THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1850.

CINCINNATI.—C. W. JAMES, No. 4 HARTMAN street, Cincinnati, is our agent for the city. Advertisements and subscriptions handed to him will receive prompt attention.

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

"A Citizen" shall appear to morrow.

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A pressman who is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and who understands the running of a Cylinder Power Press, and the management of the Steam Engine, can hear of an easy and permanent situation by applying to this office.

"THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE AGAINST THE WILMOT PROVISO."—This is the heading of a labored article in the *Despatch*, in which the effort is made to place us in a position antagonistical to the Wilmot Proviso, drawn from our views on the President's Message, on the Territorial Question. Whether our article bears any such construction, we leave to the good sense of our readers, who have it before them. Certainly none such was intended. The only object of the Wilmot Proviso is to prevent the extension of slavery. If the same object can be secured in another, and a more quiet and peaceable way, is it not the highest wisdom to adopt it. We support the policy recommended by the President, because we believe it will fully and certainly accomplish all the Free Soil men require, the preservation of the new territories from the curse of slavery. We care nothing for an abstraction, provided we get the substance. The President's policy will secure the practical operation of the Wilmot Proviso, and this is what all honest men aim at. Those who have used the proposition of Mr. Wilmot for purely personal and political motives, will of course be dissatisfied with the policy of Gen. Taylor. Such do not want the matter practically settled. They desire it to be kept open, in the hope that it will enure to their benefit in some form, they care not much how.

We are sorry to see that the Despatch intentionally misquotes us, and perverts our meaning. It says we spoke of the Wilmot Proviso, "as a mad attempt at dissolution of the Union." We do no such thing. We simply ask the question, whether the course recommended by the President is not better, "than to attempt to force the Wilmot Proviso through Congress, *at the risk of* a mad attempt at dissolution of the Union." A very different matter from the false gloss attempted by the Despatch.

Manifesto of the Disunionists—Speech of Mr. Clingman.

As much anxiety has been expressed to see the extraordinary speech of Mr. Clingman, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 22d of January, we have selected the most important passages, giving a slight synopsis of the rest.—What gives greater interest to this speech is, that it was carefully prepared beforehand, and delivered with all the calmness of a set oration, showing that its sentiments and conclusions had been arrived at after the most careful deliberation. The Republic says, it was delivered after consultation with members entertaining similar opinions, and "may be considered as the *platform of the ultra South for the present.*" The reader will see that it is an argument in favor of disunion, with suggestions as to the best mode of bringing it about.

Among his introductory remarks, Mr. Clingman declares that he has entertained, from the commencement of the session, the opinion that a "collision was inevitable, and that the sooner it came on the better for all parties," and that it has been an object with southern members to make the demonstration as imposing as possible. He then proceeds with a rapid review of his previous course in Congress, and of the state of opinion in the North, and of the position of parties in Congress. He gives it as his opinion that but for the agitation of the slave question California would have come in as a slave State—a perfectly ridiculous notion, as slaveholders never could have taken their slaves there while all the avenues of access were taken up by free white men. He then enters into a lengthy argument to show that slave countries are more prosperous than free—that the southern States are increasing in wealth and social happiness faster than the northern, that Cuba is better off than Jamaica and St. Domingo, and that Brazil is the most prosperous of the South American states. The honorable gentleman has doubtless read Ellwood Fisher's defence of slavery. The speaker next declaims against the aggressions of the North. He asks what is to be the result. California, Oregon, New Mexico, Deseret, and Minnesota, will come into the Union in less than five years, and, if slavery is to be excluded, the free States will have a majority of ten or fifteen votes in the Senate. The new census will give them nearly two to one in the House.—With such immense controlling majorities what is to become of slavery? Confined to the slave States, as now existing, will be to throw the country into the hands of the negroes in fifty years.—He winds up on that part of his subject as follows:

"If after having been free for seventy years, the southern States were to consent to be thus degraded and enslaved, instead of the pity they would meet the scorn and contempt of the universe. The men of this generation, who would be responsible, ought to be whipped through their fields by their own negroes. I thank God that there is no one in my district that I think so meanly of, as to believe that he would not readily come into whatever movement might be necessary for the protection of our rights and liberty. I tell northern gentlemen, who are in hopes that the South will be divided, that we shall not have half as many traitors to hang as we did Tories in the Revolution."

Mr. Clingman then proceeds to discuss the tariff question, and contends that the North have had all the benefit, and that the South has only yielded for peace sake, and from attachment to the Union. Having disposed of all these preliminaries, he comes to the main point of issue, and proceeds to discuss the advantages of disunion to the South and the best mode of bringing it about. The whole of this portion of the speech we copy without abreviation. Never was treason more coolly avowed, and more boldly uttered:

"What would be our condition if separated from the North? It is difficult to determine the precise amount of the exports of the slaveholding States, because it is not practicable to arrive at the exact value of that portion which is sold to the free States. But the amount of our leading staples being pretty well known—I mean cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, &c.—we can arrive at the whole value of our exports pretty nearly. They cannot fall short of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and this year, perhaps, considerably exceed that sum. This is nearly as much as the whole of the exports of the United States to foreign countries. It must be remembered, however, that much of the free States raised part of our exports, yet that which they do afford is scarcely so much as the portion of our own products which goes to them for consumption. If, therefore, we were separated, our whole exports to the North, and to foreign countries precisely, would be equal to that sum. Of course we should import as much, and in fact do at this time consume as much. A duty of thirty per cent. on these imports (and most of the rates of the present tariff law are higher) would yield a revenue of nearly forty millions of dollars. As the prices of almost all manufactured articles are regulated by the production of the great workshops of Europe, where the accumulation of capital and labor keeps down production to the lowest possible rates, I have no doubt but that sum would be raised without any material increase of the prices which our citizens now pay. We might therefore expend as much as the Government of the United States ever did in time of peace up to the beginning of General Jackson's Administration, and still have on hand twenty five millions of dollars to devote to the making railroads, opening our harbors and rivers, and for other domestic purposes. Or, by levying only twenty per cent. duty, which the northern manufacturers found ruinous to them, as they said, under Mr. Clay's compromise bill, we should be able to raise some twenty five millions of dollars. Half of this sum would be sufficient for the support of our army, navy, and civil government. The residue might be devoted to the making of all such improvements as we are now in want of, and especially checkering our country over with rail roads. Subjecting the goods of the North to a duty, with those from other foreign countries, would at once give a powerful stimulus to our own manufacturers. We have already sufficient capital for the purpose. But if needed, it would come in from abroad. English capitalists have filled Belgium with factories. Why did this occur? Simply because provisions were cheaper there and taxes lower than in England. The same motives would bring them into the southern country, since both the reasons assigned are much stronger in our case. It has already been proved that we can manufacture some kinds of goods more cheaply than the North. In New England, too, owing to her deficient agriculture, everything is directed to manufacturing, and the system is strained up to a point which is attended with great social disadvantages, so as to retard population. In the South it need not be so. The climate and soil are very favorable to agricultural pursuits. Our slaves might be chiefly occupied on the farms, while the poorer class of our white population, and a portion of our females, could be advantageously employed in manufacturing. We should thus have that diversity in our pursuits which is most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of a people.

Our carrying trade would probably for a time be in the hands of the English and other foreigners. This, however, would not be to our disadvantage, since northern ship owners now charge as much for freight between New York and New Orleans as they do for carrying it to Canton, on the opposite side of the globe. The whole amount of the freight on southern productions, received by the northern ship owners, has, on a minute calculation, been set down at forty millions one hundred and eighty six thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars, ($40,186,728). The whole value which the North derives from its southern connexion has been estimated, by some persons most familiar with these statistics, at more than eighty eight millions of dollars. Whoever looks into the condition of the different States prior to the formation of the Union, and compares it with their situation at first, under low duties, up to the war and tariff of 1816, and its successors, highly protective as they have been, will find the facts fully sustaining the opinions I have expressed. Northern writers of elementary books, made for school children, of course represent things differently, and deceive the careless and ignorant. My opinions on these points have been settled for a long while past, though I have not heretofore been in a position where I thought I could exert any controlling influence, or effect any desirable object, by giving utterance to them.

In throwing out these views, Mr. Chairman, I have not sought the utmost degree of precision, but I have no doubt but that all the facts will be found, on examination, not less favorable to my conclusions than I have stated them. My purpose now is simply to present to northern gentlemen such general views as are likely now to be adopted by the south. Your course of aggression is already arraying against you all the highest minds of the south—men of high intellect, and higher patriotism, whose utter indifference to all personal considerations will make them, in the language of my eloquent friend from Georgia, Mr. Toombs, "devote all they have and all they are to this cause."

But gentlemen speak of the difficulty of making the boundary, and the condition of the border States of Maryland and Kentucky, is particularly referred to. Undoubtedly each State would have the right to determine for itself to which section of the confederacy it would belong. If these two States were to unite with the North, then, as it would not be possible for them to change their condition immediately with respect to slavery, if they ever did, they would for many years, at least, form a barrier against the aggressions of the free States, until, in short, the South would have become too great and powerful to need such aid. I take it, however, that their interest would lead them to prefer an association with the South. With reference to fugitive slaves, Maryland would not be materially worse off than I have shown it to be, if she were not in fact less molested. There would, however, be some great counterveiling advantages. She is in advance of most of the Southern States in manufactures, and a duty on northern imports would give her for the time, better prices on such things as now come from the North. Baltimore would, perhaps, from its considerable size and its capital, become the New York of the South. New York itself must at once lose more than half its foreign trade. Charleston and New Orleans would expand rapidly. The like might occur to the cities of Virginia. Even the little towns on the eastern coast of my own State, would more than recover the trade which they had prior to the war duties, and the tariff of 1816. The northern tier of counties in Kentucky would perhaps be obliged to remove their slaves to the South. But there would be to her advantages in the change, similar to those of Maryland. Kentucky supplies the South with live stock, to a great extent, but she has to encounter the competition of Ohio and other northwestern States. If the productions of these States were subjected to a duty, she might for a time have a monopoly in the trade. I would do injustice to these two States if I supposed that they would be governed solely, or even mainly, by calculations of interest. Maryland and Kentucky are filled with as courageous, as generous, and as noble minded men and women as exist on earth, and following their bold impulses, they would make common cause with their oppressed sisters of the South, and, if necessary, take their places where the blows might fall thickest in the front of the column, with the same high feelings that animated their ancestors on the battle fields of the revolution. Rather than that they should separate from us, I think it far more probable that some of the northwestern free States would find it to their advantage to go with the South. But we have been threatened that the North will take possession of the lower Mississippi. The British tried that in 1815, but found Andrew Jackson and some of the southwestern militia men in the way. In the thirty five years that have since passed, those States have become populous and strong, and would doubtless be able to protect their waters from aggression. The Southern States have now a free population of six millions, and, producing in succession such soldiers as Washington, Jackson, Scott and Taylor, need have no serious fears of foreign aggression.

Submit it, then, Mr. Chairman, calmly to northern gentlemen, that they had better make up their minds to give us at once a fair settlement; not cheat us by a mere empty form, without reality, but give something substantial for the South. We might acquiesce in the Missouri compromise line. I should individually prefer, under all the circumstances, giving up the whole of California, provided we could have all on this side of it, up to about the parallel of 40 deg., not far from the northern line of the State of Missouri, rather than its southern—36 deg. 30. We would thus, by getting the whole of New Mexico, and having the mountain chain and desert on the west, obtain a proper frontier. We might then acquire, at some future day, whether united or divided, possession of the country along the Gulf of Mexico, well suited to be occupied by our slave population. I mean, sir, that no restriction ought to be imposed by Congress on this territory, but that after it has been left open to all classes for a proper period, the majority may then, when they make a State constitution, determine for themselves whether they will permit slavery or not. The South will acquiesce in any reasonable settlement.

But when we ask for justice, and to be let alone, we are met by the senseless and insane cry of "Union, Union!" Sir, I am disgusted with it. When it comes from northern gentlemen who are attacking us, it falls on my ear as it would do if a band of robbers had surrounded a dwelling, and when the inmates attempted to resist, the assailants should raise the shout, of "Peace—union—harmony!" If they will do us *justice*, we do not need their lectures. As long as they refuse it, their declarations seem miserable, hypocritical cant.—When these things, come from southern men, I have even less respect for them. Even the most cowardly men, when threatened with personal injury, do not usually announce in advance that they mean to submit to all the chastisement which an adversary may choose to inflict. And those persons who, seeing the aggressive attitude of the North, and its numerical power, declare in advance that for their parts they intend to submit to whatever the majority may do, are taking the best course to aid our assailants, and need not wonder if the country regards them as enemies of the South.

If northern gentlemen will do us justice on this great question, we may consent to submit to lesser evils. We may acquiesce in a most oppressive revenue system. We may tolerate a great unequal distribution of the public expenditures. We may bear the loss of our fugitive slaves, incurred because the Legislatures of the northern States have nullified an essential provision of the Constitution, without which the Union could not have been formed, because mere pecuniary considerations are not controlling with us. We may even permit such portions of the northern people as are destitute of proper self respect, to send up here occasionally representatives whose sole business seems to be to irritate as much as possible southern feeling, and pander to the prejudices of the worst part of the northern community. We may allow that the northern States shall keep up and foster in their bosoms abolition societies, whose main purpose is to scatter firebrands throughout the South, to incite servile insurrections, and stimulate, by licentious pictures, our negroes to invade the persons of our white women. But if, in addition to all these wrongs and insults, you intend to degrade and utterly ruin the South, *then we don't go it.* We do not love you, people of the North, well enough to become your *slaves.* God has given us the power and the will to resist.—Our fathers acquired our liberty by the sword, and with it, at every hazard, we shall maintain it.—But before resorting to that instrument, I hold that all constitutional means should be exhausted. It is, sir, a wise provision of Providence that less force is required to resist an attack than to make it.

The Constitution of the United States has been well framed on these principles. While, therefore, a majority is necessary to pass a measure, one fifth of the members may demand the yeas and nays. In spite, therefore, of any change of rule which the majority can make as long as this constitutional provision stands a minority of this one fifth or more, if firm, and sustained by the people at home, can stop the wheels of the Government. If it is ascertained that no proper settlement can be gotten of the Territorial question, it would be in the power of the southern members to defeat all the appropriation bills, and bring the Government to a dead halt. Perhaps it might be well to give such a cap to northern gentlemen; for I well remember, that when the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was under consideration, with the amendment from the Senate, known as Walker's, which would have settled the question of slavery in the Territories, a number of northern gentlemen resolved to defeat that bill and all other business, by constantly calling for the yeas and nays, if they did not succeed in striking out that amendment. I recollect perfectly that while I was pressing a Pennsylvania member to vote against striking out that amendment, which was the pending motion, a member of high standing from Massachusetts said to me, "You need not give yourself any trouble about this matter; if we do not succeed in changing it, we shall prevent its adoption by having the yeas and nays on motions to adjourn, and calls of the House, till the end of the session." From similar declarations made to me by a number of northern gentlemen, as I went through the House, I had no doubt but that, as he said, enough had agreed to have enabled them to effect their purpose, if the motion to change the character of the amendment had failed. It is not long since, too, that another citizen of Massachusetts, Mr. John Davis, defeated the two million bill then pending in the Senate, by speaking till the end of the session. As northern gentlemen have therefore been accustomed to this mode of resistance to such measures as they do not like, I take it that they would hardly complain of this kind of retaliation.

I tell gentlemen that if we cannot in advance get a fair settlement of this question, I should be pleased to see the civil and diplomatic bill, the army and navy bill, and all other appropriations fail. We should thereby make every officer and every expectant of public money directly interested in having justice done to the South. It would be far better to have this temporary inconvenience for a year or two, than that we should see a bloody revolution or something worse. I hold it to be the duty of every southern representative to stay here and prevent, till the close of our official term, the passage of any measures that might tend to force our people to unjust submission. In the mean time the southern States could, in convention, take such steps as might be necessary to assert their right to a share in the public territory. If this interregnum were to continue long, it might drive both sections to make provisional governments, to become permanent ones in the end.

But it is advised, in certain portions of the northern press, that the members from that section ought to expel such as interrupt their proceedings. Let them try the experiment. I tell gentlemen that this is our slaveholding territory. We do not intend to leave it. If they think they can remove us, it is a proper case for trial. In the present temper of the public mind, it is probable that a collision of the kind here might electrify the country, as did the little skirmish at Lexington the colonies in their then excited state. Such a struggle, whoever might prove the victors in it, would not leave here a quorum to do business. Gentlemen may call this *treason*—high treason—the highest treason the world ever saw. But their words are idle. We shall defeat their movement against us. But even if I thought otherwise, I would still resist. Sooner than submit to what they propose, I would rather see the South, like Poland, under the iron heel of the conqueror. I would rather that she should find the fate of Hungary.

It was but the other day, and under our own eyes, that the gallant Hungarians asserted their independence. Though in the midst of, and struggling against those two immense empires, that could bring more than a million of armed men into the field, they were successful at first in healing down the power of Austria. It was not until some of her sons became *traitors* that Hungary was finally overpowered, borne down, and pressed to death by the long columns and gigantic strength of Russia. If necessary, let such be our fate.

"Better be
Where the extinguished Spartans still are free,
In their proud charnel of Thermopylæ."

Rather let the future traveller, as he passes over a blackened and desolate country, exclaim, "Here lived and died as noble a race as the sun ever shone upon." If we were to wait until your measures were consummated, and your coil, like that of a great serpent, was completely around us, then we might be crushed. Secing no danger, we have the wisdom and the courage to meet the attack now, while we have the power to resist.—We must prove victors in this struggle. If we repel the wave of aggression now we shall have peace. The Abolitionists, defeated before the country on the main issue, will not have power to molest us.

I have, thus, sir, frankly spoken my opinions on this great question, with no purpose to conceal, but only to warn. Gentlemen of the North ought themselves to see that, while submission to what they propose would be ruinous to us, it would not in the end be beneficial to their section. Seeing, then, the issues in all its bearings, let them make their decide. They hold in their hands the destiny of the existing government. Should circumstances divide us, I wish that you may prosper. From all my knowledge of the elements of your society, I have doubts. That we shall, under the favor of Providence, in all events, take care of ourselves, I have no fears. In conclusion, I have to say, Do us justice; and we continue to stand with you; attempt to trample on us, and we part company.

THE PRESIDENT'S TERRITORIAL MESSAGE.—This document gives the utmost satisfaction to all, except unreasonable locofocos and disunionists.—Phiaion Need, of the Albany Evening Journal, the leading organ of the Whig party in New York, says,

"It is a glorious document. It is a broad platform on which the Whigs of the whole Union can stand. It reflects the wisdom and patriotism which has and will distinguish Gen. TAYLOR's Administration."

Speaking of this Message, the New York Courier and Enquirer says:—

It combines the soundest principles of public liberty with the wisest dictates of public policy.

It will have been observed that *all parties* in our State Assembly, in the debate of Thursday, spoke in terms of the warmest approbation of the wise and patriotic policy which Gen. TAYLOR has marked out. All felt constrained to approve and endorse it fully, and we have no doubt that it will, ere many months or weeks, command the entire approbation of the whole American people. The Southern factionists will undoubtedly oppose it, as they have opposed everything which does not tend to a complete and entire compliance with their most ultra and extreme demands.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Monday last, the Wheeling Delegate, Mr. Wheate, presented the following resolution:

That the committee on Roads, &c., inquire whether any measures be necessary to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company from violating or evading the act authorizing them to construct the extension of their road through the territory of Virginia—passed March 5th, 1847.

What does this mean? Is Wheeling not sure of the road yet? Have they found out that the Directors of the Baltimore road are seeking for some feasible route, and are trying to avoid grades of 116 feet a mile, which will render their road a doubtful experiment at best when finished? What does it all mean?

C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Fifth Presbyterian Church.

[OFFICIAL.]

Proceedings of the 5th Presbyterian Church and Congregation, relative to the question of re-union, held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23d, 1850.

Pursuant to public notice, issued by the Elders and Pastor of the 5th Presbyterian Church, and Congregation, and read twice from the pulpit on Sabbath, 20th ult., by the pastor, the 5th Presbyterian Church and Congregation assembled in their house of worship, for the purpose of deciding the question presented in the call for the meeting. The pastor, who was appointed chairman of the meeting, opened the business of the evening with prayer. The business that was transacted is as follows:

1. The chairman announced to the Congregation the purpose for which they were then assembled, made some remarks, and read to them the requisition, which is herewith subjoined;—namely,

"*To the Rev. Nathaniel West, Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.*"

Rev. and Dear Sir—We, the undersigned Ruling Elders of the Church and Congregation, over which you are pastor, have viewed with deep solicitude the recent efforts made by some members of our churches, old and new School, in this city and throughout Western Pennsylvania.

We have considered, and fully approve the part you have taken in these efforts. We have weighed well the existing schism in the Presbyterian Church. And if we may be guided by what has developed itself, in relation to re-union in this city, we confess we have no hope of a general and simultaneous union taking place in our beloved church during our lifetime. We conclude, therefore, that as Elders solemnly pledged before God, to "study the purity, unity, and peace of the church," if we give not our aid to heal as much of the division as we can, now that the way is open for action, we shall be professionally as *Christians*, and officially as *Elders* responsible for the evil consequences which may follow, and which may apply to our own congregation. We express our sincere heartily for reunion. We are fully in favor of it. We believe it to be the will and prayer of our Great Mediator at the Father's right hand, that there should be no schism in his body, the church. We believe that re-union would tend to his glory, and the future stability, increase, and prosperity of our church at large, but especially our own congregation, and we should deeply regret, should any untoward event cause a failure in the attempt we shall make a consummate the same.

A large number of our congregation have spoken strongly in favor of Union. It is on the lips of every one. The public are in anxious suspense awaiting the action of our churches on the subject, in this vicinity.

We, therefore, as a session, do earnestly request you to call a meeting of our church and congregation, by public notice from the pulpit, to assemble in the lecture room of our church on next Wednesday evening, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock.

That our people may determine in assembly whether they will consent to continue division in the body of Christ, by remaining in the their present ecclesiastical relation, or whether they desire a change of that relation from the presbytery of Pittsburgh, to the presbytery of Ohio, and to do whatever else may be proper for the congregation to do.

Signed: JAMES WILSON, Elder.
ALEXANDER SCOTT, Elder.
JAMES WATT, Elder.
JOHN IRWIN, Elder.
J. P. SMITH, Elder.
NATHANIEL WEST,
Moderator and Pastor.

Done in Session, Friday, Jan. 18th, 1850.

2. It was then, upon motion, resolved that the meeting proceed to transact the business for which it had been called. Whereupon the following paper of resolutions was presented by James Wilson, Esq., Senior Elder of the Church, and read by the Secretary to the meeting.—*Whereas*, the unity of the Church of Christ is indispensable to her peace, prosperity, and happiness, and moral influence on the world and, *whereas*, to continue in our present ecclesiastical relation with the presbytery of Pittsburgh, is in our opinion to continue the existing schism, as far as this Congregation is concerned; be it, therefore, and it is hereby *Resolved*,

1. That the 5th Presbyterian Church and Congregation do now cease ecclesiastical relation with and decline the further presbyterial jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, known by the name of New School.

2. That as Pastor, Church, and Congregation, we offer ourselves on principles of *Christian equality* to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Ohio, known by the name of Old School.

3. That in this transfer of Presbyterial relations there is no interference with the name or property belonging to the 5th Presbyterian Church and Congregation contemplated.

4. That the Pastor and Elders of this Church adopt measures, as soon as may be convenient to consummate the relation between this Church and Congregation, and the Presbytery of Ohio, determined on in resolution 2nd.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Presbytery of Ohio, and that our Church Session publish as much of the proceedings of this meeting, in the Presbyterian Advocate, and other papers, as may be deemed sufficient for public information."

3. One motion, the foregoing resolutions were adopted in the following manner; 1st by Pewholders; 2nd by Church Members. The vote was decided to be taken by *yeas* and *nays*, on calling the rolls. It resulted as follows: Pewholders, *for* Union 71; *against* it, 19. Church Members, *for* Union, 83; *against* it, 34. None who were known to be opposed to union declined voting. Several who were in favor of union were not prepared to take part in voting. The vote of Pewholders and Church Members, as given above is the tally which was approved of by the meeting. Several other tallies were kept by irresponsible persons. The one above is that kept by the Secretary. There is, however, a mistake of *two* in the vote of Pewholders, which mistake has been noted on the tally papers, since the meeting. A young lady, a member of the Church, but not a pewholder, was called upon by mistake. She voted in the negative. Mr. William Tito, who was *formerly* a pewholder, but had given up his pew some time previous, also voted in the negative. The vote then should stand 71 against 17. Information of these items to be corrected was conveyed to the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting just after its adjournment. The tally papers are still preserved. The vote therefore of the Pewholders *for* union was more than *four* for Union, to one against it, and of Church members nearly *three to one.*

With regard to the character of the meeting, the Session regret that the minority were unable to show either a gentlemanly or a christian spirit of action. All the disorder and disturbances which occurred in the meeting is justly attributable to them. The spirit of daring and determination was shown at the very commencement of the meeting, by attempting through strategy and surprise to carry the election of its officers. It was shown further on during the evening that it was resolved on to have the assembly broken up, rather than Union should be effected. Ranged with the minority, were to be seen some of those persons who had previously been dismissed from the church or were under suspension. A number of persons were also present, to whom we believe were induced to come to aid in making confusion. Nor can we overlook the fact, that the part taken to secure a vote, by a prominent Elder, and the disagreeable attempt to stir up mischief, by a member of the *Third* Presbyterian congregation, were in our judgment, truly reprehensible. We solemnly assert, and fully believe, that none who were for union behaved indecently, or are responsible for the lawless defiance of order manifested. The session feel encouraged to hope that *now* they will get rid of some troublers, who, if permitted to pursue, in any other church, the course they have pursued in ours, would inevitably lead to fearful results! Years of church suffering have proved this. But now the time of health and purification is come, and if the wound has been deep, and of long standing, the remedy must be the more thorough and effectual.

As to our pastor, our confidence, as *Elders*, in his integrity and faithfulness, is not diminished, but increased. And this is not our voice only, but the voice of all in our congregation, who set with us, as far as we know. And as it respects his conduct, as chairman of the meeting, we are of opinion that no living minister or layman could have acted better under the circumstances.

With respect to the exception taken to T. J. Fox Alden, Esq., speaking in the meeting, on the ground that he was no church member, we have to say, that the meeting was not a church meeting, exclusively, but a meeting of the congregation.—That Mr. Alden is a pew holder—that he has been, and is, a liberal and cheerful subscriber to the liquidation of our church debt—that he is a trustee, and was nominated to that office, by one who at that time acted as if he was 'a prince among the people," but who now has neither that honor nor privilege. Mr. Alden has, therefore, a perfect right to speak, and he spoke to the purpose, and to the point.

Finally, as to our congregation, we aver, that were it not for a few restless spirits, a congregation more peaceable, united, and orderly, could not be found in the two cities—she has prospered in calamity, and she will now prosper more abundantly.

ALEXANDER SCOTT, Ruling Elder.
JAS. WILSON, "
JAS. WATT, "
J. P. SMITH, "
JOHN IRWIN, "
NATHANIEL WEST,
Pastor and Chairman of the meeting.

Action of Session, Monday, Jan. 28, 1850.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the Public.

Having read a communication in the "Commercial Journal," of the 25th inst., signed Nathaniel West, in regard to the 5th Presbyterian church, the undersigned, who were present at that meeting as spectators, and who disclaim any desire to express an opinion in regard to the merits of the question there agitated, yet feel it their duty, as lovers of good morals and fair dealing, to record their views of the course, pursued by the moderator, (Rev. Mr West,) of that meeting. We regard it as promoting the disturbance of the meeting. In disregarding parliamentary rules usually observed by deliberative bodies;

In denying to those who dissented from his views the right to be heard;

In refusing to put motions when regularly made, if they did not suit his purpose;

In putting motions (when out of order,) when they suited his purpose;

In garbling and misstating questions to the meeting, when motions had been repeatedly and clearly stated;

In permitting a person who is not a member of the church, to harangue the meeting, when the same right was denied to worthy and respectable members of the church; and in showing, throughout an arbitrary, tyrannical, and unchristian spirit.

J. G. MUNTZ, EDWIN GRIBBLE,
GEO. W. SMITH, ALEXR YOUNG,
JOHN G. MACKEY, G. C. MORGAN,
JOSEPH TORRENS, JOHN HERRON,
JOHN YOUNG, R. EDWARDS,
H. P. CAIN, JOHN KELLY, JR.,
WM. C. LEE, P. W. H. LATSHAW,
WILLIAM IRWIN, JAMES E. WATT,
JAMES M'MASTERS, G. W. MYERS,
JAMES M. SLEETS.

January 29, 1850. 1-t.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.—President Taylor's Message, which reached England by the Hibernia, has been extensively published, and has been commented upon by the English press. The general expression of the public sentiment is very favorable. The *London Times* says:

"The tenor of the Message, is pacific, and we learn with pleasure that there is no disposition on the part of the American Cabinet to magnify the differences which were supposed at one time to threaten its relations with the most liberal European powers. The contention with France had originated in the impatience of Mr. Poussin and the irregular vehemence of Mr. Clayton.

That with England has taken its rise from some misconception with reference to the views of the country of the Mosquito Coast and the Nicaragua Canal; but there is every reason to apprehend that Sir Henry Bulwer's mission will have the effect of uniting both countries in the prosecution of a common object of so much importance to the commerce of the world.

The more recent occurrences which are said to have taken place on the Pacific Coast of the Isthmus by the alleged seizure of the Island of Tigre in the Bay of Fonsica by order of Mr. Chatfield, the British Consul General in Guatemala, are very imperfectly known in this country, and we are satisfied that if any unseemly altercation has occurred between British and American agents it, will not disturb the friendly relations of the two Governments.

It seems that while a treaty has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua for the promotion of the Canal, all others States are invited to enter into the same treaty stipulations, and as President Taylor observes, the work constructed under these guarantees will become a bond of peace instead of a cause of contention and strife between the nations of the earth. In other respects the relations of America with Great Britain are of the most friendly character, and the removal of restrictions in the laws of Navigation, cannot but prove beneficial to both parties.

SMALL POX—CARBLENTINA.—We have seen a letter from the county of Huron, speaking of the extensive prevalence of the small pox in that region. The writer says one of their physicians sent to Cincinnati for vaccine matter, but a number of those vaccinated have died. The physicians say the vaccine matter must have been taken from some patient having the erysipelas. It is so dangerous that the use of it has been altogether discontinued.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

HON. DANIEL M. SMYTHE.—This gentleman was tendered the office of Secretary of State by Governor Johnston, but declined it on account of the constitutional provision, that no member of the legislature should be appointed by the Governor to any office, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

A NEW SORT OF DIVIDEND.—The committee under whose direction the great Railroad Festival at Ithica was held, after paying all expenses, find a balance remaining on their hands, from the fund collected, of over $100, which allows them to distribute to each of the subscribers a dividend of 14 per cent. upon the sum paid by each. The committee say:—"This result is as novel, unexpected, and gratifying to us, as it is creditable to the great liberality of our citizens."

NEW SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—Messages were received yesterday in both Houses of the Legislature, from the Governor, giving information of the appointment of ALEXANDER L. Russell as Secretary in place of the Hon Townsend Haines, resigned. Mr. Russell was the Deputy Secretary in the office, and is a gentleman of the highest character for learning, stability, and industry. His elevation to the post of Secretary, is no more than a just tribute to his worth, as a gentleman, a scholar and a Whig.

A large screw steamer is being constructed on the Clyde to run from Glasgow to New York.—She will be launched in a few weeks.

The Duke Wellington commences the new year with fresh evidences of health and strength. The other day he went out hunting, and actually rode between ten and twelve miles to cover.—*United Service Gazette.*

COLLINS LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—The first steamer of this line will sail from New York for Liverpool on the 6th of April next. She will carry the U. S. Mails.

☞ DYSPEPSIA CURED BY THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—No disease (with, perhaps, the single exception of consumption) is so much dreaded in the United States as Dyspepsia. Originating in a diseased state of the liver, it is often confounded with consumption itself by the unhappy sufferer, who pines away until death releases him from pain; yet a remedy is within the reach of all, which will relieve all cases of the kind, and work a speedy and effectual cure.

Dr. Oliver Morgan, a distinguished physician of Virginia, with a very extensive practice, has used these Pills in all cases of Dyspepsia, and with complete success. Certificates in abundance are in the hands of the proprietors of this invaluable medicine, (J. Kidd & Co, Wood street, corner of Fourth, Pittsburgh.) The following, however, from Ohio, will speak volumes to those suffering from any of the diseases which arise from a diseased liver.

RICHMOND, Jefferson co., O.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted, for several years, with the following pains, at periods, more or less: Pain in the right side, about the edge of the ribs, extending to the right shoulder; pain in the back part of the head, and above the eye, accompanied by weakness, loss of appetite; and almost constantly confined to her bed. Since August, she has used three boxes of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills; and I have never seen a case, that by the use of these Pills, she has been benefited in no ordinary degree. Under the providence of God she now enjoys good health, and is able to attend to the domestic concerns of my family.

JAMES STEWART.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 68, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. Jan28-d&wtwS

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 dec13

PHENIX BITTERS DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets.

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

BATES'S BROSS.—An improved Chocolate preparation, which is pronounced by physicians to be innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Bates, Boston, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNE, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st.

Improvements in Dentistry.

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

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

Mission.

AN ELECTION for Officers for the "Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny," will be holden in the Toll House of the Company, at the Pittsburgh end, on Monday, March 4th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

Jan30-4dawtdT

HOPS—6 bales on hand and for sale by H Jan30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

MACKEREL—10 qr bbls No 1, extra, for sale by Jan30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

FIRE & WATER PROOF PAINT—40 bbls Mineral Paint, for sale by Jan30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BEAVER BUCKETS & TUBS—For sale by Jan30 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

For Sale.

THE VACANT LOT, in Allegheny, corner of Middle alley and South Common; 30 feet front by 110 feet deep.

Also—The Lot on South Common, 56½ feet front by 110 feet deep, with three story Brick House, occupied by Dr. Dale.

Also—The Lot on South Common, 27 feet front by 110 feet deep, with two story Brick House, occupied by Mr. Arnold.

Also—Five Building Lots on Bank Lane, each 20 feet 8½ inches front by 94 feet 8 inches deep to newpath of canal.

Also—The Lot on north side of Liberty street, Pittsburgh, (part of lot No 134 in Woods' plan,) 60 feet front by 110 feet deep to Brewery alley. Apply to

GEO. SHEED, 84 Wood st

Dividend.

THE Directors of the "Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company" have this day declared a dividend of $7 per share, payable on or after the 15th February. Eastern stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clarke & Co. THOMAS M. HOWE, Treasurer.

Jan30-d

ROLL BUTTER—9 bbls Fresh, just rec'd and for sale by Jan30 J D WILLIAMS

LARD OIL—5 bbls Winter Strained, per steamer New England, for sale by Jan30 JAMES DALZELL.

Wanted,

A SITUATION by a healthy young widow, as a Wet Nurse. Name and reference given, by enquiring at this Office. jan29-2t

Ira Hersey.....Andrew F