THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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☞ Advertisements are earnestly requested to hand in before 2 p. m., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not marked 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. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, is our agent for that city. Advertisements and subscriptions handed to him will receive prompt attention.

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

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.

☞ For interesting articles the reader is referred to our first page.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our city carrier, through indisposition, was unable to wait upon our subscribers yesterday, and we were compelled to resort to the best means in our power to supply the omission. If any one failed to receive yesterday's paper, or shall fail to receive it in future, they will greatly oblige us by sending word to the office.

THE CHURCH UNION CONTROVERSY.—We have received a reply, by Dr. Riddle, Rev. Mr. Sparks, B. Edwards, and others, to the article inserted in our paper of Monday, by Drs. Campbell, M'Gill, and others. This we shall publish to-morrow, and there, as far as we are concerned, the matter must rest, unless the writers choose to pay for their articles as advertisements. When the question of Union was first broached, we cheerfully gave the use of our columns for the promotion of so laudable an object; but, as the matter has unfortunately taken the character of a personal controversy, we are compelled to interdict further publication, except as above indicated.

A telegraphic despatch says that the Apportionment Bill has been agreed to, and that Allegheny County will have two Senators and five Representatives. We suppose the Committee has merely agreed to such an arrangement, the two Houses having yet to act upon it. Such an apportionment would be in our favor, as regards the Senate, but leave some 2500 taxables of a fraction against us in the House. It is probably as near correct as can be made.

PLANK ROAD.—In our advertising columns, our readers will see that notice is given for the opening of books for subscriptions of stock to a Plank Road to Braddock's Field. This will be of great utility, and we are pleased to say; is in the hands of men who will see the road built.

STEAM VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES.—We are rapidly taking the lead of England in the building of new steamers. In a recent article, the London Times remarks, that the United States threatens, with her numerous commercial marine, to drive all the other nations off the seas. There has been, recently, launched at New York, three steamers, which for size and perfection of construction, and for safety, comfort, and speed, exceed any vessels heretofore built, either in Europe or America. They are called the Arctic, New World, and Boston. The New World was completed entirely on the stocks before being launched, and was, says the Journal of Commerce, no sooner in the water than her wheels began to revolve, and in a few minutes she was rapidly steaming it down the bay. This experiment, which is without a precedent, was eminently successful—she is destined for the California trade. The Arctic is intended for E. K. Collin's New York and Liverpool Mail Line, and is larger than any vessel afloat. She is the third steamer of the line yet launched. The fourth, the Antarctic, will be launched in about three weeks. The fifth, the Ethiopic, has not yet been contracted for. The Atlantic and Pacific are now receiving their machinery. The first is advertised to sail on the 6th of April; the latter on the 27th of the same month. They each measure about 3,500 tons.

OLD BULLION.—It is said that this distinguished and veteran Senator, is preparing himself, and will, at a proper time, light down upon the Senate with his views upon the present exciting question of Slavery. When this takes place, we advise certain Southern Senators to get out of the track of the Missouri Mastodon. The following characteristic anecdote was related to us by a friend, who, on the late visit of Old Bullion to our city, called to pay his respects to him; and in course of conversation remarked that the coming session of Congress would probably be an exciting one, as the Southern members seemed disposed to show fight. Yes, sir, said Colonel B., but it will amount to nothing, sir. It is merely the croaking of the frogs of Egypt, sir—the croaking of the frogs of Egypt—nothing more, sir—nothing more.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 4, 1850.

The first business in order, in the House of Representatives this morning, was the consideration of the proposed amendment of the constitution providing for the election of Judges by the people.

The subject was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Evans, of Montgomery, in the Chair.

Mr. Porter, of Northampton, offered an amendment to strike out all of the proposed amendment after the 6th line, so that it would reads as follows:

"That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the 2nd section of the 5th article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and such other Courts of Record, as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in such manner as shall be provided by law, to hold their respective offices for the terms and on the conditions contained in the existing Constitution."

Upon this proposition a debate sprung up which lasted until the adjournment. It was discussed with much zeal and ability by gentlemen on both sides of the House.

Mr. Porter said that it was well known that he was opposed to the election of Judges by the people, or any change, whatever, in the present Constitution; but seeing that the amendment must pass in some shape, and considering the resolutions passed last winter, and already reaffirmed at the present session, by the Senate, by a majority of 29 to 3, to be exceedingly crude and ill-digested, he had offered this amendment in good faith, and with a view of submitting the question to the people in as simple a form as possible. He thought the isolated question as to the election of the Judges should be presented, so that the people might vote upon it understandingly.

Mr. Smyser, of Adams, followed in reply to Mr. Porter. Mr. Adams said that the resolutions of the last session were undoubtedly crude and imperfect, but as it was well known that any amendment whatever, even to the dotting of an i or crossing of a t would have the effect of postponing the whole matter another year. Any amendments proposed at this stage of the proceedings, must be with the intention of defeating the proposed amendment of the Constitution, and as he believed this was a reform which was desired by the people, he for one, was not willing to retard it, by clogging the measure with any further amendments. He should therefore cast his vote in the affirmative, notwithstanding the manifest imperfections in the resolutions as they came from the last Legislature.

The debate was continued by several gentlemen, but the great preponderance of opinion was in favor of the resolutions of the last Legislature.

In the Senate, Mr. Darsie presented a memorial from citizens of Allegheny County, for a repeal of the Exemption law. Also, a memorial asking for an appropriation by the State, to aid in carrying on the suit against the Wheeling Bridge Company.

Mr. Walker from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to define the Equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, with a negative recommendation.

A LONG FAST.—A letter in the Boston Post, from South Weymouth, relates that a resident of that place, happening to take a ramble through a piece of woods, on Sunday, found, inextricably entangled amid some trees, a vehicle called a buggy—the horse alive, but emaciated, and almost frantic with hunger. The horse and buggy had been missing four weeks, the animal having strayed away, as is supposed, from Abington.

"The Evil of the Day."

Under this head the *National Intelligencer*—a paper which never speaks unless its thoughts are well matured, and which always writes as if in view of the judgment of posterity—has a long and most elaborate article, on the subject of Slavery, which is now so fearfully agitating this great nation. After a brief historical account of this agitation of the subject, in the halls of Congress, more than *sixty* years, and a notice of later movements more directly affecting the perpetuity of the Union, the Intelligencer proceeds, as follows:

"We (the Editors of this paper) have witnessed with great and increasing pain the progress of the hateful contest between the States of the North and of the South—a feud, not exactly which of them could do the other the most harm, but which of them could, from their respective citadels, spend the sharpest missiles, and inflict the greatest wound upon the feelings, convictions, and prejudices of the other. It has been all along plain to us that in this contest of ill will there are faults on both sides; and, with the regard which we have for what is really respectable and estimable on either side of Mason and Dixon's line, we could hardly be otherwise than pained in witnessing a strife of a character so detrimental to the public welfare, so injurious to every public interest, and which has now become so distracting and so disorganizing. In the position which we occupy, on an isthmus, as it were, between the North and the South, we have foreseen the danger which might ensue from further exasperating this controversy, and we have studiously refrained from adding, by any voluntary act of ours, fuel to the flame. We were well convinced that discussion of the right or wrong of the crimination and recrimination which have been indulged in between the statesmen as well as the mere party gladiators of the South and of the North, would only goad them unto greater excitement, and night drive them to violence, the last argument of rational man. We have, therefore, for years, not only abstained from discussing these matters ourselves, but we have excluded from our columns all communications on the subject that have been offered for publication by others.

With the same motive, and considering the matter to be wholly outside of the official character of Members of Congress, and such as, if the subject of private consultation, should not be brought to alarm the fears of the people at their homes, or to gladden the hearts of the enemies of the Republic abroad, we passed by in silence, and now, for the first time, bring to the notice of our readers the fact, that, at the last Session of Congress, a portion of the Members from the Southern States assembled in what was termed a Southern Convention, in some chamber of the Capitol, and, after stormy debates, (by a decision far from unanimous,) agreed upon and published an Address to the Southern States, setting forth an array of wrongs against them by the North, actual or anticipated, which, in their opinion, required redress. Similar secessions have heretofore taken place by Members of Congress from the same part of the country, without exciting any particular attention; and the one of last session was viewed by us in the same light as we had regarded those which preceded it—as an expression of feeling at the moment, not likely to be attended with any action or, at least, with none that ought to excite serious uneasiness any where.

In this estimate, recent events seem to show that we underrated the consequence of this then supposed hasty and evanescent but now apparently deeply-concerted plan, on the part of its originators, at least. The Appeal by this Convention to the People of the South was answered by the assembly of a voluntary Convention of Delegates of the People of the State of Mississippi, chosen without distinction of party, in the month of October last, at which a majority again no unanimity—gave (says one of them in a letter to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer) "vivid expressions of the Southern sentiment, that immediate, concentrated, and undivided action, to arrest the Northern Coalition and secure the Constitution, the Union, and the South, was demanded by the crisis." By this Convention were passed a number of resolutions, the only one of which bearing any substantive affirmation of State rights certainly requires no Southern Convention to affirm it, at least not until any respectable assembly of citizens in the North or elsewhere shall be found to deny it. The resolution to which we refer is as follows.

"That the institution of Slavery in the Southern States is left, by the Constitution, exclusively under the control of the States in which it exists, as a part of their domestic policy, which they, and they only, have the right to regulate, abolish, or perpetuate, as they may severally judge expedient; and that all attempts on the part of Congress, or others, to interfere with this subject, either directly or indirectly, are in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the rights and safety of the South, and ought to be promptly resisted."

This is a resolution, which, we venture to say, would be affirmed, with the exception perhaps of the last member of the last sentence, by the Legislature of any State North of the line, not packed for the purpose of defeating it right or wrong. The same may be said, with equal truth, of another of these resolutions, expressive of a desire on the part of the Convention, "to have the Union *as it was formed*, and not as an engine of oppression."

The Mississippi Convention, however, recommended as the result of its deliberations, that "*a Convention of Slaveholding States* should be held at Nashville, in Tennessee, on the first Monday in June next, to divise and adopt some mode of resistance to the aggressions of the Nonslaveholding States," &c.

This movement in Mississippi has been hailed "with feelings of lively satisfaction," and its proposition cordially assented to, by the Legislature of South Carolina, and Delegates appointed to it, four by the Legislature, and two others ordered to be appointed from each Congressional District of that State. Georgia has followed suit, and Alabama also. Virginia will do so, if her people do not in time repress the temper exhibited in her Legislature, now in session at Richmond; and even the Legislature of Maryland, sitting almost in sight of Mount Vernon, and in the very Hall in which the Continental Congress received the resignation by Gen. Washington, of his commission, at the close of the Revolutionary War—a State bound to the Union by ties of affection and interest, and for the loss of her place in which no earthly boon could, even in imagination, compensate her—has, in her House of Delegates, by a unanimous vote, proclaimed her willingness to be represented in the Nashville Convention.

These facts, with other concurrent testimony, show that there exists a deep and settled determination, accompanied by a highly excited state of feeling, to try the strength of the South, not only against the Northern fanatics—in which enterprise, were it practicable, we would bid them God speed!—but against the true men of the North; against the best friends they have; against the entire North and Northwestern tiers of States.

Of the existence of this determination sufficient evidence has been given, we are grieved to say, on the floor of either House of Congress, and yet less unreservedly, as is understood, in the private intercourse and declarations of Members, and in speeches and votes in the Legislatures of Virginia and Georgia, now in session. And what is most alarming of all is the fact, that gentlemen who have ever heretofore been most Conservative and even thoroughly Whig, are to be found still more excited than those who have been habitually rallers against the North, and undervalu ers of the Union. And so with the press.

[The Intelligencer then gives some quotations to illustrate this position, and then proceeds:

Perplexed as we may have found ourselves by some things which have occurred within the last few months, this revelation to our apprehension, of the actual state of things, is so recent, that we are yet stunned and confused by it. We can think of nothing that has occurred since the Presidential canvass of 1848 to change in any respect the condition or relations of the General Government to the geographical divisions comprised within the United States; and, during that contest, in the heat of which every diversity of political sentiment might have been expected to manifest itself, certainly we saw no signs or portents of the storm which is now growling in the horizon, and threatening presently to burst over our heads. Nay, from the very infancy of our Government, as we have shown above, precisely the same grounds of discontent upon which it is now threatened to disturb the peace of the Union, excited the same sensibilities, and provoked the same excitement, with hardly any thing to discriminate between the circumstances of that period and those of the present day. There is not, therefore, that we know of, any new ground of alarm for the south. Things in that respect stand now on precisely the same footing as when the helm of Government passed from the hands of President Polk into those of President Taylor. During the Administration of the former we heard not a whisper about "a dissolution of the Union." If there was such a whisper, it was in the midnight consultations at the Capitol, and in so low a tone as never to have reached our ears. What, then, has come over the South? What, especially has come over the State of Georgia, the State of North Carolina, the State of Virginia, and the State of Maryland? What is the secret of all this note of preparation, of all this solemnity, and all this mystery?

Was this country, in all the extent of its latitude and longitude, ever so prosperous, so tranquil in all its borders, or so entirely in amity with all the foreign world, as it now is!

Is it thus very prosperity—the absence of pressure either from within or without, the need of excitement, the lassitude which follows the termination of a sanguinary though successful war—is it this, or all these, that has brought about a state of disaffection, which Heaven forbid that we should speak or think lightly of—for we know it to be of too serious a character to be reported with—but which we are not the less incapable of comprehending? Or is it to be accounted for upon the principle which some writers maintains to be a law of nature, that a certain degree of turbulence and restlessness is inseparable from the existence of liberty in any people?

Our space will not permit us to follow the Intelligencer in its powerful argument to show that the constitution of the United States affords all the necessary aid and guarantees to any State or States which have alledged grievances, and to its triumphant defense of Mr. Madison, against the use made of his name to justify the treasonable designs of some of the Southern agitators.

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A communication was received in the Legislature yesterday, from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, giving information of the appointment of Adin W. Benedict, Esq., of Huntingdon county, as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Benedict has been for years a devoted Whig; is a lawyer in full practice; was formerly an editor of distinction; and is every way worthy of the place. His appointment will give peculiar satisfaction to numerous friends throughout the interior of the State, and to the entire Whig party.—*Har. Tel.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRENCH OF 1798—AND THE FRENCH OF 1848.

MR. EDITOR—The fall of Mantua in 1796, produced a great sensation throughout the world. It was deemed impregnable before the attack of Napoleon and the French, but no fortifications could resist the valor and intrepidity of republican Frenchmen. France at that time had ranked herself among the Republics of the earth, and her people were freemen in fact, as well as in name. And itjis, sir, to contrast the sentiments of her great men on that occasion, the proud and exulting manner with which they addressed that army of heroes who, in so short a period of time had accomplished so much, with the reception of the murderers of Roman liberty and Roman virtue, on their return to the soil of France, at the present time. The heroes of Mantua were idolized by the people. The sacred temples and forums were put into requisition; votive offerings of the most flattering kind were made to them; no meed of praise was too exaggerated, and no language strong enough for those brave republicans, who had fought at Mantua. When the fall of Mantua was announced by the executive directory to the legislative bodies, Villetard, mounting the tribune of the council of Five Hundred, exclaimed, "The proud Mantua has at last fallen into the power of the republic! Thanks to that army of heroes, whose success have astonished Italy herself, formerly the theatre of the most glorious feats of arms. *Thus, all the sinister projects of the enemies of the liberty of the people are crushed—vile partizans of tyranny, pain yourselves in fabricating obscure conspiracies; contrive against the people impostare and perfidy, and devote to assassination their most intrepid defenders!* These means are worthy of you and your cause. *Republicans triumph on the fields of honor.* It is there, I predict, that your projects will be confounded, and your outrages expiated. How long shall these cowardly Sybarites pretend to give fetters to the valiant. Pigmies, who fashion in darkness the yoke of tyranny, with sides, gabelles, cover, feudal rights, tenths, and other oppressions, do you flatter yourselves with replunging into slavery, misery, and debasement, the generous children of freedom! No, I call eternal reason to witness, which wishes not that victorious France be hereafter so degraded. Perfidious men! They have lived on credulity by the words of humanity and justice; but this illusion of the most infamous hypocrisy is dissipated; the veil has fallen, and their plan of oppression being manifest to every eye. Every thing the most abominable, which the ingenius cruelty of butchers has invented—such was the first gift which these men, so just and humane, prepared to the French nation on the advent of their regal domination.

You feel indignant, magnanimous heroes, whose devotion to liberty has assembled in our camps—and whose toils the universe contemplates with admiration. Yes, such was the price which royalism reserved for your constancy, for the numerous evils you have suffered, for the blood you have shed for your fathers, for your wives, and for your children,—slavery, ignominy, and punishments. But repose in your representatives; they view with stoical firmness, the poignards directed by royalism against their breasts. Calm in the midst of dangers and the clamors of royalism, they will render impotent its efforts. They remain unshaken in the determination of confirming the present government, the lasting monument of your liberty, reared by the national convention, and consecrated by the French people; by that convention, whose inflexible justice was directed against the last of your tyrants, and whose firmness has dissipated the league of Kings, disconcerted all the plots formed in the interior against the people, and overcome obstacles regarded as insurmountable;—that convention whose members have so often conducted you to victory, and who are still honored with the hatred of bad citizens, which they have drawn on themselves by their efforts and their successes against tyranny. Yes, brave soldiers, the representatives of the French people, whom you immortalize by your victories, are united with you in heart, in object, and in will, for maintaining that government which has freed you from slavery, and restores you to your proper dignity. It is not again to be subjugated and oppressed by the cowardly slaves of a tyrant, that you have proved yourselves invincible—glory, liberty, and equality, the honorable purpose of your toils shall be their reward."

The language of the members of the council of antients was no less remarkable for its energy and declamatory eloquence. The reference of some of the speakers to old Rome, changed a short time previous to the cispadane republic, and the aid of which they had received from that source, is not among the circumstances the least singular, in the contemplation of the whole matter. Republican France, and Republican Rome stood shoulder to shoulder in the great contest for liberty, and both nations freely poured out their blood on many ensanguined battle field, against the tyrants that were endeavoring to enslave them.

But mark the contrast! The two nations are again on the high road to freedom; the civilized world stands looking on, an approving spectator; old Rome has just broken the shackles which a thousand superstitions of many centuries had wove around her; and an approving shout had burst forth from millions, when France—treacherous and craven hearted—falsa to all her high pretensions to liberty—stepped in to re-establish that curse of so many ages and Catholic countries, the Inquisition, to destroy the liberty of the press, the rights of conscience, the freedom of speech, and all those great landmarks which serve to distinguish a nation of freemen from despotism of the worst form. What that religion must be, in a free country like this, where we may in all charity suppose that at least some of the great principles for which our forefathers fought and bled, were partially understood, which would lead its disciples, not only patiently to look on, but vociferously approve a foreign interference in the concerns of a sister republic for the destruction of all the sacred rights of man, it is not for me to say; but the time is not far distant when these questions will have to be met by the American people, and such a decision made as shall become its dignity and proper self respect. But my purpose was to show you how the fall of Mantua, under the combined armies of republican France and Rome, was received in the council of antients, and let your readers form the withering contrast which that language raises in their minds, to the action of the French government towards Rome at the present day. Tho representative Lacombe, St. Michael, addressed himself as follows:—"The clouds, said he, which obscured the morning of the fair days that liberty seemed some months ago to promise Italy, are at length dissipated, and Mantua is taken. Yes, successors of Camillus and the Catos, you shall be free. Engrave for ever, in the calendar of your fasti, the eternal gratitude you owe to the brave army of Italy—to that army, and to the bold and intrepid genius of its chief, every step of whose progress beyond the Alps was itself a wonder. Those, who, for eight years have fought for the establishment and confirmation of their own liberty, are doubtless well entitled to experience a lively transport, on beholding the triumph that secures the liberty of a sister republic. Far be from us the idea, that the war we maintain in Italy against the house of Austria, whose insulting pride, humiliated by so many victories, still presumes to question the existence of a French republic; far be from us, I say, the idea that this war has for its object only a diplomatic project, to obtain from the emperor the countries conquered by the French armies, or to subjugate a people whom the love of liberty has already united to us! As descendants of the Romans, think not that the French government, after your having marched under the tri-color standard, entertains a design of enchaining you again, by restoring you to your former masters. No, you would be unjust should you be suspicious of our honor. It is one of the invariable principles of the French nation to respect the government of every country, whatever may be its form, but it is also dear to the hearts of the friends of liberty, to regard with complaisance the efforts of nations who wish to be free. To anticipate the future happiness of your destiny, and applaud that dignified sentiment which recalls the picture of the fair days the French enjoyed in 1789, is a moment of pleasure which the austere wisdom of the Council of Antients will not disapprove. Let us pity the Frenchmen who are base enough to proclaim the disasters of their country, while they diminish the importance of events favorable to liberty. May you, Cispadane republic, never know such unnatural children! May the conquest of the happy land where Virgil was born be the certain omen of your brilliant destiny! May you never experience the dreadful and numerous shocks of which the French Republic was so long the theatre! Profit by our faults; guard against our divisions; and if ever discord attempts to brandish her torch between the Republics of France and Rome, let gratitude remind you what we have effected for your good; and let prudence advertise you, that the common enemy will be ever on the watch to profit by our errors."

Such was the language, Mr. Editor, that was employed at that time, by men in whose bosoms burned the sacred fire of liberty, towards a sister republic, and all I desire is, that your readers shall contrast that language with the action of the French government towards a Roman republic in its great struggle for liberty at the present day.

SPECTATOR.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The resumption of specie payments by the State of Pennsylvania has given her stocks new value, and none can now be had under 90, a price which no Pennsylvanian need be ashamed to place in contrast with the United States security prices. The price of six per cent. United States sixes, to day, is 114, which gives 94 as the rate at which Pennsylvania fives should sell to equal the best security in the world. Pennsylvania fives stand as well as the stock of any other State in the Union, and are infinitely better and safer than any security, of an European government, ever sold on the London Exchange, and it is a thousand pities that the Rev. Sidney Smith is not alive to get his dividends in California drops.

The Drury murder case has been completed, and the jury, after a night of watching, been discharged. They stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal, and conviction in future rendered impossible, in fact, out of the question. Like Polly Bodine he has money at control to purchase even more expensive juries than are ever empannelled upon this moral island, and that most moral location the "Tombs." The Drurys may be sent to Sing Sing, for their crimes, but they will not remain long.

Another move will be made next week, in railroad tactics, that cannot fail to interest your merchants, who are so vigorously engaged in this sort of improvement. The Erie road is to be put under contract to the lake, a distance of one hundred and twenty five miles, to be paid for by the earnings of the road. Income certificates are to be given, and, by the time the road is opened to the lake, its resources will be adequate to the payment of a dividend on all the stock, and the interest on all the bonds. The earning in January will reach $112,000, or an excess of $45,000 upon the average receipts of the months of 1849; the same ratio of increase will be seen in the balance of the year, if, indeed, it is not surpassed, giving the road an income of $1,600,000, to pay its liabilities of $570,000. The shrewd merchants have taken hold of this road, and you cannot complete the Pittsburgh and Erie and the Lake Shore road so soon as the Erie will be with you.

Settling day, with our banks, passed off quietly, and few loans, even of the short ones, were called in to make all square. The money market could not be easier, nor were people ever more free from want of paper facilities than now. Six per cent. is all that good paper need pay, while much is done at five. A good deal of Exchange has been bought for the steamer of next week, and no rise in the rate need be looked for for some time. If the spring imports cannot turn the rates of exchange against us, merchants are safe until August.

Secretary Meredith has called the Collector to Washington to give his advice in relation to the expense of collecting the revenue. The clerks here have got well to work upon the long day principle, and goods are delivered from the Custom House in good time. It was a shrewd Locofoco trick to cripple the Treasury Department, yet the Administration has survived, and will demonstrate its ability to collect the revenue cheaper than the "honest Democrats." Let no one suppose this reform will be permanent. When "democracy" is again in the ascendant, if there are more patriots than can be suckled, we shall see the raxed *taxes* restored, for, unlike Whigs, the Locofoco brawlers must be fed.

"The annexationists" were a good deal abashed by the publication, to day, of the despatch below, from Montreal:

"Lord Elgin has received a dispatch from Earl Grey, urging him to use every means in his power to suppress the movement in favor of annexation, thanking him for what has already been done in this way, and declaring that, so long as any portion of the Canadian people are desirous of maintaining their connection with the mother country, *they will be supported by the whole power, the blood, and the treasure of England.*"

This is exactly the reverse of an expression of opinion made semi-officially, by a leading London journal, a short time ago, and, if confirmed, will soon bring about an explosion. John Bull may fancy the Canadians, the Nova Scotians, and the New Brunswickers trifling, but will be undeceived, as was the case at the close of the last century, when the "brightest jewel of the crown" was the forfeit.

Ashes stand at $6 75 @ $6 81, for Pots, and $6 06 @ $6 12, for Pearls. In Cotton there is no change. Flour is steady, but the demand is confined to the home trade, and the eastern markets. High grades are rather weak. Grain is on the decline, at least the lower kinds. Wheat is stationary. Pork stands at $4 for Mess, and $9 50 @ $9 62, for Prime. Lard is very active, and can be quoted at 5½ @ 6½, in bbls, and 6½ @ 7½ in kegs. Pickled Hams have sold at 7½ @ 8, and Shoulders 5 @ 5½. The sales of Cheese reach near one million pounds, within a few days, at 6 @ 6½, on speculation, chiefly. Scotch Pig Iron has sold at $21 50, cash, and some English bars at $42 50.—Oils are not so firm. Coffee is stiff at 14, for Rio, and 15 for Java. Sugars are ½@¼c dearer than on Monday. Port Wines have gone up 5c per gallon. In Teas there is also an advance of 1 @ 2 cents. C.

Our esteemed and talented Senator, Honorable James Cooper, pays the following eloquent and deserved tribute to our countryman, Crawford:

Statue of Washington.

Mr. Cooper—I beg leave to present the memorial of Mr. Crawford, an American sculptor, proposing to execute for Congress an equestrian statue of Washington in bronze; and I ask the indulgence of the Senate for a moment while I refer to the character of the memorialist as an artist. Mr. Crawford has been for many years a resident abroad, studying those incomparable models of the great masters whose city adorns and adorn the Pontifical palaces of the Vatican at Rome and the Ducal Palace at Florence. He has resided principally at Rome for fourteen years, where he has executed, in marble, several groupes and a large number of single figures of great beauty and merit, which have secured for him deserved celebrity as an artist. In what I may, say in commendation of Mr. Crawford, I have no design to depreciate the talents of our distinguished countrymen who have vindicated American genius by works which have attracted the attention and admiration of Europe. On the contrary, I am proud to congratulate the country on the possession of such artists as Greenough and Powers, who, in an age whose tendencies are all towards the acquisition of wealth and power, have successfully devoted themselves to revive a sentiment of the true and beautiful to art, and to prove that there are sources of enjoyment outside the circle of gain.

Yet, while these distinguished artists have acquired fame, both at home and abroad, by works worthy of a higher period of art than the present, the memorialist is in all respects their equal; and in the creative faculty which imparts the spirit of life like character to the inanimate stone or canvass, I do has no superior among living artists. To my own knowledge, sir, his studio at Rome is daily crowded with admirers of the beautiful groupes wrought by his chisel, and Europeans and Americans have united in according to him a high place among the eminent sculptors of the age.

I pretend, Mr. President, to but little knowledge of the art of sculpture, and no none of that refined and educated judgment of artistic merit which constitutes true taste, and which distinguishes the *connoisseur*. I cannot, therefore, speak as a virtuoso of Mr. Crawford's works of art; but if it be an evidence of genius that, in contemplating them new sentiments are awakened in the bosom—sentiments which are akin to those inspired by eloquence or music, or the contemplation of the grand and beautiful in Nature, then are they the offspring of true genius. But it is not my intention to describe either the groups or single figures executed by Mr. Crawford, and which are scattered throughout Europe and the United States, except to say, that, in the judgment of all who have seen them, they are regarded as rare and excellent specimens of art.

It is right, Mr. President, that the living, who are the recipients of the bounties of the illustrious dead, should acknowledge their obligations, and manifest their gratitude, by fitting memorials. The marble which is rising in such proud and noble proportions in view of the Capitol is a worthy, and will be an enduring monument of the country's gratitude to an eminent benefactor; but from its design it will represent the civic rather than the heroic virtues of him whose memory it is intended to perpetuate. On the other hand, an equestrian statue, such as the memorialist proposes to execute, will represent the latter—the heroic virtues of Washington; and both together, sir, will carry down and exhibit to posterity the qualities of both soldier and sage, so admirably blended in the character of the great American patriot, who, in the language of the memorial, is by many titles, the father of his country and the benefactor of his race.

I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on the Library, and I hope there will be prompt, speedy, and favorable action upon it. I also move that the memorial be printed.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Library, and the motion to print was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.—On Thursday last, Judge Conyngham reported, in the Legislature of this State, a General Appropriation Bill, and the following is an abstract of it:—

For the salary of the Governor,	$3,000 00
Secretary of Commonwealth, and Superintendent of Common Schools,	1,700 00
Deputy Secretary,	1,200 00
Auditor General,	1,700 00
Surveyor General,	1,400 00
Attorney General,	800 00
Adjutant General,	300 00
State Treasurer,	1,700 00
Clerk hire, Auditor General's office,	5,500 00
" Treasurer's office,	3,200 00
" Surveyor General's office,	
Salary State Librarian,	500 00
Contingent expenses Executive Department,	2,935 00
Contingent expenses Auditor General's Department,	1,240 00
Contingent expenses Treasury Department,	910 00
Contingent expenses Surveyor General's Department,	800 00
Public Printing,	25,000 00
Publishing laws in newspapers,	100 00
Packing and distributing laws,	700 00
Repairing public grounds and buildings,	200 00
Water rents,	600 00
Miscellaneous,	8,000 00
Publishing amendment to Constitution,	2,000 00
For common schools,	200 000 00
Pensions and Gratuities,	25,000 00
House of Refuge,	4,000 00
Blind Institution,	9,000 00
Deaf and Dumb,	11,000 00
Eastern Penitentiary,	8,000 00
Western Penitentiary,	6,000 00
For salaries and daily pay of Judges of Supreme Court,	15,766 66
For salary and expenses of President and Associate Judges,	81,600 00
Domestic creditor interest,	5,000 00
Portsville and Danville, guarantee,	15,000 00
Bald Eagle,	10,000 00
Tioga navigation,	7,500 00
Militia, expenses, including Brigade Inspectors' salaries,	5 000 00
Interest on funded debt, August next, and February, 1851,	2,000 000 00
Canal debt, prior to Dec. 1848,	69,623 41
Improvements; ordinary and extraordinary repair,	160,342 91
The above is in addition to the sum appropriated for repairs after the 1st December 1849, by act of 10th April last.	$112,000
For repairs after 1st December next,	112,000 00
For motive power and expenses, in addition to the sum of $23,730 13, appropriated by act of 10th April last,	202,959 87
Motive power and expenses from 1st, 1850, to April 1st, 1851, viz:	December
To the Philadelphia and Columbia road,	50 000 00
Portage road,	20,000 00
Pay of collectors, &c., and incidental expenses, to the 1st April 1851,	38,690 00
Lock-keepers,	36,300 00
Canal Commissioners, and expenses of office,	5,200,00
Debts for the year ending 30th November, 1849,	25,200 02
Extraordinary repairs,	50,000 00
Towards completion of the North Branch canal, in addition to the sum already appropriated,	300,000 00
To complete State Lunatic Hospital, near Harrisburg,	50,000 00

The bill authorizes the Canal Commissioners to sell the useless personal property on the Columbia railroad, and also the old depot in Columbia. The proceeds are to be paid into the treasury, and the sum of $10,000 is appropriated for the construction of a new depot at the lower part of Columbia.—Authority is also given to sell certain second class engines, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of new first class engines.

The thirty-third section gives power to the Canal Commissioners to receive proposals for the sale of all that part of the Columbia railroad east of the new road to avoid the inclined plane; and, if a satisfactory sum can be obtained to sell it. The proceeds are to be applied to the construction of six miles of second track from Columbia, and to straightening and improving the curves on such parts of the road as need improvement.

MEANS OF ARRESTING THE FATAL EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—An eminent Surgeon of France relates two cases in which the inhalation of Chloroform, proved nearly fatal. He however succeeded in reviving his patients, after all ordinary means had failed, by placing his mouth upon theirs, and forcibly insufflating the lungs by rapid aspiration and expirations. A medical practitioner in Paris, states that in two instances of approaching dissolution by the inhalation of Chloroform, he recalled life by thrusting two fingers deep into the throat, down to the larynx and œsophagus; a sudden movement of expiration followed, and recovery took place.

The value of the amount of gold and silver coined during the last ten years in the United States Mints does not exceed $70,200,000, while the value of the coal taken from the mines in Pennsylvania, during the same period, estimated at $5 per ton, amounts to $105,000,000.

THE MORMON GOLD COINS.—The Philadelphia Ledgerinsays—

Last week, Clark & Co., of this city, deposited at the Mint for re-coinage what purported to be 3000 in Mormon double eagles, each piece stamped as worth $20. After melting, the aggregate value was found to be $2,583,63, or about $1722½ each piece. The fineness was found to be 897 thousandths—silver parting 93 thousandths. The public will have to bear on the tools cost of this assay at the Mint be a fair test of the value of the whole of the great Salt Lake manufacture of coin, as we presume it is, the Mormons seem to know what they are about, and to be determined to make the most of their gold mines.

The New York Evening Post says: "In his plans for putting down any treasonable proceedings on the part of the fanatics of the South, Gen. Taylor is understood to declare *that he will not ask the aid of a single man from the States lying north of Mason and Dixon's line.*"

Of the twenty five Ministers in Austria and Hungary during the last two years, four are fugitives, two are banished, one was assassinated, and three have become insane. This last category will probably be enlarged from the ranks of the present incumbent.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Central Railroad.—English Opinion.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter received by him from Niagara. Its author is one of the richest and most practical men of that city, and the information given by him of railroad matters in Great Britain, and his own opinion of our great "back bone line" to the west, cannot but be interesting to our readers.

The gentleman to whom the letter is addressed is not officially connected with the Central Railroad, and the efforts which he has made to pry more this great work, are proofs of his public spirit and patriotic devotedness:

EDINBURGH, Jan. 11, 1850.

My Dear Sir—I have looked over the small map you sent me with great interest, and read with much attention your graphic description of the Central Railway, an undertaking of vast magnitude. On this side of the water, these gigantic schemes, contemplated and in progress through the energy and enterprise of the American people, are viewed with no little amazement by us, however formidable the obstacles may be that present themselves to their completion, I doubt not they will be overcome, and that the whole of these magnificent works will be successfully carried out, and open up vast fields for profitable investment. Railroads in this country are most miserably conducted, and I regret to say, that last year I was tempted, when the interest of money was falling, to invest large sums in preference shares, which has turned out most unfortunately, and to attempt to back out now would be attended with a severe loss.

The disclosures that have recently been brought to light through the agency of Investigating Committees on Railway affairs, are a disgrace to any country, and have created a greater degree of suspicion and distrust between man and man in England than was ever before known. It is to be hoped these dishonorable and degrading practices are confined to railway companies, and that they do not extend to banks and other joint stock concerns—that these delinquencies are the exception, not the rule of English guardianship, and that for April, A. D. 1846, entitled "An Act relative to the appointment of Trustees by the Orphans' Court, and for other purposes," making it the duty of the County Commissioners of every County, to publish in detail the accounts of Registers for Collateral Inheritance Tax, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the account of John Scott, Register of the County of Allegheny for Collateral Inheritance Tax, for the year ending November 30, 1849, as certified by us to the Auditors, whose names are thereto annexed.

THOMAS PERKINS,
WILLIAM DENSON, } Comm'rs.
JAMES MITCHELL,

Attest:—JAMES GOWALY, Clerk.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Feb. 5, 1850.
feb6-d&wRT

DENIES THE "SOFT IMPEACHMENT."—Gov. Briggs, last week, attended a social entertainment at the handsome residence of Hon. Chas. Hudson, in Lexington. His excellency was apparently a gratified spectator of the dance, in which he took no part, however,