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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

"THE DAILY EVENING TRIBUNE," edited by Hiram Kaine, Esq., made its appearance yesterday. Its size and appearance are respectable, and the first number gives evidence of industry and editorial tact. Mr. Kaine has sufficient ability and experience to make a spirited and readable paper, and we should think he might find room enough, in this go ahead and reading age, for an Evening Paper, albeit Pittsburgh is tolerably well supplied with daily papers now. We welcome Mr. Kaine to a share with the rest of us, and hope his little sheet will be duly appreciated by the public.

We differ from the editor of the Post in a great many things, and most likely we shall continue to differ, but we have a right to require of him at least fairness in his statement of our meaning and opinions. In our notice of the "strike" of the Boilers and Puddlers, we stated that they talked of associating their capital and starting a manufactory for themselves, and we expressed our hope that they might succeed, and referred to the facilities offered by the General Manufacturing Law, for the formation of such associations. The Post copies our remarks, and says:—

"So the conservative press cannot resist the progress which the working men are making. Ten years ago the present editor of the Gazette would have denounced such a movement as villainous!"

Now we defy the editor of the Post to point to one line we have ever written, to justify such a statement. We have always been in favor of the association of capital for the purpose of manufacturing, and have frequently spoken of the extensive benefits conferred upon small capitalists by the manufacturing laws of Massachusetts, which have, in a great measure, enriched that State. There, as soon as an industrious operative has saved a little money, he can purchase one or more shares of the stock of the establishment in which he labors, so that he may derive a portion of the profits, as well as receive his wages. Our General Manufacturing law is intended to confer the same benefits upon the small capitalists of this State, by bringing all the spare capital of every one, however small, into active and profitable use. We would like to see the "Puddlers," "Boilers," "Rollers," and others, about all our iron mills, interested in the profits of the establishment, by becoming part owners. We should hear of no "strikes" then.

We heartily wish success to the iron operatives in their scheme of engaging in manufacturing, but as they will then become "proprietors," "manufacturers," and "capitalists," we cannot assure them that they may continue to look for the support of the Post.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.—M. Lucien Bonaparte Prince of Canino, is now at Leyden. He is occupied exclusively with Zoological researches, and more particularly ornithology, which is his favorite study. He passes the greater part of his time in the galleries of the rich and celebrated museum of natural history in Leyden.

SMALL NOTES IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginia House of Delegates has, by a vote of 52 to 45, rejected the report of the bank committee against the issue of small notes by the banks of that State. The House will probably now pass a bill allowing the banks to issue them.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE STEAMER CHEROKEE.

The steamer Cherokee, which arrived at New York, on Sunday, sailed from Chagres on the afternoon of the 3d instant, and from Kingston, Jamaica, on the morning of the 7th.

The Cherokee brings the Pacific mails that arrived in the Unicorn, at Panama, on Tuesday, Jan. 2—Those mails did not arrive at Chagres in time for the Falcon to connect with the Ohio, at Havana. They came under charge of Mr. McLean, the recently appointed mail agent for the Isthmus.

We extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer the following interesting items:

We learn from private sources that there is much suffering and sickness at the mines, and from the scarcity of necessary medical aid and accommodations, numerous deaths. Of one company from Louisiana, consisting originally of fifteen, only eight were living last November. In the wet diggings, the miners when at work, stand to the waist in water, under a broiling sun, the thermometer at mid day, going up to 100 and over, while the nights are so cold as to make several blankets necessary. Rheumatic affections and swelling of the joints are very prevalent. It is conceded that those miners who are able to work, and are wilful of the working class, can average an ounce of gold a day. But against this are to be set down the rainy season, and interruption by sickness, together reducing the daily product for the year, materially below that. The expenses to which they are subjected are enormous, and we read that miners' boots sell for ninety and a hundred dollars per pair. A stocked wool hat for twelve, and a pound of flour from one and a half to two dollars. It will readily be seen that but little can be left over to the miner, who may be so fortunate as to escape sickness. The regular demand of a physician, is an ounce a call, with a charge for medicine of corresponding extravagance; as for instance, a dollar for a dose of salt. The rainy season having set in earlier than anticipated, the amount of provisions at the mines, it is found, is much short of a sufficient supply, and fears are entertained that in addition to other causes of sickness, a want of a proper quantity of food is to be counted upon. Indeed, many anticipate deaths in some quarters from starvation, as a more horrible result, the necessity of living upon each other. There is, during the mining season, a large and probably a daily increasing amount of gold mined, but it does not remain with the miner, but in various ways gets into the pockets of other classes, many of whom are, as if by magic, immensing fortunes. Notwithstanding these things, we learn that this year's supply of gold is materially less than it will be hereafter, as regular mining of the gold in places is being prosecuted with rich results.

In addition to the amount of specie consigned, there is represented to be about $100,000 in the hands of passengers.

The Unicorn, by which the passengers reached Panama, had invoiced to that place $1,100,000.

An independent mail has been organized for the various districts of California.

The Pacific News records a sale of 189 lots, about half a mile from the city, which brought $103,965.

The session of the California Legislature was to commence on the 15th of December. Its principal matters would probably be to put the machinery of Government into action. The U. States Senators were to be chosen within four days after the meeting. State taxes were also to be provided. The Legislature was to consist of 16 Senators, and 34 members of Assembly. The vote at the late election was estimated at about 15,000—mostly given in the towns. The News thinks that if the political organization had been thorough, it would have reached 50,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The present population of California, including the overland emigration, is thus summed up by the Alta California:—Americans, 62,000; Californians, 13,000; Foreigners, 19,500; Total, 94,000.

From April 12 to Nov. 28, 667 females arrived at San Francisco, and 34,833 males.

The Pacific News thus speaks of the improvements going up in San Francisco—

"We are glad to see that all the new buildings being erected on Portsmouth square are large and substantial, and that the fronts are to be finished in an ornamental manner. The new building, now nearly finished, between the St. Charles and Bella Union, is, for the country, a noble structure; so also is the new Miners' Bank."

Nothing definite was known in regard to the political complexion of the State Legislature.

The Pacific News, of the 1st December, gives the following as the latest news from Stockton and the mines:

The roads have been rendered absolutely impassable for the last two weeks, from Stockton to the mines, in consequence of the continued rains. The communication is now open again, and the first train of mules went up to the "diggins" on Wednesday. Business, which has been very dull at Stockton, for the past ten days, is now brisk, and every article of food commands the highest price. Lumber, also, is very scarce, and selling as high as $800 to $1000 per thousand feet. Common packing boxes have been broken up, and sold at 50 cents per superficial foot. Traders are coming in from all directions to purchase goods, and every mule in town has been hired to take provisions to the mines, at 50 cents per lb.

Every kind of food is selling at the diggins for one dollar per lb., and many of the miners have come in, anticipating a scarcity of provisions.

There was a heavy frost at Stockton, for Wednesday night.

MARRIED.—On Sunday, the 28th of October, at Sonoma, by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, the Hon. CHARLES P. WEIXES to Miss EMILY O. PETERSON, both of Sonoma.

REV. HALLEY, Esq., died at Osterville, (Barnstable,) Massachusetts, on the 21st December, in the ninetieth year of his age, of acute inflammation, after a sickness of two days. He was the father of twelve daughters, and one son, Hon. B. F. Hallet, of Boston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1850.

The opposition are attempting to get up an outcry against the confirmation of Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Minister to England. This is a great point with them. The President and the Cabinet are to be checkmated by the Democratic majority of the Senate. Rejection must be obtained at any cost. The chase is opened, the game is full view, the pack hot and eager upon the foot. The Washington Union bellows upon the scent, and the lesser, though not meaner curs bay and yell in the distance. The taste of blood is what is wanting. Let but Mr. Lawrence be run down, because he is a rich man, and a manufacturer, and the work of victimization will have been begun, and can be continued indefinitely by the same influence which demanded his destruction. It would be rash to say that Mr. Lawrence is in no danger, for the bloodhounds of party are upon his track, and he will have to encounter the bitterness of sectional animosity, as the representative of a class which the South has long held as the special foes of its interests and rights. But the sense of justice, and the fear of retaliation combined, will probably avail to save Mr. Lawrence from his pursuers, as it did, after a long and bitter contest, Edward Everett, eight years ago, when threatened with a similar fate for a similar cause.

I learn that no more foreign appointments will be made until it is seen what turn affairs will take in the Senate. The Democrats held up Bradbury's resolution of enquiry as to the motives and reasons for removals and appointments, as a rod of terror and menace over the administration. It cannot be forced through the Senate, and it would be wise policy in the Whig Senators to oblige the mover of it to bring it to a vote, and so throw it out.

The House has been busily engaged to day in the attempt to elect a Sergeant at Arms. The Northern Democrats evinced their resentment for the treacherous insertion of the eight Southerners on the Clerkship, by signifying their determinations not allow Lane to be elected, and after the second trial he was withdrawn. Mr. Giddings, of New York, received 104 votes, one less than a majority, and would doubtless have received that one on the next trial with Lane as a candidate. In this alarming state of affairs, the Democrats again took water. Boyd, of Kentucky, withdrew Lane, and then Cobb, of Alabama, nominated Jesse E. Dow, "Heroic Age" of the Union, and Mr. Disney, of Ohio, Wallbridge, of New Jersey. As they expected a greater force on Monday, the Democrats next moved and insisted upon an adjournment, which was carried.

If the feeling which prevails at Washington among members of both Houses, as well as between visitors and citizens, is a type of that existing in the country at large, then, I think, fears may well be entertained for the harmony of the Union. It would be hard to exaggerate the feeling of bitterness in which such scenes originate, as that which took place when Wood, of Ohio, rose yesterday, immediately after the election of Clerk, to denounce the recreancy of those of his party, who had abandoned his favorite candidate, and when his voice was drowned by cries of order.—But in the Senate the evidences of suppressed rage and hostility are even more striking; more violent or exciting speeches were never heard in that body than those of Clemens and Jefferson Davis on Thursday last, when the latter Hotspur dared to proceed to the length of defying those who held sentiments on the slavery question opposed to his own, to a personal conflict with him on the floor of the Senate. I am not one of those who believe the South means nothing by her threats, any more than I doubt the fixed determination of the North to adhere to the course which her duty to herself, and the cause of justice, and civilization has pointed out for her. If the North firmly maintains her attitude, and sternly applies her principles in the important measures about to come up as parts of a great National Policy, as I trust she will do, then, in my judgment, the agitators of the South will do precisely what they have threatened to do. They will attempt to divide the Union. They will hold a great Southern Convention. They will undertake to import goods without the payment of duties. They will resist the enforcement of process from the federal courts. They will seek to prevent the collection of debts due Northern citizens. They will confiscate Northern property. In short they will attempt to recede from the Union. All this they say they will do, and I believe them, so far as the will to do what they threaten may avail. Now, the question arises, what of the Slave States would join in the movement. Not Maryland, nor Delaware, notwithstanding the fanaticism of the Governor of the former. Not Kentucky, not Missouri, not Louisiana? I should hope not Tennessee, and Arkansas from her position, hemmed in by the Mississippi, and between Missouri and Louisiana. Leaving out Texas for the present, we should have the seven South Eastern States from Virginia to Mississippi, for the formation of a Southern Slave holding republic, or empire, or whatever Mr. Calhoun should decree. From its feebleness, such a government would be contemptible; from the element of internal weakness it would contain, intestine wars of races and castes might be expected soon to consume it, and from the insolence of its demeanour towards the nightly confederacy that would surround and hem it in, it would soon be attacked, subjugated, and suppressed.

It is understood that B. F. Brown, of Ohio, who has been for the last six weeks the Democratic candidate for Door Keeper of the House, is so deeply implicated in the cases of fraudulent claims against the office of Second Auditor, that he has been withdrawn from that position. A committee of his Democratic supporters, Mr. McLane, of Baltimore, being at the head of it, called upon the Second Auditor to examine into the matter, and reported that Mr. Brown was done—as a candidate. I learn that Nagloe, the principal agent has obtained from the government no less than $59,000 on forged and altered papers. The fraud which led to the detection of his villainies was perpetrated in a claim on behalf of Captain Naylor, of Pittsburgh. The gallant Captain had a claim of some two or three hundred dollars for raising volunteers. This fellow Nagloe, bought it at a small discount, and having obtained the proper vouchers from Captain Naylor, so altered the papers as to procure $960 upon them. Suspicions being excited, the Captain was written to, and immediately stated the case to the Department, and came to the Capitol to aid in exposing the swindler.—Nagloe has disappeared. Of course, if he be caught, he will serve the government for a decade of years in the penitentiary. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1850.

According to the best of my information, the rumour of the recal of Mr. Squier is unfounded, or has no other foundation than that the President and Secretary of State believe that he has proceeded too hastily and too far in his negotiations with the government of Central America, respecting the cession of territory. I cannot believe that Mr. Squier is to be recalled for adopting an energetic line of conduct in an emergency which required activity and decision. It is said, that in procuring the cession of Tigre Island, Mr. Squier exceeded his instructions. No doubt in the world of that, for the contingency that made such a movement necessary and desirable. Mr. Squier had negotiated a treaty, by which many and most important benefits had been secured to an association of Americans, as inducements and encouragement to them to proceed in the construction of the great Nicaragua ship canal. It is represented that the island of Tigre lies opposite the proposed Pacific terminus of this Canal, and that it possesses many advantages for an American Naval Station in those seas. If Mr. Squier had, moreover, learned that the British Consul, General Chatfield was contemplating the violent seizure of it. He therefore procured a grant of the island. Now, whatever Miss Nancy King and his twaddling majority of the Senate committee of Foreign Relations may say to this proceeding, and however indignant they may affect to be in regard to it, if Mr. Squier is to be proscribed for an act indicative of so much enlightened and well directed zeal, such promptness, energy and genius, then the people will take care to reverse the judgment and remove the brand. If we had a few more such representatives abroad, the character of American diplomacy would be more elevated, and American rights better respected. Mr. Squier has not yet been confirmed by the Senate, and considering the power which now rules there, it is possible he may be rejected, though I think the brass is hardly there which would be required for such an act of astrai sam.

The same rumor which speaks of the recall of Mr. Squier, asserts that Mr. Chatfield has also been recalled by the British government, and that the withdrawal of both these agents from the theatre of the controversy is the result of a compromise, agreed too between the United States and Great Britain. Probably there is not one word of truth in the statement, as respects either gentleman. The dispute is certainly of a very insignificant character to provoke to blows two mighty nations, but it would be perfectly safe to deny that any such settlement has been made or proposed by either side.

Mr. Wetmore's defalcation is now stated to be $170,000. It will probably be reduced still farther, but there is no doubt whatever, that a large defalcation exists, and nobody of common sense believes that one cent of it will be recovered.

It is due to the friends of the protection of American labor, to state, that nothing is to be expected from the voluntary action of the House of Representatives, as at present organized. Nothing can move that body but a powerful pressure from without. The Committee of Ways and Means is composed of four Southern Democrats—one from New Hampshire, and Toombs of Georgia, six anti-protectionists, to three Whigs. If the country expects any thing to be done, it must be by the voice of the people, expressed through public meetings, to operate upon the whole House, and the majority of the House must thereby, if possible, be compelled to do its duty, by instructing the appropriate committees, picked by Mr. Cobb, so as to another the voice of the country, to do theirs.

The tables of the Secretary of the Treasury show that the imports of 1849 exceed the exports by two millions of dollars. The imports of iron, and manufactures of iron, amounted to $15,058,961, for the fiscal year, but we know that for the last six months, ending December 31st, 1849, a vast impetus in the introduction of foreign iron took place, so that probably during the present fiscal year, the importations of these articles will be vastly increased. It is for the working men of Pennsylvania to say whether they will tolerate a state of things which thus saps the sources of their industry, and transfers their employments to the lands of strangers. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1850

Since I last wrote, I have ascertained that a current rumor of some importance relative to the progress of business in the House, which I was inclined at first to reject as altogher improbable is true. Mr. Bayly, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, has hitherto neglected to call together that most important of the House committees, although fifteen days have elapsed since his appointment. There is a rule requiring this committee to report the four or five leading appropriation bills within thirty days after its appointment. I showed a day or two since, that the liberal and impartial Speaker, Cobb, whom the Whigs permitted to be elected, had placed on this committee six anti tariff men to three protectionists, and five Southern to four Northern men. Of course Bayly has absolute control of the committe, as his particular set—distinguished for nothing so much as bigotry and narrow mindedness—has of the whole House, after Cobb's exhibition of his true character. Whatever schemes he may desire to carry out for the benefit of his party, will be attempted, and will be likely to succeed. It is now a point of much interest, what is the design of Bayly and his coadjutors in thus attempting practically to exclude the Whig members from the committee of Ways and Means, or to abolish the committee itself? It is not to be presumed that Bayly has omitted to summon his Democrats to fellow laborers on the committee to a conference. The preparation of the appropriation bill, I am told, is a work which fully occupies the thirty days allowed by the law, and as fifteen of them have already expired, there is no reasonable expectation that those bills will be ready at the proper time.

It has been suggested that Bayly's purpose and that of his auxiliaries is to prepare an answer to Mr. Meredith's report, opposing his views upon the Tariff and the revenue, spring this report upon the committee, and without allowing the minority the time or opportunity to rejoin by a committee report, force it through and report it to the House. It is very evident that the public business is to be deliberately neglected, so far as it has been confided to this committee, or it is to be transacted without the participation or the knowledge of the Whig minority upon it. The matter will probably soon come before the House, and we shall then have a pretty full discussion of Cobbism in general.

The Senate has consumed the day in undoing one of the great achievements of the late R. J. Walker, for the little financier seems already defunct as well in the respect and affections of his country as politically. One of the last of the patriotic and disinterested movements of the last administration, was to get a bill passed through Congress, providing that henceforth the annual expenses of collecting the revenue should not exceed $1,560,000, whereas, through that administration they had been about $2,100,000 a year. How this saving of about 33 per cent was to be effected, when the erection of many new districts and the opening of new ports in Texas and the Pacific territories, required large additional expenditures was never very satisfactorily explained, but, at any rate, the bill was passed, to take effect June 30th, 1849, so as to give the great Robert J. Walker no trouble nor any uneasiness in proceeding for so radical a change. In fact the bill passed on the last night of his official career.

The attention of Congress was called to the matter as soon as it assembled, and Mr. Phelps presented a joint resolution suspending the operation of the proviso until more ample legal provision could be made for regulating the matter.—But nothing was done, and to day, the Republic appears with a circular addressed to collectors, stating that for the present the whole revenue cutter service must be suppressed, the officers and men dismissed, the weighing and gauging must be done at the expense of the merchants, and expenses of warehousing goods must be also borne by them. Upon this alarming proceeding on the part of the Secretary, the Senate took up Mr. Phelps' joint resolution, and even Mr. Dickinson, the Roman Dickinson, chairman of the committee on Finance, was compelled to admit that the law could not be carried out, and he himself moved to amend the resolution so as to permit the same amount to be expended on the collection of the revenue as was done in 1849, that is to say, $2,100,000 a year. And that amendment was adopted, and by the casting vote of the Vice President, a rather curious incident. A bungling law is passed by a Democratic Congress, it cannot be executed, the Democratic chairman of the finance committee is, at the meeting of the next Congress, forced to move to repeal the essential part of it; his party resist, he and the Whigs join forces, and his motion to repair the consequences of his own and his friends bungling, is passed by the casting vote of the Whig Vice President—a rare congeries of comical errors—with a happy denouement.

The Senate received from the President, to day, the papers and correspondence on the Rey abudoncase, which were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs and on the Judiciary. Mr. Jones was also confirmed Marshal of one of the Ohio districts. JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1850.

In the Senate, to day, Mr. Darsie presented a petition signed by 116 citizens of Allegheny County for the repeal of the $300 exemption law of last Session. He also presented two in favor of a General Banking Law. And one from the Williamsport Bridge Company for an abridgement of their Charter.

Mr. Lawrence, in place, introduced a bill to incorporate a bank at Pottstown, Montgomery County.

Mr. Hasler, one to incorporate the Pennsylvania Steamboat Navigation Company.

Mr. Walker, one to limit the time of bringing the second action of ejectment.

Mr. McCaslin presented the following resolutions—

Whereas, By the tenth article of the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania, provision has been made for the amendment of said Constitution, with a provision that no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years. And whereas, It is further provided by the aforesaid instrument, that when more than one amendment is contemplated, they shall be submitted to the people in such manner and form that a vote shall be taken on each amendment separately and distinctly.

Therefore, Resolved, That the pending amendment to our Constitution, now on the files of the Senate, No. 10, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to divest it of its salvary character and reduce it to a single clause to provide for the election of Judges by the people.

Resolved, That the said Committee be further instructed to propose and submit to the Senate a clause to be incorporated into the Constitution, providing for the meeting of the Legislature biennially, or once in two years, and that they be limited to sixty days.

Resolved, That the said Committee be further instructed to report a clause to be made a part of the Constitution, limiting the action of the Legislature to the passage of general laws only; and that said laws be so framed as to authorize the courts to supply the deficiency, and confer all rights, powers, and privileges, of a local character.

Resolved, That said Committee be further instructed to prepare and report a clause to be engrafted in the Constitution, fixing fifteen to be the highest number of Representatives from any one county, or city and county, with a corresponding number of Senators.

Resolved, That the said Committee be farther instructed to prepare and report a clause to be made a part of the Constitution, as aforesaid, providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor by the people, to be chosen at the time of the Governor's election.

Which were read a second time. Upon these resolutions a very spirited debate arose, in which Messrs. McCaslin, Darsie, Streeter, King, Walker, and Drum, participated. The debate was of a very general character, embracing different topics, and different proposed amendments. Mr. Darsie declared himself decidedly against biennial sessions of the Legislature. But on this question of the election of Judges, he said he should be governed by what he believed to be the wishes of his constituents. The debate bids fair to become somewhat protracted, before the final vote is taken. Some of the ablest members hold that the resolutions passed last winter are crude, and illy adapted to the object in view. When tampering with the fundamental law is freely allowed, amendments become a rage, and there is no knowing how far it may carry members in their innovating movements. A few years ago the proposition to have our Judges elected by the people would have excited alarm in every quarter. And many of the most judicious still think that popular sentiment is sufficiently oppersive upon the trial of causes, through the Jury box.

Just before the Senate adjourned, Mr. King introduced a series of resolutions on the subject of the Tariff, which lie over for the present. They recommend to Congress additional protection, and specific duties.

This being petition day, in the House, most of the time was occupied with the presentation of petitions.

A bill was taken up and passed, giving additional compensation to the Auditor General, an State Treasurer, for their services as Commissioners of the sinking and internal improvement funds. It fixes the additional sum of three hundred dollars each. Mr. Porter endeavored to engraft a new section upon this Bill, to the effect that the Auditor General and Secretary of the Land Office, shall hold their offices for three years, if they so long behave themselves well; but that after the 10th of May, 1851, they should be subject to removal, by the Governor. The House, by a large majority, over twenty, voted down the proposition.

The present Auditor General and Secretary of the Land Office, hold their places until 1851, when, under the present law, Gov. Johnston will have the power of appointment to these places, for a term of three years more. The object of this movement is therefore apparent. It was to secure, in the event of the election of a Locofoco Governor, Locofoco successors to the present Locofoco incumbents of these offices. The House, though containing, as your readers are aware, a large majority of Locofocos, administered a rebuke to Mr. Porter that he will not soon forget. The time has gone by, now, when measures can be proposed and carried upon such disreputable grounds. COBDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1850.

The city is all active with the news to day from Europe, as well as from the western shore of our own wide spread empire. The remittance from California reaches full one million of dollars, though the manifest of the ships set down only four hundred thousand dollars. Among the passengers is Mr. Faulkner, of the Pacific News, whose statements may be considered quite as reliable as the published accounts, which are glowing enough. He is confident that the supply of gold will remain undiminished for the next twenty years, but says, it will be gathered not by a rude process, but upon the most approved mode of mining. Labor is getting cheaper, but the hard working and fearless can yet reap a harvest as abundant as has been returned thus far.

From the Liverpool cotton market the news is not less cheering to a large class of citizens. Cotton had risen one half cent per pound in two weeks, closing firm. The news has given holders here an amount of confidence unknown for some time past. Spinners have begun to feel the great demand. The Liverpool flour market holds little hope to our breadstuffs standing at 25s, or $6 net. As prices rule here no shipments can be made. The political news give room to hope that the continent of Europe is once more to pass through a revolution, the result of which cannot be doubtful. It is too late to think that republican principles will not triumph, when the rivers of Europe break up, the patriotism of the people will be aroused to violent action, and a new instalment of liberty be acquired by the masses.

The monetary world, after a week of panic, commences with a good deal of buoyancy. All through the past week the strongest houses were engaged in breaking the market down, in the first place to enable them to secure the Erie and Hudson river bonds at a low price, and, in the second place, to enable them to purchase a large amount of Stock sold short some six months ago, which sell to day at 82½ cash. The Erie bonds were obtained at eighty one per cent with the accumulated interest, and the Hudson river bonds at ninety nine with an accumulation of ten per cent interest. Money is very cheap and abundant, and upon call can be had at five per cent, and at six per cent for long papers. Real estate continues very active, and prices are paid for unproductive property that makes it certain that the purchaser must hold it long years before he can think of securing his money again.

One of our prominent Judges, who must be nameless, had a compliment tendered to him last week which demonstrates the purity of the New York courts of law, of which mention has before been made. Drury, the counterfeiter, who seems to know the way, tendered a Judge two hundred dollars not to interfere, but to refrain from interference, upon the question of bail. The Judge placed the letter before the Grand Jury who found a true bill for attempting to tamper with justice, which, if sustained by a jury, will consign Drury to the State Prison for ten years. The transactions of Drury, Bennett, and others, have created a good deal of uneasiness among the money lenders.—These rascals have ridden in their coaches, and sported elegant country seats for years, without evident means of livelihood, except their excellent penmanship, and it is rather interesting to know who is to pay for all. They have still funds at command, and, like Polly Bodine, though convicted in the eye of every man of common sense, will go unwhipped of justice, to any extent, compared with their villainy.

The rush of packet ships is unprecedented, no less than twelve reporting themselves in the four days ending on the 12th. The average arrival of emigrants, since the new year, has been eight hundred per day, and the effect is already shown in the bills of health. The mortality for the week has been 291, of which only 152 were under ten years of age. Diseases of the lungs have swept off thirty three per cent of the whole, but, apart from this class of diseases, the city is remarkably healthy.

No one need be alarmed lest the Government should hoard money in consequence of the large imports. The reverse of hoarding is nearer the real state of things. In consequence of the frauds of the Treasury Department, in estimating the cost of collecting the revenue largely below the actual requirements, and the neglect of Congress to remedy this blunder, the Treasury is at a low ebb, and instructions have been received here to cut down every thing.

The crews of the revenue cutters are to be discharged, and the vessels laid up. The expense of weighing, gauging, or measuring merchandise, as per tariff act of 30th July, 1846, is to be borne by the owners, agents, or consignees. The expense attending the appraisement of merchandise, such as labor, cartage, storage, &c., must be paid by the importers, and will be charged on the goods and collected before delivery. There must be withheld a proportion of the compensations of officers and others employed in the collection of the revenue. The department must dispense with such objects as may not be indispensably necessary for the prompt discharge of business. This is summary work, but Mr. Meredith will be borne out in it by the people. If Mr. Walker's estimate of the cost of collection was honest, he can stand the clamor that will be raised at Mr. Meredith's cutting his department down to this proportion laid of his predecessor.

Markets are not active. Mess pork, $10 75@$11; prime, $8 37½@ 50. Lard is active, at 6½@6¾. Shoulders, pickled, 5¾@6; hams, 7@7½. Butter is dull, and medium quality of State sells at 10@18; Ohio, 7@11. Whiskey, 26½@28. Iron—Buyers of Scotch pig offer $20 50, cash, and holders wish $21 50, cash, on the wharf. 100 tons English bars brought $42 50; 50 tons Scotch, $44, six months; 50 tons Coltness Scotch pig, $21, cash, from ship; and 250 tons Swedes sold on private terms. The market is quite firm. Flaxseed has sold at 150, and closes firm. Clover, 7¼@7½. In flour there is no material change, and the sales are moderate, say 900 to 1000 barrels, principally of the better grades: common to straight brands are $5@5 12½. Southern flour, rye flour and meal, are as before, and dull. Grain—There is some inquiry for wheat, but holders are too firm for buyers; $1 27 was sold to be refused for a handsome parcel of Genesee. Oats are in active request, and firm. Rye continues dull at 60@60½c. The supplies of corn are larger, but the market is firm. For new southern yellow 80c was offered. C.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF DR. MILLER.—The funeral services of the late Rev. Dr. Miller took place on Thursday afternoon, at the first Presbyterian Church in Princeton, a large number of clergymen and others from abroad being in attendance. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D; the funeral discourse was preached by the Rev. A. Alexander, D. D. on Hebrews xi. 13: "These all died in faith, &c." and the last prayer was made by the Rev. James Carnahan, D. D.

OLD TIME WINTERS.

In 1664 the cold was so intense that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1691 the cold was so excessive the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and the winters of 1697 and 1699, were nearly as bad. In 1709 occurred that famous winter called, by distinction, the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from the shore. The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the south of France the vine plantations were almost all destroyed; nor have they yet recovered from that fatal disaster. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people travelled across the straits from Copenhagen to the province of Senia, in Sweden.

In 1729, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow.

In 1730 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it. And the lakes in England froze.

In 1744 the winter was very cold. Snow fell in Portugal to the depth of 23 feet on a level.

In 1754 and 1755 the winters were very severe and cold. In England the strongest ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered in 15 minutes with ice one eighth of an inch thick.

In 1771 the Elbe was frozen to the bottom.

In 1776 the Danube boro ice five feet deep below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feathered and fanry tribes perished.

The winters of 1784 and '85 were uncommonly severe. The Little Belt was frozen over

From 1800 to 1812 also, the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter, in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.

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:

"COVINGTON, 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

A Cure and Certificate at Home.

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

HENRY WISE, Jr,

On board the steam boat Ariadne.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

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

NIMROD GRABELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column d&tf

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—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.

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

Improvement in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Section of Atmospheric Suction Plates—Incorporating the rare improvements, which he alone is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—I. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

JOB PRINTING.

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

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET. dec29

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

DIED,

On Thursday morning, the 17th inst., MARY COLWELL, wife of Mr. Robert McKare, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place this day, from her late residence on Federal street, above the Diamond, Allegheny city. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BUTTER—13 bbls Roll, in cloths; 10 bxs do; 18 kgs packed do; for sale by J D CANFIELD, Front st jan18

TALLOW—75 bbls in store and for sale by J B CANFIELD jan18

SCORCHINGS—6 casks in store and for sale by J B CANFIELD jan18

CHEESE—150 bxs prime, in store and for sale by J B CANFIELD jan18

SALERATUS—75 bxs and 10 casks, for sale by J B CANFIELD jan18

CANDLES—40 bxs Mould, for sale by J B CANFIELD jan18

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls for sale by J B CANFIELD jan18

GUNNY BAGS—2000 just rec'd and for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE jan18

GREEN APPLES—50 bbls (good winter) for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE jan18

BUTTER—20 firkins good Roll, in cloths, for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE jan18

CHEESE—A small lot, good to low price, for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE jan18

EGGS—10 bbls good, just rec'd and for sale by BREYFOGLE & CLARKE jan18

NEW BACON—60,000 lbs Beg Round, prime, in smoke house, for sale by SELLERS & NICOLS jan18

SOAP—50 bxs Palm Soap, just rec'd per steamer Duke No 9, and for sale by JAMES DALZELL jan18-d10c

FAST COLORED PRINTS.

W. R. MURPHY invites the attention of buyers to his present choice stock of Prints at 12½ cents per yard, at fast colors and newest styles.

Also—Newest styles English Chintzes, from 12½ to 18¾ cents

Also—A full assortment of small figured light Prints and Chintzes, half blue, pink, lalock, purple, orange, &c. ☞ Wholesale Rooms up stairs. jan18

SCORCHED SALTS—4 bbls in store and for sale by HARDY, JONES & CO jan18

CREAM CHEESE—47 boxes large, in store and for sale by HARDY, JONES & CO jan18

POTATOES—140 sacks in store and for sale by HARDY, JONES & CO jan18

PEA NUTS—150 sacks for sale by HARDY, JONES & CO jan18

MOULD CANDLES—100 bxs in store and for sale by HARDY, JONES & CO jan18

BACON HAMS—City Cured in store and for sale by STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st jan18

SHOULDERS—City Cured in store and for sale by STUART & SILL jan18

GUNNY BAGS—500 just rec'd and for sale by STUART & SILL jan18

CHEESE—300 bxs prime, in store and for sale by STUART & SILL jan18

WILKINS HALL.

By particular request, the Entertpeans will remain at the above splendid Hall, for a few nights more, and continue their CHASTE AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS, on Friday and Saturday Eve, Jan. 18 and 19, commencing each night at the ETHEREPE—LAWRELLAGIANS, also each night in their celebrated GYMNETTE ON FIVE FLUTES, with new songs, Dance, &c. &c. ☞ For particulars see Programme. jan17

SUGAR—50 hhds N O, new crop, just rec'd and for sale by McGILLS & ROE jan17

DRIED PEACHES—100 bu on hand and for sale by McGILLS & ROE jan17

DRIED APPLES—A small lot, choice, for sale on consignment by