THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1850.

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

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. . Harrison 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.

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.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Cooper of the U. S. Senate, for a copy of the Patent Office report for 1848.

THE COTTON BUSINESS.—The *Post* has some strictures on our remarks on this subject, which require a reply. The editor of that paper says:—

"The evident aim of the Editor is to give a stab at the Ten Hour Law. He would throw off all restrictions upon the grasping and crushing propensities of the capitalists, and compel the twelve hundred operatives in Allegheny to work twelve or fourteen hours per day for the miserable pittance now doled out to them."

All this is gratuitous assumption on the part of the Post, and is neither justified by our language, nor by the ordinary proprieties and common honesty which should dictate strictures on the language of an opponent. We have not the least objection to the ten hour law as a general rule—but object to grinding, partial, and oppressive class legislation. We have no more sympathies for capitalists, as such, than for the man who makes his living by his daily labor—nor as much. Capitalists do not need sympathy, but they have a right to receive justice as well as the rest of the community. We ask for no immunity for them, but we protest against laws being passed which operate solely against one class of capitalists—those who give the greatest amount of profitable labor to those who most need it—while others are permitted to go Scot free.

Neither would we, or the factory owners, wish to compel the twelve hundred operatives of Allegheny to work twelve or fourteen hours for the "miserable pittance now doled out to them." There was nothing in our remarks, nor in facts, to warrant the editor of the Post to use such exaggerated language, which he must know conveys a most false impression.

In the first place, the "miserable pittance" spoken of by the Post, is *higher wages* than is given to the same class of persons in any other employment; and so anxious are they for this employment, and "the miserable pittance doled out," that the offices of the factories are continually beset by applicants, while the demand for female help in families is most pressing, and at wages fifty and one hundred per cent higher than was paid before the factories started. These are facts which the Post cannot gainsay. But, then, when speaking on the subject, except for unworthy and interested motives, does the editor habitually exaggerate, and labor to create a false impression?

In the second place, the proprietors of the mills would cheerfully pay higher wages for a longer day's work, and could better afford to do so than to give the present wages.

What the editor suggests in a succeeding paragraph, about our sympathies for the operatives, is simply a piece of impertinence which recalls upon himself, and there we are content to leave it. We take another extract:—

"The Gazette asserts that the Cotton business is declining in this State. How is it, then, that new factories are being built in the interior of the State? This fact needs some explanation."

If the editor had not purposely neglected a statement we made on this subject, a few days ago, he would not have stultified himself by asking this question. We then remarked as follows:—

"On the Ten Hour Law, we wish to make a few remarks. With the design of this provision, we find no fault, but object to the inequality and injustice of its operations. As confined alone to this State, it is calculated to break down our own manufactories for the benefit of those in sister states. It has put a complete stop to the erection of factories in this vicinity, while they are growing up in every state of the Union. We consider this neither wise nor just, but have made up our minds to submit to it without further discussion until the people shall see proper to revoke it, or the legislature of other states shall relieve us from the inequality. But sheer justice, we think, requires that the law should operate equally within the bounds of this Commonwealth. *We understand this more than one hundred mills are now working twelve hours a day in Philadelphia* and Allegheny counties. The mills of these counties have, therefore, not only to contend with the factories of the other states, but with the large majority in this. We put it, therefore, to the good sense of the legislature, whether a law is called for, and is wisely kept upon the statute books, which *public opinion*, in far the largest part of the State, renders a dead letter."

This, we think, fully answers the Post's question. Cotton factories will flourish in Pennsylvania as well as any where else; on the principles of a fair competition. As long, therefore, as the ten hour law, *by the power of public opinion remains a dead letter* in the interior of the State, so long will factories be built. Is the Post answered?

What the editor says about the Pitt Factory is wholly irrevelant. Were we disposed to follow the Post's example, and drag in private concerns, we could easily show that the editor's allusion could be made to retort upon himself.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS, received by telegraph and published yesterday, will excite profound attention all over the Union. The high character of the distinguished author, his eminent position in the hearts of the American people, the undoubted patriotism which prompted them, and the critical state of the country which called them forth, will give to them an importance which will command a calm and unprejudiced examination. We shall defer all comments until we receive an authentic copy, as we feel confident the Telegraph has not delivered them correctly. For instance, the sixth resolution says that it is *inexpedient* to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia. This, in our opinion, is exactly the reverse of what Mr. Clay says. A day or two will bring us the authentic copy, together with his remarks, when we shall be prepared to give to them an impartial examination.

The City Councils having neglected to provide by law for such a publication of the Ordinances and their proceedings as gives them, in their opinion, a general circulation among those interested in seeing them, are trying to remedy their error by selecting and paying two other papers to do a part of the work. The rule has been, heretofore, that the papers appointed to publish the Ordinances, should, also, publish the proceedings of Council *gratis*; but our City Fathers, not content with the circulation given to the proceedings by the papers chosen by the Mayor, or for some other reason, now propose to pay for their publication in two other papers. Two suggestions arise from this proposition. One is, that if Councils had attended to their appropriate duties, and kept the printing in their own hands, where it ought to be, the city would not need to be saddled with this additional expense. The other is, that it is quite as important to give the Ordinances, and other city advertising, a general circulation, as the proceedings of Councils, and we should think more so.—If the papers selected, then, are not sufficient for the one purpose, they certainly are not for the other. We say nothing, ourselves, about the propriety of the Mayor's selection; we merely argue from the conduct of the City Fathers, who are evidently dissatisfied, from some cause, either with the kind of circulation, or want of circulation, given to their proceedings. A third suggestion may be added, which is, that while all the leading daily papers in town send reporters, and give the proceedings in advance of the city printers, what necessity is there of incurring the expense contemplated at all? Better save it for a wide circulation of the ordinances. All we ask of Councils is to afford our reporter proper facilities, and we will cheerfully publish their proceedings, so far as we are concerned, without putting the city to any expense upon the subject.

THE WEATHER IN MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota Chronicle, of Dec. 29th, only just now received, says:—

"SHORTNESS OF A STREK.—The most violent snow storm of the season raged for twelve hours, previous to four o'clock, P. M., yesterday. The weather then cleared up, and this morning we had it about two degrees colder than any time previous, the mercury standing, at sun rise, *at twenty three degrees below zero*. The snow lies about thirteen inches deep upon a level."

Rather cold for comfort, we should imagine.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"*Life and Public Services of* JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth President of the United States. With the Eulogy delivered before the Legislature of New York, by Wm. H. Seward, Auburn: Derby, Miller and Company."

The life and times of John Quincy Adams will be written in a succeeding generation, and will have a most important place in any history of the American Republic. The present volume is a familiar and rapid narrative of the principal events of his long and eminently useful life, written by one who was eminently calculated for the service, by his personal knowledge of the illustrious deceased, and his fervent sympathy with his views on the great subject of human freedom. It ought to receive a place in every American library—certainly none will be perfect without a life of J. Q. Adams. O. G. Potts, M. D., of Cincinnati, has the agency of this work, and our citizens will soon have an opportunity of procuring copies by the hands of sub agents.

"DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS, ENGINE WORK AND ENGINEERING; designed for Practical Working Men; and those intended for the Engineering Profession: edited by Oliver Byrne, Professor of Mathematics, &c., and author of several scientific works. New York: D. Appleton and Company."

This is a large 8vo. work, containing nearly two thousand pages, upwards of fifteen hundred plates and six thousand wood cuts. It will present working drawings and descriptions of the most important machines in the United States. Immense expense has been incurred in procuring and engraving original drawings of machinery in practical use in this country; and every work in England, France, and Germany of practical importance, has been procured, and will be incorporated in the work. It will be published in 40 numbers, at 25 cents each, and will be completed within 1850. Lockwood and Co., on Wood street, are agents for the work, who have the first two numbers, and we advise our mechanics to call and examine it.

Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.

The annual meeting and election of this Institution was held on the evening of the 8th instant. The Reports of the Board of Directors, Library Committee, and Treasurer, were read, and show the association in a very flourishing condition. They have been incorporated by the Legislature, are entirely free from debt, and have laid a foundation for a valuable Library, besides sustaining one of the best reading rooms in this city. A number of donations were received from our citizens and others during the year, among which is a copy of Boydell's Illustrations of Shakspeare, presented by Mr. Macomber, one of its publishers. The Board of Directors, in their report, remark that, "we have been unable to excite that general sympathy in the community for our welfare, which is so desirable, and which is so strongly manifested in other places;" and the members generally are called upon to exert themselves to extend the means and consequent interest of the association.

A catalogue is now in course of preparation, and will be ready for distribution in a short time: it will also embrace a copy of the Act of Incorporation, Constitution, Bye Laws, and other similar information.

There are now in the Library 1200 bound volumes, about 500 of which have been added during the past year. The reading room is supplied with the leading publications of the day.

The receipts of the year, from all sources, amount to $1512 01

Which have been disbursed as follows:

Appropriation to library committee	$650 00	
Services of librarian	246 00	
Gas bill	140 00	
Room fixtures	88 75	
Incidental expenses, postage, &c,	243 48	
		1398 23
Balance in Treasury,		$113 78

The number of members during the past year exceeded 300.

Solomon W. Roberts has been invited to deliver an address before the association, on the subject of its general interests, and has consented to do so at an early day after his return from his present professional absence.

THE SCALPEL.—A JOURNAL OF HEALTH, edited by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. New York. This is decidedly the most spirited and able journal of the kind, with exception of the London Lancet, we have ever seen. It treats upon the various diseases incident to the human frame, and exposes in bold and deserving language, the abuses of medicine, by quackery of all sorts. Patent medicines are handled without gloves. Such a journal has long been needed, and under the supervision of its present talented editor, is calculated to produce a vast amount of good. The Scalpel is published quarterly at New York at the low price of one dollar per annum. The following beautiful and truthful sentiment deserves to be pondered on by all.

Nature is ever busy, by the silent operation of her own forces, endeavoring to cure disease. Her medicines are air, warmth, food, water, and sleep. Their use is directed by instinct, and that man is most worthy the name of physician, who most reverences its unerring laws.—*Editor Scalpel.*

For the Gazette.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

MR. EDITOR: In your remarks this morning on Mr. Wheate's resolution, no doubt from inadvertence, you ask if the Wheeling people have found out that the Baltimore Company wish to avoid "the grades of 116 feet to a mile." That is past praying for. Those grades occur in that part of the road which lies east of the Monongahela river, and on which contractors are now at work. The following extract from the report of Mr. Thomson, the Engineer of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, is a very briefs tatement of some of the difficulties the Baltimore Company must overcome in getting even to the east fork of the Monongahela river.

After mentioning that in crossing Pratts Ridge, below Harper's Ferry, the grades each way are eighty two feet to the mile, he proceeds as follows: "In ascending the Allegheny, for eleven and one half miles, the grade is 116 feet to the mile, and 105 feet for three and one half miles, with short curves, then following the summit for nineteen miles, the decent is 116 feet to the mile to Chest river, eight and one half miles. The ascent of Laurel Hill is at the rate of 105 feet per mile for five miles; the descent at the same rate for the same distance."

Even after all these difficulties are surmounted, there remains about 120 miles of very rugged country to overcome to get to Wheeling. There is also a provision in the Virginia law, that the Company shall change no toll west of the Monongahela river, until the road is completed to Wheeling.

The highest grade on our Central Road is 84 feet for 121 miles on straight lines, going west up the Allegheny, and from Harrisburgh to the base of the mountains, 130 miles, there is no grade exceeding twenty one feet, and going east over the same ground there is no ascent exceeding 101 feet to the mile. From the mountains to Pittsburgh, the highest grade is fifty feet to the mile; and for one third of that distance it does not exceed 28 4-10 per mile.

Surely, with such advantages in favor of our road, we may expect it to do an immense business

C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Rail Road Matter.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of yesterday morning, (Jan. 29th,) I had the pleasure of reading an editorial, "Our Western Rail Roads," in reference to your correspondent at Bellefontaine, Ohio, as also an extract from the Florence Enterprise, in relation to the *Steubenville* Rail Road. Seeing these notices of rail road movements, induced me to pen a few lines to you on the same subject.

The condition of the Steubenville and Indiana Rail Road Company, is not perhaps generally known to your readers. The importance of *that Road* to the interests of Pittsburgh, and that it should connect with this city, cannot be questioned by any business or liberal minded man. This is so obvious to any one that will carefully look into the matter, that it would be a waste of time to demonstrate it.

The only question, then should be, what are the prospects of its accomplishment, and what should Pittsburgh *now* do in the matter?

In answer to these questions, the present condition of the Steubenville and Indiana Rail Road Company will answer the first, as to the prospects of the road being built. For let your readers know, and all the citizens of Pittsburgh, that there is actually over half a million of dollars of stock now subscribed for that purpose. This intelligence the writer of this article got while in Steubenville, last week, from the gentlemen who traversed the line as far west as Cosheocton, Ohio. The amount thus subscribed enables the road to commence under the most favorable circumstances. Speedy arrangements will therefore be made for the permanent organization of the Company, and having the road from Steubenville to Cosheocton put under contract. Then, just as certain as human events can be relied upon, *this road will be built*. The 2nd question then is, what should Pittsburgh *now* do in the matter?

Should not all property holders and business men speak out and say, we are ready to meet our Steubenville neighbors in this enterprise? They have been stretching out their hands to us, and actively so; for the Company has deeded to them the right of way for every foot of ground the in Virgiala territory. Does this not show that they are in earnest? And that they prefer coming to our city, to going to Wheeling. Should we then by our cold indifference, or neglect, repel their kind offers, and drive them to Wheeling and thus to Bahimore? Certainly this course is neither kind nor politic. For one, (and we know we have very many of the same opinion,) we say *no*. Let every press in this city turn the attention of all to the importance of this subject. And we sincerely hope that every Editor in Pittsburgh will give a favorable editorial notice of these movements. And would it not be well for the citizens to give some demonstration in favor of connecting Pittsburgh with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad at Steubenville?

We are aware that some have heretofore objected to taking any stand in favor of this road on account of another road leading in a westerly direction. But that road inclines so much towards the Lakes, that no collision of feelings should operate between them.

The chief cause, however, for some not wishing to agitate the Steubenville route, has been on account of not dividing the *means* between them. If what we have been told by one who has had something to do with that road be true, the difficulty of dividing the means no longer exists. For we understand that *all* the stock is taken to complete the road west from this city—to the State line.

This being the case, let the attention now be turned to the other road, and see if means cannot be raised when they are needed for the road to Steubenville.

A favorable expression of this kind from men of business and property, would send a thrill through rail road men, on the line between this city and Steubenville.

And allow us to call the attention to the fact, that capital is not annihilated by being employed in building rail roads. For men of business, who subscribe, what they pay out just performs a cycle by passing through the laborers hands and returning to business men again, thus greatly benefiting all parties. Speak out then on this subject.

A CITIZEN.

Pittsburgh, January 29th, 1850.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE IRON STRIKE—ROLLING.

MR. WHITE—This branch of labor in our rolling mills is divided into four distinct parts. There is first, the muck rolls; second, the bar rolls; third, the sheet rolls; and fourth, the guide rolls.

In the muck rolls the bloom is reduced to puddled bar. The rollers wages will vary from $1 50 to $2 50 per day. In the bar rolls, the puddled bar is reduced to the various sizes of common bar iron, rounds, squares, and flats. The following are the facts in relation to this branch of the business:—

1st. The hours of labor are from nine to ten per turn.

2d. There are six day and five night turns in a week.

3d. It is usual to employ two heating furnaces to heat the iron for these rolls.

4th. A turn's work is eight rounds, averaging at least one ton per round—generally a little over.

5th. The price for rolling varies from 65 to 75 cents per ton.

6th. The price for heating is the same as rolling.

7th. The price of catching is one half that of rolling.

8th. The wages paid a rougher down varies from $1 to $1 25 per turn.

9th. The wages paid a heave up are 75 cents per turn.

10th. A set of hands for one turn at the bar rolls consists of one roller, two heaters, one catcher, one heave up, and a rougher down.

In two weeks, each of these parties make eleven turns of work and earn as follows:—

Say the roller turns out eleven turns of eight tons per turn, is eighty eight turns, which, at 70c., amounts to $61 60

From which, deduct wages paid to	
Rougher down, 11 turns at $1 25	$13 75
Heave up, 11 turns, at 75c	8 25
	22 00
Leaving him for two weeks work,	$39 60

The heaters having no assistants to pay, receive each the one half of $61 60, say $30 80 for every two weeks' work.

The catcher receiving one half the wages of the roller is paid exactly the same as the heaters, namely, $30 80 for two weeks work. These are certainly good wages to every branch of the business. It is, however, only fair to remark, that by mill rollers are oftner idle and oftner short of iron to make full work, than almost any other class of workmen in the works; their wages, therefore, are really but little if any better than that of puddlers and boilers.

FAIR PLAY.

In a recent number, the Pittsburgh Catholic used the following language in reference to Mr. Barker's election:

"For our part, we think that when others shall have ceased to laugh, we will continue to have cause of satisfaction in the fact that when, for the first time in our annals, intolerance was openly and successfully brought to the hustings, its patrons had to go to the county jail to find a man to become its embodiment."

Intolerance! Wherein? What rights, civil or ecclesiastical, have been denied to the Roman Catholics? Have they been hindered from coming to the polls? Have they not been permitted to worship God and the Virgin Mary according to the dictates of their own consciences? What have they to complain of? We can conceive of nothing except that a majority of the free and independent voters of this city chose to put "Joe Barker", a man offensive to them, into the mayoralty. This is the intolerance! Ah, but then, they had to "go to the county jail" for a candidate. But was it tolerance or intolerance that put Mr. Barker in the county jail? *It* was certainly not tolerance. Nor will we say that it was intolerance. But it looked so much like the old tricks that "holy mother" has been accustomed to perform, wherever she had the chance, cutting out tongues and gagging mouths, incarcerating men and burning them at the stake, for exposing her rottenness, that the people of this city are in some degree excusable for not distinguishing between the two. It was not intolerance that brought Mr. Barker out of prison and placed him in the chair of Magistracy; but the suspicion that the intolerance of Rome had something to do in his prosecution and incarceration. It may not have been so; but the bare suspicion was enough for the people of this free country. They will not brook anything that looks in that way. It is much to their credit, however, that they resorted to no violence—no fire and faggot—no Irish shillelah—no battering down of prisons. Their great weapon was the weapon of freemen—the ballot-box—the terror of despots, and of Rome!—*Pittsburgh Chris. Adv.*

NEW HOUSES.—The total number of new brick houses of all classes, erected in this city during the past year, is officially stated to be one thousand, eight hundred and ninety four. The march of improvement is not confined to any particular section of Baltimore; its presence is visible in every quarter.—Neither is it the result of speculative operations, but the fruit of healthful, substantial progress in the development of our admirable natural resources and position. Compared with New York and Philadelphia, the account of new houses, in 1849 stands as follows:

New York, new buildings,	1495
Philadelphia city and liberties,	3000
Baltimore,	1894

Baltimore American.

THE STATES THAT ARE TO BE.—Some curious person at the North has been calculating the area of the territory of the United states not yet organized into States, and finds that we have domain enough for forty-six and a half States as large as the writer of the article got while in Steubenville, last week, from the gentleman who traversed the line as far west as Cosheocton, Ohio. The amount thus subscribed enables the road to commence under the most favorable circumstances. Speedy arrangements will therefore be made for the permanent organization of the Company, and having the road from Steubenville to Cosheocton put under contract. Then, just as certain as human events

From a Pittsburgher in California.

OLD DRY DIGGINGS, Nov. 14, 1849.

Having an opportunity to get this letter posted in Cincinnati, and having returned from my purposed trip to the Low Country, I embrace this chance of corresponding with you, hoping that this letter, so close on the heels of the one post marked Monterey, may tempt a reply.

Three weeks ago I went down to the city of Sacramento, situated, as you are probably aware, on the river of that name, where I had the good fortune to meet with many old acquaintances (of the overland emigration) from whom I learned that greater success cannot be depended on, for winter operations, than in the district in which I have heretofore been; accordingly, I have bought provisions and returned to the mountains distant 55 miles, which I rode in one day, on a small four year old California horse, for which I paid 75 dollars. His value in the spring will be over $150, that is if I do not lose him.

So far as I could judge by the two senses, viz. hearing and seeing, one man out of every hundred has had a kind of gambler's luck, stumbling right into several thousands; while one quarter may have averaged from 12 to 16 dollars per day, one half have not made, on an average, over 6 or 8 dollars per day. The other quarter may be said to be worse off now than on arrival. In making this calculation I have simply taken my own experience, and the reports of gentlemen whom I met with down at the city, from almost all parts of the gold region, consequently I shall not expect you to view it in any other light than as a simple opinion.

I should have visited some of the inland towns, as well as San Francisco, but being a little frightened at the heavy expense that attaches to every movement here, and meeting several gentlemen on whose judgment I could rely, I have satisfied my own mind that the import trade is very risky, but that a great and profitable business is and will continue to be carried on between the cities of San Francisco and Sacramento; likewise, that a very large and no less profitable retail trade is and will be carried on (for another season) between the city of Sacramento and the various "Diggings" on the Sacramento range. Stockton above Monterey, is, I am informed, well situated, but reports of the gold of that neighborhood are rather conflicting. California will, I think, be a considerable but by no means a great agricultural country. Gold digging will pay well for years, but it will not by any means be so profitable as it has been. Indeed, the market for labor will, like all other markets, be overstocked, and a reaction may be expected. Still no danger is to be apprehended since gold digging will stop it in its downward course, and fix it at, probably, 4 or 5 dollars per day.

Business, in the hands of good men, will yield largely, and continue so long as the tide of emigration sets this way. The mere fact of our having to import nearly all our provisions from other countries, and those at great distances, will cause an ever changing price, consequently placing the matter of profit in the hands of the holders.

The principal articles in demand are flour, hard bread, pork, mess, cheese, dried fruit, mackerel, butter, lard, spirits, wines, bottled ale, porter, tobacco, &c., &c. Although a large portion of these articles are received from the States, still we are indebted for a great quantity to Oregon, Chili, the Isles of the Pacific, &c., &c.

California is only partially healthy; all along the rivers is only so so, whilst the seaboard, the inland and the mountain ranges, are preferable to the States. Game, including elk, deer, antelopes, hares, quail, geese, duck, &c., is plenty, and the rivers abound with salmon and salmon trout.

We have had the most perfect peace here, thanks to club law. I never felt healthier or happier in my life; only one thing plagues me, I hear nothing from Pittsburgh.

As to the matter of your coming out, I cannot advise only this tar, if you are making money very fast remain, by all means, where you are, and enjoy your family; but, otherwise, you could do well here. If any great losses, or fire, or any other thing, has made your business unprofitable, and even what you have left and come; or, should you want money, write and you shall have it. I hope to have $2000 scratched out by spring, which, in business, will, I expect, make by this time next year, $5 or $5000 more. Business will be at a stand still for a few months, but by the first of March all will be alive again.

Poor men get here cheapest by the Plains, but Panama is the best root, because the quickest; time is here of more value than money.

Yours, &c.,

R. COLTART.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.—We give below the close of a speech recently delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. McDowell, of Virginia, upon the slave controversy. The passage has been much and justly admired:

It is said, sir, that at some dark hour of our revolutionary contest, when army after army had been lost, when all slipped, when, wretched, the heart of the boldest and fearlessest died within them, and all, for an instant, seemed conquered, except the unconquerable soul of our father chief, it is said that at that moment, rising above all the agonies around him, and beyond the mere inspiration of his immortal work for all the ages to come, he roused anew the sinking spirit of his associates by this confident and daring declaration: "Strip me (said he) of the dejected and suffering remnant of my army—take from me all that I have left—leave me but a banner, give me but the means to plant it upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will yet draw around me the men who will lift up their bleeding country from the dust, and set her free."—Sir, I am one who am a son and representative here of that same West Augusta, give to me as a banner the propitious measure I have endeavored to support, help me to plant it upon this mountain top of our national power, and the land of Washington, undivided and unshaken, will be our land, and the land of our children's children forever. So help me to do this at this hour, and, generations hence, some future of the South, standing where I stand, in this same honored Hall, and in the midst of our legitimate successors, will bless and praise and thank God, that he, too, can say with truth, as I do you, and of all around me: These, these, are my brethren, and this, this, oh! this, too, is my country!

LADY FRANKLIN.

Whose feelings have not been interested, who has not looked with admiration on this faithful and loving wife, in the absence of her husband!

The fifth year is now rolling round since any information has been received from Sir John Franklin, but the efforts of Lady Franklin for his rescue do not lessen, and she is seen at the North isle of Scotland, fitting out or awaiting the return of the whaler that visit the Arctic Seas, and corresponding with various governments of the world, entreating their assistance to rescue her husband, and those who embarked with him in the Columbia, on the voyage of discovery, to the Icy Northern Sea.

The feelings and pride of every American were elevated, last spring, at the response made by our Government to the appeal of Lady Franklin, addressed to the President of the United States; and nothing was caught up in England, inducing her people to load with honor and gratitude every American visiting that home of our fathers.

Another year is adding to those of Sir John Franklin's absence. Our Government has received approval for the conduct determined upon by the President and his Cabinet, without evincing by action any sincere intention to fulfil its promise, and the nation's wish.

But the exertions of Lady Franklin does not relax under disappointment, or the neglect of others to fulfil their vows.

The last accounts represent her as struggling against every disappointment in the unlooked for retirement of Sir James Ross and the whaling fleet, without any tidings from her long absent husband.

Her exertions are again devoted to other expeditions to renew the search, which she is particularly anxious should again be made by Davis's Straits; and it is reported that she watches the setting sun, shedding its blessed rays where her husband is, and on that land from whose sons she yet anticipates a noble effort for his deliverance.

It is also said that if our Government is to disappoint the high expectations it has created of fitting out a national expedition, Lady Franklin, if possible, intends, with all the means she possesses, to visit this country and embark her all in one or two schooners, to proceed in search of the lost voyagers.

After which we shall not be astonished if this noble woman should cross the snowy regions of the North, which her husband traversed in 1821, and on the shores of the Arctic Sea peril her life in searching to rescue him who induced her to change her maiden name for that of Lady Franklin.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

COMPARATIVE NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES OF FOOD.—A very interesting report on this subject has been presented to the French Minister of the Interior. The result of experiments are as follows: In bread, every hundred pounds are found to contain eighty pounds of nutritious matter; buto her's meat, averaging the various sorts, contains only, thirty five pounds in one hundred; French beans (in the grain) ninety two in one hundred, broad beans, eighty nine; peas, ninety three; lentiles ninety four pounds in one hundred; greens and turnips, which are the most aqueous of all vegetables used for domestic purposes, furnish only eight pounds of solid nutritious substance in one hundred; carrots, fourteen pounds, and, what is very remarkable, as being in opposition to that hitherto acknowledged theory, one hundred pounds of potatoes only yield twenty five pounds of substance, valuable as nutrition. One pound of bread is equal to two pounds and a half or three pounds of the best potatoes; and seventy five pounds of meat are equal to three hundred pounds of potatoes; or to go more into detail, three quarters of a pound of bread and five ounces of meat are equal to three pounds of potatoes; one pound of potatoes is equal to four pounds of cabbage and three of turnips; but one pound of rice is equal to four pounds of potatoes.

From the Preacher.

Welsh Churches in Pittsburgh.

There is a large, and rapidly increasing Welsh population in Pittsburgh and its vicinity. They have several churches, of the various denominations that exist in their native land. There is a Congregational church, under the pastoral care of Reverend M. Howes. This is of the same denomination with that eminent and godly man, Dr. J. A. James, of Birmingham, England, whose writings have made him well known and well loved, by the Christian people of our country. There is another Congregational church, under the care of Reverend Mr. Edwards, who have a neat brick church near the canal, in the Eighth Ward. A Baptist church, of which Rev. Mr. Owens is pastor, meet for worship in their house in Chatham street. A congregation, called the Calvanistic Methodist church, have formerly occupied a house on Boyd's Hill, but are now building in Second street. And finally, there is a Wealyan Methodist Chapel on Pennsylvania Avenue, near Fourth street.

Mr. Howes' congregation, on account of the approaching expiration of their lease, commenced, some time ago, the erection of a place of worship in Ross street, near the Court House. Their house is nearly finished—a neat, plain, edifice.—We understand that Mr. Howes is laboring among this people with great diligence, is soliciting aid from our liberal citizens towards the completion of this building, and we take pleasure in commending him to the liberal regards of our readers.—We have been acquainted with Mr. Howes for a considerable period and believe him to be a sound active, and useful man, laboring with much zeal for the welfare of his people.

We also cheerfully give place to the recommendations of his brethren of various evangelical churches in this city, to be seen in another column.

THE OLD WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PITTSBURGH.

This is a large congregation of Welsh people.—They are all mechanics and operatives. They are quiet, orderly, and industrious citizens. In regard to religious principles and doctrinal views they are sound and truly Orthodox. They are in process of completing a new church edifice, located near the Court House, on Ross street. The necessity of erecting such a building is found in the fact, that the lease of their present house of worship will expire in another year.

These people do what their means will permit, toward defraying the expenses of their new house. But they are not able for the burthen, without additional aid. They therefore very respectfully solicit the friends of the religion of Christ to help them.

This is the first Welsh congregation organized in Pittsburgh. It is a true succession of the Old Puritan Stock of the days of Cromwell. This is enough to commend them to all sound Presbyterians and all true sons and daughters of New England, resident in the two cities.

This congregation is distinct from the other Welsh congregations known by the title of Calvinistic Methodists, who are also an excellent body of Christians.

The pastor of the Welsh Congregational church is the Rev. John Howes, he will be accompanied, in his calls for subscriptions, and donations, by Mr. Price, one of the members.

The undersigned believe the foregoing statement to be substantially correct, and wish Mr. Howes good success.

NATHANIEL WEST,
Pastor 5th Presbyterian Church.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28, 1850.

We cheerfully concur in the above.

J. F. M'LAREN,
Pastor 1st A. R. Church.
S. WILLIAMS,
Pastor 1st Baptist Church.
A. M. BRYAN,
Pastor Cumb. Presb. Church.

The undersigned in recommending the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, to the liberality of this community in their efforts to erect a church building, had no design to give them any exclusive preferences, and would not desire it to be understood to exclude the other Welsh body of Congregationalists laudably engaged in the same effort, from the co-operation of the Christians of this city.

D. H. RIDDLE,
Pastor of 3d Presb. Church.

I cheerfully recommend the Welsh Church, under the care of the Rev. John Howes, to the liberality of this Christian community.

S. E. BABCOCK,
Pastor of M. E. Church, Smithfield St.

The efforts of the Welsh congregations of our city to provide themselves with churches for the worship of Almighty God, are worthy of all praise, and entitle them to the fraternal co-operation of the American Christian public.

W. A. PASSAVANT,
Pastor of English Lutheran Church.

Having formerly given my name to the Calvinistic Welsh Church, favorable to their application for assistance from the christian public, for the erection of a house of worship, in place of their former house being consumed by fire—and being now strongly solicited to recommend the Congregational Welsh Church also to the Christian public for aid to enable them to complete their house of worship, I can only say, that I am pleased to find that these Welsh congregations are using proper efforts to erect the Gospel preached to them—without interference with each other, and as I understand, with good feelings to each other—and, I think, they ought both to be encouraged in this good work.

FRANCIS HERRON,
Pastor of 1st Presb. Church.

TRAGEDY IN GREECE.—A recent number of the *Athens Courier* gives an account of a horrible tragedy that took place at the village of Aniada, in Greece, and which is compared with the bloody rencounters of "of mythological memory between the Centaurs and Lapithæ."

Mr. Controubodicos, who had led to the altar a young lady of the village, upon coming out of the church where the nuptial ceremony had been solemnized, was attacked and murdered by three individuals, one of whom was a rejected rival of his. Two brothers of the victim who were present killed on the spot two of the assassins, and they were instantly killed by the surviving villain, who, after severely wounding the father of the bride, made their escape, but were pursued and overtaken, probably, as shots were heard in that direction. Thus, instead of a wedding, with its customary accompaniments, the guests and lookers-on had to witness a scene of blood, and horror not often paralleled. In a thrice, five persons were killed and one dangerously wounded—the bridegroom a corpse and the bride a widow within a few moments after she became a wife.

NAUVOO SOCIALISM.—We see it stated in the newspapers that about forty Socialists are expected to arrive soon from France on their way to Nauvoo, the centre and capital and seat of government of the Icarians who, under their chief and administrator, M. Cabet, are getting along *tolerable*—so soon. With this expected accession, the whole number at Nauvoo will amount to about three hundred, we believe, which is rather a small nucleus for such great and glorious agglomerations as have been anticipated and predicted. Societies of this kind, where religion is not the end and the object, and the incentive and the mainspring, have not much flourished in the United States, and are not destined to flourish, we think, for a long time to come; for the reason that with us an individual, with moderate exertion, can live more comfortably, enjoy more happiness, and a higher social position, when laboring on his own hook, than when laboring as a member of a community of which he is but a fraction, and a very inconsiderable and unappreciated one. In his situation there is no prospect and no hope of advancement, of distinction, of independence, or of a meliorated condition under any aspect.

For these reasons M. Cabet's social establishment, and every one of the same kind, where a sentiment of religion is not the bond and guaranty of Union, will ultimately be dissolved and merged into the surrounding body, social and political.—And this will happen, probably, as soon as the Icarians become acquainted somewhat with the English language, and assimilated to our manners and customs and laws. They will then perceive, (what is now studiously concealed from them,) probably, that as members of the great American community they will be vastly better off than as members of the Icarian Republic, which is better suited infinitey to the state of things in Europe than in the United States—to a country where there is an excess of population, much poverty, and much competition among the working classes. There, possibly, the communist principle might be carried out with some success; but cannot be, we think, among us for a century to come.—*Washington Globe.*

A BETTER MAN THAN HIS BROTHER.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times vouches for the correctness of the following:

"On Thursday last a wedding party arrived from the country, consisting of the bride and groom, the brother of the latter, and several friends. They put up at one of our public houses, and in the evening, the preliminaries having been all settled and the Clergyman in attendance, the ceremonies were about to begin, when the groom manifested some dissatisfaction. The bride seeing this, and being high spirited, showed as much independence as the lover. In the midst of the confusion which ensued, the bridegroom's brother stepped up to the bride and said: "Since ——— won't marry you, I'll marry you myself, if you have no objection."

"None in the least," said the bride; "I always took you for a better man than your brother, and I am now fully convinced of it."

The knot was at once tied, and much gratification was expressed at the *finale* of the affair.

PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

The *London Quarterly* has the following sketch of the character of the Pope, which will be read with interest. The writer of the article from which it is taken, is sufficiently friendly to the old order of things at Rome, to relieve him from all suspicions of doing injustice by Protestant partialities:

"No person who has figured in these days of folly and madness has been more misrepresented than Pius IX—none, we believe, who ever played so conspicuous a part, was less remarkable for eminent qualities of any sort. Hardly raised above the lowest grade of mediocrity in talent or acquirement, he was utterly unprepared to meet the difficulties of his position. With a mystical devotion, with a minute and scrupulous observance of forms, and with irreproachable moral conduct, he has no elevation of sentiment, nor any lofty conceptions of the duties of man. Obstinate in trifles and immovable to reason, he readily gives way before intimidation. Soft and well-meaning, he possesses neither sensibility nor active benevolence. Selfish from want of imagination rather than from calculation, he is indifferent to evils he does not witness, though incapable of resisting an importunate appeal. His good nature concurred with his vanity to give him a keen delight in the applauses of the mob. Yet it is rather from his timidity that the greater part of his popular concessions were extorted. Loving trifling conversation, talking of himself and his early history with an undignified prolixity, ignorant of business, indolent and immethodical, he can with difficulty be induced to form a resolution; and infirm of purpose in all that does not regard himself, he revokes in the evening the irrevocable decision of the same morning. Like all feeble persons, he is frequently false, not because falsehood is congenial to his disposition, but because his temperament shrinks from the avowal of conviction. His weakness is gratified by cowardly and time-serving counsels. Uneasy in the presence of superior men, he naturally prefers mediocrity. Incapable of friendship, he falls easily under the dominion of favorites, and is fond of being entertained with tales of gossip and the childish buffooneries that delight the vulgar. Without being attached to the pleasures of the table, he is whimsically particular in the observance of all his tastes and habits: such is his devotion to them that neither business nor distress of mind could wean him from them. In the midst of the dangers and difficulties that pressed around him during the last few weeks of his stay in Rome, neither sleep nor appetite deserted him; and so deficient is he in sensibility that he actually grew fat in his humiliating retreat at Gaeta. A prince of such a character could hardly fail at any time of exercising a sinister