Johnston's withdrawal from his present distinguished position a calamity to the Whig party. Pennsylvania could not spare him at present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1849.

Notwithstanding the interest which the valedictory levee of Mr. and Mrs. Polk, taking place at nine o'clock this evening, excites among all good Democrats, the letter of James Shields, a person who has been elected by the Legislature of Illinois to be a Senator of the United States for six years, to Mr. Breese, who now holds the seat, is the topic of universal conversation. It is the missive of an assassin, and is so regarded and denounced by every person with whom I have conversed concerning it. The remarks of Mr. Breese, in which he lays the miscreant before the public in his naked hideousness, are dignified and appropriate. Shields has to day caused to be exposed on the table of the general library the sword voted to him by the State of South Carolina. I hear that, on looking at it, a distinguished citizen of that State declared that, could this letter to Senator Breese have been foreseen, South Carolina would rather have voted a halter than a sword. He said, also, that he hoped, if the Senate were obliged to admit this person to a seat, no Senator nor Member from that State would so far forget his self-respect as to speak to or in any way recognize him.

Senator Dodge, the younger, corrects the report of the National Intelligencer representing that he offered anti slavery extension resolutions from the Legislature of Iowa. But he takes the pains to state, in his card, that his father, Senator Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, did rise from a sick bed to present resolutions from that State, to that purport, and to vote in conformity with them and the instructions they conveyed. Now this is true—on Monday evening, the elder Dodge did cause himself to be taken from his bed and brought to the Senate Chamber, at the risk of his life, to offer the protest of his State against the treachery of his colleague, and to vote against his treason. And in bringing these facts so prominently before the public, the younger Dodge evidently means to express his contempt of the baseness of his father's colleague, notwithstanding that he, being uninstructed, and never having made any free soil professions, voted for Walker's scheme.

We have all been disappointed to day in the resumption and continuance of the debate upon the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. It was, last night, reported to the Senate, and it was universally expected that it would be passed this morning, and sent to the House.

It is now eight o'clock, and Mr. Dickinson, of New York, is in full blast, advocating Walker's amendment, and making a Hunker Southern speech generally.

When the Senate was about to vote upon concurring with the Committee of the Whole on that amendment, Mr. Dix rose and said that he could not permit this only opportunity he should have to speak upon this great issue to pass. He thought that this proposition had no business in this bill; but as it had been placed there, and as it involves the whole question, he was compelled to oppose it with all his powers. He spoke for about two hours, and closed an elaborate argument against any of the proposed projects for the government of either or both these territories, but the old and regular forms of a territorial government, with a splendid peroration, affirming that New York was for the Union now and for ever. Whatever might be the allegations against her, here or elsewhere, she would stand by the flag of the Republic, until the last star in her proud constellation should have fallen from the field that bore our ensign aloft, to be seen among the insignia of Empire no more for ever.

In the House of Representatives a great variety of business was done. Some two hours of the morning were spent in discussing the bill establishing a territorial government in New Mexico.—Then the unshakeoffable John Wentworth moved that the House proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, in order to get at the bill for the abolition of the slave trade in this District. The motion prevailed, but one of the bills before the one Mr. Wentworth desired to get at, was that of carrying into effect the fifth article of the treaty with Mexico, requiring the appointment of a commissioner and surveyor, for running the boundary line. That bill was taken up, and is now under discussion; and it is quite evident that there will be no possibility of reaching the anti slave pen bill. The more's the pity.

Now, on this 28th February, 1849, three days and four hours before the expiration of this Congress and Administration, how stands the business of the country? The House has done reasonably well. It has at least passed all the necessary appropriation bills. The Senate has not yet passed one of them. The first in the order in which it stands, as in importance, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, is encumbered with an incongruous amendment, involving the vexed question of the day, and the Senate is leisurely debating it. Suppose it be passed to night, and goes to the House to morrow, there remains but three days in which to decide the great struggle between the two Houses on the only serious question of the times, in bar politics. If within that time, one or the other branch does not recede from ground most deliberately taken, that bill will be lost, and an extra session of Congress must be called.

An alarming rumor prevails, that General Taylor, having been waited upon by a delegation from the managers of the "National Inauguration Ball," and requested to attend the same, replied that his health and the probable pressure of his public duties would not permit of his attending more than one ball in the same evening, and that he had engaged to attend the other assemblage. This is an awful blow to the hopes of the gentlemen in office, and if the report turns out to be strictly correct, it is expected that many of them intend to resign on Monday at noon, or as soon thereafter as the forms of inauguration shall have been completed.

There is no probability that the cabinet appointments will be known before Monday next. But it is, to day, confidently reported that Mr. Meredith of Pennsylvania, will probably be called to the Treasury. It is said that the influence of Governor Johnston has been powerfully brought to bear upon the mind of the President in favor of this appointment. Of course I know nothing of the correctness of the speculation. JUNIUS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 27, 1849.

SENATE.

Bills Read in Place—By Mr Best, to incorporate the Lackawanna Branch Railroad Company.

By Mr Matthias, a further supplement to the act relating to referees and arbitrators. Also, a bill authorizing the Controllers of the Public Schools in the first school district of Pennsylvania to confer degrees.

By Mr Levis, relative to supervisors of public highways.

On motion of Mr Streeter the bill to perpetuate evidence in certain cases was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill supplementary to the several acts incorporating the Philadelphia and Norristown railroad company, was taken up and discussed by Messrs Crabb, Matthias, Johnson, Small, and Konigmacher.

Mr Overfield moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Norristown Railroad bill was defeated, on motion to postpone, it having prevailed.

The series of resolutions providing for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to elect the Judges, was taken up and considered until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Auditor General and State Treasurer, giving an estimate of the additional revenue that would accrue to the State, from the bills recommended by them last session. The estimate for this year is $100,000; when the acts are in full operation, $300,000.

Mr Swartzwelder read in place a bill changing the time of electing U. S. Senator, to the 2d Tuesday in February.

Private Calendar.—The following bills were read in committee of the whole in the morning, and in the afternoon read a second and third time and passed.

An act to repeal the act to encourage the further developement of the mineral resources of this commonwealth.

An act supplementary to the act creating the Delaware Insurance Co., approved March 17, 1843.

The bill entitled an act abolishing the compulsory provisions of the inspection laws of Philadelphia was amended, so as to make it general, and passed second reading.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.

Yesterday was generally observed as a holiday, business being pretty much suspended. There was a grand turn out at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Custom House. The Hon. Henry Clay was present on the occasion. I regret to say that he is quite feeble in health. The occasion was full of interest, and presented altogether an imposing scene.

The Company of Emigrants for California from New York, under command of Colonel Webb, Jr., has arrived here in good health and spirits.

The Cotton market continues firm, and sales to day of 5000 bales, at full prices.

The weather is seasonable, and our city enjoying its usual healthfulness for this season of the year.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: The extraordinary character of the following letter from Gen. SHIELDS, received through the mail on the morning of the 24th instant, imposes upon me the necessity of giving it publicity with some comment thereon. I have, therefore, to ask of you sufficient space in your columns for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient, &c.

SIDNEY BREESE.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1849.

SIR: On my return to this country from Mexico, broken in constitution, feeble in health, and still suffering under the effects of wounds, you were the only man in the city of Washington who received me with coldness and unkindness. When this city honored me with a public dinner, which was generously intended as a compliment not only to me but to my State, you were the only man who declined to attend that dinner. You went further. You propagated a report here in Washington, and circulated it afterwards in Illinois, that I was ineligible to the office of Senator; and that, too, after I had poured out my blood like water in the battle fields of my country. You published an article in the St. Louis Republican charging me with *ineligibility*—a thing that which I thought no man in these United States would have been mean enough to do in my case, even if it had been true. You, however, did this, knowing it to be untrue. On this subject I have simply to say, that, had I been defeated by you on that ground, I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited by your success; and, depend upon it, I would have kept that vow, regardless of consequences. That, however, is now past, and the vow is cancelled by your defeat. Why I address you now is simply this:

In 1848 you gave me something in the shape of a final certificate of naturalization in Effingham court. You knew at the time that I was naturalized by law, and by the naturalization of my father while I was a minor. Told you the circumstances, and, as I then talked of going to Canada in case of war, you offered to give me a certificate which would simplify the proof in case of difficulty. Now, I wish you to give me a letter acknowledging these facts. I write you a private letter for that purpose. I should have sent a friend at once and imperatively demanded such a letter, but I felt that, in disregarding you, I would disgrace the State that made you and myself Senators; and I also wished to give you an opportunity to make this acknowledgment quietly. If, however, you persist in your course of injustice towards me, and refuse this request, I here give you fair warning—let the consequences fall on your head—I shall hold myself acquitted of both before God and man for the course I shall feel bound to pursue towards you.

Your obedient servant, JAS. SHIELDS.

Hon. SIDNEY BREESE.

Gen. SHIELDS begins his letter by referring to the wounds he received in Mexico. This allusion seems quite unnecessary. The whole country, and particularly the people of Illinois, are familiar with the fact that he bears honorable scars upon his person. For these wounds he has already received a liberal share of sympathy from his grateful countrymen. However, I am not disposed to cavil at this part of his letter. It is a matter of taste that does not concern me.

I deny most positively that I treated General Shields with "coldness and unkindness" on his return from Mexico. Immediately on his arrival in this city, I called to pay my respects to him, and not finding him at home, left my card, as is the custom. A few days after this, I met General Shields, when his manner towards me was so cold and repulsive that I saw all familiar personal intercourse was at an end, and of course I did not attend the dinner given to him. I repeat that I did not treat General Shields with "coldness and unkindness," for I entertained, at that time, none other than the most friendly feelings towards him; and I confidently appeal to the whole history up to this time of our personal, professional, and political intercourse to support this declaration. As to his eligibility to the office of Senator, I can only say that I "propagated" no "report," here or elsewhere, in relation to it. In conversation upon the subject, I stated to a friend a fact, which the record of the Effingham circuit court will establish, and "blood," no matter where or how "poured out," cannot alter that record, or change the constitution of the United States. The insertion of General Shields that I charged him with "*ineligibility*" in an article in the St. Louis Republican, not only is not true, but is without any color of truth. I positively assert, and defy contradiction, that I did not write, nor cause to be written, nor know until after its publication that it had been written, that, or any other article, for that, or any other paper, in relation to this subject.

Of the least so of the many remarkable passage of this letter of General Shields is the following—On this subject I have simply to say that, had I been defeated by you on that ground, (the ground of ineligibility,) *I have sworn in my heart that you never should have profited by your success, and, depend upon it, I would have kept my vow regardless of consequences.*" Certainly it is fortunate for the honor of the country that this rash "vow" has been "cancelled" by my defeat! General Shields submits his pretensions to a seat in the Senate to a Democratic caucus of Illinois Legislature, and agrees expressly, or by the clearest implication, that he will abide their decision, and yet it appears that at the very moment "he had sworn in his heart" to defeat the will of the party if it had pronounced in favor of his most prominent competitor, and, in order to accomplish his purpose, he determines to perpetrate an assassination, for such is the obvious import of the language. Such a design find such a deed are revolting to the American mind, and foreign to the American character. They are worthy only of the most infamous age of Italian crime. If our political contests are to be mingled with or followed by, personal violence, how long will our free system endure? Without further comment, I submit this extraordinary passage to the consideration of candid men, Christians and patriots, who love and respect the laws and institutions of our country, and desire to guard and defend them against all violence.

Gen. SHIELDS says: "In 1840 I gave him *something in the shape of a final certificate of naturalization,*" which was to simplify the proof in case of difficulty. The naturalization laws do not recognise "something *or any thing* in the shape of a final certificate" to simplify proof in case of difficulty, or for any other purpose. How, then, could I, a circuit judge, have given him any such paper?—The statement has no fact, legal provision, or probability to support it. The truth is, no such "certificate" was ever given by me. He may, or may not, have procured a copy of the record of his naturalization under the seal of the court, and that is the only certificate I could have any connection with, directly or indirectly. The first and only knowledge I ever had of Gen. Shields's father, either in connection with his citizenship or in any other form, I derived from an article published in the St. Louis Republican, a short time subsequent to the election of Senator. And I have yet to see or hear of any man in Illinois or elsewhere who knew that his father was even a resident of this country. Gen Shields says I knew that he and his father (at the time) was naturalized by the naturalization of his father, because he told me of the circumstance. Suppose he did tell me so, (which I positively deny) does that make it so? Even though his assertion might convince me of the fact, a bundle of certificates from me, no matter how strong, would be of no legal value. If it be true that his father was in this country and naturalized, is it possible that Gen. Shields should *know* the fact, and *not* the State and county where it occurred?—When authentic copies of those naturalization papers, if they exist, could be so easily procured, is it not strange he should attempt to extort from me by menace a statement which, if obtained, could have no legal bearing upon the subject?

What the "consequences" are against which Gen. Shields gives me "fair warning," I persist in what no sane man will call injustice. I am equal in courage and indifferent to One thing is certain, be they what they may, I have not given, nor shall I give him any "statement" of the character required, either "quietly" or upon "imperative demand."!

In conclusion, I will state that I have neither provoked nor desired the necessity that has impelled me to make this communication. I respectfully submit it under the conviction that it is called for by the circumstances. SIDNEY BREESE.

Washington, February 26, 1849.

Fruit Culture—Special Manuring.

The following valuable article is from the late report of the Ohio Fruit Convention:

ON THE USE OF "SPECIAL MANURES" FOR FRUIT TREES.

To the President of the Ohio Fruit Grower's Convention.

SIR: It is with regret, I find myself compelled to forego the pleasure of participating in the doings of your meeting. There are several subjects on which I am anxious to exchange ideas with my horticultural friends. To one of them I will allude by letter.

The 24 volume of the Horticulturalist, contains an article on "Special Manuring" of fruit trees, written by Mr. Downing, which embraces the analysis of the wood of various species by Professor Emmons. Several periodicals and scientific publications both in Europe and in this country, have of late contained much that is important, in relation to this subject.

Community at large have always known that each species of animal requires peculiar kinds of food to insure health, growth, and full development of its powers, and that the kinds adapted to one species, may not answer for another. The cow will starve on that which would fatten the dog.

That each species of the vegetable kingdom, is equally select in its requirements of food, has not been generally understood. An indefinite idea has prevailed, that all vegetables will flourish in a soil, that in common language, is *rich.*

Both science and experience have, moreover, shown us that vegetables, as well as animals, must be fed with their appropriate elements of nutrition, in order to flourish. For the last six years, I have devoted some time and thought in order to discover the best and most economical method of supplying fruit trees, and wheat with their appropriate food.

The writings to which I have alluded, have relieved the subject of much obscurity, and enabled me to progress with my researches and experiments with more precision.

My farm originally contained very limited quantities of several important inorganic principles of wheat, and those had been so entirely exhausted, by bad management, that wheat would literally produce neither straw nor berry.

The pear tree would send forth not more than from two to six inches growth in a season; fruit buds would form in excess, the fruit would be blighted, knotty, deficient in flavor, and in the course of four years the trees would exhibit evidences of old age and disease. In the same soil the apple tree would succeed somewhat better, while the peach and the cherry would flourish both in regard to the production of wood and fruit to the extent of my wishes.

Under these circumstances, I set myself to work to discover the cause of such results, and soon became convinced that it was a deficiency of some kind of nutrition. The analysis of Professor E. indicated the kind.

Plaster of paris, clover, leached ashes, and a small addition of barn yard manure, brought some of my barren fields, at the end of two years, into a condition in which they produced large crops of wheat straw, but yielded only eleven bushels to the acre.

By supplying one of those lots with a second dressing of plaster, turning in a large crop of clover, and adding subsequently, a supply of barn yard and slaughterhouse manure, and *phosphate of lime*, I obtained nineteen bushels of superior wheat to the acre, besides that which was wasted by long continued rains. The straw was not heavier than in the former year.

A dressing of Phosphate of Lime, ashes and barn yard manure, with a limited supply of salt, has effected an equally favorable change with the growth and fruits of my pear trees.

The limits of this communication will not allow of my detailing all my numerous experiments.—I will, however, say, in general terms, that they have been in the highest degree satisfactory, and have amply repaid all expenses and trouble.

A fruit tree or grain field can be fed with as much success and precision as a cow or horse, and a half starved fruit tree is no more sightly nor profitable than an impoverished animal.

The late Mr. Marvin, of Beaver Co., Pa., once observed to me that he "had no sick sheep in his numerous flocks, owing to the circumstance that he visited them daily and saw that they were well fed."

The horticulturalist, who pursues a similar course with his fruit trees, will suffer very little from their unhealthiness or unproductiveness.

Since I commenced the plan of high feeding, and have banished from my grounds every tree propagated on a sucker, not a solitary pear tree has been affected with *Fire Blight.* These circumstances may have been coincident but at the same time accidental. The subject is, however, worthy of further attention.

The analyses of Professor Emmons have been the basis upon which I have founded my experiments during the last year.

At the first view of the subject, the culturist may be discouraged with the apprehension that the means of supplying his trees with inorganic elements cannot be commanded. I this section of the State the greatest difficulty will consist in procuring Potash and Phosphate of Lime, yet the materials usually wasted about the dwelling of a farmer would furnish the required number of fruit trees with these elements. Leached ashes from soap making and potasheries will supply the former in abundance and the latter is derived principally from animal bones. Every fragment of bone, and the remains of every animal, large and small, should be carefully preserved and applied to roots of fruit trees.

It may, however, be obtained in limited quantities from urine, excrements of fowls, peat, and decaying vegetable fibre, and in some soils and waters it naturally occurs.

According to Raspail, it abounds in such quantities, in the leaf of the Poke-berry (Phytolacca) that under certain management, the foot stalks will be coated with acicular chrystals of this salt.

It may, however, abound in a soil in an insoluble state, in which it cannot be converted to nutrition by the growing tree. The addition of ammonia or common salt, will at once enable it to pass into a solution in water, when it may be taken up by the spongioles of the roots.

Common salt affords of itself little or nothing that is nutritious to a fruit tree, but acts indirectly, upon the phosphates. In no other sense is it either a stimulent or nutrient to vegetation.

The more abundantly a tree is furnished with enriching compounds, containing Phosphate of Lime, the greater the quantity of salt that may be safely applied as a dressing!

Very respectfully yours,

Cleveland, Ohio J. P. KIRTLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Feb. 28.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in our city on Monday night last which entirely destroyed the Market House. The flames also communicated to buildings contiguous, and before they could be arrested destroyed the entire west side of King's Square. Trinity Church, was also burnt to the ground, the cupola and pillars of which in falling seriously, if not fatally, injured some four or five persons.

The weather here is very cold.

There is no other general news of moment.

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"ECONOMY IS WEALTH, and if Mr Shields had but been governed by the above motto, he might have saved money and himself much physical suffering, but read the following letter, dated April 16th, 1848:

Mr Wm Shields, a respectable farmer of this vicinity, was taken ill, called in a Doctor who doctored him for Dyspepsia for one year, but he still got worse. He then discharged his Doctor and paid him fifty dollars. He then got a vial of your Vermifuge, and one box of Sanative Pills, and by the use of these medicines (using only half a vial of the vermifuge) he says, at least one thousand worms, and in two weeks was so improved in health as to attend to his business, and has been in good health ever since, says Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge and Sanative Pills have made a sound man of him. WM. H. DEAN, P. M.

To Dr D Jayne, Phila. ut Pittsburgh, 1b.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 70 Fourth street, near Wood. feb17-d&w3

SELLERS' IMPERIAL OINTMENT
South Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1849.

My wife has been troubled with a violent cough for six or seven years, for which she has tried physicians in Ohio, where I formerly lived, told me she had the Consumption. After we removed to this city I obtained your Imperial Ointment and other medicines, but they were of no kind of benefit to her. Some two months since, I purchased a bottle of your Cough Syrup, the use of which has done her more good than any medicine she has ever taken. I have also used Sellers' Vermifuge in my family with due success.

HIRAM MYERS.

This popular cough remedy is prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st. and may be had of Druggists generally, in the two cities and vicinity feb19

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—The Proprietors of this great medicine have received hundreds of certificates attesting the excellence of the medicine. They extract the following one among hundreds:

LOUISVILLE, April 16, 1847.

Messrs J. Kidd & Co—Gentlemen. This is to certify that a child of mine was afflicted with worms. I procured various kinds of Vermifuge and administered them, but with no effect. I then purchased a vial of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, (from Saml Wise, wine, druggist, of our city,) and after giving a full dose, the child discharged a full quart of worms. The health of the child improved immediately. I can recommend Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge to the public, as one of the most safe and effectual remedies for worms now in use. H CUTTER, Merchant.

For sale at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co feb28

☞ 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 JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which immediately overcomes 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, 70 4th street near Wood. jan17

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we heartily experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine to the diseases for which it is recommended.—[Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No 70 Fourth street. my26

FRUIT TREES.
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