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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 special time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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.

Our paper to-morrow will contain the official account, by the Session, of the late meeting in the Fifth Presbyterian Church, which has excited so much attention.

The reader will find a true and touching account of the death of SAMUEL MECASKEY, in another column, furnished us by his bereaved and distressed father.

DEATH AND SIGNS.—An article of great interest, on this subject, will be found on our first page to-day.

OUR WESTERN RAIL ROADS.—Few of our citizens, we fear, are fully aware of the magnitude of the great rail road schemes now being prosecuted to connect us with the heart of the splendid valley of the Ohio and Mississippi. In another column our readers will find an interesting letter from a correspondent from Bellefontaine, Ohio, giving an account of a rail road meeting held in that place to forward our great work. From this letter our readers will perceive that a rail road is now located, and much of it in progress of construction, from Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, a distance of *three hundred and eighty three miles!* Is not this a magnificent undertaking, and does it not open up a glorious prospect for Pittsburgh! What city in the Union, except Philadelphia, which is connected with us in its benefits by the Pennsylvania Rail Road, will have such an immediate access to the trade of the great West. Besides this 383 miles, extending from Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, there is a rail road in progress of rapid construction from the latter place to Terre Haute, on the Wabash, leaving only the distance across the State of Illinois, over a fine country, to connect us with St. Louis.

Threatened Dissolution of the Union.

The letters of our Washington Correspondent, referring to the intended resolves of the southern members to sever the Union, if they could not intimidate or drive the north into subjection, upon the subject of slavery, has been remarked upon by some of our cotemporaries as being merely *braggadocio*. The recent extraordinary speech of Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, has, however, revealed the fact that he was right in his conclusions. Junius is a bold writer, and spares neither friend nor foe, when he deems them recreant to the interests of the country. While the press at Washington and elsewhere has been disposed to rather conceal the views of Mr. Clingman, our correspondent has boldly denounced both him and his measures. In this he is perfectly right, and his course will be justified by every friend to the country. The New York Commercial, of which Junius is also the Washington correspondent, says,

"It is a fact, that so far as we have seen, the letter of our own correspondent, published yesterday, is the only channel through which public attention has been adequately called to the extraordinary teaching of Mr. Clingman."

We append the further remarks of the Commercial, in reference to the bold avowal of Mr. Clingman, together with those of the Newark Advertiser, which will be read with interest.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.—There appears to be a singular disposition at Washington to "think" the extraordinary and most reprehensible speech of Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina; a disposition equally manifested by the reporters of the Washington papers and the correspondents of papers elsewhere. We adverted, yesterday, to the exceeding brevity and incompleteness of the notice furnished by the Washington Republic. The Union, which we expected to see rampant in eulogy of the North Carolina gentleman's tirade, can vouchsafe to it no more space than is devoted to the following scanty allusion—

Mr. CLINGMAN proceeded to address the House at length, upon the slavery question, maintaining that the exclusion of the South from a fair participation in the territory acquired from Mexico would be a violation of the constitution that could not fail to bring about a dissolution of the Union. Mr. C. went on to show that the South was determined, at all hazards, to maintain her rights, as involved in this question; and that, in case of a dissolution, the North, rather than the South, would be the loser. He also held that there could no circumstances would the South again consent to the re-establishment of the protective system, which he held had been a grievous burden, seriously injuring her.

What can be the cause of all this? We can understand why the Republic might not care to dilate upon the speech—considering it altogether intemperate and unjustifiable. But what imposes silence on the Union—which every day trumpets forth sentiments of the like quality? Is the "sole organ of the opposition" afraid or ashamed to back up the most free-speaking of the disunionists? Does it hesitate lest the good sense and right feeling of the country be too deeply outraged?

Mr. Clingman's speech in Congress, yesterday, reveals the fact, that but for the Wilmot Proviso, California would have been this moment in the hands of slaveholders, working the mines with slaves. It further appears by this remarkable speech, to be the present policy of southern members to "stop the wheels of Government," until "this question" is settled. The people of both sections, adds this gallant North Carolinian, would then be obliged to make provision for their support. "If the interregnum should continue long, the arrangement would become permanent" a very sort way of perpetuating treason certainly! And yet letters from Washington this morning, assure us that this is the predetermined course of the southern members. They have resolved, we are told, not to permit the appropriation bills to pass, till the territorial question is settled to their satisfaction—which is nothing short of an appeal from law to passion and force. Mr. Clingman's speech yesterday seems to corroborate the fearful rumor. But we will not anticipate events. The President's message—paternal, mild, and conciliatory as it is in tone and sentiment—is made the apology, we hear, for this desperate resolve.—*Newark Advertiser.*

THE COTTON BUSINESS.—The Cincinnati Gazette announces that another large Cotton Factory, running 4000 spindles, is about to be erected in that city. There the business is gradually extending and strengthening, and promises to become one of the very first importance.

In Pittsburgh, the same business, once so prosperous, is languishing, with visible signs of decay boding an early extinction. One factory was burnt down and not rebuilt—another has failed, and its machinery stands idle—another has stopped because its proprietors found it unprofitable, and we have been told that its machinery will be moved to another state. Great distress now exists among the class who make their living from factory labor, from the lack of employment.

Why is this contrast between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh? The answer is plain. Cincinnati has never yet been cursed by a factory mob, fomented by idle, worthless, and interested demagogues. Ohio is free from the pernicious effects of laws discriminating against her own prosperity, and her factories can therefore successfully compete with those of the eastern states. Her business therefore prospers.

Up to the time of the erection of the Penn Factory, the cotton business was prosperous in this city, and was of immense advantage to a large class of persons who had no other means of livelihood. The first turn out then took place, succeeded by subsequent turn outs and mobs, and followed up by legislation, well enough as a general rule, but exceedingly oppressive in its partial operation. The consequence of these combined causes has been the utter ruin of all prospects of further progress, and the embarrassment of those factories already in existence.

Thus, through the mistaken philanthropy of some, and the insane hatred of capital and capitalists in others—backed by an interested and incendiary press, ready to sacrifice every interest of the city to its own fancied benefit, and the success of its party—has the cotton manufacturing business, one of the largest most permanent and useful in the country, been ruined in this county. A day of reckoning will, however, come, when the agents in this suicidal crusade will be called to an account—not before capitalists and mill owners, but the tribunal will be the impoverished operatives who have been ruined and cast adrift, by listening to the bad and interested counsel of those who have lured them on to the overthrow of all their earthly prospects.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—It will be seen by their card, in another column, that the long established partnership of McCandless & McClure, has been dissolved. These gentleman have long stood in the very front rank of their profession, and it is very gratifying to reflect that the firm has been dissolved only by the elevation of one of its members to a seat on the Bench.

HON. WALTER FORWARD.—Some of our papers are expressing fears as to the confirmation of our distinguished and respected fellow citizen, recently appointed Charge to Denmark. From authentic information upon the subject we are induced to believe there is no foundation for any fears upon the subject. Mr. Forward stands exceedingly high at Washington, and we are satisfied he will pass the ordeal of the Senate triumphantly.

The *Rail Road Journal*, speaking of the Report of the President of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad says—

The report of the president is a very interesting document, and we regret that we cannot publish the whole of it. Accompanying it is a letter from Mr. Roberts, Chief Engineer of the road; but as it contains little that is not embraced in the report of the President, and as it is soon to be followed by a more detailed report of matters more particularly belonging to his own department, we omit any extracts from his letter at the present time.

The formation of a continuous line of railway from Philadelphia to the western boundary of Indiana, is one of the greatest projects of the kind ever yet attempted; and as the work of constructing the several links is going on simultaneously, every person who is engaged upon the different sections of it regards himself as a party to the work as a whole—and the importance of the local lines is almost entirely lost in the idea of the vastly greater work which is to result from the united labors of all.

The Conspiracy at Washington.

The National Intelligencer alludes in the following manner to the predictions of dire events by the "*Union*" in its remarks on the Presidents Message:

"The "Union" takes exception also, however, to the recommendation to leave the Territory (not included in the State of California) under its existing Government until the people who inhabit it shall be disposed to form a Constitution of self-government; and it takes that exception on the ground that this recommendation "will not satisfy the People of the North, nor yet will it quiet the People of the South" adding, that "before *this* day comes, events will, in all probability, happen which will *shake this Union to its centre.*" What means the "Union" by *this* dark allusion? Are we to understand by it that *the "Union" Newspaper* is privy, if not party, to a conspiracy against the Union of the States? What else but some such knowledge, with or without participation in it, could have prompted a remark such as this, which can be viewed only in one of two lights; either as an empty brag, or as an audacious threat? *Let the "Union" speak out!* If it be engaged in, or lending its aid and countenance to, any such culpable design, it is high time that it should show its hand, that we and its readers may know what game it is that it is playing. If it be not engaged in any such conspiracy, let the "Union" disclaim participation or privity in any thing of the sort; and we will believe its disclaimer, and hold it guiltless of any worse offence than that of playing upon the credulity of its readers by conjuring up this phantom of a danger which exists only in its own disordered imagination."

ABOLISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Mr. Crowell, of Ohio, proposes to introduce a bill, at the earliest practicable day, in regard to Slavery in the District of Columbia. The act to take place on the 4th of July, 1850.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Death of Samuel Mecaskey.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It is very repugnant to my feelings to intrude my private griefs on public attention, but misrepresentations that have unfortunately found their way into some of the papers, seem to render a brief statement of the distressing circumstances attending the death of my beloved and lamented son, Samuel, necessary. The sad details of his untimely demise will be found in the following abstracts from a friendly letter, written by a kind hearted seaman, who belonged to the ship, "Three Brothers," and has returned to Nantucket, on account of severe indisposition.

"On the 22d of June last, I was on board of the ship Three Brothers, of Nantucket, Capt. J. Mitchell, cruising for whales, near the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. We were, on the day mentioned, lying becalmed near the north end of Albermarle Island. About 10 o'clock P. M., the lookout aloft descried a boat on our starboard quarter, evidently coming towards us. As there are no inhabitants on this island, we supposed it was a lost boat with a suffering crew. A breze springing up, we bore away for her, and soon laid her along side.

"It proved to be a boat that had left the barque Alfred Tyler, of Edgartown, Massachusetts. Seven of the Tyler's crew took her, and left their ship lying at Chatham's Island, some eight days previous to our falling in with them. Five only were in her, your son Samuel, and another of the crew having left at Abington Island, three days before. This island is small and nearly destitute of vegetation, and entirely so of water. The only thing that supports life are scale which abound in the group, and a few land turtle among the rocks.

"Upon hearing these particulars the Three Brothers immediately set sail for the place, but head winds and baffling currents detained us six days. When we arrived, two boats and fourteen men were sent on shore to search for the persons left on the island. After searching five hours without success, we were upon the point of returning to the ship, at this juncture I was attracted by foot prints in the sand, and to a clump of low bushes, under which was the dead body of your son. We buried him in the sand, and filled his grave with coral from the beach. No prayer was audibly said, nor a word spoken, but the rough sailors that surrounded his grave, each shed a manly tear to his memory, which was all they could give. We turned away with sad hearts and left him, with naught but a broken oar to mark the lone spot where we laid him."

Through a long life, marked by many scenes of physical and mental agony, never before has so painful a duty devolved upon me. To the noble and generous souled mariners who performed the last sad offices of kindness to the dear departed one, I offer my feeble tribute of praise, from a heart bleeding at every pore. God forbid Messrs. Editors, that you or any of your readers should ever experience what I now endure.

JOHN MECASKEY.

The Western Rail Road.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, January 24, 1850.

A very large rail road meeting was held in the Court House, at this place, last evening. It was attended by the President and Directors of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Rail Road Company, and the Chief Engineer, W. Milner Roberts, read his report on the results of the preliminary surveys, extending from a Point on the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Rail Road near Galion, through Bellefontaine, to the State line of Indiana.

The report was of the most encouraging character, showing the remarkable adaptation of the country to the cheap construction of a first class rail road, with moderate grades, and consisting of a series of *long, straik lines of from few to thirty miles in length*, connected by gentle curves.—The average cost of preparing the road for the track is estimated at four thousand dollars per mile.

The road will be one hundred and twenty miles long, and will be an extension of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, commonly called in Ohio, "the Pittsburgh Rail Road," which is one hundred and eighty miles in length; the two together forming a continuous road of 300 miles from Pittsburgh to the Indiana line. Thence to Indianapolis, the distance is eighty three miles, of which twenty eight miles are graded and bridged, and a large part of the remainder under way; and the Chief Engineer, T. A. Morris, writes that "by fall we expect to commence business on a substantial T bar of sixty pounds to the yard.

The meeting was addressed by James H. Godman, of Marion, President of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Rail Road Company: The people were informed that the Board of Directors had determined to locate the line immediately and prepare it for contract; and were called on to unite as one man in aiding the Board to provide the means for the speedy completion of the work. About half the amount required to grade and bridge the road has already been subscribed. The report of the Engineer, which is a very able and convincing document, will shortly be published.

At the request of the officers of the meeting an address was made by Solomon W. Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company: He gave an account of the progress of that work, and of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, showing that the great Central Rail Road from Philadelphia to St. Louis should be viewed as one vast whole, all the parts of which, when fully joined together, will give a double value to each other. Contrasting this line, with its Lake shore rival on the north, and the Wheeling rival on the south, he showed its great superiority; a superiority sufficient to fill its friends with confidence, but not to lull them into inaction; the greatest advantages being useless unless they are improved. He urged them not to despise their rivals, but to enter the race with them with earnestness and determination, never forgetting the importance of time as an element in all commercial competitions; and above all things not to fall out among themselves, but to sustain the Directors, who had been elected by the whole body of the stockholders, in doing that which they believe to be best for the interests of the Company.

Great interest was shown by a very large assembly, and the prospects of the enterprise appear to be of a highly flattering character.

PITT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1850.

Action of Senate on Appointments—Mr. Clay's Speech—Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. Roseburgh, the post master, and Mr. Woods, the collector of Pittsburgh, are now in Washington upon business connected with their official duties. Their nominations are now probably before the Senate, and will, as a matter of course, in due time be favorably acted upon. I informed your readers, a few days since, that a strenuous effort would be made to reject Mr. Lawrence, Minister to England, and that there was to be a good deal of grubbing and underground work against other nominations. Some facts that have since come to my knowledge have induced me to believe that all the foreign appointments are to be subjected to a rigid scrutiny, and a considerable number of rejections may be anticipated. The Democrats have no vivid a recollection of the character of many of the representatives of our country abroad, under the past administration, that from an excessive laxity and indulgence in passing over the little mistakes of the executive, they have been converted to the most virtuous severity in judging of the qualifications of those nominated for their approval. It is rumored that Col. McClung, of Mississippi, Charge to Bolivia, and a Mr. Van Alep, of New York, Charge in Ecquador, will be invited to return. But this is mere speculation. Among appointments in and from your State, which are not expected to pass without some contest, are those of Mr. Lewis, collector of Philadelphia, and Mr. Johnson, consul to Glasgow. The grounds of opposition to them I have never heard. The offices are lucrative and important, and have been generally believed to be worthily bestowed. But, in view of the present, and, more especially, of the possible state of things here a year hence, who can desire to hold an office under this government? In the principal custom houses, and, I presume, in all, it has been determined to withhold twenty six per cent of the salaries due on the first of February. And the necessity for this arises from an absurd law, passed without consideration, and from the refusal of the House to modify or amend it. If the incendiary schemes promulgated by Clingman, yesterday, should be carried into effect, there will not be at this time, next year, one foreign representative of the United States abroad. The interest upon the national debt will be unpaid. In short, not to go into details, all supplies will have been cut off, and the government will be *non est.*

Mr. Clay delivered in the Senate, to day, one of the most spirit stirring and eloquent speeches ever heard upon that floor. The occasion of it was his own resolution directing the proper measures to be taken for the purchase of the original manuscript of Washington's farewell address. After the echoes of his eloquent and patriotic voice had subsided, who should arise to rail and bellow at random, but Foote! Yes, Foote had the impudence to thrust himself in between Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. This individual delivered himself of an indescribable quantity of perilous stuff in denunciation of every thing northern, as a sort of salve to his conscience for voting for the resolution. I presume that the telegraph will communicate the main points in the short but most effective speeches of Messrs. Clay and Webster, so it would be an unprofitable consumption of space in me to communicate the abstract I had prepared. The passages concerning the silver goblet, now in Mr. Clay's possession, and the little casket of medals in Mr. Webster's, will, no doubt, become familiar as household words to the people of our country.

This original manuscript of the farewell address is a most interesting relic. It is in possession of the heirs of Mr. Claypole, of Philadelphia. Mr. C. was the printer who set it up, and at whose earnest personal application Washington consented to leave the copy in his hands. It has been much discussed whether this celebrated paper was altogether Washington's production. It is certain that Mr. Madison, Gen. Hamilton, and John Jay, were much consulted in the preparation of it, and it is asserted by some that it was written by Gen. Hamilton, inspected by Mr. Jay, and revised and amended by Washington, in whose hand writing are many interlineations, and erasures, showing that if he did not originate each particular phrase and sentence, to him belongs the credit of its authorship.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Appointments again—Mr. Calhoun's Danger—Eighth week of the Session closed—Stopping of the Appropriations.

It is said that Mr. Lewis, collector of Philadelphia, stands in imminent danger of losing his head, officially. The opposition to him is very powerful. It is reported that Senator Cooper considers this "a nomination not fit to have been made," and that unlike Mr. Webster, he does not intend to support it. If this be the fact, and there is no use in affecting to doubt it, Mr. Lewis will hardly pass through the breakers with safety. Even old Pennsylvania, of the Union, could not save him. It is said to be a sort of established rule, that when the Senator chiefly interested in the confirmation or rejection of an appointment, does not advocate it, it will be permitted to lie upon the table, until withdrawn. It is understood that Gen. Peter Sken Smith is opposing Mr. Lewis, with all the ardor of his nature. He was one of the original applicants for the appointment. Whether he would be more successful, in case of Mr. Lewis' rejection, is not for me to conjecture. Occupying a position of armed neutrality, as to all seekers for, or incumbents of office, I can survey the movements of the ins and outs with as much composure as old Palinurus would manifest in steering his vessel among the breakers, in the most terrible tempest that ever old Eolus raised. Those of your readers who do not understand those classical allusions are referred to the Washington Union, whose Senior Editor knows more about those ancient Greek and Latin fogies, than Dr. Parr himself. It is also rumored that Mr. Maxwell, collector of New York, is threatened by the Philistines, but I am under the impression that he will be rescued out of their hands.

There was a report about the town, late last night, that Mr. Calhoun was dying, but the morning proved it incorrect. He was, however, during the night, considered very low, and in great danger. He is a little better to day, but his recovery is still held to be doubtful. The death of Mr. Calhoun, at this time, would probably have no very marked effect on the general politics of the country. He has, undoubtedly, exercised a greater influence upon the public mind of the South than any man now living. It is apparent, that the only real dangers to our system of government and the permanence and greatness of our confederacy, proceed from the attitude now held by that portion of the Union. Mr. Calhoun is, in a great degree, responsible for leading her to that position of hostility and defiance which she occupies. But were he now called away, she could not, and would not, recede under the guidance and leadership of another. It is even probable, that younger and more impetuous men would be found to precipitate her into that abyss, from which the Union alone divides her. Mr. Calhoun is now in the seventy first year of his age. He has been subject to attacks of pneumonia, the disease under which he is at present suffering, since 1844. He will probably never again take an active part in political movements, whether he recover or not.

Both Houses are in vacation to day. It is very well. They would do nothing were they in session. The eighth week of the session has now closed, and the sum of the legislation effected is, that a bill has been passed, conferring the privilege of franking letters upon Mrs. Polk. The Senate, it is true, have adopted a joint resolution for permitting the amount of money indispensably necessary to the collection of the revenue to be expended in that service. It has been a week or more under debate, in the committee of Ways and Means, who have reported it to the House, with amendments which nearly nullify the action of the Senate, but there is no probability that the House will speedily act upon it. Indeed this is one of those cases to which the threat of Toombs', Cabell, Chingman, and the other disorganizers applies, of stopping all appropriations. The strength of their purpose is likely, therefore, to be tested within a very short time.

The immediate cause of adjournment, yesterday, was the nomination of fifteen reverend gentlemen as candidates for Chaplain of the House. This so terrified the graceless subjects who composes that assembly, that they lost no time in dispersing. Notwithstanding this aversion, however, to any thing savoring of religious observance, the election will be held on Monday, and as it is not probable that any question will be made upon the sentiments of the candidates as to slavery, it may be confidently expected that a day will suffice for the completion of it.

There prevails in the Senate, apparently, a very pressing and inquisitive disposition. Like the children in the London ragged schools, the members of that honorable body seem very earnestly engaged in the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." First, Clemens pretended to want information about California, but his greenness soon let out the fact that the pretence was only a trick to "get a sectional vote of North against South." Then some body must needs poke his honorable nose into the Key business. Then Mr Bradbury comes up with a most portentous resolution, demanding the reasons for removing office holders. That has not been adopted. I have a too high appreciation of the discretion of the Senate, to believe that it will be; but suppose it should be, there would be returned a message in answer, as *would* be a message. What a mile of reasons would there be assigned by the President, in justification of the President! Only think there were no less than one hundred and forty five thousand reasons for removing Denby, of the Richmond *elite*. There were twenty thousand of the hardest and strongest arguments for removing Eli Moore, of New York, 63,000 for turning out Patrick Collins, of Cincinnati; 11,000 for reforming Major Scott, at Washington, and ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ONE THOUSAND REASONS, for dismissing Wetmore! All these, and some millions of more would be sent in to the Senate, on one day. But I can no further "realize this spectacle" to day. I shall resume it another day.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23, 1850.

In the Senate to day, 5000 copies in English, and 800 copies in German, of the admirable Report of the Hon. Townsend Haines, Superintendent of Common Schools, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate. This was a measure of justice to the people, who ought to be afforded all possible light upon this important subject, and the Report of the Superintendent is the very thing to illuminate it.

Mr. Packer, offered a resolution for the printing of 500 copies of the Governor's message, communicating the septennial assessments, for the use of the Senate, which was agreed to.

The resolutions offered some time ago by Mr. King, of Bedford, as an amendment to the amendment of the Constitution, passed last winter, were taken up, and severally voted down.

Mr. Packer then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution relative to the amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Frailey called for the orders of the day.

Mr. Packer moved to dispense with the orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up said resolution. And the question being taken, the motion was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Fernon, Forsyth, Frick, Fulton, Gucrsey, Haslett, Ives, Jones, Koningmacher, Lawrence, Malone, Matthias, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sankey, Savery, Shimer, Sterrett, Streeter, Walker, Best, Speaker—25.

Nays—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Frailey, Hugus, King—5.

The amendment being taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Koningmacher, in the Chair, Mr. Cunningham offered an amendment, providing that the amendment of the Constitution should not interfere with the completion of the tenure of the judges now in office; which was not agreed to.

The amendment being reported to the Senate without amendment, and taken up on second reading.

Mr. King moved that said amendment of the constitution be postponed until acted upon by the House of Representatives.

Mr. K. supported his motion at some length, after some debate, the motion was negatived by the following vote.

Yeas.—Messrs. Drum, Frailey, Hugus, King—4.

Nays.—Brawley, Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Fernon, Forsyth, Frick, Fulton, Guernsey, Haslett, Hugus, Ives, Jones, Konigmacher, Lawrence, McCaslin, Malone, Matthias, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sankey, Savery, Shimer, Sterrett, Walker, Best, Speaker—27.

Mr. Drum moved several verbal amendments, which were all negatived.

Mr. Cunningham renewed his amendment, providing that judges in office shall hold them until the expiration of the time for which they were appointed; which were negatived by the following vote.

Yeas.—Messrs. Cunningham, Drum, Frailey, Hugus, King—5.

Nays.—Messrs. Brawley, Brooke, Crabb, Darsie, Fernon, Forsyth, Frick, Fulton, Guernsey, Haslett, Ives, Jones, Konigmacher, Lawrence, M'Caslin, Malone, Matthias, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sankey, Savery, Shimer, Sterrett, Streeter, Walker, Best, Speaker—25.

The question recurring on the proposed amendment of the Constitution, it passed by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Brawley, Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Frick, Fulton, Guernsey, Haslett, Hugus, Ives, Jones, Konigmacher, Lawrence, McCaslin, Malone, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sankey, Savery, Shimer, Sterrett, Streeter, Walker, Best, Speaker—25.

Nays—Messrs. Darsie, Drum, King—3.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating Wm. B. McClure for President Judge of the Pittsburgh district.

Also a message announcing that the bill relating to collateral inheritance, passed by the last Legislature, had become a law by the lapse of time.

In the House, Mr. Cornyn, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. And on motion of Mr. Cornyn, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Brower in the chair, when the bill passed without amendment.

Mr. Conyngham submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be required to furnish to this House, as soon as in their power so to do, a list of all the different lots, tracts, or pieces of land belonging to the Commonwealth, situated upon the several lines of canals and railroads, which are not at this time used for any necessary purposes, connected with such public works. Which was adopted.

COBDEN.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1850.

In the Senate, to day, Walker from the Committee on Executive nominations, made a unanimous report of the committee in favor of the confirmation of William B. McClure, as President Judge of the Allegheny District.

Mr. Walker moved that the rule be dispensed with, which requires nominations to lie five days on the table, which was not agreed to—yeas 15—nays 16.

The Senate took up the bill to correct a clerical error, which was opposed by Mr. Darsie, who gave a history of the claim of Keeler as the associate of Clark.

Mr. Guernsey advocated the passage of the bill, and went into a lengthy examination of the claim of Keeler, and of his transactions with Clark, who was contractor on the North Branch canal. Before he concluded, the bill was postponed until to morrow.

Mr. Drum offered the following resolution, which was read twice and agreed to:—That the Secretary of the Commonwealth communicate to the Senate, the dates of the several commissions of Benjamin Patton, as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, together with information as to the time when said commissions took effect, and when they ended; also, whether said Benjamin Patton still holds, or claims to hold, and exercise the duties of said office.

In the House, the Speaker presented a communication from the Auditor General with copies of the returns of all the Banks of the State, in reply to circulars addressed to them at four different discount days. And on motion 5000 copies in English, were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker also laid before the House the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Also the annual statement of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Banks reported a bill entitled an act regulating Banks—made the order for this day a week.

Mr. Conyngham, Ways and Means, reported the annual appropriation bill—on ordinary expenses and Railroads and Canals. And on motion of Mr. Conyngham, it was made the special order for Wednesday, and every consecutive day till disposed of.

Mr. Cornyn, Judiciary, reported as committed, a bill relative to the sale of a certain Banking House in the town of Erie, to the United States, for a Custom House. And on motion of Mr. Reid, it was taken up for consideration in Committee of the Whole—Mr. Haldeman in the chair. The bill passed the Committee and also second and final reading.

Mr. Watson presented a petition for a new county out of parts of Allegheny, Washington, Fayette and Westmoreland.

Mr. Walker moved a reference to the members from those counties.

Mr. Watson moved a Select Committee of three—which was agreed to and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Watson, Hastings, and Bent.

This is an old subject, having been before the Legislature for twenty years annually.

Mr. Watson read in his place a bill to form a new county to be called "Monongahela," out of Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny.

Mr. Baldwin, a bill, supplement to the $300 exemption act.

COBDEN.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25th, 1850.

The Hon. Townsend Haines, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, having been appointed to the office of Register of the Treasury, at Washington, under circumstances highly complimentary, has accepted the post, and resigned his position under the State administration. A. L. Russell, Esq., of Bedford, the former Deputy Secretary, was to day promoted to the vacancy created by this resignation, leaving the office of Deputy Secretary now vacant. Mr. Russell is a gentleman of highly cultivated intellect—of sterling worth—and abilities of the first order, and will make a highly efficient and able Secretary. He has made many warm friends during his sojourn here, who are highly gratified at his promotion.

A trial is proceeding in our Court of Quarter Sessions, of a man named DAVID RUNDLY, for parricide. He is a citizen of this town, and is supposed to have been laboring under some of the types of insanity, when the deed was committed. The old man, (his father) was quite old, and no good reason can be assigned upon the presumption of malice, for the commission of so heinous a crime. His counsel plead insanity before the jury, but when arraigned, the prisoner himself said that "he done the deed, but considered himself justified."

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Konigmacher presented a petition for the re-charter of the Farmers Bank of Lancaster.

Mr. Frailey, one for a new Bank at Easton.

Mr. Shimer, two for an alteration of the law granting licenses to pedlars. Also, one for the Free Banking system, on State stocks. Also, one for a Bank at Allentown. Also, three for a new Bank at Easton. Also, one for a revival of the Norristown, Berks, and Lehigh Railroad company.

Mr. Darsie, four for a new county to be called Redstone. Also, a memorial from the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for an additional appropriation of $2000.

Mr. Sankey, one for a general Banking law on State Stocks.

Mr. Packer offered the following preamble and resolutions; which were read a second time and passed; the preamble having been withdrawn by the mover.

WHEREAS, The tax on the loans of the Commonwealth was imposed at a time when the necessity of the case seemed to require it. And WHEREAS such necessity now no longer exists—the revenues from other sources being ample to enable the State to meet all her engagements; and as such tax (except in cases of absolute necessity) cannot be justified; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law authorizing a tax on the funded debt of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the same Committee to which has been referred so much of the Governor's annual message as relates to the loans of the Commonwealth now over due, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the issue of a new five per cent. loan to the present holders, exempt from taxation redeemable in twenty years, with coupons attached which shall be received by the Government in payment of taxes.

The Senate then resumed the second reading and consideration of the bill to correct a clerical error.

Mr. Guernsey resumed his remarks in favor of the passage of the bill, and it was opposed at considerable length by Mr. Walker, who repeated the whole history of the case involved in the bill. The debate had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing that he had appointed A. L. Russell, Esq. of Bedford county, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A communication was also received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in reply to the resolution of inquiry, relative to the commission of Joseph W. Patton, late President Judge of the Allegheny district.

In the House, Mr. Conyngham, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill relative to collateral inheritance taxes.

Mr. Scofield read in place, a bill to exempt homesteads from levy and sale on executions.

COBDEN.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION IN NEW YORK.—It is said that the University of New York has more than 400 pupils, and the Old College about 150. This is a falling off from previous years. In the city the number has for some past years on the increase, and the increase is reckoned by thousands.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Heaven have mercy upon us, when this host of blood suckers are let loose upon the country with an M. D. attached to their names. The files of Egypt would stand no chance with them.

THE RAIL ROAD.—A Committee of citizens from Steubenville, were in Florence on Friday last, who report intelligence that will be agreeable to all who have any interest in the projected enterprise. They have undertaken to secure from the land owners in Virginia on both of the surveyed routes from the City of Steubenville, Eastward to Pittsburgh, a cession of the right of way to the Rail Road Company. The Committee had taken the Southern route and had *secured a cession from every land proprietor through whose land it is necessary, for the Company to traverse* from the Ohio River to the Pennsylvania line. It is their intention this week to take the route surveyed through the Little Cove and Kings Creek which passes immediately within sight of Florence. And probably ere this, they have secured the same grants on that route also. Thus, it will be perceived how the people of Brooke and Hancock Counties have frustrated the action of the Virginia Legislature by a good resolution to help themselves. We may say, then, safely, that *the way is open*—that our Western friends can, through us, join their trade to ours in a well our favorite matrix. Let the friends of this connection proceed. We are assured that the Steubenville and Indiana Company will be ready to and will most certainly go into operation as early as the season will open.—*Florence Enterprise.*

Annexation movements in Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 23.

The Annexationists of this place have formed an association, comprising many of the most respectable citizens, merchants, &c., and intend very soon issuing a manifesto, setting forth their reasons and desires for being annexed to the United States.

The subject is now exciting much attention, and has many warm advocates.

THE VARIOLOID IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil of the 17th, says:

"It is estimated that six thousand persons, or nearly one fifteenth of our whole population, have had the small pox or varioloid during the last four months. It is spreading to a considerable extent in Covington and Newport. Like the cholera, it bears a milder form now than it did in 1832-3, when it followed in the wake of that dreadful scourge.

WHEN THE GODS WOULD DESTROY, &c.—If there is any truth in the Latin adage, we may surely expect the speedy dissolution of the Freeman's Journal, for it is becoming unmistakably wild and lunatic. It talks of the "intellectual and moral barbarism of Protestantism," says that there is not "any great difference between a pulsance and a meeting house, an omnibus and a Protestant place of worship;" that "the Protestant church is but one vast omnibus, with a man on the box, whose business it is (like the mock auctioneers) to meet the stranger and take him in, and let him *out* only when the plaitins had been forked over."

And it says farther, "The omnibus, at times, goes even to "Hell Gate" and a little farther; so does the Protestant Church. In fine, the omnibus, at the present day, (owing to the heedlessness and carelessness of the drivers), is felt, by the great majority of good citizens, to be a great nuisance; so is the Protestant church."

Now if any class of readers will sanction such gratuitous insults to the Protestant religion as these, we greatly misunderstand the feelings of the community. We will not believe that they will be approved even by the members of that denomination of which the Freeman's Journal would fain be thought a representative.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—*Collectors.*—Stewart Pearce, Columbia; S. S. Bixler, Harrisburgh; George Smith, Beach Haven; Stephen Wilson, Northumberland; Allison White, Dunsburg; C. D. Eldred, Williamsport; C. Thomas, Liverpool; S. Law, Newport; D. W. McCormick, Lewistown; A. S. Harrison, Huntingdon; A. A. Douglass, Holidaysburgh; E. Zeigler, Duncan's Island Bridge; J. Shoemaker, Juniata Aqueduct; A. Stewart, Swatara Bridge.

Superintendent.—W. S. Campbell, Portage.

Supervisors.—S. M. Solliday, Delaware Division; Benjamin Saylor, North Branch; Thomas Bennett, West Branch; H. D. Rodearmel, Susquehanna; J. M'Laughlin, Eastern; J. S. Miller, Lower Juniata; J. P. Anderson, Upper Juniata; J. Peters, Blairsville, Upper Division.

Corep Inspector.—G. N. Smith, Johnstown.

Weighmasters.—M. H. Horn, Easton; Robert Williams, Hollidaysburgh; J. G. Chesney, Northumberland.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture in the Massachusetts Legislature, of which Mr. Buckingham, of the Senate, is Chairman have submitted a report, in which they recommend to Congress the immediate establishment of a National Board of Agriculture, which shall be empowered and directed to stimulate ingenuity and industry by the offering of premiums and by the collecting and distributing the products of one region to another where suitable and desired for cultivation.

NATURALIZATION.—The records of the city of New York show that during the past year no less than 10,934 foreigners have been naturalized in its courts. During the same period 6,594 persons made declaration of their intentions to become citizens; and of these 3