THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1849.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the days 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.

☞ Several interesting articles may be found upon our first page.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

ADVICES FROM INDIA—REBELLION IN SERVIA.

PLOT AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

PROBABLE SEPARATION OF CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HALIFAX, *Sunday Morning*, Jan. 13.

The Steamer Canada has just arrived, after a boisterous passage.

At the time of the departure of the Liverpool, Col. Webb and suite had arrived, en route for Vienna.

An express from the Indies had arrived, bringing cheering news for the manufacturers; and it was expected, that with the commencement of the New Year, a large speculative business would be done.

REBELLION IN SERVIA.

A rebellion had broken out in Servia, which had alarmed the Austrian Government. The insurgents numbered over one hundred thousand, and the ranks were hourly swelling by desertions from the military districts of Peterswardan and Essey. It is supposed that the Russians are at the bottom of the conspiracy, with a view to compel Austria and Turkey to become dependent on her.

The rebellion will probably lead to a rupture between Austria and Turkey.

A plot, on a formidable scale, has been discovered in St. Petersburg. It was to have been brought to a focus on New Year's day. The Czar has ordered all the troops to the frontier, in preparation for any emergency that might arise.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Parliament will meet in February.

The London Press seem to think that the Cabinet will not object to the severance of the Canadas from the Mother country, as they cost the British Government over £60000 yearly.

FRANCE.

From France there is nothing of special interest.

A Havre paper says that private letters have been received from the United States, stating that the Cabinet at Washington have acknowledged the justice of the indemnity demanded by Poussin, and which led to the rupture between that gentleman and Mr. Clayton.

It is reported that a regiment of soldiers, stationed at Cosmore, had rebelled, and killed a large number of the principal officers.

The news, generally, by the steamer, is unimportant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Cotton has advanced one farthing, with indications of a further improvement. Sales of fair upland and Orleans, at 6¾.

WHEAT—There is an advance of 2d per 70 lbs.

FLOUR—Fine brands American flour are selling at 26s; ordinary at 23s 6d.

CORN—Prices are rather higher than this day fortnight, with sales of white at 29 @ 30s, and of yellow at 28 @ 29s per quarter.

MONEY AND STOCKS—Money is abundant, and American stocks in good demand. Seventeen million pounds bullion are now contained in the Bank of England.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE FROM CHAGRES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The Steamer Cherokee arrived yesterday from Chagres, bringing California dates to the 1st. December. She brings about 700,000 in gold dust, and 250 passengers. The news generally by this steamer had been anticipated.

About forty thousand persons will winter in the Mines.

Provisions throughout the gold regions were very scant.

The value of all the houses in Sacramento city is valued at $2,000,000.

All the old stories about the abundance of gold, land speculators, &c., are fully confirmed.

The Placer Times takes in from one to two thousand dollars weekly for job work. Compositors, wages are $15 per day.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—Among the petitions presented to day was one asking increased Mail arrangements between the United States and San Francisco, and one for a Railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco.

Mr. Pratt, from Maryland, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Clemont introduced a joint resolution, proposing the election of Senators by the people.

A joint resolution limiting the act for collecting the Revenue, was then taken up and discussed.

HOUSE—A motion was made by Mr. Kaufman that the election of officers be postponed, for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Rules.

The debate on the rules continued until the adjournment of the House, but was finally made the order of the day for Monday.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.

Flour is plentier, with sales at $4,75@4,80 per barrel.

Whiskey is selling at 19½c per gal.

Provisions—Sales of 300 bbls Prime Pork at $5 50 per bbl. Sales 500 kegs Lard at 5½c. Coffee—Private despatches from the East state that Coffee is held firm at 13c.

The river rose six inches to-day, and three feet within the last forty-eight hours. The water is up to the curb at the foot of Maine street. The snow is eight inches deep, and freezing.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Flour—Some holders ask an advance; but sales were at former prices.

Grain—The market is heavy, but prices are without change.

Provisions—There is some inquiry for pork, but dealers are apart in their views.

Cotton—The steamer's news has given strength and tone to the market, and holders are asking higher prices. Several samples have been withdrawn for higher rates.

Money Market—There is no particular change in monetary affairs.

Whiskey is without change.

Dealers are generally awaiting the receipt of their private letters, and there is no material change in the general market.

MARRIED,

In Allegheny city, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Wm. Preston, Mr. NATHAN WHITING and Miss HELENA HENRY, daughter of Mrs. Ann Harrison, all of said city.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at the Hall, Fourth street, at 7 o'clock.

Jan13-it D. W. BELL, Sec'y.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The demand for this great remedy, is rapidly increasing, and we are every day receiving orders from a distance for lots, which we find it almost impossible to supply as fast as required. The truth is, the remedy requires only a trial to convince the most sceptical of its excellence. We select, from a file of similar documents, the following:

"CONVERSE, Ohio, May 15, 1847.

"J. Kidd & Co: Gentlemen, As I am engaged in selling a few very choice medicines, I do not consider my stock complete, unless I have a supply of Dr M'Lane's Liver Pills. I obtained a few dozen boxes of these Pills from Mitchell & Co., which sold very fast, and I wish a new supply immediately.

JACOB WIDNER, P. M."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. Jan12 d&wtw3

PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids.—Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Patent Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE cured in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. D. M'Caddon, F. H. Eaton. jan9

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Gov. Briggs on the Slavery Question.*—The Message of Gov. Briggs was delivered last week. It is a short and able document. From the remarks on the subject of Slavery, we select the following paragraphs:

"The people of Massachusetts, come what may, will be faithful to the Constitution and the Union. Her patriotic statesmen helped to make that constitution, and her citizens agreed to and adopted it. She would not knowingly withhold or violate any right secured by it to any citizen or section of the country.

Her opinions upon the subject of Slavery have been known to the world from the time of the Declaration of Independence to the present time.

As a member of the Union, she is content to leave slavery where it is left by the constitution—that is, within the limits of those States where it exists. While it is clear that Congress has no right to pass over the limits of a State to interfere with the institution of slavery within it, it is equally clear that no State has a right to push the institution beyond its own limits into and over the territory of the Union, where it does not exist.

Entertaining no doubt of the Constitutional power of Congress to exclude slavery from its own territories, and believing that such exclusion is demanded by the highest principles of morality and justice, she never can consent to its extension over one foot of territory where it now is not. If the other free States concur with her in this resolution, the thing will be done, and consequences be left to themselves."

This is the correct mode of proceeding, to resist and prevent the extension of slavery with dignity and firmness, and *leave consequences to themselves.* These consequences we have no fear of. The South will bluster, but it is her interest to yield to what cannot be helped, and she will make a virtue of necessity. When Texas was annexed, the Northern States protested and threatened, but they took care, very sensibly, to be guilty of no overact. The South, in the last extremity, will imitate their example.

PLANK ROADS.

The importance of these Roads is very forcibly illustrated in the following statement, taken from the New York Tribune:

"PLANK ROADS.—Our State is now adding immensely to her facilities of internal intercourse by means of Plank Roads. Utica, Oswego, and perhaps Rome have hitherto taken the lead in their construction, but they are fast becoming all but universal. They are probably not less than One Thousand Miles in aggregate extent at present, and are being rapidly extended. When wisely located, they pay liberal dividends to their stockholders, while their advantages to the public may thus be elucidated: Over the old roads, a teamster, span of horses and wagon would, in good going, transport one ton thirty-five miles per day, at a net average cost of $2,50. In bad weather the load must be much smaller, or the distance traversed would be less—on a Plank Road, the same team will transport 2½ tuns at least forty miles per day, in all seasons, at a cost, including toll, of 53¾, or less than half the former expense. New villages are springing up and old ones being renovated by virtue of Plank Roads. They form important feeders to Railroads, and obviate the stagnations of business hitherto attendant on foul weather.—In short, they are Roads that the people of any section, even half settled, can make without calling on distant capitalists for aid; they are constructed of timber not otherwise valuable, mainly by labor when it is least needed in other pursuits, and have already added vastly though noiselessly to the comfort and substantial wealth of our people.—Success attend them!"

We hope to see them speedily introduced into general use in our own State, as we are satisfied they will add very greatly to our prosperity. We have one in this neighborhood, in the process of construction, from Allegheny to a point beyond Perrysville, which we hope will be extended to Zelienople and Mercer. Another is contemplated from this City to Braddock's Field. One from here to Brownsville would pay well.

If the owners of real estate, within twenty miles of this City, in every direction, understood their true interests, they would immediately secure the construction of Plank Roads. Real estate along any well constructed and prudently managed Plank Road, terminating at a City of the size of Pittsburgh, will in a short time *double in value*; so that if the road should pay no dividends, it would be a profitable investment. All experience, however, shows such stock to be amongst the most profitable in the country. No more delightful recreation can be found than riding over a Plank Road, and the property along such roads will be in brisk demand, as last as they are established, by our citizens for country residences. Regular lines of Omnibuses will be found running over them, and five or ten miles will not be considered too far to live from the city, by men in active business, who are fond of rural life.

THE DEATH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, son of General L., is announced by letters from Paris. He accompanied his father in the final visit to the United States, and deservedly shared the manifestations and regards of the American people. In all the relations of life, he enjoyed the warmest esteem in France; he never swerved from his republican principles and the example of the illustrious parent. His dissolution took place at Legrange, the family seat, about the 1st of December. The corps was interred within the walls of the ancient convent of Picpus, where, under a simple tomb, lies General Lafayette. George Washington Lafayette was, during the stormest days of the first revolution, a member of the family of Gen. Washington, by whom he was formally adopted.

The Washington papers state that on Monday last, the Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, W. F. Colcock, of South Carolina, and Graham N. Fitch, of Indiana, were appointed Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, on the part of the House of Representatives.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1850.

Business begins to show a little more activity, in consequence of the arrival of a large fleet of packet ships, full of goods, for the spring trade. Many branches of trade feel the impetus, but the cotton trade, in all its branches, is full of activity. The unfavorable news from the planting region gives not only an advance to the price of the raw material, but to the manufactured article, and the average of prints may be quoted now, one and a quarter cents per yard higher than in July last. Manufacturers are not in stock, and buyers for immediate use have to pay large prices. The Lowell Manufacturers make six yards from a pound of cotton, a fact which will give an idea of the increased profit on July, 1849. The price of cotton now stands at 10¾, and 13¾ for inferior. N. O. to good fair uplands, with a good demand from spinners and speculators.

There is quite a flurry among rail road bond holders, in consequence of the late decision, invalidating the trusts of the North American Trust and Banking Company, be made in favor of the English creditors. The stockholders sustained the pleas of usury, and the question now rises whether the stockholders of the Hudson River and Erie, to say nothing of that quicksand for money, the Reading Road, cannot put in the same protest and swindle those who advanced their money in good faith. The question has been mooted, for a day or two only, but this description of security has suffered already two and three per cent. Eminent Counsel have, at the request of the Erie and Hudson river roads, examined the late decision of the Court of Appeal, and give as their opinion that the sale of Erie and Hudson river bonds below par, has not weakened the claims of the holders.

The drawing of the International Art Union was largely attended, last night, and the Iron City, as usual, came in for a share of the spoils in the shape of a painting called the "Halt at the Cabaret," awarded to J. M. Elliott. The meeting was presided over by Wm. C. Bryant, and the Managers, Messrs. Goupil, Vibert & Co., had no share in it. The receipts of the "Union" have been $29,000 from 5,600 subscribers, which exceeds the operations of the American Art Union in its eighth year, when its members stood at 4457, and its receipts $22,293. The total receipts have been $29,259, the disbursements leave $13,000 to pay for incidentals and profits. The contest between the two "Art Unions," has rather weakened the popularity of the system, and their brightest period, if not passed, is at its zenith.

James A. Bennett, the famous teacher of bookkeeping, and a quasi Mormon General, has been arrested for forgery, upon a Lawyer of this city. An examination into his case proves that he has been connected with the Drurys, now under the custody of the law for various crimes. Bennett has lived in a good deal of style, at "Arlington House," on Long Island, and by letters at various times has made himself notorious, if not famous. The Court Rooms are thronged, to hear the evidence, and there is an impression that some new names will be brought out in no favorable light.

Money has grown rather easier, but there has been a panic in stocks to-day, and nearly every "Fancy" on the list receded from ½ to 2 per cent, from yesterday's. Government Stocks continue firm. Kentucky 6's receded ½; U. S. 6's '56, Erie RR Bonds, (old) L. Island and Harlem RR each ½; Reading RR, and Penn. 5's each ¼; Erie RR Bonds, (new) ¼; Farmers Trust, 2 ¼; Erie R. R. 1, and Morris Canal ¼.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1850.

Another day wasted in the House in the stupid and fruitless contest over the clerkship, and another day of angry, strife breeding debate in the Senate, over the resolutions from Vermont, concerning the extension of Slavery. Forney, the Democratic candidate for clerk, has fallen from 107, his highest number, to 93, which conclusively proves that as the regular caucus candidate, he has failed, and must be withdrawn, for though the Whigs gave way and allowed the Democrats to fill the more important office of Speaker with one of their own men, they have no disposition to repeat an act of generosity and magnanimity which has been so poorly returned. In the attempts to elect, to day, there seemed a disposition to form a coalition upon Mr. French, as upon the last trial, he received eighteen votes, of whom I believe, twelve were Democrats and six Whigs. There has existed, beyond a doubt, an combination among the disaffected Southern Whigs to go for Forney, and from certain indications to night, I believe that there was something like an understanding that some six or eight of them should go over yesterday morning and aid in his election. But nothing of the kind actually took place, whatever might have been privately talked of. To night a Whig caucus was held, at which it was resolved to go back to Mr. Campbell the present acting clerk. He will accordingly be voted for to morrow, for a few times; when after which it is probable that Mr. Prindle, of New York, will be taken up again, and possibly elected. If Forney's friends consent to give him up, it is most probable that Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, will succeed him in the good graces of the Democracy.

Hon. Edward Joy Morris was confirmed by the Senate to day, without opposition, as Charge to Naples. This result will afford the highest gratification to a very numerous body of personal and political friends of the new minister, the appointment being one of the best and most popular made under this administration. Gen. Cass has taken back one half of his fulmination against the liberties of the President before the Senate, and will probably, on the first convenient occasion, swallow the remainder. Notwithstanding his protestations against the unfortunate Charge to Vienna, I think you will find that he will be confirmed.

The debate in the Senate, upon presenting the Vermont resolutions, was most deplorably violent and bitter in its tone. It partook throughout of the character of an altercation altogether unworthy of the dignity of the Senate. Mr. Clemens, the new Senator from Alabama, abused, without measure, every thing belonging to the North, by way of contrasting the manners and institutions therewith the blessings and beauties of his favorite system. It is plain that Clemens was formed for a bold and reckless agitator. I thought he crowded into his short speech against the admission of Father Mathew to the floor of the Senate, more libels and untruths than I ever heard from one man in the same space of time, but to day he out did Clemens himself. And Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was also in a high passion. He intimated that a conflict in defence of Southern rights was unavoidable, and since it was to come, he did not care if it should commence on the floor of the Senate. Jeff. was bred in the army, and he can't forget his belligerent propensities. He is of a sour, ultra bilious temperament, and his malignity appears to grow by what it feeds on, consequently every speech he makes, a little exceeds in bitterness and rancour any of its predecessors.

The debate was opened by Mr. Chase of Ohio, who addressed the Senate for the first time at some length. He speaks impressively, with much deliberation, and without any of that hankering after display which disfigures so many Senatorial performances. The subject will come up again on Monday.

I understand that the Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon, at which it was resolved to make a movement against the continuance in office of Mr. Dickens, the Secretary, and Mr. Beale, the Sergeant at Arms, who were last spring voted in for life. But twenty nine Senators, however, were consulted who could be relied upon for carrying out the design. TRIBUNE.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1850.

Parties in the Legislature are less exalted and bitter than I have known them for many years.—Whether this is because the opposition have not yet organized their plans, or whether the Governor's Message and the Report of the State Treasurer are really so just and unexceptionable in their recommendations, that they can find no loop to hang an opposition upon, it is hard for me to say, but the pacific temper manifested by the Locofocos in both Houses, would lead to one of these conclusions. Upon all the great questions of reform, the parties seem to be absolutely at sixes and sevens. The subject of the election of Judges, and also, that of passing a law exempting the Homestead from sale on execution, for instance, were incidentally up in the Senate to day, and nothing like an organization or concentrated opposition of support of these great measures manifested itself throughout the whole debate, which took a considerable range on both questions. It is true that Mr. Packer, who, I presume, is the acknowledged leader of his party, in this branch of the Legislature, did make a little bunkum talk in favor of them. But then he was quite as strongly opposed by Mr. Drum, who *aspires* to be a leader—if he is not so acknowledged. So far as to day's proceedings go, therefore, the position of the Locofocos, on these questions, is of rather a neutral character. We were sorry to see, too, that some of the prominent Whigs were coinciding with Mr. Drum, especially upon the question of Homestead exemption. It appears that the $300 law of last session is unpopular amongst the smaller class of retailers. But this is because they do not really understand their own interests. The merchant who gives much credit upon the little household stuff of laboring men generally, must do a very precarious and uncertain business, and often find themselves subjected to losses which a more sound and prudent policy would have prevented. It is certainly much better to rely upon the daily wages of a laboring man, as a basis of credit, than the little necessary furniture, to the amount of $300, he may possibly have about him. And if the retailers would reflect a little upon this subject they would soon come to the conclusion that the three hundred dollar law was really beneficial, rather than injurious to their interests.

Mr. Best has given great offence to the opposition, on account of his appointment of a majority of Whigs on most of the Committees, but especially in regard to the Select Committee on Apportionment. It was due to the Locofoco party they say, that it should have had the majority of this Committee; but upon what ground they claim it, they have not condescended to inform us. COBDEN.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 10, 1850.

The only item of interest which took place in the House to day, was the presentation of a memorial, and the reading of a bill in place, by Mr. McClintock, to extend the charter of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

The remaining time of the House, after the presentation of numerous petitions, and the reading of bills in place, was taken up in a discussion of certain amendments to the rules of the House, that is, whether private bills should be taken up as members can get the floor, and catch the Speakers eye, or whether each member shall be allowed to call them up in alphabetical order, as has been the case for the last two sessions. Pending the question, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Darsie presented a memorial for the extension of the charter of the Exchange Bank.

Mr. Darsie also reported a bill from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, to abolish the ridiculous practice of printing the laws and journals in the German language. This never ought to have been done. It was got up for bunkum and humbug, in the first place; and never was of any real utility. The Germans themselves, even those who do not perfectly understand the English language, would prefer to have the laws in the original to a translation. The publication of the public laws in all the newspapers in the State, English and German, would give more general satisfaction, and answer a really important purpose. This would place the laws in a convenient, acceptable, and attractive form, so that they would be read by every body. As it is now, the laws are not read, even in the English, and lie about the printing office and different depositories, until they are considered as waste paper. The sum that is now paid for the German printing will more than pay the whole expense of publishing the public laws in all the newspapers in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Streeter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably upon the bill providing for the election of Attorney General and his Deputies by the people. COBDEN.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHURCH UNION.

When the requisite guarantees shall have been given, that a Presbyterian, once a member or Minister in the Church, cannot be disfranchised without due process of discipline, then the most serious difficulty in the way of reunion will be removed."

Gazette, Pittsburgh, Sat. Jan. 5th, 1850.

The above quotation is to be found in a reply, from several individuals of the New School party, in our city, to a circular letter published by a committee, appointed by both Old and New School, to communicate with their brethren, concerning the subject of Christian Union, on terms of Christian Equality. The writer acknowledges it to be the most formidable objection, at present, in the way of such a union. The only inference that can fairly be drawn is, that the writer seemed to fear a *second excision act*, unless the opposite party would furnish "guarantees" to the contrary, prior to re union. It may be well for those who are not familiarized with the character of the division in the Presbyterian Church, to direct their attention to a *few facts* in the case. *Facts* are stubborn things. Benjamin Franklin once asked the Royal Society of London, why a crocodile had no tongue? They thought it was a strange circumstance, and for a time were unable to answer; but their scientific knowledge being at stake, they fabricated a solution to the question, and gave to the Philosopher what they deemed a satisfactory answer. Franklin opened the mouth of a crocodile, in their presence, and *showed them that a crocodile had a tongue*, at the same time remarking, "*Be sure of your facts, gentlemen!*" This, by the way, to illustrate the importance of truth. In the year 1801, a plan of union was devised, between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, "to prevent alienation, and to promote harmony." Under the operation of this plan, four Synods grew up, to wit: the Synod of Western Reserve, Genessee, Geneva, and Utica. This plan was intended to take effect only in the new settlements, between the *individuals* of each denomination. It was merely *advisory*, having in itself nothing of the force of obligation upon either party. It was not a union ratified between the General Presbyterian Church, *as a Church*, and the Congregationalists, but only a union between the individuals of each sect, in the New Settlements, for the purpose of rendering more efficient support to the Ministry, and joining kindred feelings between those who were considered the same in doctrine, though not in discipline. Time passed along, and the four Synods above mentioned sprang up under this plan. Error in doctrine, as well as error in discipline, crept into the Presbyterian Church, through this rent inlet, and disseminated itself widely. It had taken hold even of some of the most laborious and learned Ministers of the same body. The alarming taint, already seen, foreshadowed a general corruption. That union, which at first was only designed as a temporary thing, *between individuals*, and not ecclesiastical bodies, gave evidence that, unless checked, it would soon be equivalent to a *perfect alliance, in effect*, between the distinctive elements of Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. Doctrines and practices, to contend against which, had cost the best christians their lives, in the early centuries, began now to assert their authority. What was to be done? The year 1835 had given to the page of history one of the most important doctrinal trials that ever occurred. The four Synods above mentioned, were particularly infected. Was the Presbyterian Church to be torn with trials continually, and never to be at peace, the evil in the meantime rapidly increasing? Better far, be broken to pieces, than exist in such a state of perpetual strife. The General Assembly of 1837 met, weighed down with a sense of its responsibilities. A separation was endeavored to be effected upon amicable terms, each man being allowed to go with that portion of the Church with whom he sympathised. This failed to be done. A motion was then made to dissolve the "Plan of Union," which was carried affirmatively. Then followed—"Resolved, that by the operation of the abrogation of the plan of union of 1801, the Synod of the Western Reserve is, and is hereby declared to be no longer a part of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." Also, "Resolved, that the Synods of Utica, Geneva and Genessee, which were formed and attached to this body, under, and in execution of said "Plan of Union," be, and are hereby declared to be out of the ecclesiastical connexion of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and that they are not in fact, or in law, an integral portion of said Church." (See Min. Gen. Assembly, pp. 440, 441, May 1837.) This was the famous EXCISION ACT, necessitated by the circumstances we have narrated. The four Synods were, therefore, cut off. Their representatives came, nevertheless, in the following year, 1838, and claimed their seats in the Assembly, as usual. They were refused them, *and the Presbyterian Church split!* Those who sympathized with the excinded Synods, withdrew, and formed themselves together into a distinct ecclesiastical body. The one party is called *New School*, the other, *Old School*.

The great question to be considered now is, was the Old School *justifiable in supporting the excision act*. It is acknowledged by them that the movement was *revolutionary* in its character, but the future welfare and purity, say, the very *existence* of the Church demanded it. It is to be supposed that men of sense would after an endeavor to separate amicably had failed, subject bosom of their Church to the animosities, the perplexities, the strifes of successive trials? Must the Church be torn by appeal after appeal, in the cases of numerous ministers, from Presbyteries to Synods and from Synods to General Assemblies? Where, and what would be the end of these things? Besides, was the Presbyterian Church in its ecclesiastical capacity united to the Congregational Church by the plan of Union? By no means. There was, therefore, no obligation binding either party to remain in alliance. When the object for which the plan of union was devised has been consummated where was the necessity for its continuance? In the charge delivered by Judge Rogers of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to the jury, during the legal process between the Old and New School, he thus speaks, "Whether one party may dissolve it (the plan of union,) without the consent of the other, it might be unnecessary to decide.—MY OPINION IS THAT THEY CAN." (see minutes of Gen. Assembly, p. 43, May 1839.) If the rights of any ministers were sacrificed in this repeal, it was plainly by their voluntarily remaining in connection with the infected and the excinded Synods. The New School maintain they ought to have had a trial before excision. The Old School assert that such a thing, however constitution al, was, under the circumstance of the case, impossible. In applying this exposition of facts to the quotation at the head of this article, the only interpretation we can give of that article's meaning is—"Give us a guarantee to be as heretical in doctrine, as intractable in discipline, and as direlect in order as we please, let us bring in our general body, "all at a go," and when the Church, in consequence, becomes corrupt, don't put us all out *at once*, and then the "most serious difficulty in the way of reunion will be removed."

INVESTIGATOR.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Contractors for grading and paving Pennsylvania Avenue have already been paid $12,698 89, twenty per cent. on paving retained, until completion of the contract, $1,673 99. The late chairman offered and passed a resolution in Committee to pay Messrs. O'Neill & Flood *in full* for their work, but the R. R. retained the twenty per cent.

The Contractors agreed to complete their work by the 1st of September, 1849, to the satisfaction of the Committee, at the rates, for Grading 20 cts. per cubic yard, for Paving, 72½ cents per superficial yard.

These Contractors afterwards guaranteed the work to a portion of the Street Committee, which guarantee enabled them to get this $12,000. The City need not trouble its Solicitor to inquire, whether such guarantee is worthless.

It would be a good speculation for the City to purchase *all the gravel* in that Ross lot.

The other contractors in the City paid twenty per cent. for the gravel—this only cost ten, and the dirt thrown in. FREE DIRT.

The James Arlington Bennett Affair.

Astounding Developments of Fraud in New York

—Supposed Conspiracy to Murder, &c.

We yesterday noticed the arrest of James Arlington Bennett, at New York, on the charge of forgery. The New York Tribune gives the following notice of Bennett, and summary of the offence charged against him:—

The astounding developments of fraud and conspiracy now breaking upon the public, have created the most intense excitement, and one hardly knows but he may see his most intimate friends involved in the meshes of justice at any moment. The case of Drury, nothing of which has yet been legally developed, still lies like an incubus upon the public mind—that of Joseph C. Ashley is hardly less important—when another bomb explodes at the Tombs, and the smoke clears away, we behold, to our utter astonishment, the widely known Mormon General James Arlington Bennett indicted by the grand Jury for a heavy forgery.

This man was the proprietor of a fine estate and magnificent mansion, near New Utrecht, L. I., on the Bath road. He is an Irishman of obscure birth, but had interjected "Arlington" between his original names, and assumed to be of noble blood. He was formerly a teacher of book keeping in this city, but at the time of the Mormon exodus from this quarter, he took up his staff and turned his feet towards the New Canaan at Nauvoo.

James Arlington Bennett remained sufficiently long among the Mormon community to prove his shrewdness, for he became a General. He returned to this quarter in 1836, or thereabouts, covered with his Mormon honors, and put up the mansion at New Utrecht. No one doubted his honesty, while the style of his living raised him above suspection, by its evidence of the abundance of his means. His extravagant habits, however, soon disposed of his surplus funds, and he was forced to mortgage his property to supply his wants. He pitched upon John Anthon, a wealthy lawyer, of this city for this transaction, and obtained from him a loan of $8 000 on his house and grounds, at 7 per cent. Sometime after this, however, Jas. Foster, Jr., a wealthy gentleman of 40 Bond street, overbid Mr. Anthon, and offered to loan Bennett at the rate of 6 per cent. Bennett then left Anthon and gave a mortgage to Mr. Foster for $6,000, but lately Mr. Foster raised his interest to 7 per cent., whereupon Bennott threatened to leave him.

These loans, however, did not relieve Bennett, and it was while he was thus floundering in his pecuniary embarrassments that he fell in with Drury and Ashley, and became a party to many of their plans. Bennett, however, had an advantage over the other two. He lived in good odor with the world, and none would have dreamed of looking underneath his princely style for the figure of a felon.

It would appear from the account published in the Police Gazette, that with the help of One Eyed Thompson, Drury, Ashley, and perhaps others, Bennett has been for a long time living by the most unfair means, which has finally resulted in his being arrested on a charge of forgery to the amount of $9,600 on Court Foster. The circumstances of the suspicion and arrest are curious, and seem to be a sequence of the arrest of Drury for the torpedo business. In the course of the investigations which led to Bennett's arrest, developements were made which point strongly toward a premeditated murder of Foster by some of the persons who are now in the hands of the law.

There are other stories of transfer and retransfer of property between Bennett and his son, by which the former got $8,000 from Mr. Anthon on a mortgage of the premises; that to make Mr. Anthon believe the reconveyance to be all right, One Eyed Thompson personated Bennett's son, he being a minor and unable to make a legal transfer of the property on that account.

Altogether this is one of the most intricate and important cases, in connection with the Drury and Ashley operations, that have ever disclosed public attention. Bennett has been committed to prison in default of $20,000 bail.

THE CATASTROPHE at St. Louis, with which is connected, unhappily, the historic name of Monroe, requires, again the subject of consideration, from the circumstance of the passing through this city, on his way to St. Louis, of M. DE CERMIC. This gentleman is allied by marriage to the individuals implicated, and came to this quarter, fortified by numerous and most respectable letters, to urge, in behalf of his connexions, considerations of the deepest interest, as we know, which, when duly weighed, cannot fail to engage public opinion, by merciful sympathy in favor of the unfortunate young men who, in a moment of phrensy, committed a deed grievously deplored, but for which, as we are impressed by evidence, they ought not to be held morally responsible. That phrensy was not consequent upon any cause within their control, but brought upon them, as it unfortunately had been before upon others of their immediate family, by the *act of God*. It is something to be remembered, too, that this family of Allonmyrandes—so distinguished in the history of France—is also well known for its ancient and steady friendship towards the United States; and that it was on that account, and with a view of more intimate acquaintance with our country and its institutions, that these young gentlemen directed their unhappy steps hither. Let us hope that M. DE CERMIC's merciful errand may be successful.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE MAILS.—When any one of the seventeen thousand post masters in the Union makes a mistake, or any one of the many thousand daily mails fails of arrival, or even when any negligent correspondent fails to write, it furnishes occasion to some epileptic Locofoco editor for an attack on the Post Office Department; and it seems now that given Whig papers are much inclined to occupy space with suggestions, defects, and proposals for improvements in mail routes and services.

Now, it must be quite obvious that such a course is not intended for good, or likely to produce it.—When action by the Department is sincerely desired, it should be addressed by letter or petition, thereto sent or presented. To insert paragraphs in newspapers on such subjects can produce no effect but dissatisfaction; and readers should understand that such is their object—not good. They are invariably the exposition of those who have been denied by the Department some request, unreasonable in its estimation, or who are the *uniform* enemies of the Administration. There are so many thousand newspapers published weekly in this country, that very few of them can attract the attention of the Department; nor can any communication produce any good effect, unless it is transmitted in some direct channel, to the party for whom it is intended.—*Washington Republic.*

SYMPATHY FOR THE HUNGARIANS.—*Locking the Stable Door after the Steed is stolen.*—A correspondent wants to know of what service commercial intercourse with Austria will prove, at this time, to the Hungarian. He argues, very correctly, we think, that if the same interest that is displayed now in certain quarters had been publicly exhibited three or four months since, Hungary might have been saved; but the measures now proposed will be of little avail, except to make the American Government the laughing-stock of Christendom, to say nothing of the Turks. Non-intercourse with Austria—ha! ha! Why not include the great Russian bear in the same category? He, above all others, is deserving the maledictions of Americans. Austria has proved herself but a pigmy in the recent struggle against liberalism, and had about as much to do in crushing Hungary, as Father Ritchie had in electing General Jackson for the first term.—*Boston Herald.*

Mr. A. B. CORWINE, of the Cincinnati Chronicle, having recently been appointed U. S. Consul at Panama, publishes his valedictory in that paper of the 7th instant. He is now on his way to New York, and expects to leave that city for the field of his duties on the 13th instant.

Dividend.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS CO., January 14, 1850.

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, on the Capital Stock paid in; payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith, at the Office of the Company. JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

jan15-d3t&w1tf

WINTER LARD OIL—10 bbls pure, (will stand freezing point,) just rec'd and for sale by SELLERS & NICOLS
jan15

CLOVER SEED—400 bs in store and for sale by JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO
jan15

MERCER & ANTELO,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—PHILADELPHIA—

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

jan14-6m

CLOVER SEED—3 bbls just rec'd and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO
jan14

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

FLOUR—825 bbls Extra Family and Superfine; 70 " Fine; 7 " prime Rye; in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN.
jan14 31 Water and 8 Front st

MEAL—19 bbls Corn Meal, in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN
jan14

LARD—36 bbls No 1 Leaf; 150 kegs do for sale by L S WATEGMAN
jan14

BUTTER—14 bbls Roll, part in cloths; 16 " Packed; 20 kegs " for sale by L S WATERMAN
jan14

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

BEANS—25 bbls and 5 sacks White, for sale by L S WATERMAN
jan14

SEED—210 bs prime new Clover Seed; 50 bs strictly prime Timothy Seed; in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN
jan14

PEACHES—150 sacks Dried Peaches; 46 bbls " " 9 bs prime Pared; for sale by L S WATERMAN
jan14

CLOVER SEED—40 bbls extra prime, just rec'd and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO
jan14

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

CLOVER SEED—100 bs in store and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH
jan14

COTTON—3 bales, for sale on wharf by S & W HARBAUGH
jan14

SUGAR—35 hds N O, in store and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH
jan14

FIRE BRICK—19,000 rec'd and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH
jan14

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

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

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 2 o'clock, P. M.
jan12-td R. FINNEY, Sec'y.

"SOLWAY PLAINS" BLANKETS.

THESE superior Blankets, made of the softest and finest Wool, can always be found at Dry Goods House of W R MURPHY,
jan12 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

LIST OF LETTER