THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1849.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 3 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 SOUTH 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.

There was a larger demand for our paper, on Saturday, containing the article of Dr. Herron and We, on the Church Union Controversy, than we were able to supply. We have, therefore, republished it to day on our first page, after correcting some important errors.

We have another article on hand, on this subject, which is now exciting so much interest in this city and vicinity, which shall appear to morrow.

ON FIRST PAGE, see several articles of interest—Elihu Burritt's speech, on his return from Europe—Mesmerism an Imposture, and the Church Union Controversy.

A new German paper has been started at Washington, D. C., by Frederick Schlimdt. It is a handsome sheet, and supports the administration of General Taylor. It is called "*the Spectator of the Potomac*." It will contain a large amount of intelligence, useful to our German fellow citizens, and we recommend it to their attention.

Barker's Pardon arrived on Saturday morning, and we saw his honor in the street shortly after, looking as pleasant and as natural as if nothing uncommon had ever happened. He does not appear to have suffered any in health by his late confinement.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—According to the last official returns, there are in Massachusetts 43 Savings Institutions, with 71,629 depositors, and $12,111,553 61 in deposites. The annual average dividends for the last five years are 5 9-10ths, and the amount of ordinary dividends for the last year, $391,813 16. The annual expenses of these institutions are estimated at $37,281 26. The "Provident" Association of Boston has $20,157 depositors and $3,200,382 on deposite.

The Philadelphia North American has the following, in reference to the legality of the election of Joseph Barker, as Mayor of this city:—

Some doubts are expressed in this city, in regard to the election of Mr. Barker, who was in prison at the time, although a pardon had been extended to him by the Executive, on Tuesday last.—*Eds. N. Am.*

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE OF POSTMASTERS.—The Postmaster General has decided that when a Postmaster is agent, or chooses temporarily to act as his agent, he has power to frank letters forwarding subscriptions to such publishers. The language of the Postmaster General is explicit on the point that the power of franking all subscription letters is given to the Postmasters, with the mere understanding that, in doing so, he is acting as the agent of the publisher, and not as the agent of the Department. He further states that the fact of a postmaster franking letters to a publisher, will be regarded as a presumption that he is an agent for the publisher. If, therefore, any of the new postmasters should have a doubt as to their privileges in this respect, they now have the official decision of the Department on the subject.

The Union—Gov. Crittenden's Message.

The following eloquent extracts from the Message of Governor Crittenden, of Kentucky, are just, noble, and patriotic, and stand out in bold relief to the Messages of most of the Southern Governors:

"As a party to the Constitution, Kentucky interchangeably with the other States, pledged herself to abide by and support that Constitution and the Union which it established. If that pledge were her only obligation, it ought to be inviolable. But the seal of Washington stamped upon it, the thousand glorious recollections associated with its origin, the benefits and blessings it has conferred, the grandeur hopes it now inspires, have, day by day, increased our attachment, until the mere sense of plighted faith and allegiance is lost in proud, grateful, and affectionate devotion.

"I can entertain no apprehension for the fate of such a Union. The approach of any danger to it would be the signal for rallying to its defence; the first moment of its peril would be the moment of its rescue. I persuade myself that there will be found in Congress, on this exciting subject which has given rise to the late agitation and alarm, a wise forbearance and a wise patience, that will assure us from danger; and that the very men who, in the heat and contention of debate, have spoken most boldly the language of defiance and menace to the Union, will not be hindmost in making sacrifices for its preservation.

"The Union has further security in the parental care and guardianship of its present illustrious Chief Magistrate; and for above all other security, it has the all-powerful public opinion and affection of the people.

"To Kentucky and the other Western States in the Valley of the Mississippi, the Union is indispensable to their commercial interests. They occupy the most fertile region of the world, eloquently described by a celebrated foreigner as 'the most magnificent abode that the Almighty ever prepared as a dwelling place for man.' These States, already populous and productive, are rapidly increasing, and in no long time must become the most populous and productive portion of the United States. They are remote from the seas; and to enable them, with any advantage, to dispose of their boundless productions and purchase their supplies, they will require the use of all the channels and avenues of commerce, and all the markets, ports, and harbors, from Boston to New Orleans. Under our present Union we enjoy all these facilities, with the further advantage of a maritime force capable to protect, and actually protecting our commerce in every part of the world.

"Disunion would deprive us, certainly, to some extent, and most probably to a great extent, of those advantages and of that protection. I cannot dilate on the subject. A moment's reflection will show the ruinous consequences of disunion to the commerce of Kentucky and the other Western States. The most obvious considerations of interest combine, therefore, with all that are nobler and more generous, to make the Union not only an object of attachment, but of necessity to us.

"Kentucky is not insensible to the causes which have produced so much sensibility and irritation with her brethren of the Southern States; she is as without her sympathies with them. But she does not permit herself to harbor one thought against the Union. She deprecates disunion as the greatest calamity; she can see no *remedy* in it—none, certainly, for any grievance as yet complained of, or to be apprehended.

"Kentucky will stand by and abide by the Union to the last, and she will hope that the same kind Providence that enabled our fathers to make and preserve it, will enable us to preserve it. Our whole history has taught us a consoling confidence in that Providence.

"It becomes us as a people to acknowledge, with gratitude and thankfulness, the—many signal proofs we have received of Divine goodness, and to invoke the Great Ruler of events for a continuance of his favor, humbly acknowledging that without his aid, the labors of man are but vain."

OUR RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

The following extract from the Philadelphia News, fully coincides with the views which we expressed a day or two since, upon the subject of severing our diplomatic relations with Austria, as proposed by Gen. Cass, whose object, probably, was to make political capital out of it. As we then observed, there is no difference of sentiment as regards the conduct of Austria, among the American people, *in what branch* it has excited general execration. But we differ widely from those who would wish to establish what we deem a very dangerous precedent, by breaking off our diplomatic relations with that Government. It may hereafter be used against us, by some nation who may see fit to think that we are guilty of some act which they, possessing different views from ourselves, may deem an outrage and violation of both the laws of God and man. In a short paragraph, in Friday's paper, we alluded to the subject of slavery—not as an argument, but merely as an interrogatory—viz: that European nations which view slavery as contrary to all the laws of religion and humanity, might with equal right refuse to hold intercourse with a Government which tolerated it. The argument of the Editor of the Mercury, that slavery in the United States is not a national institution, is of but little force. The European Governments know that slavery is tolerated in the United States, under the sanction of the laws of the nation—and while they will not stop to enquire whether the Government is responsible for it or not, they will hold her to be so, and she must be answerable for it. We, however, do not intend to enter into an argument upon this subject. Our object in alluding to it, was merely to show the danger of trespassing too much upon the rights of other nations, who might return the injury in a manner we least expected. Whatever may be our sympathies for the oppressed of all nations, which are natural, and worthy of entire commendation, we should not forget, that there is a point, beyond which, those sympathies cannot be extended

We have no right to instruct America as to how she is to administer her domestic affairs—that is a matter exclusively her own. We certainly would not tolerate any foreign intervention in our affairs, and we presume Austria will be guided in the same manner. It is very proper to express our sympathies for that oppressed nation, which has so recently suffered such harrowing cruelties at her hands, and denounce her in whatever language we please; but justice, propriety, and a true regard to our own interests, as well as to the interests and rights of nations generally, would, it seems to us, condemn a line of policy that will certainly be productive of no good, and may open the way to most serious evils in our intercourse with other nations.

Diplomatic Relations with Foreign Governments.

It is generally understood that the proposition to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria will not be sanctioned by the Senate. It would, indeed, be strange if we were to make the internal government of any nation the test of diplomatic relations. Austria, as a nation, is responsible to the civilized world, and her blood thirsty rulers to God, for the cruelties practised towards the Hungarian people. We may reprobate her outrages upon humanity by solemn declarations of sentiment, either in form of legislative resolutions, or by the expression of sympathy with her struggling subjects, but to refuse intercourse with her, is only to expose the property and persons of American citizens to the rapacity and tyranny of the most infamous of despotisms.

We protest against any such surrender of the duty of protection which this government owes to its citizens. If a court be cruel, arbitrary, and as faithless as Carthage itself, so much stronger is the reason for the maintenance of diplomatic intercourse. A change or minister is not a mere proffer and reciprocator of courtesies. He is the represen ative of twenty millions of freemen, and to him is assigned the duty of protecting the lives and property of every American whom business or curiosity calls abroad. If there be no diplomatic agent on the ground, where shall the American republican, immured in an European dungeon, look for redress? Who will carry his compliments to the throne, and demand his liberation? Who will advise his government of his situation, and secure redress for his wrongs? Through what medium shall the injured merchant present his claims for reparation? We might further illustrate the injustice and absurdity of this policy, but the common sense of every man must condemn it as radically wrong.—*Phila. News.*

MARRIAGE LAWS OF NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

There is a great deal of force in the following article, concerning marriage contracts, and equally deserving the notice of our Legislature, as the law upon the subject is alike lax with us. By our law, marriage is merely recognized as a civil contract, and any two persons standing up in presence of witnesses, and declaring their intention of living together as man and wife, are, in the eye of the law, as legally married as if it had been performed in the Church, or by a Magistrate. We heard, recently, of two persons who were not aware of this fact, standing up in sport, and declaring before an assemblage of their companions, their intention to take each other as man and wife, and great was their consternation on being told that, by the laws of Pennsylvania, they were, to all intents and purposes, Married—apart from the want of solemnity which is involved by a ceremony of this kind, there is another serious evil which it presents, in affording the young and inconsiderate easy facilities to form hasty and imprudent matrimonial connections.

MARRIAGE CONTRACTS IN NEW YORK.—We call the attention of the members of our State Legislature, from this city to the laws on marriage, and the decision of our courts on the subject. As the law is now expounded, marriage being a civil contract, any male and female declaring themselves to be married, are so legally. Any individual may marry a couple, or a recognition of the parties as married, is all that the law requires. We need not say that this is fraught with the greatest danger to society, as well as property; and we admonish those entrusted with this subject, to place it at once upon a secure basis; making marriage what it really is, and was intended to be, a civil and religious contract, and defining who shall have authority to solemnize that important event, probably the most important in the lives of the parties.—*Noah's Sunday Times.*

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1850.

The House had a narrow escape from perfecting its organization to day, by the election of a Clerk. On the first trial the vote stood, for Forney, 106; Solomon Foote, 104; Fillio, Free Soil, 4; French, Democrat, 1; Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Whig, 3; Governeur, Democrat, 1. The votes for Clarke were given by Doherty and Caldwell, of North Carolina, undoubted Whigs, and by Levin, Native American. Mr. Campbell had been withdrawn by his friends. It was anticipated that on the next trial the three Clarke Whigs would go over to Mr. Foote, and if so, it was well known that the Free Soil men stood ready to transfer their votes to him, in order to save time. This would have given Mr. Foote 111 votes, one more than was required to elect him. Seeing the imminent danger of this result, the Democrats incontinently took water, and raised the cry for a call of the House, which was not responded to. On the resumption of the voting, the Whigs who had voted for Mr. Clarke did not come up to the support of Mr. Foote, as had been expected, and he and Forney declined in precisely the same ratio, and the number of scattering votes increased. On the second and third trials Forney had 105 and 104 votes, and Foote 103 each time.

Mr. Baker then moved that the order requiring the election of Clerk be indefinitely postponed, which was lost by more than two to one, so that there seemed no chance but that the House may go on with this miserable farce until the dog days. On the last trial had to day, Mr. Foote fell to 98 votes, and Mr. Forney to 103. Mathew St. Clair Clark rose to speak. It would not be at all surprising if Mr. Clark, who has long served the House in this capacity, under former Whig Congresses, should again come upon the carpet as the holder of one of the most responsible offices under the government. It may now be assumed as most certain that Forney cannot be elected, a result not to be deplored.

There was quite an animated and well contested struggle in the Senate, to day, over the election of Chaplain. Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, had for long greatly exercised upon this subject, and hardly knew how to get along in the discharge of his sentatorial duties without the consolations of religion. It must be understood that Mr. Foote was ardently in favor of the re-election of Mr. Slicer, or "Parson Slasher," as he has been sometimes called, from his thundering and thrashing style of delivery. Mr. Slicer is a Methodist. He was defeated, on the second trial to elect, by the casting vote of the Vice President, every Senator having voted, and this occasion being the first time, since the number of States has risen to thirty, that a perfectly full vote has been obtained. Mr. Slicer received thirty votes, and Mr. Butler, of this city, an Episcopalian, the same number, but the casting vote of the Vice President turned the scale in favor of the latter. The defeat was quite unexpected to all, and Mr. Foote, who really tried to father Slicer, and to Mr. Foote, who really felt in need of the energetic exhortations of Mr. S., as a sort of anticipatory absolution in the morning from the numerous sins he expected to commit before night.

Nothing else of moment was done in either House to day. The Senate had a short executive session, in which a number of nominations were received and referred.

There is a halt in the movement of parties to the controversy on slavery. The restrictionists believe they are losing nothing by waiting on the progress of circumstances, for the tide of freedom is evidently on the flood. The extentionists, on the other hand, are compelled to watch the march of events with a jealous scrutiny, for they have made the adoption of an extreme course dependent upon certain contingencies which will not immediately take place.

There is no well founded doubt, however, I think, that California will be admitted into the Union, as a State, within three or four months. That is one of the contingencies upon which some of the members of the House, particularly the Alabama delegation, are instructed to leave their seats. Effectual resistance to this measure is, also, one of the objects of the great Southern Convention, to be held at Memphis, in June next. But the Convention will come too late, for, after a State gets into the Union, not all the chivalry that ever convened can get her out. And even if the extentionists should take an indignant leave of the confederacy, it is difficult to perceive what they would gain by it, for they would still not be allowed to carry one negro the more into California, or any of the now existing territories. JUNIUS.

PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—The Milan Tribune states that the Directors of the Milan and Richmond Plank Road Company, have declared a dividend of 25 per cent, ($12,50 on each share.) This is from the earnings of 11 miles of road, for an average period of 14 months. The Tribune says the Road is managed on fair and liberal principles, and has thereby secured general confidence and friendship.

We understand that the five miles of plank roads on three of the great thoroughfares leading to the country from Cleveland, are paying better than even the Milan and Richland Road.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1850.

The proceedings of the Legislature, to day, were of more than ordinary interest. In the Senate the report of the Judiciary Committee on the petitions for the passage of a law exempting Homesteads from sale under execution, gave rise to a very general debate, in which most of the talking members of that body participated. The report of the committee was adverse to the prayer of the petitions. But Mr. Streeter explained that the action of the committee was not intended to be conclusive of the subject. The petitions had asked for a specific kind of Legislation; and it was only upon the prayer of the petititioners that the committee had designed to report. It was not intended to meet the general subject.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Packer, Crabb, Muhlenburg, Drum, King, and Darsie. Mr. Darsie was ready to meet the question at once.—He did not think that there were many petitions received in favor of the project, on the contrary, he thought they would have their tables loaded with petitions for the repeal of the $300 exemption law of last session. The resolution of the committee was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Darsie, on leave, presented a petition from citizens of Allegheny county, praying for the passage of a general law to authorize a system of Banking on State Stocks, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

This proposition seems to meet with general favor, and will no doubt be adopted in some form or other, before the close of the present session.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a memorial signed by a Committee of the late Editorial State Convention, relating to the publication of the public laws in the English and German newspapers of the Commonwealth, and recommending other reforms to the consideration of the Legislature.

Mr. Crabb presented a petition for an appropriation to the Western Reservoir, and the immediate repair of the Portage Rail Road. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

In the House, the Speaker laid before that body a communication from Auditor General, in reply to a resolution of inquiry on the subject, showing the amount appropriated to the State Library since 1816. The amount stated is $13,000.

There is a movement on foot to unlite the office of Superintendent of Common Schools with that of State Librarian, which officer is to be elected by a joint vote of the two Houses. The object of this proposition is transparent enough. It is designed to wrest a little of the Executive patronage from the hands of that officer, and give it to the Legislature which is strongly Locofoco. The Locofoco lust for office is so great that no considerations of decency or expediency will restrain them in the gratification of this love pampered appetite.

The joint resolution, presented some days ago, by Mr. Meek, of Centre County, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives to procure the passage of a resolution in Congress expressive of our abhorrence of the brutalities committed by Austria and Russia in Hungary, came up in the order to day. Mr. Meek, though a very honest man, and good citizen, is by no means an able or accomplished statesman, and will soon find himself, "like little wanton boys that swim on bladders, in a sea of glory, far beyond his depth." He revelled in the luxury of our free institutions somewhat after the manner of a pig who gives himself up to the unbounded enjoyment of his sty.

Mr. Meek, as we have said before, is a good man, and honest; but with no capacity whatever, he has a most inordinate ambition to play the demagogue, and deliver himself of *ad captandum* and bunkum speeches in the Legislature. It is a pity that this grave subject had not originally fallen into better hands. The resolution was finally adopted.

A resolution relative to flogging in the Navy, next occupied the attention of the House. This brought the gentleman from Centre again to his feet. In his own peculiar style, which I assure you is wholly inimitable, and must be seen and heard to be fully appreciated, he entertained the House for nearly half an hour. He was utterly opposed to "cow-skinning" our seamen and marines, under all circumstances. He would much rather be hunted to death by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, hard as even that fate was than to be "cow-skinned like a dog" by an upstart of an officer in ill deserved epaulets

Mr. Porter took occasion to remark, in terms of just severity, the extreme and ultra sentiments of his Locofoco coadjutor from Centre; and we had a most delightful exhibition of the way in which doctors of the same school will sometimes disagree. If the gentleman from Centre would call a meeting at the market house, for the discussion of this subject, he would meet him with all his heart, and endeavor to make as eloquent a speech as that which had just fallen from that gentleman, in favor of American seamen. But this was not the place for such popular exhibitions.—In presuming to instruct our Representatives in Congress on every question that might arise, he thought the Legislature was likely to become a good deal like Turcott's plough—"make on a good deal more than it could turn over."

Mr. Williams objected, on principle, to the passage of the resolution, and on expediency. He was opposed altogether to this system of instruction; it did not look well for men who had not *three ideas above an oyster* to be dictating to, and instructing our Senators and Representatives, who are, or should be, the first men in the Nation.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the House adjourned. COBDEN.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE BILTON CLUB PAPERS.

No. 2.

Our social system is composed of materials so different in their nature, that we are astonished at the vastness and excellence of its structure, and ready to join in the general laudation of its perfection. That it is perfect, has been so long a matter of public concession—so far at least as one class of persons are concerned, that even were it false in reality, it, like many other things in this world, has become a fact by prescription, and is not now to be questioned. It has been from time immemorial, a fixed rule of property, and to overthrow it now, would be rain to thousands of titles to position in the social body. Submitting, then, as in duty bound, to the established principle "mes lois, et les," we are only at liberty to say what would have been our opinions, had the question been a new one, and untrammelled by precedent. Assuming that, from the very nature of things, certain connexions must be formed between the different individuals who make up society, it follows, that certain principles should be established to regulate their conduct, and one of the not least important objects to be kept in view, should be, the improvement of the moral and intellectual faculties of man. Intelligence and morality should lie at the foundation of all our private relations, and while we may treat the body politic as a wise contrivance to bring strength and power together for the protection of our lives and property, and a means through which all our social and religious privileges can be enjoyed, we should be careful to throw into the structure of our social circle, only those things which are best calculated to make us good and happy. The feelings and prejudices of worldliness should never be permitted to come within its sacred precincts; but real worth should be the guardian spirit, protecting it from the pollution of selfish and ignoble principles. The adventitious circumstance of birth or wealth should not be all that is required to secure admission to our firesides, but rather that high resolve and correct deportment which "may become a man."—Entertaining these views of the proper standard of social excellence, the question has time and again arisen to our minds, what claims have certain persons to the position they occupy, and what is the Sesame which causes the doors of every select circle to fly open at their approach? How comes it that they are so sought after, when others infinitely superior in every manly virtue, are neglected or unknown. Upon a close investigation, we can find no one quality of head or heart entitling them to the least preference, but we discover they are rich. In this, our country of boasted republican virtues and anti-aristocratic principles, money seems to be the real standard of manliness with many, and we are esteemed, not for what we are, but for what we possess. It matters little how it may have been acquired; whether by defrauding the ignorant, or trampling on the poor, or wresting from the weak, or by any other of the thousand schemes of villainy by which riches are often acquired, is never asked; or if asked, uncared for. The fact, like the rod of Aaron, swallows up every other consideration, and wrapped in the fascinating light of its own glitter, looks like a rainbow of excellence, spanning the broad horizon of the moral world. Thus we are led to the conclusion, that wealth is the only tenure by which such persons maintain their places in society, and money the only current which binds such a community together. And while there are many and great exceptions, the practice of a large number verifies the conclusion. Springing out of these principles, we find an aristocracy growing up in our midst, whose genealogical map is a gold coin chart, and whose "Peerage" is a counterfeit detector. It already parades our cities, and is working itself into the various circles of country society. All the finer feelings of our nature are covered up, or trampled under foot by its Omnipotence. Nothing is too pure, nothing too sacred to escape its touch. Even Religion puts on the garb of Mammon's followers; and love has ceased to be the out-pourings of the generous emotions of youth and innocence—has become a business of moneyed expediency, and bears the villainous stamp of Shylock's heart. Thus our society is cut up into classes and castes more numerous than that of the Hindoos, and almost as exclusive, saving that in this country, all have the power, however unworthy they may be, of throwing down the bar which stops their way, by getting rich.—But if we may ascend, so may we fall; and little consolation will he, who having been a lordling of the "upper ten," has lost his position by becoming poor, find in the sympathy of his former friends.—For friendship raised on such a basis, will prove to be the chrystal goblet, which splits in pieces when touched by the poisonous waters of poverty. All our reflections have come at last to one point. The would be aristocracy of this country, is but a base imitation of a time honored, yet degrading institution of the old world, partaking of all its vices, without any of its virtues—an insult to the intelligent—a libel on society, and a poisonous fungus shooting up from the great body of the social system, ugly and venemous, and like the Upas tree, destroying every thing within the circle of its shade. ARCHIBALD SHARPSHT.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the regular stated meeting, held in New York on Thursday evening last, it was stated that during the past month 31,705 Bibles and Testaments had been distributed. The receipts were $22,753; and payments $32,673. Among the right auxiliaries reported and recognized, was one in California, under favorable auspices. Calls for Bibles were received from Hayti, Ireland, Bremen, &c. The Rev. S. I. Prince, one of the Secretaries, presented his resignation, on account of failing health.

GEN. CASS'S AUSTRIAN RESOLUTIONS.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY.

The following is a sketch of the speech made by Mr. Clay, in the Senate, on Monday, in reply to the speech made by Gen. Cass, in his speech last week, to him to sustain his resolutions for suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria, on account of her brutality to the Hungarians:—

Mr. Clay said an appeal made to him the other day, by the Senator from Michigan, to aid him in this proposition, and no less his respect for that gentleman and the Senate, demanded a reply. The proposition, either as originally offered, or with the amendment, was a great and grave one, all subjects were, which were connected with foreign affairs. It proposed not simply the recall of our own Minister, but the sending out of that country the Minister of another power already here. They was also made a resolution of inquiry of all the facts upon which the Senator based his proposition, where historical. The origin of the war, and the punishments inflicted were well known to the Senate and the country. The proposition, however, should be considered in the same light as a positive direction to some action carrying out the ultimate object of the resolution.

The Senate were just as well prepared as he was to decide whether we should suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria or not. He did not believe that the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. King,) if he had given this his usual careful consideration, could give it his sanction. He referred to the strong language in which Mr. Clay had set forth the sufferings of Hungary, and said that there was another way in which the detestation of Austria's course could be manifested with much more benefit to those who had been trodden down by the tyrant. Let the honorable Senator bring forward some plan by which succor and comfort could be given to the numerous exiles who were now fleeing to this land, from the oppression which they vainly endeavored to repel, and the gentleman would find him ready to advocate it with all the power which he possessed.

Instead of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, he would send to that Government some enlightened citizen who could command the confidence of the country. The Honorable Senator from Michigan himself would be a most appropriate person to send on such an interesting occasion, to sue for some consideration for Hungary—to plead her cause, and endeavor to obtain for her that redress and consideration which her wrongs and her bravery were entitled to. The object of foreign missions was not to benefit the country to which we send representatives, but to protect American interests abroad.

It was proposed, because of our abhorrence of Austrian butcheries, Austria's disregard of Hungarian independence, to punish the innocent subjects and unoffending citizens of whatever nations might be derived from the diplomatic relations existing between the two nations. Such a course could be justified by no argument whatever.

Mr. Clay also vindicated the consistency of his present action in view of his former course with reference to the South American States, referred to by Mr. Cass in his speech. If it was proper that the United States Government should take any action on this subject, it might more justly be done in full reference to Russia, who had interfered upon a shallow pretext, and defeated Hungarian independence when Hungary had already achieved it.

Mr. Clay also proceeded to show, by cogent argument and familiar illustrations, that if the precedent in question was established there was no limitation, qualification or restriction as to how far, or on what subject, whether religion, morals, or what not, the principle might be carried. The course proposed to be pursued was in direct contradiction to the policy laid down and followed by Washington, and every administration to the present time. If we were to be stopped, why should other nations, wherever we are to stop, and why should we look to the cause of Hungary alone? Why not take up the cause of Ireland and that of unhappy Rome, which had been alluded to?

The honorable gentleman had expressed the fear that he (Mr. Clay) belonged to the stand aid school of politicians. He would like to hear a definition of the progress which the gentleman had designed to advocate. The party, of which the Senator from Michigan was a distinguished disciple, was opposed to the improvement of our great water courses, opposed to a system of progress which would relieve us from a dependence for necessaries of life upon a foreign land. What then did he mean by progress.

Mr. Clay feared that the progress which he advocates was a progression of conquests, territorial aggrandisement and foreign wars. He, he thanked God he was of the stand still school, as opposed to the progress party, as that to which he had alluded.

In conclusion, Mr. Clay did not think it became the Senate to take such unnecessary and perilous ground as had been proposed, and hoped that the Senate would at once reject the proposition without reference or hesitation.

DEATH OF REV. DR. MILLER.—This venerable divine, who has been for more than half a century one of the shining lights of the American church, has been at last relieved from the rewards of a well spent life—bequeathing to the church and the country a rare example of the personal graces that illustrate the Christian character. He expired after a long confinement, in the bosom of his family, on Sabbath morning, about 11 o'clock last evening—having attained the patriarchal age of 80 years and 2 months. Dr. Miller was born near Dover, in the State of Delaware, where his reverend father —a native of Ireland—was then settled as a pastor Oct. 31st, 1769, and graduated at the University of Penn. in 1789, having long been the oldest living graduate of that institution. He studied theology with Dr. Nisbit at Carlisle, Pa., and was ordained and installed over the United Presbyterian Churches of New York, in the summer of 1793. He continued in that responsible position until the Spring of the year 1813, when he was called by the General Assembly to aid in founding the theological Seminary at Princeton, of which he has been the senior professor ever since, or rather, until he was constrained, at the last meeting of the Assembly, to ask to be relieved on account of declining health. The request was granted, but the prevailing sense of his worth and services was manifested by his election as an Emeritus Professor of the Institution which he had so served and adorned for some 36 years. During much of this period Dr. M. was also a leading member of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey

Dr. M. was pre-eminently, in the best sense of the term, a Christian gentleman—whose personal address and deportment would have conciliated respect and attention in the most polished courts. But this is neither the time nor place for his eulogy. We will only add, therefore, that the funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P M.—*New-ark, N J Advertiser.*

INCREASE OF PHILADELPHIA.—We have recently, on more than one occasion, alluded to the rapid increase of Philadelphia, and stated that she was overtaking New York in population, if she had not already done so. We had come to this conclusion, not only from various circumstances and facts that had come to our knowledge, but also from personal observation in our visits to both cities during the last summer and fall. The new buildings erected in Philadelphia, during the year 1848, were 3117, with a probability of an equal number during the present year. With all this, however, we were not fully prepared for the result of a recent census of the taxable inhabitants in Philadelphia, who it appears amount to 77,234.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* estimates this as a basis for a population of 425,062. In the Federal Census of 1840, the population was 268,454, and the above would, therefore, be an increase of about 62 per cent. in nine years! The census of 1850, we have no doubt, will show that Philadelphia is the *largest* city in the Union, and that she has a greater population than any city in Europe—London, Paris, and Moscow only excepted.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAIL ROAD.—The committee in the Legislature to whom was referred the petition for the passage of the S & I Rail Road through our limits have reported unfavorably. What the reasons were we have not learned but we presume the old Wheeling jealousy and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad interference will account for it. The

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets octl-dlyrp

MERCER & ANTELO, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, —PHILADELPHIA— ☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. jan14 6m

CLOVER SEED—3 bbls just rec'd and for sale by R. SELLERS & NICOLS jan14

WINDOW GLASS—200 boxes assd sizes, Franklin, and Smith & Herron's Brands, in store and for sale by jan14 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

FLOUR—985 bbls Extra Family and Superfine; 70 " Fine; 7 " prime Rye; in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN, 31 Water and 21 Front st. jan14

MEAL—15 bbls Corn Meal, in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN jan14

LARD—36 bbls No 1 Leaf, 156 kegs do for sale by L S WATEGMAN jan14

BUTTER—14 bbls Roll, put up in cloths; 15 " Packed; 20 kegs " for sale by L S WATERMAN jan14

FEATHERS—22 sacks prime Illinois, for sale by L S WATERMAN jan14

BEANS—26 bbls and 3 sacks White, for sale by L S WATERMAN

SEED—210 bu prime new Clover Seed; 50 bu strictly prime Timothy Seed; in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN

PEACHES—170 sacks Dried Peaches; 46 bbls " 9 bu prime Pared; for sale by L S WATERMAN. jan14

CLOVER SEED—48 bbls extra prime, just rec'd and for sale by jan14 JOHN WATT & CO

DRIED BEEF—6 cases Sugar Cured, just rec'd and for sale by jan14 S & W HARBAUGH

CLOVER SEED—205 bu in store and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH jan14

COTTON—8 bales, for sale on wharf by S & W HARBAUGH jan14

SUGAR—35 hhds No 1, in store and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH jan14

FIRE BRICK—12,000 rec'd and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH jan14

DRIED PEACHES & APPLES—A few hundred bu rec'd and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH jan14

LOUISVILLE LIME—100 bbls in store and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH jan14

"The Pittsburgh and Erie Rail Road Company."

LETTERS PATENT having been issued by the Governor, incorporating "The Pittsburgh and Erie Rail Road Company," the subscribers, a majority of the acting commissioners, do appoint Tuesday, the 15th day of February, 1850, at the Revere House, in the borough of Erie, as the time and place for organizing said Company; at which time and place the subscribers to the capital stock of said Company are notified to meet, and elect by ballot, out of their own number, Thirteen Directors, agreeably to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

CHARLES M. REED, THOMAS H. HUNT, JAMES WILLIAMS, GILES SANFORD, WILLIAM KELLY, Acting Commissioners.

Erie, Jan. 5, 1850.—jan14-w4t5

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the Office, No 21 Market street, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1850, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. R. FINNEY, Secy.

"NORWAY PLAINS" BLANKETS.

THESE superior Blankets, made of the softest and finest Wool, can always be found at Dry Goods House of W R MURPHY, N E corner Fourth and Market sts

COUNTERPANES.—Colored and White Counterpanes, of handsome patterns and large sizes—for sale low by W R MURPHY, jan12

COLORED COTTON VELVETS.—Mazarine blue, Claret blue, scarlet, maroon, green, brown, green and black Cotton Velvets; on assortment always kept by W R MURPHY

EMBROIDERIES.

A LARGE assortment of Embroidery, Velvet Capes, Collars, and Cuffs, may be found, very cheap, at A A MASON & CO'S, 68 Market st

SHAWLS.—A very choice article of Mourning Long Shawls, at low prices, at A A MASON & CO'S jan12

COBURG CLOTHS are selling at cost, since they can be low as 25 cents per yard; at A A MASON & CO'S jan12

LAMPBLACK—30 bbls in store and for sale by J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st jan12

CH KING—15 bbs (Tops) just rec'd an l for sale by J KIDD & CO jan12

CH PENCILS—10 gross, ass'd, just rec'd and for sale by J KIDD & CO jan12

TIN FOIL—15 lbs just rec'd and for sale by J KIDD & CO jan12

FANCY SOAP—50 boxes ass'd, for sale by J KIDD & CO jan12

For Rent,

THE BASEMENT, corner of the Diamond and Union streets, well adapted to any public business. It has been occupied as a Coffee, or Eating Cellar, for a number of years

ALSO—Several Offices and Attic Rooms, well lighted, with entrance from the Diamond, over the store of the subscribers, north west corner of the Diamond and Market street. Apply to jan12 ALEXANDER & DAY.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES!

ALEXANDER & DAY, corner of the Diamond and Market street, are now selling off, at reduced prices, their stock of Winter Goods, consisting of Shawls and Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety. Also—Blankets and Flannels, Cloths, Cassimes, Satinetts, and a full assortment of heavy Cotton goods. Confident that better bargains cannot be had elsewhere, we invite the attention of buyers. ALEXANDER & DAY, jan12 75 Market street.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

THE Constitution and Standard of the Associate Reformed Church in North America: 8vo, bound in sheep.

The Other Side, or Notes for the History of the War between Mexico and the United States, written in Mexico, and translated from the Spanish, with notes: By A. C. Ramsey.

Sketches of Reforms and Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland: By H. B. Stanton.

The Works of President Edwards, in 4 vols; a reprint of the Worcester edition, with additions, and a copious general index.

The Mountains of Egypt, or Egypt a Witness for the Bible: By F. L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D.

Memoirs of David Hale, late editor of Journal of Commerce, with selections from his Miscellaneous Writings: By Rev. J. P. Thompson.

The Puritan and His Daughter: By J. K. Paulding.

Lee (Gringo, or an Inside View of Mexico and California: By Lieut. Wise, U. S. Navy.

Familiar Letters to Young Men, on various subjects; designed as a Companion to the Young Men's Guide: By Wm. A. Alcott.

The Poems and Prose Writings of R. A. Dana: 2 vs.

Nineveh and Its Remains: By Layard.

For sale by ELLIOTT & ENGLISH, jan12 No 79 Wood st

CHEESE—200 bxs W R, in store and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH jan11

WINDOW GLASS—377 bxs, ass'd, for sale by S & W HARBAUGH jan11

BULK PORK—5000 lbs rec'd per Caleb Cope, for sale by S & W HARBAUGH jan11

LARD—100 kegs and 20 bbls Leaf, for sale by S & W HARBAUGH jan11

TOBACCO—10 bxs for sale, to close consignment, by STUART & SILL, 115 Wood st jan11

TEA—10 hf chests, to close consignment, for sale by STUART & SILL jan11

GLASS—50 bxs 7x9, in store and for sale by STUART & SILL jan11

CHEESE—300 bxs in store and for sale by STUART & SILL jan11

Wanted,

ALLEGHENY City and County Scrip, at par for Dry Goods, &c. W. L. DENISON, jan11-3t* 102 Liberty st, 1 door below Hand.

ROLL BUTTER—8 bbls prime Fresh, rec'd this day and for sale by jan11 TASSEY & BEST

KEG BUTTER—8 kegs in store and for sale by TASSEY & BEST jan11

LARD—30 kegs and 1 bbl on hand and for sale by TASSEY & BEST jan11

SCORCHED SALTS—6 bbls, a prime article, rec'd and for sale by jan11 TASSEY & BEST

SALERATUS—6 bbls and 20 boxes in store and for sale by jan11 TASSEY & BEST

SODA ASH—33 casks on hand and for sale by jan11 TASSEY & BEST

CLOVER SEED—25 bbls new, on hand and for sale by jan11 TASSEY & BEST

TIMOTHY SEED—3 bbls for sale by jan11 TASSEY & BEST

BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE, for Trimming, to be found at the Dry Goods House of W R MURPHY