THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1849.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out

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 LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

We direct the editor of the Steubenville Herald, and all concerned in that city, to the remarks of our Commercial Reporter, in the appropriate column. Great injustice is done to our paper by the manner in which our markets are kept standing from day to day, in the Herald, with the date only altered. We will be accountable for our markets on the day our paper is dated, but not a day afterwards.

All concerned will see, in our advertising columns, that the sales of Lands in Iowa have been postponed.

THE NICARAGUA TROUBLES.

The New York *Express* publishes a proclamation by the Government of Hon duras, in which the outrages of Mr. Chatfield, the British agent, are fully set forth, and protested as just. It does not give any facts in addition to the letter published on Saturday, but shows the light in which that Government views the British aggression. After giving an account of the seizure of the fortress of Truxillo, and other outrages, committed by the British agent, with an armed force, the proclamation says:

"But, on our Southern coast, the British have done yet worse. On the pretence of obtaining satisfaction by pacific measures on the claims of British subjects against Honduras the captain of the war steamer, the Gorgon, on the 16th of the present month, took possession of the Isle of Tigre, landed an armed force and set up the British flag over the island. The flag of the Republic was, to effect this purpose, forcibly taken down, and three discharges of infantry, twenty one of cannon, celebrated the mounting of the flag of the Queen of England. The commandant of the island, in the name of the Government and of the Republic protested against such unheard of violence, and the English Consul, as the commandant has informed us, united with him in this protest. On his re-embarking, the commandant of the Gorgon informed the Governor of the island that if the flag of Central America should be reinstated on the island, he would return with his war steamer and restore by force the British flag. The other governments of the republic, as well as our Commissioner, charged to treat with the Charge d'Affairs of the United States residing in Nicaragua have been made acquainted with these events, that they may take such measures as may seem to them proper, especially since the island of Tigre has been by treaty approved of by the President, placed formally in deposit in the power of the government of the North."

This is certainly a very serious matter. A grosser outrage could hardly have been committed on a weak and defenceless power. How far the U. States are compromitted by this seizure, we cannot say, but the following concluding paragraph of the Proclamation shows that the Nicaraguan Government looks to us for support and protection.

"People of Honduras—Notwithstanding our own want of means to resist, with effect, and to defend the integrity of our soil, and the dignity of our government, yet we need not submit to the unjust and violent conduct which oppresses us, for the Stars and Stripes Banner will be unfurled in our seas, to assist us to vindicate our rights, and rescue us from insults. Yes that bright flag, resplendent with glory, backed by immense power will be our guarantee by virtue of solemn treaties, and has generously pledged itself to aid us. The identity of our principles, and the fact that we are children of the same continent, is a band of union with that great power. Let us then, confide in her rescue under the bonds which unite our interests. Long live republican governments! Long live the illustrious descendants of the immortal Washington!

"The Ministry of the Government of Honduras, at Tegucigalpa, October 21st, 1849."

J. MARIA MONADA.

In commenting on this outrage, the New York Tribune remarks as follows:

"Were there any reason to suppose that this Consular agent were acting by explicit direction of his Government, there would be occasion to treat him and his doings with more serious attention than we now bestow upon them. In that case the United States would have received an open insult, *and a resort to extreme measures might be within the bounds of probable necessity.* Even supposing—which we do not—that the negotiations of Mr. Squier, and the cession of the island, were beyond the designs of the administration at Washington, or even beyond our rights as a nation, *our flag would none the less have suffered a signal and unprecedented outrage.*—But without more satisfactory evidence than we have yet seen, we shall not identify the British Government with the hot head who represents it in Central America. We look accordingly for a prompt and satisfactory disavowal of his imprudent and unnecessary course, and his recall from a station whose dignity he so poorly sustains."

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Two weeks have now elapsed, since the meeting of Congress, and no organization of the lower House has been effected; and from present appearances, there is not much likelihood of such an event taking place, for some time to come. Such a state of things is much to be deprecated, and great is the responsibility which will rest upon those who are thus preventing our national Legislature from entering upon its important duties. There can hardly be any difference of opinion, upon what portion of the members this responsibility rests. The Free Soilers of both parties unquestionably hold the balance of power, and can, at any time, make the Speaker. It is therefore with them, that the chief blame lies, and they must answer for it to the country.

At the commencement of the balloting for Speaker, two prominent members were taken up by the two great parties, who now so nearly divide the House: Mr. Cobb was the Democratic candidate, Mr. Winthrop the Whig. Mr. Cobb is a southern man, representing one of the strongest Slave States in the Union, and naturally identified with southern interests. Mr. Winthrop is a northern man, hailing from a State eminent for her enlarged devotion to liberty; and upon the subject of human freedom, the opinions of this distinguished gentleman are as unconceated as the light of day. Messrs. Wilmot, Giddings & Co., knew that he was as much opposed to the extension of slavery as they were, and yet they refused to cast their votes for him, and thereby nearly permitted a southern slave holder to be elected. Under such a state of facts, can any calm reasoner upon the subject suppose for one moment, that these men are governed by any high or patriotic principles in the course which they are pursuing? For our own part, we have been compelled to doubt the purity of their motives, and our doubts have been greatly strengthened by their negotiation with such a man as Wm. J. Brown.

There is, however, some consolation to be derived from the course of these gentlemen, which is, that it will have a tendency to bring back to our ranks a large portion of those disaffected Whigs, who saw fit to separate from us, in our recent Presidential election. They must see too plainly through the motives which have governed these men in their recent course; and will, we trust, seek the more safe, reliable, and honest footing to be found among their old political associates.

While we thus condemn the course of the Free Soilers in Congress, we do not forget the highly reprehensible conduct of those Southern Whigs who refused to vote for a gentleman who had presided over the deliberations of the last Congress, with so much dignity and impartiality, as had Mr. Winthrop. Although their course was an additional reason why the Free Soilers should have supported the Whig candidate, yet we cannot see how they can justify their conduct on any principle on which a national party is organized. If the Whig caucus had taken up a Southern man, and Mr. Winthrop, and a few other Northern Whigs, had refused to vote for him, loud and deep would have been the denunciations of the Southern Whigs. Their own defection has left them without excuse, and they will have no reason to complain if the Northern Whigs follow the precedent they have set.

As the matter now stands, the duty of the Northern Whigs is clear. They should calmly and consistently, and perseveringly support some Northern Whig for Speaker, and if Southern Whigs and Northern Free Soilers withhold their support, on their heads will rest all the consequences.

"NO INTERCOURSE WITH AUSTRIA."—Petitions are in circulation in New York city calling upon Congress to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria, "by reason of its tyranny, its barbarous punishments, its sanguinary autrocities and judicial murders in Hungary, Austria, and Italy." We have no doubt that a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria would give general satisfaction to the people of this country. A deep abhorrence is universally felt at the atrocities which have been committed, and the moral influence of such a suspension might prevent, in future, the repetition of such shocking barbarities.

The Washington Republic, speaking of the rumor of the President's Message having got out, says: "We do not believe that there is the least foundation for the many rumors which have been put in circulation, to the effect that the President's Message and the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, or either of them, have been sent any where or in any shape, from this city. A report of this character was in circulation before either of those documents were completed. So far as it is possible for any one not having entire control over these papers, we can assure the public that no such copies have been forwarded any where; we feel authorized to say that none have been sent away in any direction."

THE OVERLAND JOURNEY.

The overland journey to California, made during the past season, by so many our fellow citizens, is one full of incident and romance, and many a pleasant evening will be spent at the fireside, when future grandfathers will relate to their delighted youthful auditors, the stirring scenes of a journey over the Rocky Mountains to the land of enterprize and gold.

The pressure upon our columns has for some days prevented us from giving a letter describing the overland journey, by a Pittsburgh emigrant, T. S Follansbee, and we are compelled to content ourself with an extract.

From the Missouri to Fort Hall, which was reached on the 17th of July, the journey was passed with only the usual incidents. Sixty miles from Fort Hall, the party came to the junction of the California and Oregon roads, on the 20th of July. Here they found 30 or 40 Indians, of the Wallah-Wallah tribe, on their way from Oregon to Fort Hall, with Furs. They had a large number of horses, and nearly every one of the company obtained *for barter*, an Indian pony. Mr. Follansbee obtained a fine bay horse which was of great service to him on the remainder of the journey. From the Humbolt or Mary's River, the party left their wagons, and packed, having 25 head of horses and mules. The future journey is thus told:—

We travelled down the river about 250 miles, and then left the main road, taking a north west course over the mountains, and striking a road from Oregon to California, about two day's travel this side the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Our entrance on this road, about which nothing definite could be ascertained, was not done without long consultation. We were compelled, when packing, to sell a great deal of our provisions, taking but what was sufficient to keep us during the journey through, which we then were informed would require but six or eight days on the road we took. The disadvantages attending the other road were, an almost entire destitution of grass and water for nearly a hundred miles, besides the whole emigration in the advance had gone that way. Our chief motive, however, for taking the new road was, a more speedy arrival. We were warned of the danger of so doing. The case of Graves, who started with the Pittsburgh company, as guide, was cited to us, to induce us to refrain from taking any cut off whatever. This young Graves, with whom we traveled a long time, was compelled to make a meal on his shoe strings, and finally to eat his own parents. We had not gone many days on the cut off before we found that the term "cut off" was a misnomer, if being in fact no cut off at all, but really much longer than the main road. With the wagons that had taken this road was a man named Magee, who had traped in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, some years since, and on whom all depended for information relative to the road. Traveling with him, however, or in his wake, was a slow business to us who were packing through, and moreover, he confessed that he was only acquainted with the road, after he reached a camp several days ahead. Being now entirely out of *meat* and *salt*, and with a rapidly decreasing stock of hard bread and flour, we were compelled to start on ahead on our own hook, a small band of packers having done the same thing the day before. Magee told us of the Indians being troublesome, having stripped him, in company with others, some years before. That they were troublesome we knew from experience, having two or three nights before had a horse and a mule shot by them within a stone's throw of the guard. The horse died immediately, but the mule lived, although the arrow went clear through the neck and was taken from the wound next morning. When starting, we numbered eleven men, many of us were poorly supplied with arms, or with no arms at all. I with others was without a shot, having traded our rifles, &c., for our horses. Our party being small brought us on guard nearly every night, and during day we found it very difficult to keep the trail—proceeding often many miles without being able to find any trace of a road. There was now every prospect of going long without food before arriving at any settlement. We overtook a mess of five packers nearly out of food. They were invited to share of the few days provisions that we had left, which they did, messing with us afterwards. We lost the road and came to a bluff mountain, over which neither man nor beast could tread. Others, years before, had been deceived by making the same mistake. The place is called, very appropriately the "Pocket," and is surrounded by impassable mountains. We had to retrace our steps, going back the same way we came. By this we lost a day, when every hour counted with us. We had now lived two weeks on hard bread and dough cakes, baked in the ashes, without salt, except on one or two occasions, when a hawk and two or three unmentionable birds were brought in, from which we made a soup without salt or seasoning. On the evening of the 30th we made a late camp without water, and went to rest supperless, without flour enough for a cake apiece the next day. On the 31st we met a company of men under Captain Warner of U. S. Government, exploring, by them our wants were amply supplied, satisfying our hunger by a good meal, and giving us a lunch which would enable us to reach Lawson's Settlement during the next day, which we did. This government train which we here met very fortunately, had a day or two before found a company of packers who had been five days without food. Two of them fainted as soon as they tasted what was given them; but they all finally recovered, and are now encamped near us.

Much sickness prevails here, the result generally, I think, of intemperance, undue exposure, irregularities, &c. I have been in the enjoyment of good health, and by prudence hope to keep it. For the last two months we have had nothing above us but the sky, and often ice ½ inch thick about our camps. It has thus far been just what I needed, and all I have to fear is that I shall not be able to sleep even in a *church* hereafter, it will be so close and confined.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

We had great discoveries, great developements, and great scenes in the House to day. With due gravity and discretion, I will describe them. Yesterday evening left the illustrious Wm. J. Brown, of Indiana, the leader of the Democracy in the House of Representatives—now, behold him how he has fallen!

The House assembled this morning, and there appeared nothing so clear and sure as Mr. Brown's election, but happily I was one of a select company of gentlemen on the floor of the House, about ten minutes before the opening of proceedings among whom appeared Mr. J. E. Holmes, of South Carolina, who desired them to understand that he was the authority for the assertion that Mr. Brown had given the Hon. David Wilmot a written pledge, that, if elected, he would constitute the three committees respecting which he and his friends were chiefly solicitous, namely, those upon the Judiciary, the Territores, and the District, in a manner that would be satisfactory to them. Two of these gentlemen to whom this very significant communication was made, were, the Honorable Moses Hampton, and Col. Baker, of Illinois. Without delay those respected individuals, with more zeal for the success of their party, than kindness towards Mr. Brown, disseminated this report, on that side of the House, while my humble self took a Free Soil friend by the button and into a corner, and gently upbraided him for his want of confidence in withholding this intelligence from me, and candidly gave him my opinion that Mr. Brown was cheating him and his coadjutors, to which he replied, "impossible," adding, with Macbeth, that as the game had gone so far,

"Returning were as tedious as go o'er,"

I saw, therefore, that breakers were ahead, and waited for the *denouement*, which was not long in coming.

One more trial, the 40th since the beginning of the struggle, was taken, with the following result:

Wm. Duer, Whig,	25
E. Stanley, "	18
R. C. Winth[illegible]	17
C. S. Morehe[illegible]	17
E. McGaughy, "	13
Horace Mann, "	5
T. Stephens, "	9
Wm. Brown, Democrat,	112
F. W. Bowden, "	1
Lynn Boyd, "	3
G. W. Julian, Free Soil Democrat,	3
Scattering Whigs,	8
	226

William wanted just two votes of the requisite majority. He got of the Free Soilers, Preston King, Wilmot, Durkee, Giddings, and Allen, but three of them, Root, Horne, and Tuck, he could not get; these went for Julian, and it is known, too, that they were well advised of the "arrangement."—Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, who refused to vote for him yesterday, now came up to the scratch, and helped Brown along to the pinnacle of his fame. But Messrs. Seddon and Bocock, of Virginia, Wallace of South Caroline, who then voted for, now repudiated him. They had been worked upon by Holmes' warning.

Mr. Stanley submitted a resolution for a conference and agreement of parties in the present crisis.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, lustily moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Stanley advised him not to be in a hurry. The Union was not going to pieces, but the House ought to be organized. There were some few matters that ought to be talked over now, in which the other side was interested. *There was something rotten in the State of Denmark!* the Denmark over the way.

Mr. Bayly said this was an insinuation that must be explained, or recalled.

Mr. Ashmun said it was not an insinuation.—The rumor on that side of the House was clear and explicit—it was, that a written engagement had been made by which only the Free Soil vote had been secured.

This enraged Bayly, Mead, Green, of Missouri, and many others more than ever, and in most indignant terms, and even with threatening gestures towards Mr. Ashmun, they demanded the authority for these charges.

Mr. Ashmun told them that the authority was common rumor.

Mr. Bayly and others, still under uncontrolable excitement, denounced common rumor as a common liar.

Mr. Ashmun—but has there not been a correspondence?

Mr. Bayly—No not with any one on this side, not that I know of. [Oh—ah, you don't know.]

Mr. Root took up the cudgels in favor of the Free Soilers, and, from his remarks, it became pretty evident that the insinuations and actual charges of Stanley and Ashmun, as to Brown's intrigues, were known by him to be true. His speech kept the House in a roar of laughter, from beginning to end, and he concluded with an anecdote, the point of which, as an illustration, was, that the Democrats had sat down with the Free-Soilers at a game, and, thinking them green, had stocked the cards, and commenced cheating by tucking away the aces and honors under their coat sleeves. But presently they were constrained to call out, "Why, where in the world are all the aces?" And a "Free Soil" had occasion to reply, "Why, we think one of them is under the cuff of your coat, and we know the other three are in the legs of our boots" The hit was so palpable that the House shook with laughter for some minutes.

Mr. Bayly now rose, and begged leave to say that he was mistaken, there had been a correspondence between Mr. Brown and Mr. Wilmot, on the subject of appointing the committees.

Mr. Brown was, of course, appealed to, and he reluctantly rose. He would explain. His friends had made him a candidate for Speaker, and, on Monday last, had given him fifty three votes for the station. After this vote, Mr. Wilmot had come to him to enquire his views upon slavery, &c. He told him that he concurred in sentiment with three fourths of the people of the free States, and was opposed to the extension of slavery. Mr. Wilmot said the Free Soilers wanted to be assured that the Committees would be constituted so that their opinions would not, as heretofore, be stifled, &c., &c. He replied that he would satisfy them in this matter. Mr. Wilmot addressed him a note embodying the same interrogatories. He had replied to it, promptly and candidly. He read the reply. It was very short but very decided, saying that he should, in making up the Committees on the Judiciary, the Territories, and the District of Columbia, obey the wishes expressed by Mr. W., and that he was himself in favor of restricting slavery wherever the general government had the power to do it. He made some further remarks, but they were not regarded. He closed by withdrawing from the contest. The statement, of course, produced a tremendous sensation. Bayly, Burk, Harris, of Alabama, Meade, Venable, Thompson, of Mississippi, and a dozen others, rose to thank the Whigs for rescuing them from the gulf of perdition into which they had been so near plunging, and to charge Brown with duplicity, treachery, and dishonorable conduct. I must close by merely saying, that after half an hour had been spent in such bursts of indignation, on the motion of a Democrat the House adjourned. JUNIUS.

NOTE BY EDITOR.—Mr. Brown is out in the *Union* with a "Card" of apology, which is the most "lame and impotent" affair we have ever read. Never was a man more completely floored, and never one more deservedly so. He would, no doubt, have played false to the Free Soilers, had he been elected, as he tried to deceive the Southern Democrats, by obtaining their votes while under a pledge to the Free Soilers. In his "Card," in order to propitiate his Southern friends, whose feelings he had so grossly outraged, he makes the following humble confessions and concessions:—

"I had always been regarded as entertaining feelings more friendly to the South than a majority of the Representatives from the North. As a member of the 28th Congress, I had advocated the application of the Missouri Compromise to the Texas bill, and had voted against the application of the ordinance to the Oregon bill, because it was north of that line. * * * * * *

If I had been elected, I feel confident that I should have organized these committees in such a manner as no Southern man, Democrat or Whig, would have complained of. I intended to constitute them of fair and impartial men, who would have thoroughly investigated and reported upon all constitutional questions, without regard to sectional or party bias. I was interrogated by a number of Southern men, to all of whom I said that I had always been *opposed* to the Wilmot Proviso. I was a friend and supporter of General Cass, and in my canvass for Congress was opposed by a Wilmot Proviso Whig of the Taylor stamp. I was called a Calhoun Southern man—advocated the doctrines of the Cass Nicholson letter, with the exception of his views as to the constitutional power of Congress to legislate for the territories. That power I have ever doubted Congress possessed. But I was in favor of leaving the question of the institution of slavery to be settled by the people who might inhabit the territories. In other words, I was for *non-interference*."

After reading these confessions of the humble suppliant for Southern favor, compare them with the following correspondence which produced all this stir, and see how well they will tally with it:—

DECEMBER 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR: In the conversation which I had with you this evening, you were free to say that if elected Speaker of the House of Representatives you would constitute the Committees on Territories, the Judiciary, and the District of Columbia, in a manner that should be satisfactory to myself and the friends with whom I have had the honor to act. I have communicated this to my friends, and if, in reply to this note, you can give them the same assurance, they will give you a cheerful and cordial support.

Respectfully yours,

D. WILMOT.

Hon. WM J BROWN.

Brown's reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of this date, I will state that, should I be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, I will constitute the Committees on the District of Columbia, on Territories, and on the Judiciary, in such manner as shall be satisfactory to yourself and your friends. I am a representative from a free State, and have always been opposed to the extension of slavery, and believe that the federal government should be relieved from the responsibility of slavery where they have the constitutional power to abolish it.

I am yours, truly,

W. J. BROWN.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT.

Poor Brown! so low has he fallen, that Father Ritchie, his hitherto bosom friend, has forsaken him, and denounces his course, and says the Democratic party, must look somewhere else for a Speaker.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, 15th inst, JAMES YOUNG, Esq., in the eighty third year of his age.

The Funeral will leave his late residence on Sixth street, this, Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. dec17 1t*

☞ At his residence, near Tarentum, on Saturday the 15th inst., JOHN WILSON, in the 63d year of his age

His funeral will leave the residence of his son-in law, WALTER BUYERS, corner of West and Second streets, Allegheny City, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends are requested to attend. dec17 1t*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1849.

We have had another day of passion and agitation. Disorganization continues, and I say it with sorrow, there is no prospect of its being terminated by a better state of things. I must refer you for any thing like a satisfactory sketch of the tumultuous scenes and the violent harangues of this day's sitting of the House of Representatives. It seemed during this memorable day, as if the fountains of mutual hate had been opened, and the waters of bitterness had broken forth. To me, who am not unused to these eccentric manifestations, hostile and violent feelings in our national legislature, the days of our Union appeared indeed to be numbered.

To Mr. Meade, of Virginia, who by his course on many other occasions, has earned the reputation of a fanatical incendiary in politics, and a disunionist both in feeling and by avowed opinion, belongs the honor of having introduced the order of debate into the discussions of the day which excited the flame of discord and all the animosity of sectional feeling.

Mr. Thompson, of your State, did himself credit by the spirit in which he invoked the patriotism of members, while submitting a proposition for the choice of a Speaker by ballot.

Mr. Meade spoke upon this, and in the course of a bitterly acrimonious speech, he assailed the course of Mr. Winthrop as Speaker, of course without the pretence of a reason, for as concerned the issues between the north and south, there could have been no more honorable or impartial man.

Mr. Root replied to him in one of the wittiest and most humorous speeches ever delivered any where. Though I propose to give you no sketch of the day's proceedings as a whole, I cannot omit a brief description of the scene which now followed.

Mr. Duer of N. Y., a brilliant speaker and high toned gentleman and politician, who yesterday received the highest Whig vote for Speaker, took the floor, and commenced a beautiful and eloquent appeal to men of all parties, to come forward and organize the House. For himself, he was ready to vote for a Whig, or Democrat, or Free Soiler, whether from the north, or south, or west. He had yesterday voted, with pleasure, for a gentleman from the extreme south. But he made one exception, he could not aid in the elevation to that chair of a disunionist. Mr. Duer was standing in one of the aisles near the little area before the Speaker's chair. Before him in the area were a knot of gentlemen, mostly of the Virginia delegation, and in the central aisle, a few feet to his left, stood Mr. Meade, of the same State, surrounded by a number of southern friends.

Mr. M'Mullen of Va., asked Mr. Duer, if he supposed there were any disunionists in this State.

Mr. Duer—I am very sorry to say that I think there are a few.

Mr. Bayly of Va.—Who are they.

Mr. Duer—Some of them are from your own State.

Mr. B.—Name them; point them out.

Mr. Duer—Well, sir, there stands one of them, pointing to Mr. Meade of Va.

Mr. Meade—Do you mean me?

Mr. Duer—I do sir.

Mr. Meade—It is false—It is false—It is false.

Mr. Duer (instantly, and in a loud, shrill, but remarkably firm and clear voice)—You are a liar

Quicker than thought, members rushed towards and around each of the disputants. Meade seemed in the act of springing upon Duer, who on his part moved not a limb nor a muscle, but stood steadfastly, looking his antagonist in the eye. Mr. Meade, finding, it seemed, that there could be no collision in the House, beckoned Mr. Duer to the door. The Sergeant at Arms of the former House, Mr. N. Sargent unlocked his Mace and appeared with it in the midst of the scene of violence and confusion.

Quiet was at length restored, and Mr. Duer expresses his regret to the House, for the scene that had occurred, but added that he had been obliged to repel an observation addressed to him by another harsh and repulsive. He intimated, however that as to the personal matter, it was one that did not concern this House.

Col. Baker, of Illinois, called across from his seat that it was, but it had been settled out of the House.—But this was merely a personal quarrel between two members, growing out of strong political feeling, but the scene I shall now hastily describe was much more serious, of great public interest and more lamentable.

Mr. Toombs, of Ga.—the chief of the little squad of sectional and seceding Southern Whigs, obtained the floor, and made a speech of such frantic violence, both in manner and sentiment, that a foreigner, who happening to be a spectator, without knowing either the man, or the subject under debate, would at once have set him down for a captive escaped from Bedlam. He made a rapid and infuriated summary of the alleged wrongs of the South, and at the end of almost every sentence, declared himself in this, that, or the other event, ready to raise the standard of disunion, hoped that discord would never cease, that every Southern man would fight to the death, &c., &c. and at every one of these declarations, the most uproarious applause, over the floor of the House, and through the galleries, ensued, accompanied, by the clapping of hands, and the beating of desks and the stours with canes, boots, and knuckles.—This you will perceive, was at least a dissolution of the House of Representatives. The hall of legislation became at once a Tammany Hall, a "Pewter Mug," or any thing but a place of dignified debate and gentlemanly courtesy.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., invoked the curse of Almighty God, upon every son of the South, who, when Northern aggression brought on a crisis, should fail to stand up by her side.

Col. Baker, of Illinois, made a most powerful and eloquent speech, deprecating these sentiments, and setting forth the bearings and glories of the union. His peroration was a grand and magnificent appeal to the better feelings of his auditors—which was vehemently applauded.

My limits will not permit me to extend as far as I should be inclined to do, this hurried and cursory reference to the more interesting incidents of the day; and I must close to save the mail.

JUNIUS.

APPOINTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Dr. John J. Myers, of Carlisle, Pa., as Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, at Philadelphia. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties next spring. The Carlisle papers are loud in their praise of the appointment, as one eminently deserved.

We clip the above paragraph from the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of the 5th inst. Similar notices have appeared in several other papers of the West, but no official announcement of the kind has yet appeared in any of the Washington city papers. From this fact, we are inclined to think there is some mistake in the matter. The office referred to is now held by Dr. Thomas M'Keenan, a young gentleman of talents, and rare medical knowledge. During the short period he has held the office, he has discharged the duties with marked ability and general satisfaction. Why then should he be superseded? To remove Dr. M'Keenan, and appoint an *eastern man* in his place, would be extremely bad policy for the administration, and would certainly produce heart burnings, and much dissatisfaction in the western part of our State. We know nothing of Dr. Myers. He may be all that is said of him. Still we think his appointment as Surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, under the circumstances, exceedingly ill advised, and must result in bad consequences to him, as well as the appointing power. We shall not believe that such an impolitic step has been taken, till we see it announced in a more official manner.—*Wash. Reporter.*

THE CRISIS—seems to be coming in a tangible form at last in Washington City. The omens bode no good if we read them aright. But the duty of the north is plain. Especially is the duty of the whig party clear, palpable. The threatened storm is one which the Whigs have had no agency in bringing on. They would fain have spared the country the introduction of the moving cause of all this trouble. Upon those who willed that their policy should not prevail, rests the responsibility. Let the crisis be met in a manly, fearless, patriotic spirit. We can well spare the south our taunts, for sake of softening asperities, now that she is in the whirl of the trouble—she so recklessly borrowed, with the aid of the northern doughfaced democracy. But away with the thought of concession, compromise and a kind of temporizing policy, when duty is so plain; when right is so clearly with us; when we ask only that which the whole world, the genius of our own institutions and generations yet unborn must declare to do right. Heaven approve—Nobly does the Whig press of the north stand up at this time. No discord, nor a dissenting voice is heard. Read the quotations from the Albany Evening Journal, the Philadelphia North American, the Pittsburgh Gazette, and other Whig journals.—*Summit Beacon.*

DIED,

On Saturday, the 15th inst, Mrs. MARY UFFORD, in the 85th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, the Rt Rev Geo. Upfold, on Cliff street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. dec17-1t*

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A man 30 years of age, taking a Policy of Insurance for One Thousand Dollars—
To run for one year, pays only $9,80.
do seven " " " $10,20—annually.
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This company commenced operations on the 1st Oct, 1846, and its monthly business up to the 1st Oct, 1849, shows a progress *exceeding* that of any other Life Company on record.

The first dividend of profits will be declared to the assured on the 1st January, 1850.

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THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will issue Policies of Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon Dwellings and Furniture, Stores, Goods, &c., &c., on application to JAMES DURNO, Agent.
dec17

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The Spring Garden Health Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA——CAPITAL $100,000,

INSURES Males and Females against the Expense and Loss occasioned by Sickness or Accident, by an immediate allowance of from $3 to $8 per week, for one, two, three, or four years.

The method of effecting this Insurance, and the manner of awarding the sick allowance, will be fully explained by the Agent.

EXAMPLE.

A person can insure against Sickness or Accident which will detain him from his ordinary business, as follows, viz:

For one year,	by paying $4,20,	and receive	$3 p' week
For two "	" 6,30,	" "	4 "
For three "	" 7,35,	" "	5 "
For four "	" 10,25,	" "	6 "

Or, for a period of four years, the sum of $14.40 paid annually, will secure $5 per week while sick.

Every necessary information will be afforded on the subject of Insurance generally, by

JAMES DURNO, Agent,
dec17-dfm Monongahela House.

FOR SALE.—An Iron Foundry, Blacksmith and Machine Shop, with Steam Engine of 15 horse power, good stock of tools, machinery, patterns, flasks, ladles, furnaces and ovens, all now in use and in good running order. Said premises have 150 feet front by 90 deep, with privilege of an adjoining lot 27 by 90. Being one of the oldest and best stands in the City of Cincinnati, with a liberal patronage. Apply to
dec17 DAVID SINTON, Cincinnati, O

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, by a deed bearing date on the 23d day of May, 1848, William Gibson and wife conveyed to the undersigned the one undivided sixth part of a tract of land, lying in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, being Lot No. 10, in Steele Semple's plan of lots, as recorded by his Administrator in book U, page 1, in the office of the Recorder in Allegheny county, containing SEVEN ACRES AND NINETY AND ONE-HALF PERCHES together with the appurtenances, to secure to Thomas Fanton the payment of a certain note in said deed described, and whereas said note is in arrear, and unpaid, therefore in pursuance of said deed of trust, the undersigned will on the TENTH DAY OF JAN. 1850, at the western door of the Court House of St Louis, Mo. the above described real estate, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, and upon such sale will deliver a deed in fee simple of the property sold to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

THOS T GANTT, Trustee.
dec17-dtc

☞ VIOLIN PLAYERS.—Spour's GRAND VIOLIN SCHOOL, altered and corrected from the last English edition, in correspond with Spohr's Grand School of Violin playing, by his pupil C. Hill "If any arguments are required to recommend this work, it may be observed that Spohr himself adhered strictly to the system laid down in the above work, and that he has by the same mode of instruction, produced a greater number of distinguished pupils than any other master in Europe"

A supply of the above just rec'd, (price $7,) and for sale by J H MELLOR, 81 Wood st
dec17

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—50 sacks in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE
dec17

FLOUR—54 bbls just rec'd and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE
dec17

GUNNY BAGS—500 in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE
dec17

WOODEN TUBS—7 doz in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE
dec17

DRIED PEACHES—10 sacks in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE
dec17

EGGS—6 bbls Eggs in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE,
dec17 102 Second street.

SUGAR—20 hds N. O., for sale by C H GRANT
dec17

☞ By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of IOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit

At the Land Office at DUBUQUE, commencing on Monday, the seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the Public Lands situated within the undermentioned townships, to wit

North of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township ninety-eight, of range three.
Townships ninety-six, ninety-seven, and ninety-eight, of range four.
Townships ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, and ninety-nine, of range five.
Townships ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, and ninety-nine, of range six.
Townships ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, and ninety-nine, of range seven.
Townships ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, and ninety-nine, of range eight.
Township ninety-five, township ninety-six, (except the southwest quarter of section twenty-one, the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, and sections thirty-three and thirty-four, including the Indian agency,) and townships ninety-seven and ninety-eight, of range nine.
Townships ninety-two and ninety-four, of range ten.
Township ninety-one, of range thirteen.
Townships ninety-one and ninety-two, of range fourteen.

At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the fourteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the Public Lands situated within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine, of range sixteen.
Townships sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine, of range seventeen.
Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range eighteen.
Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range nineteen.
Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range twenty.
Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range twenty-one.
Townships sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of range twenty-two.
Township seventy-one, of range twenty-six.
Townships seventy and seventy-one, of range twenty-seven.
Townships seventy and seventy-one, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at IOWA CITY, commencing on Monday, twenty-first day of January next, for the disposal of the Public Lands within the following townships, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township seventy-six, of range twenty-seven.
Townships seventy-six, seventy-seven, and seventy-eight, of range twenty-eight.
Townships seventy-seven and seventy-eight, of range