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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

CINCINNATI—C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, is our agent for that city. Advertisements and subscriptions handed to him will receive prompt attention.

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

☞ The reader is referred to an article on our first page.

We commend the benevolent suggestions of "Howard" to the attention of the Christian public. Ours would be a much more happy world, were all the evils which originate from the contentions of nations removed from the earth.

A telegraphic despatch from Harrisburgh, to the Evening Tribune, states that Messrs. Fenn & Co., and Weider, Whigs, were yesterday elected State Printers. We congratulate them on their success.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION—The letters of our Washington correspondent, given to day, will be found intensely interesting. A conspiracy to dissolve the Union is no doubt in existence, and on the firmness and wisdom of General Taylor must we depend to extricate the ship of state from impending difficulties. That he will be found equal to the occasion we have no doubt.

A NEW JUDGE.—Telegraphic despatches announce that MR. B. MCCLURE, Esq., of this city, has been nominated by Gov. Johnston to the office of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, about to be vacated by Judge Patton. Mr. McClure is of that well known firm, of McCandless and McClure. He is a native of the county, and enjoys the respect and confidence of its citizens. As a lawyer, he is well read, and has had an extensive practice for the last twenty years. He will, no doubt, make an efficient, industrious, and upright Judge. Our best wishes attend him in the performance of his truly arduous and most important duties—in the proper discharge of which, the peace, morality, safety, and happiness of the community greatly depend.

JUDGE PATTON'S COMMISSION.—Since the publication of the communication of our correspondent "Arcanus," we have ascertained that he is wrong in reference to the date of Judge Patton's commission. It is dated on the 20th of March, 1840, and his fall ten years will not expire until that time. There was some two months' delay in making out the commission, after the Senate had confirmed the appointment, which was in January, and that is the reason of the doubt expressed as to when the commission expires. The difficulty will be got over, we presume, by no new appointment taking effect until ten years after the date of the commission. In the meantime, we understand Judge Patton—from motives which are very proper—will take no active part in the further duties of the Court. This will cause no embarrassment, however, as the term is nearly closed, and all the important business before it has been disposed of.

P. S. Since the above was in type, another communication from "Arcanus" has been received, to which we refer.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINER.—We have received the January number of this interesting and able periodical, published by Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia, under the editorial management of Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, a gentleman of high professional reputation, and intellectual ability—contains a large amount of matter, which will be very interesting to the medical profession, and to those who love to study the causes and cures of disease in its various phases.

THE COTTON FACTORIES.—It was stated in our columns, a day or two since, that the Cotton Mills in this vicinity were about to suspend work for the present. This resolution had been agreed upon at a meeting of the proprietors, at one time, and we were so informed. Subsequently the question was reconsidered, and the conclusion was to go on for a short time longer, to see how the operations of the law which compelled them to discharge all persons under sixteen years of age, for the purpose of obtaining three months schooling affected their interests. We learn from two of the factories, that they had no difficulty in supplying the places of those discharged, and their offices were crowded with applicants who came with certificates, either that they were over sixteen, or had received the requisite three months' schooling during the year. There is reason to fear, however, that in many instances these certificates are not strictly true, the necessities of the parents or guardians having tempted them to adopt improper means to evade the operations of the law. Most pitiable scenes, we learn, were exhibited among those who were discharged, who declared with tears, that the proceeds of their labor were necessary to support a widowed mother, or a sick father and helpless brothers and sisters. The law was inexorable, however, and they had to go.

The intention of this law is no doubt humane, but it is very defective in its provisions, and operates wholly on one class of persons, and among that class, it imposes no restraints on a dishonest parent, who will give a false certificate, while on the conscientious its whole weight falls. Can these defects not be remedied?

We consider that the proprietors of Cotton Mills deserve great credit for holding on under the most discouraging circumstances. The price of cotton is now so high, and the stocks of goods on hand are so heavy, that it makes the prosecution of the business quite precarious. When to this is added the loss consequent on the operation of the ten hour law, which is manifestly unequal, and therefore unjust, it is a matter of surprise that they are able to continue their business at all, and instead of receiving reproach, they deserve commendation.

On the ten hour law, we wish to make a few remarks. With the design of this provision, we find no fault, but object to the inequality and injustice of its operations. As confederates in this state, it is calculated to break down our own manufactories for the benefit of those in sister states. It has put a complete stop to the erection of factories in this vicinity, while they are growing up in every state of the Union. We consider this neither wise nor just, but have made up our minds to submit to it without further discussion, until the people shall see proper to revoke it, or the legislation of other states shall relieve us from the inequality. But sheer justice, we think, requires that the law should operate equally within the bounds of this Commonwealth. We understand that more than one hundred mills are now working twelve hours a day in this state, and that the ten hour law is only enforced in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. The mills of these counties have, therefore, not only to contend with the factories of the other states, but with the large majority in this.

We put it therefore to the good sense of the legislature, whether a law is called for, and is wisely kept upon the statute books, which *public opinion*, in far the largest part of the state, renders a dead letter.

For the purpose of contrasting the expense of maintaining rail roads built upon wooden sleepers with those laid upon stone sleepers, the New York Express publishes a statement from which it appears, that, during the years 1846, '47, and '48, the expenses of running the Providence rail road and Worcester rail road (both with wooden sleepers) were respectively $89,679 and $182,060. The expenses of the Lowell rail road with stone sleepers, during the same period, amounted to $282,448. Thus it appears that the expenses during the three years of the Providence and Worcester roads together (embracing 166 miles of track) were upwards of eleven thousand dollars less than those of the Lowell road, of only fifty three miles of track.

ANOTHER CUBAN INVASION EXPEDITION.—A dispatch from Washington, received at New York on Friday, stating that government has been apprized again that the Cuba invasionists are about to make another attempt to carry out their patriotic purposes, and as New York is pointed out to be now, as it was before, the seat of the most important operations, the *quid nunc* were all sent to know "who is who," and "what's what."

The Philadelphia Bulletin, however, says that the rendezvous for the new project is, it is said, to be on the Isthmus of Darien or the Yucatan, or perhaps on some convenient island. At all events, it is not to be in United States territory. They are said to be well supplied already, not only with arms and munitions, but with money, and they are going to conduct their operations so as not to infringe the laws of the United States.

General Cass and the Wilmot Proviso.

This gentleman, as will have been perceived by our telegraphic reports, has come out in a lengthy document, in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso, and has declared his intention to resign his seat, at a proper time, as he cannot obey the instructions of his State upon the subject. We append his concluding remarks.

"My sentiments upon the Wilmot Proviso are now before the Senate, and I am precluded from voting in conformity with them. I have been instructed by the Legislature of Michigan, to vote in favor of this measure. I am a believer in the right of instruction, when fairly exercised under proper circumstances. I acknowledge the obligations of instructions. I have received, and cannot act in opposition to my own convictions of the true meaning of the constitution. When the time comes, and I am required to vote upon this measure, as a practical one, in a bill providing for a Territorial Government, I shall know how to reconcile my duty to the Legislature, with my duty to myself, by surrendering the trust I can no longer fulfil."

Those who have watched the course of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, can hardly have failed to perceive how ardently he has been working, to place himself in the Presidential chair. His recent elaborate speech upon Hungary, was gotten up for the purpose of creating popular sympathy, not for Hungary, but himself. In this, however, he has signally failed. Whether this last act, in which he deserts his own State, and throws himself into the arms of the South, will gain him any further political strength, remains to be seen. We have no doubt the South will eagerly embrace this Northern Fraternizer with Southern principles, and make him their candidate for the coming Presidency; but it remains to be seen, whether the Democracy of the North, after this avowal of his sentiments, will again propose his name as a candidate for that high office.

Those who know Genl. Cass well, know that he possesses an ambition of the most inordinate kind. Office, office, has ever been his cry. His anxious eye has for years past been placed upon the Presidency, and to gain which he is ready to sacrifice much which men of better and firmer principles would scorn to yield. For this he is willing to disregard the feelings and expressed wishes of that State which has so often conferred upon him distinguished marks of her confidence and array himself in direct hostility towards her. There is an ambition, says the great poet, who wrote "not for an age, but for all time," which often overleaps itself." And this, we conclude, will be found to be the case with General Cass.—He will never reach the Presidency, even through the most strenuous efforts of southern slaveholders. We congratulate the southern factionists upon the great accession just made to their number, in the formidable Senator from Michigan, who will be found an able and worthy confederate of Foote, Clemens, and Company. Whether, however, he will bring them much efficient aid, will depend upon the Democracy of the North. If they are in favor of sustaining northern principles, in preference to yielding subserviently to southern dictation and southern interests, Genl. Cass will very soon find himself in a most unenviable minority.

For the Gazette.

JUDGE PATTON'S OFFICE.

MR. WHITE—In my note of yesterday, I was under some misapprehension as to the facts, and beg leave to correct the error. I gave the date of Judge Patton's commission, as stated in a pamphlet, published in 1849, by John H. McFadden. In a "chronological table," which he furnished of "the Judges and officers of the different Courts of Allegheny County, Pa." I find the following entries: Benjamin Patton—date of commission, July 1, 1839, to hold till the end of the next Session of the Senate."

"Same, Jan. 22, 1840, for ten years from date."

This would leave the case free from doubt—and I was surprised to learn that a majority of the bar were of opinion that his term of office was not expired. A friend has examined the record—and finds that in truth Judge Patton's last commission is dated 20th March, 1840," to hold for the period of ten years from the 22d Jan., 1840," agreeably to the provisions of the constitution, &c.

It is this strange qualification of the tenure, which creates the difficulty. The Senate had not adjourned on the 20th March, and of course the first commission was in full operation. Why then does the new parchment overleap the old, and thus shorten the constitutional period nearly two months. The Governor could not do this. He has power to issue a commission to fill a vacancy, "until the end of the Session of the Senate," or a commission for the whole term of ten years. This last he cannot shorten by running it back upon the former.

How can this matter be explained? I think only in one way. The Governor issues the first commission *ad interim*. The office is held subject to the confirmatory action of the Senate. This, I presume, was had on the 22d January, 1840—and the tenure was fixed for the ten years—and (as I interpret, the spirit at least, of the Constitution,) from the date of the original appointment. It seems, however, that the Governor thought that a new commission, was proper, and, accordingly, issued one on the 20th March, referring back, however, to the real date when the office began, according to his understanding of the Constitution. If this is not the truth of the case, there are several difficulties involved. Judge Patton's first commission was either operative until the 20th March, or he was acting without authority from the 22d January to that day. No *retroactive* power could be given, by the new commission, to validate his official agency in that interval. If the commission of 1st July, 1839, was in force until the 20th March, the Governor could not shorten his constitutional term of tenure by running back upon the other ad interim period. I am satisfied that he was regularly nominated and confirmed on the 22d January, and that the commission was delayed, for some cause not known to us. ARCANUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Burritt, the Distinguished Philanthropist—His noble example worthy of imitation.

I cannot adequately express the pleasure I experienced from the perusal of Mr. Burritt's speech, delivered at Worcester, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 12th inst., and published in the Gazette of Monday last. In every line it breaths the pure spirit of benevolence, and in every paragraph embodies sentiments of unequivocal attachment to the universal brotherhood of man. It does equal credit to the head and heart of its gifted author, and can hardly fail to transmit his name to the latest posterity. By the virtuous and intelligent, his memory will be cherished, while goodness retains a foothold in our disordered and suffering world.

The rare excellence of the production in question, is as refreshing to the mind of the philanthropist, as the cooling water brook is to the thirsty traveller; or the long looked for haven to the tempest tossed mariner. In our journeyings through the wilderness we occasionally meet with a beautiful green spot like this, upon which the eye rests, and the heart dwells, with unspeakable pleasure.

Of the sincerity of Mr. Burritt's motives, in entering upon his mission of mercy, some tolerably correct idea may be formed, by the great sacrifice he made. With limited pecuniary resources, he left home, kindred and country—crossed the Atlantic—journeyed on foot, with his knapsack on his back, over no inconsiderable portion of Europe—wrote letters innumerable—held daily interviews with the leading members of society—addressed the masses with wonderful effect, and was constantly projecting and maturing plans for the general extension of peace and happiness among mankind. In these Herculean labors he was unceasingly engaged, for she at the space of *four years*. His only reward is the approval of a good conscience, and the happiness inseparable from a noble and disinterested course of conduct. In his case, if in no other, the vile slander on human nature, that every man has his price, is most *triumphantly refuted*.

The good accomplished by his extraordinary and successful efforts, in the cause of suffering humanity, will never be fully developed in this world.—The day of Judgment alone will disclose it. Simple justice, however, to his discernment and perseverance, requires the avowal that he succeeded in removing the bitter enmity that had long characterized the intercourse between France and England; and in convincing many of the most distinguished men of both countries, that the cultivation of the principles of *Peace* and of *Fraternal Relations*, is their true policy. His great kindness to and deep sympathy for, the starving Irish, is also worthy of special notice. To the suffering people of that unfortunate country he rendered substantial aid, and, in various ways, evinced the utmost friendship.

Should this world ever become, what belief rests in Divine Revelation confidently think it will, wars shall cease to the ends of the earth. Let it be therefore commenced the anticipated reform, by abandoning the practice, and subduing the spirit of war, which strongly operates in the hearts of the children of disobedience, and powerfully influences the demoniacal action of the inhabitants of the pit. We cannot engage in a more salutary work, than "beating swords into plough-shares and spears into pruning-hooks." An active leader in so praise worthy an enterprise, would be entitled to as much honor as the President of the United States. To possess the talents, and occupy the position necessary to qualify a person for this glorious work, might justly be regarded as a blessing of inestimable value. Of our influential citizens, thus highly favored, who will give countenance and support to the immediate formation of a "Peace Society and League of Brotherhood?"—It is glory enough to tread in the footsteps of so illustrious a predecessor as Elihu Burrett, but it is infinitely more to follow the Godlike example of the "Prince of Peace."

These crude views have been thrown out, in order to agitate the subject, and to induce our well-meaning intelligent citizens to give it that degree of reflection, which its importance obviously demands. It is respectfully suggested whether a meeting of the people should not be promptly called, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution to be submitted to a subsequent meeting, at which a permanent organization should take place, and officers be regularly elected. As procrastination is not only the chief of time, but the enemy of efficient and well directed effort, delay should not be permitted to paralyze our zeal, or cool our ardor, in a cause so admirably calculated to diffuse peace and happiness throughout the world. HOWARD.

For the Gazette.

USURY LAWS.

DEAR SIR—I; perceive by our Legislative proceedings, published in one of the city papers, that Mr. Mathias, a member from Philadelphia, has introduced a bill in the Senate, abolishing the Usury laws of the State, which, I think, few who are acquainted with the business of this community will dissent from, as it has long been considered a useless and cumbersome relic of by gone days. But why all the exceptions in Mr. Mathias's bill—Why based on any particular transaction? Let it be as broad and as plain as words can make it.—Why can a man not bargain for his money, as he would for his land or for his merchandise? Is there any thing more sacred in a dollar than there is in a dollar's worth? Surely not. It is high time those superstitious notions should be abolished, and that we should be as free from antiquated notions, with regard to money, as any other property. Our Usury Laws have done much evil, and no material good, unless it is a good to keep large amounts of money lying useless on deposit in our banks and in the hands of individuals, until the possessors can find such investments as they can be satisfied with, which may, and frequently does keep large sums of money locked up for a great length of time; by which the whole community is more or less injured, and in many instances, money has been sent to other States for investment where the laws are more liberal. Let the bolts and bars which have cramped our money transactions, be at once broken, and let money be free to flow into the business where it is most needed.

It might be well to pass a law fixing the rate of interest at six per cent per annum, when no written contract exists between the parties for a higher rate—but in the name of common sense, let us have no further restrictions.

The bill introduced by Mr. Mathias gives the parties the privilege of making their own contracts, with regard to the rates of interest in the first instance, but after it becomes a judgement, then the defaulting party would have the interest fixed at the lowest possible rate, while the person injured by the money being withheld, is not only put to the trouble and expense of following the defaulter through the various kinks of the law to recover what should have been paid at the time agreed upon, and in many cases the expense of collecting amounts to more than the entire interest in the shape of lawyer's fees, time lost, &c.

As the law exists at present, we may purchase a note off hand, from any person but the payer or maker of the note, at any price agreed upon, no matter how much or how little—a promissary note for one thousand dollars may be bought for half that many cents, if the parties see proper to make such contract, and no law is broken; the same may be said with regard to judgments, mortgages, &c., &c. No restraint exists in regard to the sureties usually given in such cases, and none should—they may be bought and sold at any price, no matter what. But if the least trifle more than six per cent is charged for the use of money, a crime against our laws is committed, and a forfeiture exists. Is this not a distinction without a difference? In regard to banks, they should be restricted to six per cent per annum. Also many other incorporated institutions which are in the practice of loaning money. They are instituted by the people for the public good; and should not require an excess of interest. A FRIEND IN NEED, &c.

For the Gazette.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—One whose engagements require him to pass through the streets, from one city to the other, in the evenings, from 8 to 10½ o'clock, has noticed with unalloyed pleasure, the peace and quietness of both cities, which prevail since the accession to authority, of their Honors, Mayor Barker and Mayor Fleming. The striking contrast between the noise and rowdyism, the regular congregation of boisterous and turbulent boys at the corners, and along our most public thoroughfares, which heretofore so often made "night hideous," and the comfort now enjoyed by orderly citizens, is so agreeable that it calls for at least a passing commendation. CITIZ.

A CURIOUS FACT.—The whole population of the United States could be compressed into the space of one single square mile, and each individual be allowed sufficient room to breathe in. Fifteen inches square would suffice for this. There are 1,700 yards in a mile, which being multiplied, gives 63,360 inches; and this product divided by 15, the number of inches occupied by each individual, would place 4,224 of them in a row to extend the length of a mile: and the same number of rows to complete a square mile would consequently number 17,842,576.

TREATY WITH BRAZIL.—The treaty between our government and Brazil, was duly ratified at Washington on the 16th instant, and is officially published. According to its stipulations, our government becomes responsible for the claims of U. States citizens against Brazil, in consideration of which Brazil agrees to pay our government, in instalments, 530,000 milreas, Brazilian currency, the whole amount bearing 6 per cent. interest from July 1st, 1849.

DISSOLVING THE MARRIAGE VOW.—At the last session of the Indiana Legislature, a member introduced a proposition that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the law, both civil and ecclesiastical, as to make the marriage covenant to extend no longer than during the consent of the parties, and that they may abandon each other at pleasure.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Henry D. Maxwell, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Trieste, in Austria.

James Wright Gordon, of Michigan, to be Consul or the United States for the port of Pernambuco, in Brazil.

"Unseemly Haste—Precipitate Flight."

Senator Cass, in his speech on Austria, said he should vote against the confirmation of Col. Webb, because of his unseemly haste—his precipitate flight from the judgment of the Senate.

Now it is a little strange, says the Cincinnati Gazette, that General Cass had not mentioned another "precipitate flight," made under circumstances really discreditable. We allude to his own son Lewis Cass, jun.

The people have not forgotten, that after it was ascertained that General Taylor was elected to the Presidency, and that Lewis Cass, senior, was not, Lewis Cass, junior, with "unseemly haste" was appointed by President Polk Charge to Rome; and that only a few days before the inauguration, he took his "precipitate flight," with the knowledge and consent, if not under the advice of Lewis Cass, senior, *to escape the judgment of the President.*

This was a case in point, and must have been familiar to Senator Cass.

"TAIN'T LIKE."—A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude—standing with one hand in his pocket. His friends and clients all went to see it, and every body exclaimed—

"Oh, how like! it's the very picture of him!"—

An old farmer only dissented—"Tain't like!"

Exclaimed every body—"Just show us wherein 'tain't like."

"'Tain't—no 'tain't!" responded the farmer. "Don't you see, he has got his hand in his own pocket; I would be as like again if he had it in some body else's."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Serious Aspect of the Slavery question—Conspiracy to dissolve the Union—Treasonableness of the Southern Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1850.

The Slavery question has assumed a somewhat new aspect lately. There is no doubt at all that within a few days developements have come to light which will fill all good citizens and lovers of the Union with the most serious apprehensions for the fate of our confederacy. Among the various movements of this session, which distinguish it from all its predecessors, is, the retusal of the committee of Ways and Means to take any action towards the preparation of the appropriation bills. I have before advised you of the position of the committee with respect to the House. It is required, by the rules, to report all the principal appropriation bills within thirty days from the time of its appointment. The intention of this regulation is to expedite the public business in general, but particularly to place under the inspection of the members at the earliest possible period of the session those measures in which every one of them and all their constituents have an immediate interest. The disposition of the public funds, and the application of the taxes drawn from the people, are the peculiar concern of the popular branch of the Legislature, and, as such, under every free government are regulated by the strictest rules and this is one of them.

Bayly, the chairman, refused for seventeen days to call this committee together. At length, on the 17th of this month they were summoned, and not even then to consider the appropriations—another meeting will not be held until Monday the 21st instant. These facts taken in connection with the following rumors may have an importance and significance which cannot be easily exaggerated.

It is reported that certain members belonging to the extreme Southern party have come here with the deliberate purpose of dissolving the Union, that they have openly declared such to be their object, and that if they fail in the effort to effect it in one mode they will try others. The mode now to be attempted is said to be to stop the appropriations I hear from many sources, and from some of the highest respectability, that there are seventy Southern members in the House who stand pledged to that course. Whether these rumors are strictly and literally true, cannot for the present be asserted by any one not in the councils of the persons implicated in the designs referred to in them. But here we have the one remarkable *fact*, inexplicable upon any other hypothesis.—The committee of Ways and Means refuse to act at all when immediate action upon a specific subject is made their duty by the order of the House.

It is true; as I have before said, that the committee have had two meetings, namely one yesterday, and another to day, but the subject of its deliberations was not the appropriations, but the proposition concerning the expenses of collecting the revenue, which has passed the Senate. But many Southern men say it is no matter how the work be done, dissolution must come. They say it has been already begun by the protracted disorganization of the House of Representatives. A general Southern Convention will be held in June at which it is already proposed that a Constitution shall be formed for a new Southern confederacy. That Council, in my judgement, cannot be safely, nor constitutionally held. The Constitution is express in its prohibition of any agreement between the several states for any purpose whatever. This Convention is the creature of the legislatures and executives of certain Southern States. Its members are to be appointed by State authority. It is to assemble for the accomplishment of objects directly at variance with the stability of the Union, and it is the duty of the President to suppress it. But let that pass for the present.

It is not for me to decide upon the reliability of the reports to which I have referred. Every reader will do that for himself. But it is right that the people in all parts of the country, should know what is done, and what is contemplated and talked of here.

The House has fooled away another day in some half dozen attempts to elect a Door Keeper. Throughout the whole of them, Mr. Tufts, the Whig candidate of yesterday, who was almost swindled out of his election by the lies of sneaking meddlers, received almost the entire vote of his party, but C. L. Weller, a brother of the late Member of Congress from Ohio, of that name, ran up on the Democratic side, from a small minority vote to 104, within one of a choice. All the Democratic Free Soil men voted for him, as on Thursday they voted for Mr. Tufts, being anxious to effect an election. On the last trial, it seemed that the discreditable contest had been ended by the choice of Weller, for it was ascertained that he had 104, against 102 for all others, when that major Holmes, of South Carolina, and a New York Whig came in, just in time to save their votes, and swelled the opposition to a tie, making the vote stand, Weller 104, all others 104.

Though it was late, I confess that I was sorry to hear Mr. Stanley say that the Whigs now wanted to adjourn, and meant to do it, by calling the yeas and nays until the Democrats yielded.—For I would rather see even a bitter Hunker, as this Weller doubtless is, elected, than the continuance of the present state of things, for even a day longer. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1850.

More of the Dissolution Schemes—Means of Counteraction—Duty of the President—Villainy of Calhoun—Organization of the House.

In speaking, yesterday, of the rumors that are flying about thickly as forest leaves in autumn, concerning plans and designs hostile to the integrity of the Union, I should have said that the scheme of resisting any and all appropriations for the support of Government was said to be contingent upon the refusal of the northern members to co-operate with those from the South in the settlement of the slavery question upon a basis favorable to the pretensions of the latter. In corroboration of the statement I then made, relative to the general disposition among a portion of the southern members to secede, I may add, that more than one of them have expressed their firm belief that this is the last session of Congress that would be held under the present Constitution. A southern Democratic Senator informed the advocate of a certain important measure, that he considered it of very little consequence how his application was disposed of, for that, in the course of a year, he and his friends should have no jurisdiction over matters belonging to this confederacy. His language was, "the chances are ninety nine in a hundred that we are on the eve of dissolution."

It is the universal belief of those who allow themselves to be disquieted, by these rumors of evil brooding, and to come, that Calhoun, that satanic spirit, and arch conspirator—as F. P. Blair long since called him, the modern Catiline—is the instigator of these fell designs against the peace and prosperity, nay, the very existence of his country. He sits behind and pulls the wires, and moves the puppets upon the board. That he does so was well exemplified in Douglass' exposure of the trickery of Clemens, the other day, on the California resolutions. This man, who opened his career in the Senate by a most false and libellous assault upon the whole people of the North, private citizens, as well as public officers, and on Thursday appeared so eager in pursuit of a personal conflict with Gen. Shields, is well understood to be a special tool in Calhoun's hands. It is believed that this leader, who was not in the Senate, instructed him in planning that identical expedient for getting a sectional vote of North against South, which he avowed to Douglass, and which the latter exposed; and that it was, also, by Calhoun's direction, that, after being thus rudely unmasked, he delivered himself of the fierce denunciation against the northern democracy, which incurred the disapproval of even such spirits as Foote, Jeff. Davis, and Dickinson. Respect for this great oracle of crime, and master and patron of criminals, is no part of my nature. I must denounce him for that which he manifestly is, a traitor to his country, and an enemy to liberty and popular government. He would rather be the despotic chief of a petty and savage clan, than any thing but first in dignity in this mighty and glorious republic. I cannot speak of him in the language of charity. I have done that in former years. I have since seen and studied more of the man, and believe him to be such as I here denounce him.

Now, if disunion be staring us in the face, what is to be done? Ought the north in a spirit of moderation and patriotism to retreat from her positions on this question. Should the north aid in rejecting the application of California for admission as a Free State? Should the Free States acquiesce in the silent extension of slavery over the free territory of New Mexico? Should we tolerate Pa continuance here in this federal district? To all of these questions, it appears to me, NO, is the only answer. But I would make some concessions to the South. Under the constitution we are bound to deliver up fugitive slaves. That is not well observed. While slavery is in any part of the confederacy is legalized institution, let us respect it as such. Let us agree that fugitive slaves "shall be delivered up," when they escape within our borders, and let us make legal provision for delivering them up. That is a great point, and is certainly the only one upon which we can yield at all. On all the others we are altogether right, and cannot, in duty to our country, ourselves, and our posterity, surrender an inch, let what will come. We can not compromise. If slave representation be extended to another foot of territory, the Union cannot stand. If the institution be diffused yet further, the power of control over a different and hostile caste will depart from our race, and the south will become first a St. Domingo, and then the continent a new Africa. We of the Free States cannot be yet further degraded from our equality with the whites of the south by the representation of slave property in additional states; nor can we for ever submit to see our fellow creatures bought and sold at the very doors of the capitol. It is wrong and impolitic to require it of us. This is neutral ground, and a peculiar, and to us, offensive institution, should not be forced upon us here. I would give increased guarantees for the security of slave property in the slave states, in return for concession by the south to our opinions and purposes with reference to territories now free.

But what will the President do? That is a great question, for in the hands of the chief magistrate now lie the destinies of this republic. Let Gen. Taylor say there *shall* be no secession, no disunion, there *shall* be peace and order, if not good will and harmony. Let him but say this, and there will be union, and peace, and order, and with a settlement of these distracting controversies. For they must be settled, and that presently. The task is a weighty one, but stern energy and an unbending patriotism will suffice to meet it. The country believes that Gen. Taylor possesses them.

Prosper M. Wetmore's defalcation is $151,000. The government have prosecuted for it. They will convict him of the default, but will not get one dollar of the money.

The House spent the day again in the attempt to elect a door keeper, and have not succeeded. They have postponed the further execution of the order passed on the 24th December last, to proceed with the election of the Clerk and those inferior officers, until March 3d, 1851, by the vote of 100 to 93. The effect of this was supposed to be the retention of the old door keeper, a whig, and the postmaster a democrat. But the democrats will, on Monday, make an attempt to prove that these officers do not hold over, and that therefore the House is now without these officers. The dispute may occupy another week or two, but it will no longer have precedence over any other business.

At the adjournment, to day, a crazy man ascended the Speaker's stand, and began to address his fellow maniacs below. He was laughed at and led away by the officers *pro tem.* JUNIUS.

CONSOLE.—A lady requests us to explain, for her information, the meaning of the word "console," so often used in the reports of London financial operations. We presume that she knows the general idea; to impart which it will be sufficient for us to say that "consol" is only an abbreviation of the word "consolidated." At various times the British Government has borrowed divers sums of money, payable at different dates and bearing different rates of interest. Occasionally the stocks issued, as evidences of these various debts, have been taken up, or called in and a new stock issued in their stead, payable at one fixed time and bearing one fixed rate of interest. Such a stock is called a consolidated stock or a "consol"; and to distinguish it from others, the rate of interest it bears is generally mentioned; thus we read of 3 per cent consols, 3 per ct. consols, &c. &c.—*New York Commercial.*

TELEGRAPHIC.—The Buffalo Commercial tells the following good one, on the colored population of Wisconsin:

"A 'colored pussin,' in business at Milwaukie who had left the affairs in the hands of his partner, while he should take a short trip East, recently telegraphed back from Detroit in the following words:

"How is things going on?"

The reply he received was,

"Things is workin."

This was satisfactory. But when he returned to Milwaukie the unfortunate man found that his partner had sold out the stock, appropriated the proceeds, and run away with his absent friend's wife!

Things had worked!

Foreign Items.

Furs are much worn abroad during the present winter. They are used in trimming dresses as well as cloaks. Sables are worn in the streets and evenings in the carriage, or at evening parties. To ermine, the richest dresses only are appropriate. Our New York elegants had better make a note of this.

The cleaning of the streets in Aberdeen costs $5000 per annum. The sweepings sell for $10,000.

Perfumed pocket almanacs are now carried by the Parisian ladies.

Snuff has been smuggled into England in the shape of oil cake.

The Catholics in England now have 676 chapels, 850 preats, 13 monasteries, 41 convents, 11 colleges and 250 schools.

Creosote is said to be an effectual cure for burns.

The London Medical Times, speaking of the students at the London Hospitals wearing moustaches, says they are useful in pointing out the vainest, idiest, and most conceited in the classes.

Newspapers are prohibited in the Paris Hospitals.

The author of "Pendennis," having recovered his health, is about to resume that work.

Belgium is about to have a National Bank.

The Carnival in Paris was kept with more than usual revelry. It approached to the frantic.

John Dungan, the African traveller, is dead.

Another edition of the poems of W. C. Bryant, has been published in England by Clark & Co.

Henry Heine, a celebrated convert from Judaism to Christianity has relapsed, and is about to return to the faith of his fathers.

One fourth of the revenue in Great Britian, is derived from taxes on drinks and drinking.

Practically, one quarter of the French physicians are homœopathists.

To supply London, daily, with milk, 60,000 cows are required, yielding 100,000 gallons.

The population of Belgium is 4,337,195. Every acre maintains three men.

It is rumored Jenny Lind is coming to this country with Mr. Balfe.

Jules Chevalier, the correspondent of the Tribune, has a publication office in London.

Twenty thousand copies of the Art Journal for January have been published.

In all condensing steam engines, it is said the phenomenon of freezing is occasionally observed.

Photography has lately been successfully applied to glass plates, instead of paper.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public, which has never failed of working a cure, when directions are followed, is McLane's Liver Pill. It has now been several years before the public and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

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

A Cure and Certificate at Home.

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

HENRY WISE, Jr.,

On board the steam boat Ariadne.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

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

[Signed] NIMROD GRABELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column. de12

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.

BARR'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 Pekin Tea Store. No. 70 Fourth st. mah14

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 Section or Atmospheric fraction 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. B. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

DR. D. HURT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets, sett-dlyis

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, the 22d inst., by Rev. Samuel B. Babcock, Mr. W. H. KNOX, of this city, to Miss MARTHA E. TUTTLE, of Allegheny City.

With the above notice came a fine Cake, emblematical of the interest felt, in their new bonds, by the happy couple.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, ADAM M'KEE, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, this day at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Fleming street, above the North Common, Allegheny city. Carriages will start from R. Patterson's, on Fourth street, at 1½ o'clock. jan24*

WILKINS HALL.

POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS.

The RUTHERFORDS will continue their CHASTE AND INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, Only three nights more—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, January 24th, 25th, and 26th. Admission, 25 cents. For particulars see Programme. jan24

WANTED,

A GIRL to do Housework. A permanent situation at good wages can be heard of by enquiring at this Office. jan24

Lost or Stolen.

A SMUT MACHINE AND PIPE, marked "J. Sherlff," was taken from the Wharf, at the Lake Erie's landing, on Nov. 22d, last.

A suitable reward will be given for any information concerning it. jan24 J. C. BIDWELL.

Garden Seeds.

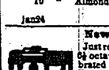
A LARGE and general assortment of Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, just rec'd and for sale, wholesale and retail, by HENRY P. SCHWARTZ, jan24-d&w3t Federal street, Allegheny.

SUGAR & MOLASSES—40 hhds prime N O Sugar, (new crop) 500 bbls prime N O Molasses, (new crop) jan24 BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO

TOBACCO—33 kegs 6 twist, just rec'd and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO, jan24 Water street

JUST received and for sale—
12 boxes Palm Soap;
10 " Almond and Toilet Soap:
JOHN McFADEN & CO,
jan24 Canal Basin, Penn st

New Pianos.



Just received, one elegant Rosewood 6½ octave Piano Forte, from the celebrated factory of T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. This instrument is remarkable for brilliancy and sweetness of tone, and elasticity of touch. The above firm is considered one of the very first in Boston, and their Pianos, for elegance of exterior, beauty of tone, and duration, are not surpassed by those of any other make. For sale on reasonable terms by H. KLEBER,
jan24 at J. W. Woodwell's.

CORN—600 sacks Shelled, in store and for sale by STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st jan24

VENISON—$400 pounds in store and for sale by STUART & SILL jan24

HAMS—City Cured in store and for sale by STUART & SILL jan24

SHOULDERS—Prime for sale by STUART & SILL jan24

POTATOES—1000 bu Galena and Illinois, just rec'd and for sale by STUART & SILL jan24

LARD—32 bbls No 1, to arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st jan24

TALLOW—4 bbls to arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO jan24

**NOTICE