THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1850.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,
ROBERT McCUTCHEON.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
HUGH S. FLEMING.

Sufficient stock has been subscribed to the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad to secure the charter.

THE MAYORALTY.—To day the election for Mayor and Councilmen, in both cities, takes place.

The question has been sufficiently discussed in our columns for all to understand it. Our opinion is decided, that it is the duty of every good Whig to vote for the regular nominees. They are gentlemen worthy of the position to which they have been called by the regular party usages, and it shows a want of good faith to them, and to party discipline, to neglect to vote, or to vote against them.

We leave the whole subject to the enlightened reason and conscience of every good Whig, and assure all we believe they will feel better, and that it will be better for them, in future, to maintain their fidelity. With Mr. M'Cutcheon, for Mayor, the city would be in good and safe hands, and the administration of it be such as would give entire satisfaction.

The "Mercury," with characteristic recklessness, charges us with being indifferent to the iron interest, because we suggested that the Pennsylvania Railroad might make as good a bargain for rails as the Baltimore road. What sheer nonsense this is. The Central Railroad Company, as well as every other, will buy iron where they can get it on the best terms, and it is a duty to their stockholders to do so. If Congress will not protect the iron of the country, it is folly for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to attempt to bolster it up by crippling itself, delaying the work, and injuring its stockholders.

The editor of the Post is dreadfully frightened at the prospect of any increase of available capital in our midst, by the increase of banking facilities. He goes dead against Free Banking, founded on State Stocks, which is causing our neighbors in New York and Ohio to prosper so greatly, and to push forward every improvement tending to advance individual and social comfort. Poor man, he seems affected by some monomania against every thing which will increase the activity of business, and the prosperity of the country.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—This most excellent weekly commences the year, we are pleased to learn, under the most flattering auspices. As a Parlor Journal it has no superior, and is one of the very few of the kind which we should be glad to see upon the Family Table. The original and selected matter is of the highest order—pure, refined, and instructive. The brilliant pen of Willis, of itself, is a host; but apart from this, they number among their contributors some of the most refined and graceful writers of the land. Lockwood, on Wood Street, is agent for Pittsburgh.

THE GUTHRIE CALL.—We are authorized by Mr. James Laughlin, of the Fifth Ward, to announce that he never permitted his name to be appended to the Guthrie Call.

It is stated that the net profits of the Public Works of the State of Pennsylvania, for the last year, (closed on the 30th of November,) will exceed $700,000.

DIED, in the city of Washington, on the 2nd inst., of scarlet fever, HELEN, in the 11th year of her age, an interesting little daughter of J. C. G. and CATHARINE KENNEDY, late of Meadville, Pennsylvania.

We sympathize sincerely in the loss which our friend has sustained in this melancholy bereavement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1850.

Though, of course, the actual results of the attempts to day made to elect a Clerk of the House, will be communicated by telegraph, yet for the convenience of the many, as I require a peg whereon to hang my remarks, I present the following table of nominations, with the votes each person received:—

Thompson, Va., proposed Forney, Phila.,	98	101
Ashmun, Mass., proposed Campbell, Tenn.,	77	91
Booth, Ct., proposed Phillips, Ct.,	0	6
White, N. Y., proposed Mindil, Md.,	7	5
Sackett, N. Y., proposed Prindell, N. Y.,	4	4
Holmes, S. C., proposed Governeur, Va.,	5	1
Growell, Ohio, proposed Sargent, Pa.,	3	1
Bingham, Mich., proposed B. B. French,	0	1
Scattering,	6	5
	208	205

Your readers will recollect that Forney is the regular nominee of the Democratic caucus, held on Saturday, Dec. 1, of last year. He has, of course, been hanging by the gills and living on expectation ever since—a weary month for a man so hung up like Mahomet, between the heaven of his hopes and the abyss of his fears. Campbell is the present acting clerk, having been elected by the Whigs, two years ago. Phillips is the Free Soil candidate, and it is generally supposed, stands small chance of ultimate success. J. Henry Clay Mudd is one of the inferior clerks. Prindle is now a clerk in one of the other branch of the New York Legislature. Sargent is present acting Sergeant at Arms and Recorder of the General Land Office. Foote is a very much respected, dignified, and able ex member of Congress from Vermont.

It will be seen that Forney came within two votes, on the second trial, of being elected. And he failed of getting these two votes by the merest accident in the world. In the above biographical catalogue, I forgot to mention Samuel Governeur; he was, a long time ago, from New York, but married a daughter of President Monroe, and having held office in Washington thirty years or more, is now a resident of Virginia. Four of the South Carolina delegation, with a characteristic affectation of singularity, refused to vote for Forney, but cast their suffrages for this gentleman. On the second trial it was given out that Forney required but three more votes to secure his election, and being so informed, three of the South Carolinians condescended to change their votes from Governeur to him. But most unluckily, one of them, Wallace, had been attracted to the Senate chamber by the fame of Old Bullion's expected phillipic against Atchison and the rest of mankind. After all said and done, it seemed that two votes were lacking. Wallace could not be scared up at the moment, and Bingham of Michigan, a mulish sort of doughface, who had voted for French, would not change his vote when it could avail to effect an election.

Seeing this state of things, the Whigs thought it fair and expedient to throw off the election until some stragglers of their forces had come up; therefore, they set to work that parliamentary engineery which an old stager well understands how to employ, to force a call of the House. Among other objects also, was that of smoking some old Democratic foxes out of their holes. John Wentworth was one of these worthies, who did not care to show their heads. Mr. Evans of Maryland, moved the call, and it was only defeated by the first veto of Speaker Cobb, for the vote was a tie vote of 101 to 101. Cobb came down with an emphatic one, which turned the scale. Several motions to adjourn were made and voted down, until at last, a call of the House was ordered by the vote of 104 to 101, and then, before it could be proceeded with, the House adjourned. Here was a most provoking slip between the cup and the lip, but it had to be submitted to.

My impression is very decided, that Forney will be elected to morrow. Should such be the result, it will be an important success for Buchanan, to whom Forney is a sort of "Man Friday."

Efforts were made to bring before the House the cases of Mr. Babbit claiming to be the delegate from Deseret and its Mormon inhabitants, and Mr. Hugh S. Smith, also claiming to sit in delegation from New Mexico. The memorials and credentials of these gentlemen could not be presented, because some member objected.

In the Senate, Atchison submitted the Missouri Legislative instructions to Benton, in favor of the extension of slavery. As Atchison said nothing, Old Bullion contented himself with announcing that, for various reasons, he should not obey the instructions of the Legislature, inasmuch as he had appealed to the people. Atchison sententiously replied that, when the proper time came, the people of Missouri would show to the world that they fully understood and approved the declarations made for them by the Legislature, and that they would sustain every word and sentiment. This was considered a very significant and pointed assertion, that the elections in the State, next summer, would go against moderate measures and men, and that, consequently, a decided anti Benton Legislature would be chosen.

Foote's mighty bill for compromising the slavery question, and securing to the South all it wants by dividing Texas into two States, so as to increase the strength of slavery in the Senate, by disregarding, totally, the action of the people of California, for their political organization, and choosing to forget their Constitution and application for admission as a State, has been printed, merely for information. I have looked over it. It is longer than Foote himself, and fully as trashy, wordy, and windy. It is about the longest *projet du loi* I have yet seen, covering fifty five large printed octavo pages, and containing forty eight sections. It proposes the division of Texas into two States, and the organization of territorial governments for California, Deseret, and New Mexico.

Probably this bill, though printed, will never be introduced. As a piece of legislation it is extravagant and absurd in the highest degree. As a compromise, it is of as little account as its author.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1850.

I said a few days ago that a factious, unrelenting warfare upon the President or the policy of his administration was not to be expected from the majority in the Senate. I am not disturbed in this belief by the speech of General Cass, to day, in relation to the Austrian mission, Col. Webb's, and other diplomatic appointments.

But I must notice that remarkable effusion somewhat particularly. General Cass very early in the session announced to his private friends his purpose of moving for the suspension of diplomatic relations with Austria, on account of the peculiarly atrocious and barbarous manner of her treatment of the subjugated Hungarians. Some two or three weeks since, he carried his design into effect, by proposing a resolution directing the committee on Foreign Relations to enquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic intercourse with the power in question.

To day, in pursuance of previous arrangement, the resolution came up for consideration, and General Cass delivered a well conned speech upon it. In that portion of the resolution, there was nothing calculated to challenge either very mark. ed admiration or censure. The passages which bear the impress of careful preparation were smooth and elegant, like all General Cass' compositions, and some of them were really impressive and eloquent. They were intermingled, however, with much that was common place and inappropriate. But at the close of his speech, General Cass volunteered a declaration nearly to the following effect. He felt impelled by the personal relations subsisting between him and the gentleman who had gone upon this mission to say, that were his nomination now before them, and were there no question involved in it, that of personal fitness, it should have his vote. He and Colonel Webb had known each other from boyhood, and there had always existed between them feelings of mutual regard. But he would now say that his precipitate departure upon his mission on the very eve of the assembling of the Senate, was an insurmountable objection to his confirmation. He could never approve of these flights from the judgment of the Senate. A few days since he saw a paragraph in a newspaper stating that Gov. Letcher, of Kentucky, a gentleman for whom he had a high personal respect, had on the 22d of last month just set out on his mission to Mexico. He should never have his vote to remain there. The time was come for the Senate to interpose its authority as a co-ordinate branch of the appointing power to prevent its abuse. He should never let the obligation of saving the expenses that might have been incurred in these cases, prevent his voting in accordance with his opinions concerning them. It was for the Senate to check the rage of office seeking that was never more prevalent than now.

This is a high manifesto, and directed not only against the small class of nominations that may come within the specified objection, but accidentally against the whole system of removals and appointments. Had Gen. Cass the power of directing the Democratic majority, there can be no question that its power would be remorselessly exercised, to thwart and check the administration at every step of its progress. But as I have before shown the number of Senators who will follow the lead of Gen. Cass in this matter will not constitute a majority, and for purposes of mischief will be nearly powerless. But it may now, I think, be considered settled, that Col. Webb will not be confirmed. His appointment was not a prudent one, for the simple reason that what is now seen to be certain, was known to be probable at the time it was made. And this was perceived by Gen. Taylor, who urged upon Col. Webb's friends the extreme impolicy of appointing him. But they deliberately determined to run the risk, and to abide the result. Col. Webb's rejection will have a considerable effect in New York, where his talents are known and respected, and the influence of his journal is unbounded.

Gov. Seward interposed with a bold and warm declaration in favor of Col. Webb. He deeply regretted that Gen. Cass's remarks, of a personal bearing, had not been reserved for the executive session of the Senate, where it could have been made more appropriately. He was the warm, unwavering, and devoted personal friend of Col. Webb, and written proofs that his departure from New York, on his mission, was required by private and domestic considerations of the most pressing character.

Foote, of Mississippi, with characteristic presumption, made a furious assault upon Gov. Seward, for declaring himself the friend of Col. Webb. A speech more disgraceful for its personalities and malignity, has never been heard in the Senate, than this last of Foote's. Mr. Seward made no reply to it.

The debate upon the resolution was suspended to be resumed on Monday.

In the House, Forney's hopes have again been dashed, and he has been hung up between hope and enjoyment, perhaps, and possibly between expectation and bitter disappointment, until Monday next. And what is most galling, the hand to which he owes this unexpected blow, comes from his bosom political friend, Mr. Speaker Cobb. The thing occurred thus: some eight or ten Whigs are absent, they naturally wish time to procure their attendance. With this view, Mr. Hampton this morning moved the postponement of the voting for Clerk to Monday next. Mr. Forney, never knowing they could force the party to stand up to the rack if they could but bring them to the vote, resisted this motion with energy, but all in vain, because the House was divided against itself—the beneficiary of its unity not being on this occasion from the "sunny south." Mr. Speaker Cobb dodged this most important vote. The yeas and nays were called, and the result was ayes 98, noes 97. It was the duty of the Speaker, if his vote would have effected the result, to vote. He declined, though vehemently called upon by Forney's supporters. It will be perceived that had he voted with them in the negative, there would have been a tie—98 to 98—the voting would have been resumed—and in all human probability Forney would have been elected. The last trial—yesterday, left no room whatever for doubt upon that point. What is the inference? Cobb has secured his own election—he does not desire that of his subordinate fellow nominee.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1850.

The message of Gov. Fish, twice as long as that of the President's, gives much satisfaction to people of all classes who have the good of the State at heart. In no department of all our varied business, has there been a delinquency; but on the other hand, we are assured that good laws have been faithfully executed. The finances of the State are in the most healthy condition, and we shall, ere the lapse of many years, have money to lend.

Since the New Year, financial affairs have changed very little, so far as regular business is concerned; but the speculators have suffered severely. Among them are some who sold government stocks during the French and Nicaragua dispute, at a low figure; and differences of seven per cent are the penalty they pay. Some of the fancy stocks also suffer, and a few have receded to a degree that has broken weak holders. Money is plenty, but as faith is wanting, stock speculating languishes.

A barbacue, after the most approved Western style, is to be given by the people of Newburgh, next Tuesday, upon the occasion of the opening of the Erie rail road to this place. A whole ox, a small flock of sheep, and a noble stag, all roasted whole, form the leading items in the bill of fare; sided by a variety of smaller edibles. This road has now penetrated well into the heart of the country, and from 1845 to January 1850, has earned a trifle over eight hundred thousand dollars—If fifty per cent is allowed for running expenses, we have left a sum equal to the payment of six per cent. upon near seven millions of dollars.—Next years earnings are estimated at one million and a quarter, an amount that will be extended rather than diminished by the official returns.

The last novelty, in the way of amusements, is a representation of the rites and ceremonies of the Druids or the "Aborigines" of the Anglo Saxon race, a company which professes to give the whole of the ceremony have just arrived from England, and will make their grand tour.

The Empire City sailed from this city yesterday with a very small compliment of passengers—not enough to pay expenses. The unsettled state of things in the diggins, and the absence of a large remittance of gold, cools off the ardor of emigrants. A good many have got back from their exscursion of the elephant, and do not represent him as so very attractive.

Another invoice of Hungarians is daily expected at this port, consigned to the good feelings of the American people for shelter and sustenance, until they can win their own way. it is in contemplation to have a ball at Niblo's Theatre, to which the tickets shall be $5 each, which would give a fund of some consequence. A good deal of money has already been raised for them, and in any event they are not only secured the comforts, if not the luxuries of life.

The American Tract Society have been puzzled how to bestow a premium of $250, offered for the best treatise on the importance of systematic beneficence, and of statedly appropriating certain portions of income for benevolent objects. One hundred and twenty two competitors took the field, but a committee of four gentlemen find four equally meritorious, and it is difficult to determine which is the most deserving. The original donor of the premium having increased the sum to $400, the committee determined to divide this amount among the four successful competitors. On opening the envelopes the authors were found to be, Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, of Marlblehead, Mass.; Rev. Samuel Harris, of Conway, Mass; Rev. Parsons Cooke, of Lynn, Mass.; and Rev. Serono D. Clark, of Ashfield, Mass. The various manuscripts were sent from almost every part of the Union, yet the four successful writers are found to be all residents of Massachusetts.

In markets there is not much animation. Cotton has gone up 1 @ 1c, and speculators for a fall have been bitten, one party paying $5000 on a contract of 1000 bales. For Flour the enquiry is fair, and the sales embrace 2000 brls at $4 94 @ 5 12½. Provisions—Ohio Mess and Prime Pork is nominally quoted $11 75 @ $ 87½. Prime Lard can be had at 6½c, 100 bls fair sold at 6½c. Hides—The market is very heavy and sales have been made at ½c decline. The stock is about 40,000. Leather—Weymouth Hemlock Sole, light weights, 15 @ 16½c; middle, 15½ @ 16½c; heavy, 14 @ 15c Oak tanned is in moderate demand; 17 @ 20c for Spanish.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3, 1850.

SENATE.—Mr. Darsie, in place, a bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Braddock's Field Company.

Mr. Lawrence read, in place, a bill to restrain the sale of ardent spirits in the County of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Konigmacher, the Senate then proceeded to the election of officers. On the first ballot, Samuel W. Pearson, the present Clerk, was re-elected, having received 17 votes. Isaac S. McMicken 16.

Assistant Clerk—John Patrick had 17 votes; John M. Sullivan 16.

For Transcribing Clerks—Isaac S. McCauley, and Sam'l Martin, having each received 17 votes were elected transcribing Clerks; and, on motion of Mr. Ivey, Joseph Y. James was appointed an additional transcribing Clerk.

Sergeant at Arms—Wm. S. Millinger. Assistant Sergeant at Arms—Daniel S. Riesel. Mr. W. P. Brady was appointed an additional Sergeant at Arms.

Door Keeper—John L. Morris. Assistant Door Keeper—George W. Palmer.

Messenger—Andrew Young. Assistant Messenger—Samuel Peterson.

On the election of all these officers, the casting vote of the Speaker decided the question. He divided them about equally between the two parties; and, though the gentlemen selected will give general satisfaction, Mr. Best had as well have gone over boldly to the Whig ranks at first, for that he will ultimately be driven over cannot be doubted. The whole Locofoco pack, "tray, blanche, and sweethart," are down upon him with a vindictiveness unusual in such cases. It is rumored that he will receive *musical entertainment* under his window to-night.

A vote of thanks was rendered to Messrs. Sullivan and Desmond, the retiring Clerks.

The annual Report of the State Treasurer was sent in to day, and ordered to be printed.

A veto message was received from the Governor, to day, to an act passed last session, authorizing certain persons to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna river, between Nanticoke Dam and the N. Y. State line, with a monopoly of the navigation.

Messages were also received, making the following nominations: Joseph Buffington, President Judge of the 13th Judicial District; Robert Woodward, Associate Judge of Armstrong County; Wm. Leech, Associate Judge of Mercer County Jacob Bear, Associate Judge of Lawrence County, Jerry Adams, Associate Judge of Bradford County; Edmund Taylor, Associate Judge of Luzerne.

House—On motion of Mr. McClintock, the House took up the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Allegheny County to borrow money; which was taken up, amended, and passed. This bill authorizes the Commissioners to borrow the sum of $75,000, the bonds for which are to be exempt from County taxation.

Mr. Allison, a bill granting a certain strip or piece of land in front of the lots of the town of Beaver, on the Ohio river, to the Borough of Beaver, and authorizing said Borough to construct wharfs and landings on the same.

Mr. Watson obtained leave to withdraw the petitions and documents relative to the erection of the proposed new County of Monongahela.

COBDEN.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.

In the House, the Speaker announced, this morning, the Committee on Districting the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts. It consists of Messrs. Hoge, Chairman; Beaumont, Meck, Hastings, Parker, Cessna, Souder, Porter, and Laird, Locofocos; and Messrs. Cornyn, Smyser, Rent, O'Neill, Miller, Leonard, Ridlenger, and Powell, Whigs; the Locofocos having one majority. What their action may be it is, of course, impossible to tell; but from the strong party feeling already manifested in the Senate, it would require a very sanguine temperament to hope for any thing like fairness at the hands of this Committee. The Whigs will, however, battle manfully for their rights.

Nothing else, of importance, took place in the House.

In Senate, the Standing Committees were appointed, and some other business, unimportant to your section, was transacted.

COBDEN.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—A short time since I attended an examination of the pupils of the Fourth Ward Public School, Allegheny, under the superintendence of L. T. Covell, Esq., assisted by his accomplished lady and other efficient teachers, and I cannot refrain from expressing, through the columns of your excellent paper, my entire satisfaction and approval of the manner in which it was conducted.

The primary, medium, and grammar schools, were examined in daylight, and gave ample testimony in their various recitations, that what *they had learned was well learned*, and that nothing had been permitted to be passed over superficially. In the evening, long before the hour announced for the commencement of the exercises of the "High School," under the especial charge of the Principal and his lady, the room was filled to overflowing, by a very respectable audience, chiefly of ladies—the gentlemen generally having given away for *their* accommodation—but all could not be seated, and many were compelled to retire. No pains had been spared to decorate the room in a becoming manner. A stage, some fifty feet in length, had been erected and nicely carpeted, on which the scholars were stationed, and in front of this another stage or rostrum, of less dimensions, had been fitted up for the convenience of teachers and directors.

Classes in N. Philosophy and Geography of the Heavens, composed of young Misses—handsomely dressed, recited to Mrs. Covell, and although these classes had been but recently formed—they were examined over a great number of pages—readily elucidating the different diagrams, previously drawn on a blackboard, relative to the study of Philosophy; and describing with equal facility, upon a globe, the various constellations of the "starry heavens."

The class in Anatomy and Physiology, composed of young lads, and that of Arithmetic, made up of both sexes, were separately questioned by the Principal, Mr. C.

With the aid of anantomical charts, the members of that class evinced their ability to point out the locality—to give the names, and, when proper, the number of the different muscles, arteries, veins, bones, &c., &c., which enter so mysteriously into the structure of man. Truly whilst listening to this interesting class, were we forcibly impressed with that divine assertion of the inspired Psalmist, how "fearfully and wonderfully" are we made. The class in arithmetic, after having answered a series of interrogations, from the beginning of the book to the end of decimal fractions, were sent to the blackboard, (which by the bye is painted on the wall of one entire side of the room,) to solve questions *practically*, and here I must stop, as the rapidity with which they 'chalked down" figures, and "worked out" answers, beggars all description. It was done with the same despatch that "telegraphic characters" are made by skilful operators—or, as it was very quaintly observed by some lads from another school, "it was like half starved chickens picking up corn"—or, as it was remarked afterwards by one of the speakers, in reference to this class, "it certainly beat the Jews," and we would add the Gentiles also.

After the examination had ended, remarks were made by Messrs. B. M. Kerr, John Kelly, Charles Leib, M. D. King, one of the Directors, and last, though not *least*, in his usually happy manner, by the Rev. M. West, all of whom expressed their unqualified approbation of, and intense delight in, the exercises of the evening, and wound up by congratulating the parents in having secured, through their worthy Directors, the labors of such able, competent, efficient, and *modern* teachers—particularly in the person of Mr. Covell, the Principal and Superintendent, who has given abundant proof, not only at this examination, but at all times, in his school, of his superior "aptness to teach"—to govern—to discipline.

The audience then retired, all apparently well pleased and gratified with the evening's entertainment, which truly was, as it was quoted by some one—"a feast of reason and a flow of soul." In conclusion, Mr. Editor, in the language of another quotation, made use of by one of the speakers on the same occasion,

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special notice."

THE OBSERVER.

SHIP CALEB GRINSHAW—SEVENTY LIVES LOST.—In addition to the publication of the burning of this splendid packet ship, it was stated that the passengers were all saved. It now turns out that a raft, on which from seventy to eighty passengers had taken refuge, was cast adrift from the ship, and all are supposed to have been lost, as the weather was very severe for some days after. The ship was valued at about $80,000, and her cargo at at least $200,000, about two thirds of which was insured in this country, and the rest in England. Capt. Hoxie, with his family and a number of the rescued passengers, have arrived in New York, in the barque Clara C. Bell, from Payal.

ANECDOTE.—In a note to his life of Chief Justice Mansfield, Lord Campbell tells that he once heard a judge at Stafford sentencing a prisoner convicted of uttering a forged one pound note, when, after having pointed out to him the enormity of the offence, and exhorted him to prepare for another world, the dignitary thus concluded. "And Christ that, through the merits and mediation of our blessed Redeemer, you may there experience that mercy which a due regard to the credit of the paper currency of the country forbids you to hope for here."

THE REVENUE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—The Auditor General's report shows the amount of revenue of the State, for the year ending November 30, 1849, to be $4,432,055, independent of a balance in the Treasury of $577,290, from the former year. The expenses have been $4,081,771, and a balance now remains of $926,206. The receipts of the Treasury for the last four years have been as follows: 1845, $3,010,062; 1846, 3,529,057; 1847, 3,977,055; 1848, 3,831,776; 1849, 4,432,055, a very considerable increase of the last year. The expenses for the same period have been, 1845, $3,289,079; 1846, $3,522,261; 1847, $3,650,913; 1848 $3,935,376; 1849, $4,081,771. This gradual increase of the receipts over the expenditures augurs favorably for the final reduction and extinction of the public debt.

A daughter of the Hon. Joel Jones, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, aged six years, died on Friday, in consequence of swallowing a small button which logged in her throat.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—The following strange story is related in the Baton Rouge Gazette (Extra) of the 5th inst. A very singular, or rather extraordinary escape from death, occurred to one of the deck hands of the Magnolia, on her last trip up from New Orleans. The man alluded to was sitting on the bow of the boat asleep, when he fell overboard and slipped under the boat. The next instant he was picked up by the paddle of the wheel, and safely, and without injury, deposited on the wheel house. So sudden was all this done, that he woke up very much astonished at the cold bath he had undergone, but entirely ignorant, until informed of the curious revolution and fearful escape from death through which he had passed.

SOUTHERN PUNISHMENT.—McClintock, who killed Gen. Holland recently in Mobile, for a liason with the wife of the former, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars. It is a wonder he had not been allowed to go "Scot free"—after which he should, of course, have been honored with a public dinner. We should not be surprised, however, to see the fine yet remitted.

OPINION OF A COMPETENT JUDGE UPON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The style is simple, elegant, and perspicuous. The whole character of the document is in accordance with Gen. TAYLOR's just conceptions of the functions of constitutional President. The patent Democracy of the day, who have no respect for a President whose loving is not that of a Dictator, will smile contemptuously upon the simple recommendations of Gen. Taylor. He tells, in brief and explicit terms, what he has done, and suggests such measures to Congress as he thinks called for by the public interests. In the shortest Message we have had since the days of MR. MADISON—and this is not the least of its merits. His predecessor occupied as large a space in his last message, in a political disquisition, framed in a low partisan spirit, and violating the truth of history as much as it outraged the feelings of at least a moiety of the people of the United States.—*Lynchburgh Virginian.*

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITIES OF STOCKHOLDERS.—On the 1st instant, the clause in the constitution of the State of New York, which attaches individual liability to stockholders in banks, went into operation under the following section:

"Whenever default shall be made in the payment of any debt or liability contracted after the first day of January, 1850, by any corporation or joint stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, after the 1st of January, 1850, the stockholders of such corporation or association shall be individually responsible, equally and ratably, such responsibility to be enforced as hereafter provided, and in no other manner, for the amount of such debt or liability, with interest to the extent of their respective shares of stock in any such corporation or association as *hereinafter provided.*"

The N. Y. Tribune says—

The only Bank which thus far has withdrawn its circulation, under this enactment, is the Bank of Commerce, which has made arrangements to use the circulation of another Wall street Bank, paying 2 per cent. per annum for the privilege. The circulation of our Free Banks is thus doubly secured, first by the stocks in the hands of the Comptroller, and secondly by the individual liability of the Stockholders.

COWPER AND BYRON CONTRASTED.

What a strange thing is poetry! What a mystery the human mind! What a paradox the inspiration of genius! Could two such men belong to the same kingdom of mind? Was the imagination the same faculty in both? Yes, the substratum was the same; the superstructure how different! Both were Englishmen, a proud name to bear, even in this intellectual age, for the shadow of England's power flies over the earth; not alone of her military power, her vast political influence, and her scientific fame, but her poetry has filled the world with its impulses. The English muse has an empire of her own and noble ministers have sustained her queen by prerogative; she has a temple of splendid proportions, and priests of immortal nature have officiated in its courts. A long line of illustrious men rises before us, and we are almost overpowered by the majesty of their presence. Still, they were *men* like ourselves; of like passions, if not of like endowments. There, indeed, is the mighty difference; the "vision and faculty divine" is decreed by heaven to one only among millions; the elect sons and daughters of genius and imagination are indeed few in number. This itself is one of the elements of their high distinction, that which is conferred on those superior orbs of heaven, which stand out in such brightness amid the multitude of kindred worlds that adorn the firmament.

Cowper and Byron are among the princes, yet how different! Incredible that they belonged to the same nation—the same species! But the fiends of hell were once angelic spirits. And man, that was made a little lower than the angels, if in the wondrous progress of redemption he does not rise above them, sinks immediately below them.

"With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
In adamantine chains and penal fire,
Who dared defy the Omnipotent to arms."

The genius of Byron was eccentric and glaring, like the comet. That of Cowper was regular, rich, glowing with a benignant light, and obedient to a high and holy law. Was there not a fundamental influence at the basis of the moral being of each of these two poets? Under what impulses did they start in life? Ah, they had different MOTHERS; the one calm, affectionate, devoted to her child, and dedicating him to God; the other proud, imperious, passionate and prayerless; the one blessing her William; the other cursing her George Gordon. And thus was the child "father to the man."—Never did Byron write thus with the image of his mother before him—

"Thy own sweet smile I see,
The same that oft in childhood solaced me;"

But Cowper loved to dwell on the memory of her who bore him, nursed him, dressed him "in scarlet mantle warm, and velvet cap," as he tells us; paid her "nightly visits" to his chamber, gave him his morning bounties, fitted him off for school, bestowing the "fragrant water" on his little cheeks with her own dear hands, till "fresh they shone and glowed"—all these little acts, suggested by maternal tenderness, endeared his mother to him.

And this, still legible in memory's page,
And still to be so till my latest age,
Adds joy to duty, makes me glad to pay
Such honors to thee as my numbers may."

But Byron, destitute of domestic associations, stalked abroad amongst pirates, infidels, libertines, and all lawless beings, until the very influences of such a communion reacted on his imagination with a baneful energy, imparting to it a kind of deadly inspiration, as fatal to the peace and health of his own soul, as it was destructive to others. A noble mind he had, a fertile fancy, lofty powers of conception, a graceful yet vigorous versification, a diction of easy and natural strength, glowing at times with the fiery impress of a burning sensibility; at other times darkened all over with the gloom of a comfortless scepticism, reminding us of a beautiful stream winding its way through a channel overhung by shapeless rocks and interlaced branches of trees, that shut out the light of the sun, and cast their sombre shadows into the depth beneath. Byron seems to have gloried in his misanthropic views of man, the more impressive because drawn by so masterly a pencil. Cowper rejoiced in philanthropic views; the more delightful because they were the natural effusion of a benevolent mind, refined and exalted by a communion with God and holy truth. The one could write in the sincerity of his soul, "England, with all thy faults I love thee still." The other with equal sincerity, "England, with all thy fame I hate thee still." "I love a good hater," said the proud cynic among poets, and this was the sum of the second table of his decalogue—The first—what was it? Who shall write the answer? To his vision as he looked upon the ocean, and in the spirit of apostrophe he said—

"Thou glorious mirror where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself in tempests—
Images of Eternity—throughout
Thy dim caverns, deep as Death, and wide
As the unfathomed universe. Unchanged
In your mysterious depths, amidst the wreck
Of empires, and the ruin of worlds
Ye still remain, and in your solitudes
Sit, as on thrones, the rulers of the earth,
Creatures of a day, who, in your presence
Glorying, say, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.'
Ye are the same to the succeeding ages
Unchangeable, unchanged, and unchangeable