THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 9 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.

BAKER'S PARDON.—This arrived last evening, and the Mayor elect will, to day, we presume, be ready to receive the calls of his friends. His installation takes place on Friday.

CORRECTION.—In our notice of the proceedings of the Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we are informed that we were incorrect in saying that the motion of Mr. Hanna was lost. The President *refused*, we learn, to put Mr. Hanna's motion.

The *Post*, in commenting on the Mayor's election, says:

"It will be seen that Mr. Guthrie received 1584 votes, in the nine Wards, which is about the *usual Democratic strength*."

The whole vote of the city, at this election, may be stated, in round numbers, at 4400

Guthrie's vote, 1584

Excess of anti Democratic vote 2816

Thus, according to the Post's admission, the "Democracy" compose but a little over *one third* of the voters of the city! The *Post* also indirectly admits, in the same sentence, that "Citizen Guthrie" was considered as the *Democratic* Candidate.

THE MAYOR'S ELECTION.—No event could be more astounding, to a portion of the public, than the election of Mr. Barker, while, to another portion, the event was anticipated with greater or less certainty. Various circumstances have contributed to this result, any one of which, alone, would not have effected it. Mr. Barker owes his election to the prosecution for his street preaching, and to a concatenation of fortuitous circumstances at the time of the election.

Immediately on the conviction and sentence of Barker, great indignation was expressed, by a large number of citizens, among whom were many of our most worthy inhabitants, and the determination was then expressed to run him for Mayor. In this feeling there was less of personal regard for Barker, than of opposition to the Catholics, who were charged with being his persecutors, and of indignation at what they deemed an infringement of the right of public speech. Barker's friends were active and zealous, and were early in the field, and it was evident, some weeks since, that he would poll a large vote. In this state of affairs, as most of the Barker vote was expected to come from the Whigs, many of our most prudent politicians were averse to making a regular nomination, knowing that our active political opponents, the Locofocos, would attempt to make capital from our divisions. A Whig candidate was, however, taken up, and all honorable means used to promote his success.

The Democrats, fancying they could succeed in carrying one of their men, through the Barker diversion from our ranks, secured the nomination of Mr. Guthrie, as an independent candidate, and, as he was supported by a few inconsiderate Whigs, his election, at one time, seemed quite probable.

The day of the election arrived—the Barker men were active, and confident of success, and it was soon seen that the real contest lay between Barker and Guthrie. On this discovery, hundreds of Whigs, who had intended to vote for McCutcheon, changed their resolution, and voted for Barker, to prevent Guthrie's election. This was not from any personal opposition to Mr. Guthrie, but from a disinclination to see a Democratic triumph in this Whig city. Never before was seen the Whig sentiment more strongly evidenced, or its depth and firmness more strikingly displayed.

Such was the concatenation of fortunate circumstances which elected Mr. Barker; and although the election is not a direct Whig triumph, yet the successful candidate owes his election to the Whigs of the city. Let us hope that he will so demean himself in the discharge of his important duties, as will show that the confidence reposed in him is not misplaced. He will have a golden opportunity of establishing a character and standing for himself, which may render him in future a man of mark in the community. This we sincerely hope will be the case. In the various situations he has filled in the city, we have always understood he made a faithful and energetic officer. As Street Commissioner he received much praise. As Mayor we trust he will disappoint the expectations of all his enemies.

We deeply sympathize with Mr. McCutcheon on the result, which did not proceed from any want of personal merit, in the view of the Whig party, but from uncontrollable circumstances.

Our neighbor of the "Mercury" labors hard to sustain the position, that it is the duty of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company to purchase American Iron in preference to English, at however great disadvantage. This subject is one so clear and obvious that to argue it, is almost useless. The rail road company stands in the same relation as an individual, and its Directors are in duty bound to purchase their iron where they can do so with the greatest advantage to the stockholders. If American iron is really cheaper, or as cheap as British, owing to its superior quality, and the circumstances of the company will justify a larger immediate outlay for the sake of a prospective financial benefit, then American iron should and would have the preference. But all these matters should be weighed with a direct view to promote the interest of the stockholders, and not for the purpose of bolstering up the iron interest, which the Government has left to languish. It might be a very benevolent operation, and very patriotic, on the part of the company to expend its resources and cripple its revenues in the Quixotic effort to sustain the iron interest with its puny arm, but its financiers would be voted out of the pale of all prudent men, and become a laughing stock for their folly in undertaking the Herculean effort of sustaining an interest which nothing but the arm of the general Government can support. It was all very well for the venerable BALDWIN to wear American cloths, by way of enforcing a great principle, but his sound judgment would have revolted at such an application of his example as our neighbor attempts.

There is another aspect of the question which should not be lost sight of. The Baltimore Company pay for their iron in Bonds. This was what we suggested in relation to the Pennsylvania Company. One of the great wants of this country, to enable it to proceed with its immense improvements, is *capital*. This Great Britain has in abundance. The American iron manufacturer must have *cash*, which the company has not. The British manufacturer will take Bonds, which the company can supply. In other words, England will lend us the necessary capital, on condition that we take her iron. So important is this, that if a Tariff affording adequate protection to iron went into effect to morrow, large quantities of rail road iron would still come from England.

There is only one sensible way of sustaining the iron interest, which is, by an adequate specific duty. This would make the business flourish, if there was not a rail made in the United States for the next five years. Give the American manufacturer the ordinary home market, and he will care but little for the making of rails, although this he will accomplish as cheaply as Great Britain, in time; but the want of capital will be a drawback for some years to come.

FREE BANKING.—As an evidence of the security of the Free Banking System, founded on State Stocks, the Erie Commercial instances the Walter Joy Bank, which recently failed at Buffalo. The Bank itself and the Bankers are represented entirely insolvent, and still the notes of the Bank remain at par—their value never diminished one farthing, and for the very best of reasons, that the State held ample security for their redemption. The only effect of the failure was to transfer the place of payment from the counter of the Bank to the office of the controller at Albany.

RAIL ROAD FARE REDUCED.—The Harrisburg Keystone announces that the Central Rail Road Company have reduced the fare on their road, to a uniform rate of 3 cents per mile, for passengers, and the canal commissioners have, or are about adopting measures to reduce the charges between Harrisburg and this city, to the same rate. This will be done, unless the Harrisburg and Lancaster Company shall refuse to come into the measure. Such a reduction will, we have no doubt, prove advantageous to the revenue of the road, and is, we trust, but one step towards further reductions, which will draw through our State a large proportion of the travel between the East and the West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6th, 1850.

It is reported, and, I believe, correctly, that the President yesterday transmitted to the Senate the whole mass of diplomatic and consular nominations, embracing, as it is supposed, the whole of the appointments made by the Executive since the adjournment of the Senate, in March last. This will furnish the Senate with serious employment for the few weeks that must intervene before the House will have prepared much business, of a legislative character, for its action. This being the case, it is probable that Gen. Cass' resolution, for the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria, will receive little if any further attention. Mr. Hale has the floor on this resolution, for to morrow, and if it comes up he will, doubtless, deliver a speech, in his usual satirical vein, nominally in its favor, but really in opposition. I understand Hale's position to be that of many other practical and sensible men. If we are to take this method of expressing our disapprobation of national crimes, will we not be obliged to extend it to other governments beside that of Austria? Austria is but the jackall that mutilates the slain after the battle is over; our contempt for her must be the greatest, but our detestation of Russia cannot be less. But for that scourge of liberty and the nations, Hungary would have triumphed, and the other afflicted and oppressed people of Europe would have shaken off their chains and trampled on the necks of their tyrants. It was the slavish cohorts of the Czar that crushed the patriots of Hungary. How can she be exempted from the condemnation we propose to express. She is not the executioner of Freedom's martyrs, it may be answered; she has not, at least, turned hangman and headsman. True, but why not? Only because her desired victims were beyond the reach of her power. Only because the Turk was a better christian than the blood seeking despots who menace him. If we are thus publicly to fix upon Austria the brand of contempt and abhorrence, can we, without gross inconsistency, withhold it from Russia? from Prussia, who has been equally cruel and ruthless, as her southern neighbor, towards the fallen liberals of Baden and Rastadt? from England, whose atrocities in India, and only last summer, upon the conquered "rebels" of Cephalonia? or, in short, from any other government which does not present what Bayly, in his invective over the bier of the deceased Brown, (Wm. J.) called a "fairer record" than what we can render that which now defaces the escutcheon of Austria?

Still, as the resolution is only one of enquiry, it will, probably, be adopted, and, having been dispatched to the Committee on Foreign Relations, will be dispatched by them, and decently but very quietly interred among its moth eaten files. It will suffer what Macbeth emphatically calls a "dusty death." There will be no report upon it.

The House will renew its effort in the morning to elect a Clerk. I think it will succeed. There does not appear to be any superfluity of sense, any more than political respectability or patriotism, in the present House, but they are, probably, not inclined to stand fooling and wasting public time over a matter in which they have so little personal interest, and which is, in itself, of so little consequence as this.] Forney, I think, stands the best chance. If the Whigs had any decided motive for desiring his defeat, there is no question that they could elect French on the first trial. But they have not, and as a disinterested looker on, I would advise them to take no part, but let the fight go on between the devil and the bear, not caring a rush which whips. There is no doubt, whatever, that Cobb is hostile to Forney, notwithstanding he owes his election to his friends. His declining to vote on Mr. Hampton's motion to postpone the election, when the Forney men were sure of their game, was, of course, equal to a vote in its favor. They are excessively indignant, but what is the use? Cobb is *that*, and he feels it comfortable to act the centurion, who "sayeth to this man go, and he goeth, and to another, do this and he doeth it". I believe he would prefer French, for the reason that he is a man of admitted ability, and a most able as well as ready and experienced parliamentarian, and, no doubt, better qualified to assist a Speaker in a tight place, than any other man who could be selected.

It is expected that the President will send in his answer to the House a resolution calling for the instructions and correspondence to and with General Riley, relative to California affairs, in the course of the present week. It will be a most interesting document.

Though past the time, it will not be amiss to revert to the constitution of the Standing Committees.

To the victors belong the spoils is an honored maxim of the Democracy, and when the Southern Democracy carry the day they are never modest in appropriating the fruits of success. Mr. Speaker Cobb, to day, announced to the House the Standing Committees for the Congress, and I must say his selections do no discredit to his boldness, however they may speak for the fairness and magnanimity of his character. Take the following examples of the chairmen.

Ways and Means.—Bayly, Va.

Territories.—Boyd, Ky.

Commerce.—McLane, Md.

District of Columbia.—Brown, Miss.

Foreign Relations.—McClernard, Ill.

Military Affairs.—Burt, S. C.

Every one from a Slave State. McClernard is a true lives on the bank of the Ohio, opposite to Kentucky, but he is a native of that State, and is thoroughly Southern in all his feelings, thoughts, speeches, and votes, as if he migrated southward instead of northward of the line.—James Thompson, of your state, is placed at the head of the committee on the judiciary, and that is the only boon given to the free states. But lesthis aspirations should perchance take too cold a flight, the masters havetaken good care to put a curb upon them in the shape of a decided majority of red mouthed pro-slavery men, who will see that the old laws in their favor are well guarded, and new ones, if need be, provided.—On all the Committees above named, by far the most important of all, there is a majority of Southern members, or of those whose sentiments are known to be decidedly with them on the great question of the day. There is onething, however, in which I am gratified. The four Whigs composing the minority of the committee of Ways and Means are able and energetic men, and will do all that a minority can do, to see that justice shall be rendered to the financial policy of the administration. It will be perceived that your representative, Mr. Hampton, is one of the number. His industry, application, and thorough business habits eminently qualify him for the responsible and laborious duties that fall upon every member of this leading committee of the House. Bayly, the chairman, is a man of no inconsiderable ability, and after he divests himself of a large share of that pomposity, obtrusiveness, and proclivity to flatulency which now distinguish him, he will make a reasonably efficient party leader on the floor.

JUNIUS.

Home and Romanism—the Degraded state of Europe—the Glory of America.

The following eloquent extract is from a letter from Rome, of Nov. 14th, to the New York Courier and Enquirer. The debased condition of the great majority of the people of Europe, particularly of the Catholic regions, so strikingly depicted, is beyond all question, owing to the influences of the Priesthood of Rome and of that spurious christianity which they so assiduously propagate. Like a canker, it has eat out the vitals of morality and ennobling and useful knowledge, and left a disgusting carcass of vice, ignorance, and weakness. Of this, Rome itself is a fit specimen. After giving reasons why the Roman Republic must have finally fallen, even had not the French interfered, the writer proceeds as follows:

"Finally, had every thing else been favorable, *gangrene* would have destroyed the Republic; because, in Rome, irreligion has cankered every regenerative germ, and the whole social system is festering with corruption. The debased character of the Romans utterly disqualifies them for self government. In the mass, they are the same ignorant, incontinent, jealous, treacherous, unprincipled, pusillanimous rabble they were in the days of REXZI. Not a people in Europe are so thoroughly depraved. The iniquity of the Priesthood has repelled them from christianity, and without heeding even Pagan morality, they have, in general, abandoned themselves to all the basest propensities of the human heart. Chicanery and intrigue, close designs and crooked counsels, regulate public affairs; and dissimulation and deceit, guile and fraud, pervade all private business, and all social intercourse. Licentiousness abounds, and conjugal fidelity in either sex is rare. Among the very *elite*, men are found base enough to connect to the guilt of their wives for money, or for favor in high places. The ordinary domestic habits and arrangements of all grades of society are in certain respects too indecent to be expressed, and betoken a people lost to all real virtue, and all genuine shame. In public there are certain conventional restraints, certain "forms and visages of duty" that claim observance; but publicity constitutes the *grossness* of every immoral act, and the only virtue that is current is a creature of taste, a thing of social etiquette. 'Tis and indeed, but 'tis true, that a land which is one of the fairest the sun shines upon, and the very richest in trophies of genius and in heroic recollections, is the very land where the human heart has attained its extreme corruption, and where all of those high qualities of the soul, which fit men for liberty and for every noble enterprize, are the most completely withered and powerless.

We greatly overrate both the amount and the value of the influence of our institutions on the popular mind of Europe. The great mass of the people on the continent are either totally ignorant of our national existence, or have the vaguest idea of our geographical position, our history, our character, and our form of government. The Parisian matron who inquired on my mention of Washington, if he was "that horrid English physician who poisoned Napoleon?"—the Athenian who congratulated me that our "king was plenty rich, since he has got so much gold in California,"—the Neapolitan who was satisfied that "America is the finest kingdom in Europe," and wished me to take him there a foot—and the Custodian at Pompeii, who could expound antiquities most admirably, but had never even so much as heard of America—afford fair illustrations of the intelligence generally possessed on the continent of Europe respecting our country. In truth, how should it be otherwise? Nearly half of the people are unable to read, and a large proportion of the remainder are both too poor to obtain books, and too uncultivated to care for information. The educated class entertain the most inadequate and perverted ideas concerning us. They know indeed that we are a Republic, but they have no proper conception of either the theory or the practical operation of our government: they understand that we have liberty, but they are ignorant of the moral strength which controls it, and of the great constitutional and legal barriers which hedge it in. How ought we to expect it to be otherwise, when even in England, which has twenty times the facilities for information, ninety nine men out of every hundred know as little of our political organization, as to be ready to reproach Congress for not at once abolishing Slavery throughout the Union.

As half truths are frequently more mischievous than unqualified errors, or in other words, as a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, so our imperfectly comprehended example, in its direct and immediate effects, is productive of more evil than good. It instigates the impetuous will, but does not educate the sober understanding to reflection or forbearance, but does not inspire wisdom to uphold. A single substantial luminous American idea, respecting the reciprocal rights and duties of governors and the governed, transported over the water, would be worth incalculable more to the benighted, oppressed millions of Europe, than all the material means our generosity can contribute.

We are vain enough of our physical greatness, but we do not adequately realize the immense disparity between our moral and intellectual condition and that of Europeans generally; and we are too apt to attribute to them our modes of feeling, and thinking, and acting. Freemen born and freemen bred, respiring moral and political truths every day of our lives, we have come to believe that the great principles of government, which it took ages to discover and elucidate, are quite self evident.

But let one of us come and learn from the people here about these same intuitive truths. Law, he finds, instead of being an authoritative expression of eternal right, is an arbitrary mandate without moral sanction. Order, instead of being the result of Heaven and the first necessity of society, is an ordinance of kings and an imposition of armies. Loyalty is helpless submission to the strongest; and liberty is exemption from all civil constraints; and the 'privilege of every man to make his own will the law of his country' means he can. Morality is a fashion and religion a ceremony; and both are about as much "honored in the breach as in the observance."

A serious American or Englishman, cannot travel over this continent and mark how insensible the popular masses are to the authority and sanctity of duty; how recreant to the rights and dignity of our race; and how ignorant of what constitutes true national greatness and glory, without obtaining

—confirmation strong

As proofs of Holy writ,

that republicanism here is, as yet, a mockery—a delusion and a snare. He will go back to his own country, sensible as he has never been before, how magnificent and how awful is the cause of liberty; and will carry a heart swelling with pride, and glowing with gratitude to his Maker that he was born in a land of rational, christian freedom.

SIGMA.

SLAVE QUESTION IN ALABAMA—*Violent Action Proposed.*—Governor Collier, of Alabama, transmitted to the Legislature, on the 22d ult., a letter from Washington signed by Senator Clemens and all the Representatives of that State, except Mr. Cobb, calling the attention of the Governor to the condition of things at Washington, and the attempted aggression of the North upon Southern rights, &c., in the election of a Speaker, concluding as follows:

We think we are well acquainted with the spirit of the people of Alabama, and we believe that it is their fixed purpose never to submit to the threatened encroachment on their rights; that they will never submit to any act of the Government of the United States which excludes slavery from the territory acquired from Mexico, and which is the property of the States of this Union; that they will never submit to any act of the Government abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and that they will demand that the provisions of the Constitution, in regard to their property, shall be faithfully observed. We trust that no further aggression will be made upon the rights of the slaveholding States, but we regard the existing state of affairs as so serious that we cannot forbear from making this communication to you.

The Governor, in his message accompanying this letter, says:

The time for decided action has arrived, and I recommend to the General Assembly to announce the determination of Alabama, upon the great question which now convulses the Union. It is due to ourselves, as well as to the memory of our fathers, that we should take the ground which self respect, honor, and constitutional equality require. Our position once taken, there can be no footsteps backward.

The reading of this message produced a great deal of excitement in the Legislature. It was immediately referred to a special committee, who reported a preamble and series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The preamble recounts the threatened invasion of the rights of the South, and encourages the members to resist the election of a Speaker, unless the candidates will give some pledge to enable them to protect Southern interests, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the event of the passage of any law by Congress, debarring the Southern States from a just participation in the possession and enjoyment of the territories of the United States, we call upon the people of the slaveholding States to meet in its conventions, for the purpose of taking such action as our rights may demand.

Resolved, That in the event of the passage by Congress of any act contemplated by the foregoing resolutions, the members of Congress from this State no longer participate in the action of a body so regardless of our constitutional rights.

One of the committee, a Mr. Hall, after these resolutions were read and adopted, asked for a suspension of the rules to allow him to offer another resolution, requesting the Executive to ask of the General Government all the military arms belonging to the State, and to report immediately the number of men within the State liable to military duty. But the Legislature, although very positive, do not seem to have been in as great a hury to take up arms as Mr. Hall was.

We view all this bluster with the utmost imaginable coolness. We are so habituated to it that it has wholly lost its effect. The idea of disunion is so monstrous, so totally insane, and would be so completely ruinous to southern interests, and of the peculiar institution, that we cannot believe any men of sense can contemplate such a thing. Notwithstanding all this bravado, *the New Territories will not be contaminated with Slavery, and there will be no disunion.*

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Editors held a Buchler's Hotel, on Tuesday the 1st of January, 1850, the Hon. NIMROD STRICKLAND was chosen President. ISAAC G. MCKINLEY and H. A. MISER Secretaries. Messrs. McClure, Hunter, and —— were appointed a Committee to present resolutions for the action of the Convention; who presented the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Editors in the different counties of the State, be requested to have the memorials adopted by this Convention, to the Legislature of this State and Congress of the United States, circulated and signed, and forwarded to the respective bodies for which they are intended.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that papers should be allowed to circulate free of postage within the Congressional Districts, in which they are respectively published; and that such a law would meet the almost unanimous approbation of the people, and tend to disseminate intelligence among them.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the members of Congress from our State to use their influence for the passage of a law in conformity with the above resolution.

Resolved, That in States where the laws of the Legislature are published in the papers of the State, it is found not materially to increase the cost of their publication, but it most effectually spreads the laws before the whole people, and gives them the knowledge thereof, of which they otherwise remain ignorant.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Legislature of Pennsylvania would be conferring a great benefit upon the people of this State, by passing a law which would authorize the publication of general laws in the papers of the whole Commonwealth, and those of local bearing, in the papers circulating in the district to which the law is intended to apply.

Resolved, That as ignorance of the law is no excuse against its violation, the law makers owe it to the law governed, to provide the most effectual means to allow every citizen to become acquainted with the rules laid down for his observance.

Resolved, In the language of the Vermont Editorial Convention, "That as Representatives of the Press of Pennsylvania "we disapprove and will discountenance ill natured personalities in editorial intercourse; that we discern and rejoice in a gradual improvement by observing strictly in our editorial allusions the amenities and courtesies which should mark the intercourse of gentlemen:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Editors of this State, to refuse to publish advertisments sent them by city Agents upon any other than regular terms.

Resolved, That our State Legislature be requested to pass resolutions urging upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a bill to carry out the views of this Convention, in relation to the free circulation of newspapers within each Congressional District.

The following Memorials to the Legislature and to Congress, were adopted by the Convention and the Committee appointed, authorized to affix their names thereto in behalf of the Convention.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:—

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, appointed a Committee by an Editorial State Convention, held at Harrisburg on the 1st, of January, 1850, beg leave, respectfully to request your attention to the propriety of publishing all laws of a general character, in the English and German papers throughout the Commonwealth, at the expense of the State; and also that of requiring laws of a local nature, to be published in the newspapers in the vicinity interested therein, at the expense of the County or parties concerned. This is now the law in several of our sister States, including New York, New Jersey, and Ohio; and as it is the only method by which the people of the State can be generally informed of the character of our laws, we would think its adoption judicious and proper.

We are aware that objections may be urged against this proposition, on the grounds of the expense that must necessarily attend it. This objection, however, could and we think should be obviated. A large sum is annually expended in the publication of our laws and journals in German—of which few, if any copies are sold in the year. The amount of money that could be saved to the State, by curtailing the German publications, as far as practicable, and some of the other expenses of government that can be done without detriment to the public interest.

Your entire attention is respectfully, but earnestly requested to the subject. The laws by which the people must be governed, should be universally made known. It is alike due to those who govern, and to the governed; and we are fully persuaded that if carried into effect with a proper observance of economy, it will meet the hearty approval of your constituents.

(*Signed by the Committee.*)

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled.

At a Convention of the Editors of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg, on the 1st instant, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to memorialize your honorable bodies, for the passage of an enactment for the free circulation of newspapers within the Congressional District where they are printed. The passage of such an act is asked by the people of every section of the Commonwealth. Under existing laws, taxing newspapers for any distance, however short, and although the city papers to be carried and distributed gratuitously outside of the mails, the citizens resident in the interior of the State are subjected to an onerous taxation, and the country press is seriously injured. Such a clog upon the dissemination of useful and general intelligence should not be suffered to exist. No undue advantage should be extended to one portion of the public press at the expense of another. The general education of the people, is one of the chief aims of our institutions, the postage law of our country should be framed upon a liberal and enlightened basis, and believing that this object cannot be accomplished under existing laws, and that the present system of postage is unjust in the extreme, we respectfully petition your honorable body for redress.

The following are the Committee whose names are attached to the above memorials.

W. H. Hutter, Easton Argus.
A. R. McClure. Juniata Sentinel.
Josiah Core, Easton Democrat.
J. Walters, Tree Democrat, Lewistown, Pa.
N. Strickland, Republican & Democrat.
S. Nelson Smith, Mountain, Echo.
T. T. Worth, Lebanon Courier.
Isaac G. McKinley, Dem'c. Union Harrisburg.
Theo. Fenn, Penna. Telegraph, Harrisburg.
James Clark, Journal, Huntingdon.
J. B. Bratton, American Volunteer.
H. A. Mish, Franklin Intelligencer.
Jerome B. Boyer, American Democrat, Carlisle.
M. D. Holbrook, Lancasterian, Lancaster, Pa.
J. L. Ringwalt, Monroe Democrat.
John C. Seltzer, Lebanon Democrat, Leb'n. Pa.
Alexander McKeever, Upland Union, Del'a. Pa.
W. F. Cooper, Gettysburg Register.
Jonah P. Heirich, Easton Whig.
E. Beaty, Herald & Expositor. Carlisle.
George Frysinger, Lewistown Gazette.
H. S. Evans, Village Record.
J. M. Cooper, Valley Spirit, Chambersburg.
Geo. W. Hammersly, Union & Tribune, Lanc'r.

Why is it, says the Cincinnati Commercial List, that one house succeeds in making sales so rapidly, and every month increases the number of its cash customers, while those advertise freely; giving the utmost possible publicity to their address. Circulars, (private and public,) advertisements through the commercial, neutral, political, daily, weekly, and monthly journals, one and all, are made use of, to give notoriety to—to keep fresh in the thoughts of the people—the whereabouts of those who make the largest sales, and, as a natural law of trade, SELL THE CHEAPEST GOODS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—Please insert the following correction of a sentence in yesterday's gazette, relating to the question of Church Union. In place of "false and *hypocritical* divinity," read "false and *hypercritical* divinity."

N. S. L.

A PICTURE OF LIBERIA.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Nov. 20, 1849.

You will remember that some time since I sent you an account of Moses Walker, a colored man in this county, who proposed to visit Liberia in order to bring a fair report of the new republic. He has, since his return, suffered a severe attack of *recovery* from the sickness, induced by over exertion and the neglect of necessary precaution while there—been giving his report, and defending the colony as the only hope of the colored man, both here and in Africa.

He embarks in his advocacy of the new republic with a zeal and earnestness that cannot fail to be impressive. He has for a long time enjoyed the name of freedom, but never felt the true import of the term till he placed his foot on the soil where all the political and social barriers by which he had been restricted and oppressed at home, were at by regale removed. He could scarcely believe his own eyes when he first reached that land of promise, and saw the black man in the chair of state, in the legislative halls in all the lucrative and honorable professions, in all the offices connected with courts of justice, and civil and military affairs, and the problem for the first time actually solved upon the eastern continent, that man, and the *black man too*, is actually capable of self government.

He gives a very interesting and satisfactory account of the appearance and products of the country; of the climate, productiveness of labor; the condition of the natives; the civil condition and social habits of the people; the state of education, and the prospects of the missionary enterprise in that vast field.

A very large and intelligent audience in this town listened with great interest during two evenings, and for more than two hours each meeting, without apparent fatigue, to his report and remarks. He addressed the Synod of Wheeling, at their late sessions in Steubenville, with much interest, and much to the gratification of that large and intelligent body of ministers and laymen.

An abstract of his report I could not pretend to give. Those who heard him before the Synod not only passed a complimentary vote at the close of the exercise, but several of those persons have since written to him, and urged him to visit their congregations, and to make his statements to the communities in which they live. There is an originality, a force of mind, and a native eloquence about Mr. Walker, that does not fail to interest and please even the most refined and educated.

He pledged himself before he went, to both Abolitionists and Colonizationists, that he would return bearing witness to the whole truth and nothing but the truth. These parties united in giving him part of the expenses of his voyage, and they hear him, and are both silent and silenced. The only effort made, that had even an antagonistic appearance, was by one who has been for some time a paid abolition lecturer. By two questions this lecturer implied a sneer at a republic where 5000 colonists had power to legislate for 80,000 natives, and where but one in seventeen enjoyed the right of suffrage. Another sneer of the same kind was attempted by a reference to the apprentice system, wherein the native children, under certain legal restrictions, are placed in the families of the colonists till twenty-one years of age. Walker's answers were so triumphant and conclusive that I suppose the gentleman propounding the questions was well satisfied that he had not been able to discover the *sand point* upon which he could turn his lever with effect against the well-advised, noble, philanthropic, and Christian scheme of African colonization.—*Correspondence of the N. Y. Observer.*

HOW TO MEASURE MINISTERS.—"I measure ministers (says Mr. Newton) by square measure; I have no idea of the size of a table, if you only tell me how long it is; but if you also say how *wide*, I can tell its dimension. So when you tell me what a man is in the pulpit, you must also tell me what he is out of it, or I will not know his *size*."

A good Story is told by the Belfast Journal of a college professor, as follows;

He was one of your precise men, who measured off sentences as a clerk does choice ribbons. The good professor took it into his head to relie e the monotony of his existence by an aquatic excursion. The boat was unfortunately capsized near the shore, and he was put in a fair way to test the virtues of Priessnitz's theory. He was averse to making any uncouth outcry, and had gone down twice, without saying a word; but just as his occiput was disappearing a third time, he rolled on his back, and blowing like a porpoise, exclaimed, rather louder than usual, "It is anticipated that some one will extend to me a rope!".

HABITS.—There are habits, not only of drinking, swearing, and lying, and of some other things, which are commonly acknowled to be habits, but of every modification of action, speech and thought. Man is a bundle of habits of industry, attention, vigilance, advertency; of a prompt obedience to the judgment occurring, or of yielding to the first impulses of passion; of extending our views to the future, or of resting upon the present; of apprehending, methodic ng, reasoning; of indolence, dilatoriness; of vanity, self-conceit, melancholy, partiality; of fretfulness, suspicion, captiousness, censoriousness; of pride, ambition, covetousness; of overreaching, intriguing, projecting; in a word, there is not a quality or function, either of body or mind, which does not feel the influence of this great law of animated nature.—*Paley.*

REMARKABLE TRACE OF ANTIQUITY.—The perfect skeleton of an Indian woman was found a short time since in the sand-bank excavation adjoining Niagara river, immediately back of Major Whitney's new residence. We understand that it rested in a sitting posture with its face facing the north, (true Indian style,) about four feet below the surface. Immediately above grew a large hickory, two feet in diameter, at least two hundred years old, whose huge roots encircled the skeleton on every side. Owing to the frost in the sand, and the number of roots to be removed, it was obtained with great difficulty. Rumor says Indian relics were found with it.—*Niagara Falls Iris.*

A FISH STORY.—Here, boys, is a fish story, which was published in a Maryland paper, the Denton Herald. A short time ago, mine host, Stewart, of the Denton Hotel, purchased a rock fish, weighing about sixty pounds. On opening it, he found in it a certificate of membership of the M. E. Church, which we read as follows:

NUMBER.

METHODIST E. CHURCH.

FOUNDED A. D. 1784.

QUARTERLY TICKET, 18

MINISTER.

Our light affliction, which is but for a ment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.—2 Cor. iv. 17.

O what are all my sufferings here,
If Lord thou count me meet,
With that enraptured host I' appear,
And worship at thy feet.

The paper was of course in a crimpled and wet condition, but upon exposing it to the sun, and ironing the kinks out of it, it became quite legible.

POWER OF RELIGION.—That it sacrifices the soul, that it brings peace to the conscience, these are, indeed, the grand prerogatives of our religion! but they are not its only prerogatives. The gospel of grace is rich in honor as well as rich in consolation. Its high purposes is to recover the sinner from his apostacy, and to signalize him hereafter among the sons of God. But, in attaining this purpose, and as incidental to it, it does also signalize him here among the children of men. There is no illumination so divine as the illumination of the spirit; nor is there any march so truly glorious as the march through faith and patience to immortality.—*Dr. Nott.*

INCORDIATE DESIRES.—To desire anything inordinately, though we would attain it by lawful means, is a fruit of selfishness contrary to the law of contentment, and the letter of the tenth commandment.—*Matthew Henry.*

THE LOUIS MCLANE.—On Tuesday evening last, we received a telegraphic dispatch from Wheeling, requesting us to advertise, with an editorial notice, the departure of the steamer Farmer from that point to Cincinnati, upon the arrival of the McLane from Pittsburgh; which advertisement, and notice, would seem to convey the idea that the McLane was to proceed with the Farmer. Now we would state, emphatically, that nothing was farther from our view, than a design to create such an impression, and we do not think that the clerk of the Farmer had any such design. The McLane runs on her own book," as a regular triweekly packet between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and has no connection with the Farmer, or any other boat running from Wheeling to Cincinnati; and as a packet, we would state that she stands deservedly high in public favor, and is bound, from her superior accommodations, and the well known experience and gentlemanly bearing of her officers, to render safe and comfortable all who may take passage on her.

A Cure and Certificate at Home.

☞ READ WHAT IS SAID OF THE PETROLEUM.—I hereby certify that about two weeks ago I was seized with a violent attack of *vomiting* and *purging* Cholera Morbus, with very distressing pains in the stomach and bowels, which was completely relieved by two teaspoonful doses of Petroleum, taken in a little water. After having taken the first dose, I slept soundly and comfortably for three hours. [Signed]

HENRY WISE, Jr.,

On board the steam boat Ariadne.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

I am Captain of the Ariadne, and was a witness to the astonishing effects of the Petroleum, in the case of Henry Wise, who is one of the hands on the boat.

[Signed] NIMROD GRABELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column

jan10

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. C. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Pressure Plates. THOROUGH CURES IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'FADDEN, F. H. EATON. jal9

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 79 Fourth street, Philadelphia. This is a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

HAZEN'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Hazen, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Perfumery Store, No. 79 Fourth st mch14

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks*, HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.,

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, Third street.

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Perry streets. oct1-dly

DIED,

On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8th, at his residence in Craig street, Allegheny city, Doctor HAZAR CUTTING, aged 47 years, a native of Suffolk, England.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. jan10

The Stockholders of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company

WILL MEET, in pursuance of original notice, and in compliance with the law, at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Third street, THIS DAY, the 10th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., then and there to organize the meeting, preparatory to further action,—any notice to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. J. BROOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.

Lost or Stolen,

ON the evening of Monday last, 7th inst.,—12 bundles and 17 bars of Iron, (marked W. McG. & Co.) from the wharf, above the Monongahela Bridge. Any information that will result in the recovery of the above named Iron, will be rewarded by calling on

SCAIFE & ATKINSON,

First street, betn Wood & Market.

LARD OIL—12 bbls No 1, just rec'd and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

FEATHERS—16 sacks, a prime article, for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE.

WINDOW GLASS—200 boxes, ass'd sizes, in store and for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE.

TURNIPS—80 bu for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

WINDOW SASH—Assorted sizes, in store and for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

BEAVER BUCKETS—60 doz for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

STEAM BOAT QUILTS—600 Steam Boat Counterpanes, in store and for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE

CIGARS—40,000 Common, on hand and for sale by A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

PEACHES—75 bu new Ohio, halves, just rec'd and for sale by A CULBERTSON

FEATHERS—1253 lbs prime KY., just rec'd and for sale by A CULBERTSON

LEAD—75 bdls Bar, in store and for sale by A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

WHITE BEANS—4 bbls for sale by WM H JOHNSTON

GREEN APPLES—36 bbls rec'd and for sale by WM H JOHNSTON