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


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


WM. V. BRADY has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Mayor, in New York.

GRAND CONCERT.—Madame Biscaccianti gave one of her charming concerts at Apollo Hall, on Friday evening, which was attended by the largest and most fashionable audience of the season.—The voice of Madame B. is a most beautiful and highly cultivated one, and many of her songs were rapturously applauded, and deservedly encored.—Mr. Hatton is an accomplished pianist, as well as a vocalist of the first order of excellence, and Signor Biscaccianti is also an admirable performer on the Violincello.

Madame Biscaccianti gives another concert tonight, which will doubtless be as well attended as her first.

WHIG PLATFORM.—A Michigan correspondent of the Rochester Democrat states that in the Michigan House of Representatives on the 5th instant, Mr. Morton, a Democratic member, moved for the reading of the Whig Platform. Thereupon the honorable Mr. Coe read to the House the Constitution of the United States. An attempt was made to stop the reading, but "one of the Locos got up and insisted that he should go on; that the document appeared to be interesting, and he had never before heard it read. He had sought for it in vain in his town, and he wanted to know what it was about. He said he had no doubt it would be new to most of them.' Party discipline, however choked, the reader down.

PROBABLE DESERTION OF THE CREW OF THE CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial writes from on board the California at Mazatlan, under date of February:

No surprise need be felt if this ship should be detained a number of weeks at San Francisco. She left Panama with barely enough coal to carry her to the above named port, and the majority of her crew and engineers, it is expected will desert her there. The subject is freely spoken of among the passengers, and it is understood that the ground taken by the men is that their term of service has expired.

The line of battle ship Ohio left San Blas on the 15th inst., for California. The Commodore had previously removed his flag to one of the other ships of the squadron.

It may be considered certain that until definite action is taken by Congress, the Government here will not attempt to interfere or prevent the occupation of the gold region by the American emigrants; they will, however, endeavor to prevent aliens from mining, either as principals or as employees of Americans.

Our word upon the subject of Slavery. It would be as easy to introduce into New York as into California. No action of Congress can decide the question, it is already decided by the impossibility of retaining slaves, by the character of the emigrants and by the pursuits of the inhabitants.

THE CAPABILITIES OF NEW MEXICO.—General Lane, who has gone out to assume the governorship of some of our new acquisitions on the Pacific, writes from Santa Fe, on the 18th of October, an account of his trip to the plains. He says the soil he passed over is generally rich, producing fine grass, wood and water are scarce; but the latter can be got by digging.

For grazing purposes, the country is the finest in the world. Any number of cattle, sheep, and goats can be reared, and at less expense than in any section of our country. Corn, wheat, oats, fruits, and vegetables generally, can be grown in great abundance, it only being necessary to ditch in as many acres as may be proper or convenient—Break up the ground, and plant or sow, and a plentiful harvest is certain to be realized. Wheat succeeds better than in the States, and he was presented with large and well flavored potatoes, raised by a Frenchman, as an experiment. He says:

"Two things only are wanting to develope the value of this beautiful and interesting portion of our country, for it is the most healthy region in the world. The first is the establishment of a line of settlements from the Council Grove, to be under the care of the government for the first year or two, at a distance of not more than a hundred miles apart, to extend to the settlements of New Mexico; with such an arrangement, permanent improvements would soon be made, and an abundance of every thing necessary for subsistence would soon be produced.—Then the traveller would find a resting place and good fare, and accommodations would soon be plenty and cheap; and, furthermore, with such an arrangement, the whole road would soon be settled. The next is the establishment of a territorial government. From the effectment of good laws and their faithful administration, security and protection would be a necessary consequence. The country around and adjacent to Santa Fé is mountainous, and the valleys are adapted to cultivation. The mountains, however, are covered with a tolerable growth of timber, and the creeks of the intervening ravines afford abundance of good water.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1849.

We are in the midst of one of the most violent gales of the winter, attended by a heavy snow and sleet. Under ordinary circumstances, such a gale would line our coast with wrecks, but at present there is little danger, as the out of time, and, indeed, all the steamers due are here. No less than one hundred sail having been reported in twenty four hours.

Mrs. Farnham, who goes to California as the admiral of the fleet of female emigrants, has gone to Boston to fill up her complement to one hundred, of which she has now sixty engaged. The ship Angelique has been chartered, and the expedition will soon leave. Several married men attend their wives, and the whole party will make their novel pilgrimage under the most favorable circumstances. Mrs. Farnham is a woman of masculine mind, and as you may infer, has brought around her emigrants of a similar stamp. Like the famous Spartan Band, each one is competent to lead; and there is little fear of their getting into confusion.

The arrival of the "Tsar," at Boston, with seventy thousand dollars of California gold, via the Sandwich Islands, has put new life into the emigrants, and all the past glowing accounts are believed to be on the eve of realization. The "Canada," from Liverpool, has brought $16,000 in coin, and it is also stated that freight has been engaged for a large amount by the steamer of April 9th.—This current of the precious metals towards the United States is very welcome, and will give us a basis for currency which is much needed.

"Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth," at Burton's Vandeville Theatre, is now the great attraction of amusement hunters. Mrs. Macbeth is performed by W. E. Burton himself, and never was there more energy infused into the part of the haughty dame. Caricature has exceeded itself, and a burlesque has been produced which would convulse the bard of Avon himself. Fancy Mrs. Macbeth entering with a candle stick ten feet high, a horse bucket and brushes, to get out "that spot," and you have an idea of the scope of the whole, which sends the audience, not "weeping to their beds," but sore with laughter.

Efficient steps have been taken to secure a rival telegraph line from Boston to Washington, and a reduced rate of tax will soon be paid by the press for news. Measures are also in progress to extend the line west, and there is no doubt that the reform movement will benefit the Iron City.

There has been quite a pinch in money for a few days, and the deposits have been drawn very close indeed. A good deal of coin, however, is coming this way from the West, and money cannot fail to be abundant soon. The deposits of coin are larger in the banks than for some months, and rapidly increasing.

A good many vacancies have occurred in the New York Custom House, which have been filled by Mr. Lawrence with good and true Whigs, as in honor he was bound to do. It is not only fair, but it is the imperative duty of the Whig administration to have its confidential parts filled with friends. Mr. Lawrence will soon resign, and assume the charge of the *State Bank*.

The day has been almost a blank in business. The wind blows a tornado, and the streets have six inches of snow and water in them. Not a bale of goods, or a pound of produce can be moved, and even the ferries across the river are dangerous. A worse storm does not lie on the remembrance of the "oldest inhabitants."

In Cotton not a sale, except to spinners. A nominal trade in flour and grain, at full prices.—Pork is dull at $9 87½@10 37½. 44,000 pounds Stearine 7½@7½. Lard is dull. 105 bbls lard oil 60@65; 130 packages long middles 6¾, boneless.—5 Whiskey sold. c.

From the National Intelligencer.

## REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

We conceive the public to be generally so capable of placing a true value upon all the railing of a predetermined, avowed, and right-or-wrong opposition, that we have considered it necessary to notice very few of the score of squibs and crackers which our neighbor of the *Union* daily lets off against the new Administration, especially those on the subject of what it is pleased to term *proscription*. To our own sense of what is due to the rights of the citizen and the decencies of Government, nothing in the long catalogue of abuses which fill the history of the last twenty years has ever struck us as so offensive and revolting as the ruthless proscription with which those individuals were visited who dared to entertain an opinion—no matter whether expressed or not—adverse to the Administration; and we did suppose, if there was one feature which would be more indelibly impressed than another on the history of that gloomy period, it would be this very fact of a relentless and unsparing proscription. Was it not called "the reign of terror?" Was not the principle of "rewards and punishments" proclaimed as the determined purpose of the Jacksonian administration; and was not the principle stringently carried out? Does not everybody—all those at least who are old enough—remember the heartless answer which was given to the cries of the beggared victims—"root hog or die?" These things are green in our memory; and Heaven forbid that we should advocate a principle now which we detested then, and have denounced ever since. But is there no just medium between intolerance towards others and justice to ourselves? Because a wrong has been practised for twenty years, does it forever forbid redress? Those who have enjoyed the wrong may deny the justice of redress; but who heeds them? We confess that we should not, and would not have thought it worth while to pay the respect of even this brief notice to their deprecation or their censures, but by way of introduction to the following communication, which an old and retired friend, indignant at the objurgations of the *Union*, and with less patience than ourselves, asks the privilege of placing in our columns.

THE COMMUNICATION.

It is not easy to say whether the outcries of fettered supplication and resentment, of flattery and denunciation, which every day reach the public ear through certain organs, deprecating "proscription," are best fitted to excite disgust or pity—surprise they could not; for what can surprise, after the declaration that *"Mr. Polk was not a proscriptive Administration"*—an Administration whose bloody knife was turned even upon the authors of its own existence, if within their reach, whenever they dared differ with it in its choice of a successor. Not proscriptive, indeed! What says Mr. R. F. Butler, removed from the office of District Attorney? To see how the lower of office now weighs with all their thoughts, one might suppose that was the great principle of "cohesion" in their determined opposition to Gen. Taylor's election. Were they on trial for their lives some of them could not betray more intense solicitude. Have they so soon forgotten the idea of March, 1845, when Whigs were hunted from their places, from the highest in office down to messengers and tide-waiters, by the present incumbents, as eagerly as ferriers hunt for game? After twenty years that they have now monopolized the patronage of the Government, bringing it every hour into conflict with the freedom of elections," did very thought of equally sharing office with those who have been all that time expelled and excluded, as if they had been so many land robbers and pirates, is denounced as a cruel proscription, not less than would be an edict of confiscation and banishment. "Get the office hunters," forsooth! Go into the departments—the Post Office and the Treasury Departments—and see how many Whigs the greed of office hunters, the "office beggars" of the last twenty years have left there! Who can fail to be disgusted at the mixture of cunning and flattery with which they would now cajole the brave Patriot for whose defeat these officeholders expended a large percentage of the salaries they are endeavoring to retain, to be more clandestinely used on a similar occasion? If, indeed, it be "the duty of the Democratic party to believe that Gen. Taylor will redeem his solemn pledges," why was it that the officeholders throughout the country, instead of putting faith in his pledges, deemed it to be their "duty" to contribute freely from their salaries to persuade the people of the United States that he was totally unfit for the office of Chief Magistrate? That they did so, none will have the effrontery to deny, except such as do not choke at the assertion that *"Mr. Polk's was not a proscriptive Administration"* Gen Taylor said he would take the earlier Presidents for his guide in the administration of the Government. Now, among these earlier Presidents was Mr. Jefferson, who knew how to mingle justice with toleration; and what was the programme he laid down for his guidance on the subject of removals coming in, too, after an Administration which had not yet expressly proclaimed that "to the victors belong the spoils?" Mr. Jefferson, in a letter written in his own hand and with great deliberation, says:

"The removal, as it is called, of Mr. Goodrich forms another subject of complaint. Declarations by myself in favor of *political tolerance*, exhortations to *harmony* and affection in social intercourse, and to respect for the *equal rights* of the minority, have, on certain occasions, been quoted and misconstrued into assurances that the tenure of offices was to be understood. But could candor apply such a construction? It is not, indeed, in the remonstrance that we find it; but it leads to the reasons on which that calls for. When it is considered that, during the late Administration, those who were not of a particular sect of politics were excluded from all office; when, by a steady pursuit of this measure, nearly the whole offices of the United States were monopolized by that sect, when the public sentiment at length declared itself, and burst open the doors of honor and confidence to those whose opinions they more approved, was it to be imagined that this monopoly of office was still to be continued in the hands of the minority? Does it violate their *equal rights* to assert some rights in the majority also? Is it *political intolerance* to claim a proportionate share in the direction of the public affairs? Can they not *harmonize* in society unless they have every thing in their own hands?"

There is not a Department of Government in Washington, nor an office out of it, that is not filled almost exclusively, and that under a system of the most unsparing proscription, by men who were notoriously appointed on the very ground of active, bitter partisan hostility and service against the present head of Departments, and those who assisted to place them where they are as counsellors of the President. How mutually confiding and agreeable, how efficient for public service, must be the relation between the Whig chiefs of the Departments and their subordinates, of whom nine-tenths are appointed *especially on the ground* of their active and determined animosity and opposition to the Whig party—a party on whose shoulders (after having been for twenty years trodden upon and bruised by the heels of Democracy as so many serpents) these eminent gentlemen have been borne into the high places they occupy, to assist in consummating that policy already denounced in advance by the organs of Locofocoism!

How confidential must be the intercourse between the head and the members, when the former knows that the latter would rejoice to see it stricken with palsy or blindness, that it might be removed and a new one, seeing with different eyes, put in its place! What a sure guaranty for the success of an Administration, when it is known that its subordinates, those on whose cordial support they should rely, did all they could to prevent its coming into power, and that their very presence is proof of that feeling which would lead them to rejoice at the political failure and ruin of those by whom they are employed, to the exclusion of those who labored for their elevation. Never was proscription, under the most despotic Government, more ruthless and indiscriminate than that which marked the administration of the Government in power the last twenty years. Why, if not to establish a cordon of subservient emissaries, were all the Postmasters removed from Boston to Charleston!—What has Col. Peyton, done at Richmond, or Doctor Minge at Petersburg? They had turned nobody out, it could not be alleged that they had interfered in elections; even the Democratic party attested their official merits; yet nothing would save them. And has the least credit been awarded to the Administration for the re-appointment of Col. Peyton's successor? On the contrary, it has been attributed to an odious compound of policy and fear; and such is the return which will be made for all such exercises of Executive clemency. How many Whigs were left in the Post Office Department or the City Post Office in Washington? Not one in ten. Yet no Whig asks for or desires indiscriminate removal. But as Mr. Jefferson said of vacancies: "Those by death are few—by resignation none." Can it be objected, then, after twenty years of exclusion from public trusts, that the Whigs should expect at least an *equal share* of the patronage of the Government? If two Locofocos are kept where *one* Whig was spared, ought not those who have been defeated in spite of their money contributions to be satisfied—or is it reasonable to expect that the Whig party will be satisfied with less? As for the pretended "fears for the President," and the disgusting flattery of the "Brave soldier," there *was* a day, and there have been those with whom that game was too successfully played but that day is past; and superficial and shallow must he be who does not see in all this a weak invention of the enemy—an attempt, as palpable as it is derogatory and unbecoming, to alienate from the President and his Cabinet the confidence and affections of the great American Whig party, by whose exertions and fidelity they triumphed against the abuse and the money of the very men who would now cajole them to their ruin.

EX GOVERNOR WHITCOMB AND FREE SOIL.—The Washington Union astonished every body, the other day, by declaring that Ex-Governor Whitcomb, U. S. Senator from Indiana, looked upon the principles of free soil as "hostile to the best interests of the country." It now appears that the worthy Senator himself was among the astonished, and, so far from having authorized the Union to make any such declaration, he has obliged the official editor to retract it. It needed not this correction to assure us of Governor Whitcomb's being in favor of free soil. The struggle which resulted in his election, was an open one, and the issues involved were well understood. He was elected on the strength of the sentiments put forth in his last message to the Legislature of Indiana, which were strongly free soil.—*North Amer.*

From the New York Express

## Sketch of the History of Atlantic Steam Navigation.

One of the most interesting commercial projects now before the world, is the establishment of a line of steam ships between Cadiz and Cuba. We find this subject treated with much attention by the "Cronica," a Spanish newspaper of the highest respectability, commenced in this city about six months ago. Among other points connected with this project, so important to Spain and her colonies and so interesting to other countries, the editor gives an outline of the history and present condition of ocean steam navigation, compiled from authentic sources, from which we derive the following view, by a condensed translation of an article in the Cronica of March 23d.

The proposed line of Spanish steamers between Cadiz and Cuba promises to add one of the most important links to the great chain of Ocean navigation. The history of preceding enterprises is important to be known by those who are embarking in this, as they may shun the errors and take advantage of the success of those who have gone before.

The English were slow to believe that the navigation of the ocean by steam was possible and, until they had made many experiments in the Bay of Biscay and around the British islands, they did not think of the extension which might be given to the power of steam upon the Atlantic. Even after practical men have given proof of what might confidently be expected, Dr. Lardner, a respectable writer on machinery, declared that he thought a voyage to the moon more practicable than one across the Atlantic by steam.

In 1836 and '37, several steamboats crossed the Atlantic, which were the precursors of all succeeding ones. The Royal William and Sirius were among these, and a year or two afterwards, the "Great Liverpool" began to run as a regular packet between Southampton and Alexandria in Egypt. She was lost two or three years since.

The "Great Western" began to ply as a regular packet, between Bristol and New York in, 1838, without any assistance from the government. She continued until withdrawn in 1845, when in consequence of the loss of her consort, the "Great Britain," her owner sold her to the Royal Mail Company, since which she has been employed in that service. She measures 1,300 tuns, and has a power of 450 horses. After running two or three years, the size of her boiler was reduced, in order to make room for more cargo, and her speed was in consequence considerably diminished. Her shortest passage from England to New York was 12 days and 18 hours. She has now crossed the Atlantic about sixty time, in the course of which she has never been obliger to send before a storm nor to seek refuge in any port, nor undergone any injury from accidents, well merting the protection shown for her by her passengers. She has paid a medium dividend, as we have been informed, of seven or eight per cent, and, although she has been succeeded by ships of a superior order in all respects, she is still spoken of as admirably conducted.

The Great Britain was a colossal fabric of iron, of 3500 tons burthen. She was from the first, what is called an unfortunate vessel. She was built in a dock too narrow to admit of her passing out—She had an elegant model, carried six short masts and was propelled by a machine on the plan of a windless screw. She performed a passage to New York in 15 days and was welcomed with the highest public interest. In consequence of the repeated breaking of the chain which turned the great paddle screw, detentions occurred in her voyage, but she was proved to be a fast vessel, by making the passage in one short voyage. Unfortunately, she was soon stranded on the coast of Ireland, where she remained for many months, resisting the gigantic efforts of engineers, and without injury from exposure in any part, until at length her immense hulk was safely drawn off, but the company by whom she had been constructed, were obliged to abandon their great projects, and sold her and the Great Western together.

Another private company in England began operations a year or two after the Great Western was first set afloat. Their steamers were, the British Queen, of 1,800 tons, and the President, of 2,000 The latter was lost at sea after a voyage or two, and the Queen was sold to the Belgian government, after three or years of service. She performed a voyage to New York, with a Belgian crew but on her return, was dismantled and laid up at Antwerp, after having been offered for sale, without finding a purchaser.

In 1841 Mr. Cunard contracted with the British Government, to transport the mail between Liverpool and Boston, touching at Halifax, sending out a steamer every 15 days, during three quarters of the year and one every month in winter. He was also to keep an extra steamer ready at Liverpool, to take an express despatch to the British North American provinces, at any time, with 21 hours notice. For this he was to receive £145,000 sterling a year. Four excellent ships were immediately built, viz. The Britannia, the Acadia, the Columbia, and the Caledonia; and two years later the Hibernia and the Cumbria were added to the number. All these are of nearly the same size as the Great Western, but superior in construction and sailing. All of them, it we mistake not, have grounded among the fogs and shoals of Nova Scotia, and the Columbia was totally lost on Seal Island. The service, however, has been continued with a degree of promptitude and regularity equal to that found on any railroad in the United States. It is impossible to state the results of this enterprise with respect to profits, the books being in the hands of five partners, and no reports having been published.

They have recently added four new steamers to their line—viz. the America, the Niagara, the Europa, and the Canada, all which are, be, and models of steamparket architecture and have made many short passages across the Atlantic. It is held as an undoubted fact, that these four vessels are the products of plans made by their six predecessors, two of which, being old and heavy, were sold to the German Government, who design to make them the nucleus of their navy.

Almost all these vessels were built near Glasgow, on the river Clyde in Scotland, their machines were made at the foundry of the celebrated Napier in that vicinity, and a great proportion of their officers were from that country than from any other part of the United Kingdom. The company now despatch a steamship every ten days from each extremity of the line during three quarters of the year, and once in fifteen days during the remaining winter months. They arrive in this country at Boston and New York alternately. It is said they will not touch at Halifax after the opening of spring this year, and thence forward, we may expect to receive English papers within ten days of their dates. The Europa arrived here last summer, in 10 days and 21 hours, after stopping at Halifax.

From the New York Tribune

MORE DISCLOSURES.—Mr. Thomas Caute Reynolds, late Secretary to the U. S. Legation at Madrid occupies three columns of the *Charleston Courier* with an exposition of what was designed and done between our Embassy and the Government of Spain with reference to the annexation of Cuba. At the same time Mr. R. take occasion to state his own views and notions on a variety of subjects, and especially with reference to Mr Romulus Mr. Saunders, whom he Judges to be diplomatically no better than he should be. Mr Cass also has to take it on the ground that he has transgressed against the Constitution. We select one or two choice paragraphs from the ex Secretary's manifesto

"I was aware of the fact that Mr. Polk was in the habit of transmitting directly to the United States Minister at London instructions on the Oregon question, departing most materially from the positions taken in the official correspondence of the Department of State, and that on that question the late President had acted both his part of a lion and a 54 deg. (40 min. man) at the same time, with such consummate skill, that even those in the secret were greatly perplexed to know what were his real intentions."

It seems that Mr. Saunders had conceived the idea of guaranteeing the Spanish debt to England, taking a mortgage on Cuba for security, rather than that England should get possession of the island. As that debt is some three hundred and fifty millions our Secretary thought this was going it rather strong, but owing to the peculiarity of Mr. Polk as above referred to, it was possible that the Minister was only acting by orders from the highest source. Still Mr. R. felt bound to use all his abilities in preventing the great consummation contemplated by Messrs. Polk & Co. As a "democrat" he conceived that such a thing should not be done without being submitted to the people, but his great reason was that if Cuba were annexed, men of a hue or so too dark might get into high political station. He says:

"I also felt bound, as a southern man, and indeed as an American, to look to the terms of any proposed annexation of Cuba, for in that event, by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the Amistead, about one-half of the slaves of Cuba would be freed, and as the laws of that island make no distinction between free whites and free blacks, the South and the Union might find in their bosom a free negro commonwealth, claiming the right to send freed slaves as Senators to our Congress, unless proper provisions were made in, or previous to the conclusion of the treaty, to secure the present de facto position of the white population of Cuba."

With reference to the way the famous negotiation for the out-and-out purchase of Cuba actually ended, hear our great diplomatist.

"The history of the formidable instructions sent to Mr. Saunders, is as short as instructive. A formal conference was solicited, to sound the dispositions of Gen-Narvaez. Our Envoy's English was diluted into French for the edification of that fiery soldier; in return his energetic thoughts, torn out of their Castilian idiom, to be cramped up in a French dress, were again done into English for the convenience of Mr. Saunders. This linguistic entertainment soon grew irksome to the impatient Spaniard, and the conference speedily terminated."

OFFICIAL.—During the press of public business attending the commencement of a new Administration, the Secretary of the Interior has been called upon to organize the Home Department of the Government; and the better to enable him to do so the Secretary of State has, until this period, taken charge of all applications relating to the offices of Marshals and district Attorneys. The organization of the Home Department now enables the Executive to relieve the State Department of these applications, and in future all recommendations relating to the appointment of Marshals and District Attorneys must be made to the Home Department, to which all the past applications for such offices are now transferred.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

## THE NEW WATER BASIN.

MR. WHITE—A few days since, I took a walk to the spot being excavated as a reservoir for the new Water Works, as well on account of the pleasant prospect afforded therefrom, as to see how that much needed improvement progressed; and must say I was not a little disappointed in the appearance it presented. It seems that immediately under the site chosen for the basin was an old coal pit, the rooms of which ramify in various directions, and the bottom of the basin coming within a few inches of the old openings, the consequence has been, that the bottom in various places has fallen in, and I observed the workmen employed in taking out the remaining coal, and throwing the rubbish behind them, intending, as I was informed, to puddle that portion of it, and bring it again to a uniform surface. This course seems to me far from a judicious one, for, taking into account the porousness of the returned mass, and the numerous veins of the adjoining coal bed, it seems doubtful to me, if with all the wall that can be put around it, great leakage will not take place, to the great annoyance and injury of the surrounding property. Would it not be much better to excavate the whole mass to the common coal level, and thus have a uniform and most substantial bottom? The difficulty of retaining large bodies of water is well known to every one of observation, and the more especially in this case, as a large portion of the embankment is artificial, and would appear to be above the intended level of the adjoining streets.—Who that has looked at Pittsburgh as she once was, and compares that condition with what she now is, and thinks of her as she will, in all human probability, be—a mighty city—but will say at once, that no penurious policy ought to govern, in supplying her with that first requisite of health and comfort—an abundant supply of good, fresh water.

It is to be hoped that our city Councils, the excellent Superintendent of the Water Works, and indeed every one who wishes to see Pittsburgh prosperous as well as healthy, will take a deep interest not only in urging a liberal expenditure in the substantial construction of this additional basin, but in improving and beautifying the water lots.

March 30, 1849. AN OBSERVER.

From the Butler Whig.

## The Great Western Iron Works.

The evils that were apprehended from the suspension of this extensive establishment, have begun to be realized by the farmers and laboring men of the north eastern part of this county. The farmers who were in the habit of finding ready sale, high prices and cash payments for their surplus produce, now find this market closed, and many of them are compelled to dispose of the products of their farms at reduced prices for barter. The latter, deprived of their means of subsistence, have been compelled to seek employment at such wages as they could command, or have turned their attention to agricultural pursuits, thus becoming producers instead of consumers, to the manifest injury of the farming interest of that section of the country. A majority of the citizens whose prosperity has been so seriously affected by this suspension, have hitherto been active in loudly reiterating the hue and cry of dishonest Locofoco leaders against such "monstrous monopolies" as the Great Western, forgetful, perhaps, that their subsistence, or it might be, future wealth, depended on one of those very "monopolies" that they so vehemently denounced. For this class of persons we would have but little sympathy, as their votes and influence have been contributed to such measures as have thus ruined them. It unfortunately happens that all classes, the guilty and the innocent, are involved in common disaster, and our fervent wishes are therefore emitted for a speedy return of their wonted prosperity.

Unfortunately for Locofoco demagogues, the Great Western Works did not suspend operations until after the Presidential Election, so that they are precluded from perpetrating another political swindle, by inducing their followers to believe that it has been done "for effect," and that it was but another attempt to create a "Whig panic."—There can be no diversity of opinion in regard to the causes which induced the proprietors of these works to suspend operations. The single fact that Railroad Iron can be imported into this country, under the Locofoco Tariff of 1846, for $20 per ton less than it can be manufactured here, would of itself have been sufficient to influence their decision. But there were abundant other reasons of a similar character, and originating from similar causes, which induced them, as a measure of self defence, to close their establishment, for the present, until such time as the Government, actuated by a desire to promote the common prosperity, shall have established a Protective System that will meet the wants of the manufacturing interests of the country. That such a system will be established at an early period in the administration of President Taylor, we cannot doubt for a moment. His views on this important subject have been unequivocally set forth in his Inaugural Address, and are such as will satisfy every friend of the Protective policy. In addition to this, it is well known that all the constitutional advisers of the President are the decided friends of this policy, and have, from time to time, ably advocated it on the stump, and in the halls of Congress. The days of Locofoco mumble and humbuggery have gone for ever, and the good time has come when the Government will be administered with an eye single to the prosperity and happiness of the people, and not with a view to mere political advantage of a party organization. Those who have aided in producing late and present disasters, will participate in the benefits that are about to flow from Whig administration. May we not with propriety indulge a hope that it may induce the misguided portion of our political opponents to espouse the cause which will be thus proven the cause of the country and prosperity!

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ROME, Feb. 22, 1849.

The carnival has just ended in the most brilliant manner, and without the slightest incident to disturb its gayety, notwithstanding the much talked of state of anarchy we are said to be in here.

The republic is very energetic and not a day passes without some wholesome reform of the old abuses of Church and State. The property of the Church has been confiscated for the benefit of the republic, while at the same time the pay of the clergy has been guaranteed to them.

The Pope's horses have been taken for the artillery, and great activity is displayed in the war department. A determination to maintain the Roman Republic in its integrity is visible in every act of the Assembly.

I find you are kept *au courant* regarding every thing of importance that occurs here, but in one respect your information is not wholly correct. I allude to the importance given to the army of the Pope. The fact is he has no army of his own, and not one of the European powers can well assist him at present. Austria is getting the worst of her Hungarian war, and Italy is on the eve of rising *en masse* against her hated enemy.

Since my last, the Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled, without any cause for so doing. He gave as his reason for the step that the Pope would not allow him to give his consent to the union of Italy or in other words, to the Italian constituency. The Tuscans have since followed the example of the Romans, proclaimed a republic, and their intention of uniting with Rome.

The two great enemies to Italian freedom now in Italy are Charles Albert and the King of Naples.—It will not be surprising if, in a short time, they too follow the examples of the Pope and the Grand Duke—in which case Italy will without doubt become one great republic.

Yesterday we heard that the Austrians, 8000 strong had entered Ferrara, and taken possession of the city, claiming a tribute of 200,000 scudi from the citizens because of a skirmish which took place some time since, in which the insolence of the Austrian military officers was punished by the citizens of Ferrera) had roused the Ferrarese, and during the affray three of the Austrians were killed. For this the city was threatened with bombardment if the money was not paid within twenty four hours, and six of the principal citizens given up as hostages. The news we have to day is that the army has again crossed the Po, taking with it the money and hostages. This is but a brigand act, and so it is looked upon here. The troops of the republic have been sent in the direction of Ferrera, and no doubt an attempt will be made to expel the Austrians from the fortress of that city.

The Pope remains at Gaeta, and it is thought that he is kept in ignorance of much that has taken place in Rome.

The only difficulty we have here at present relates to the currency, specie being so scarce as to command 6 or 8 per cent. The confiscation of the ecclesiastical property will serve in a great measure to remedy this inconvenience.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1849.

SENATE.

After the usual morning business had transpired, Mr Mathias from the Committee on Corporations to whom had been referred the bill to extend the charter of the Coal Spring Coal Company, reported it to the Senate with amendments.

The bill to incorporate the North American Telegraph Company was then taken up, considered and passed.

Mr Streeter from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of creditors and stockholders of the Bank of the United States. Also, a resolution that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration. Both the report and resolution were adopted.

Mr Savery read two bills, one giving corporate powers to the Pennsylvania Copper Company, and to revive the charter of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company for two years.

The Senate then took up the bill previously reported for the encouragement of manufactures in the State, and after some discussion, the bill was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The attention of the House this morning was occupied with the private calendar.

MACAULAY'S ORTHOGRAPHY.—The fuss that has been made about the Harper's method of printing Macaulay's spelling, is at an end. All that has been said about it, is time, ink and paper wasted. If it has done good, which, in all probability it has not, it has done no very great harm, and there is nothing more to be said. By the Canada, the Harpers received a letter from Mr. Macaulay himself, acknowledging the receipt of their edition, commending its typography, and adding, like a liberal man, as he undoubtedly is—

"The spelling differs from mine. But the difference does not affect either the substance or style of my work; and I therefore do not consider myself as personally aggrieved by the change. If my sentiments were suppressed, or my language altered, I should think that I had a right to complain. But, as to the spelling, I have no wish to except that it may be such as is generally acceptable to the American readers. T. B. MACAULAY."

**General Scott and General Taylor.**

There have been rumors afloat in regard to an alleged indignity offered by General Taylor to General Scott, which according to the following note from Colonel Webb, which is still in Washington, appear to be without foundation. Colonel W. says:—

"On Sunday, the 15th instant, President Taylor saw General Scott in Rev. Mr. Pine's church, and not having met with the General since the Mexican War, determined to evince by his reception of him that he bore no malice for what had occurred.—that however much he may have felt at the time, the mode and manner of taking from him all his regular troops, he was willing to forget it.

Accordingly, he met General Scott, after the congregation was dismissed, in the most friendly manner—shook him cordially by the hand, and evinced a degree of pleasure at the meeting which could only have been demonstrated in a stronger manner, by publicly embracing. That he did not think was called for. The interview in presence of the congregation, terminated by the President inviting Gen. Scott to call upon him.

On the following day General Scott called at the President's, and sent up his card. Two gentlemen were with the President when it was received, and, instead of inviting Gen. Scott to come to him in his office, which is up stairs, he promptly sent a message to the General, inviting him to go into his private parlor below, when he would join him with the least possible delay. Within five minutes he dismissed the gentlemen with him, and went down stairs to receive Gen. Scott. He did not find him in the parlor, and inquired of the porter where he was. To this inquiry he received for answer that immediately upon receiving the message from the President, Gen. Scott got into his carriage and drove away. On Wednesday he left the city without seeing, or making another attempt to see the President. These are the facts of the case I vouch for their accuracy.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the North American

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1849.

It is proper the Whig press throughout the country should understand, that Mr Buchanan, shortly before going out of office, contracted with the Loco Foco newspapers, for the publication of the laws of the United States and other advertising connected with the Department of State until the 30th of September next. This piece of management, which may well be regarded as more ingenious than creditable, will have the effect of appropriating for six months to come, a large amount of patronage which legitimately belongs to the present Administration; and which I believe has uniformly attached to the party coming into power

The greediness with which these Loco Focos seize upon every crumb of public patronage, after the people decided that they were unworthy of trust or confidence, is only equalled by their audacity, is now claiming perpetuation of the possession, which they have held almost uninterruptedly, and to the almost total exclusion of Whigs, for nearly twenty years. They seem to regard the offices as birth rights and life estates, and when it is proposed to distribute them on any principle of equality, forthwith they bellow proscription, as if disfranchised of their hereditary rights, or deprived of their legal possessions.

No answer has yet been received from Governor Pennington, in reply to the commission of Governor of Minesota Territory, which was transmitted to him several days ago. It is therefore presumed he will accept. If he does not, it will open a most desirable vacancy for the ambitious and enterprising. INDEPENDENT.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY is steadily winning good opinions in every quarter, and the subjoined from the New York Courier and Enquirer does but express the general sentiment—

*The Secretary of the Treasury*—Our friends need be under no apprehensions in regard to the appointments in the Treasury Department. In high talent, untiring industry, fitness for the station, and devotion to Whig principles, Mr. Meredith is not surpassed in our country, and we know and little in question that throughout the twelvemonth, the intelligent men of all parties will admit, that the Treasury Department has never been better filled. The truth is, the Cabinet is proving itself able and practicable beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and the only complaints which have been made against their appointments, have emanated from those who were concerned in the foolish attempt to get up a third Presidential candidate in August last. Complaints from that quarter are not to be regarded.

From the National Intelligencer.

## NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 24, 1849.

Pursuant to the 4th section of the act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, of the 2nd day of Feby, 1848," notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners created by that act will meet in the City of Washington, on Monday, the 16th day of April next, to receive and examine all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Republic of Mexico, which are provided for by the Treaty aforesaid, and which may be presented to the said Board of Commissioners, and to decide thereon according to the provisions of the said Treaty, and *of the first and fifth articles* of the unratified Convention, concluded at the City of Mexico on the 20th day of November, 1849. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

☞ There will be an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners named in the Act incorporating "The Western Insurance Company," at the Monongahela House, on this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock

JAMES LIPPINGOTT, Sec'y

The following are the Commissioners: Wm M Lyon, John Holmes, Reuben Miller, Wm H Holmes, John Bissell, Jacob Painter, Wm Morrison, Thos Scott, Wm Young, John Floyd, Geo W Jackson, L S Waterman, Thos Blake, Jas M Aiaby, Wm R Brown, Wm Bagley, Jas Lippincott, Alex Nimick, John D Wick, Jas A Hutchison, Jas S Leech, Wade Hampton, Robt T Kennedy, Wm M'Kinney, Jas M Cunningham, C Holmes Jr, Thos K Leech, Thompson Douglas, Solomon Sinner, A M Wallingford, and Jas Park, Jr apr2lr

SHERIFFALTY.—I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the approaching Whig and Antimasonic Convention for nomination county ticket. CARTER CURTIS.
Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, April 2, 1849—d&wT.

SHERIFFALTY.—Col. HUGH GWIN of Ohio township will be supported for the office of Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention
mch31 w6T OHIO.

SHERIFFALTY.—Capt W. A. CHARLTON will be supported for the office of Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.
mar14d&wlT EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

PROTHONOTARY.—The Whigs of Allegheny county will urge the claims of WM. J MARKS, for a nomination to this office at the coming County Convention. Mr. M. is a good