THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 8 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 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.

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.

NOTICE.

We wish it distinctly understood that *our regular carriers* are not allowed to sell papers to persons not regular subscribers—nor to receipt for subscriptions. Our carriers are permitted to take the names of persons wishing to subscribe, but payment for the same will only be acknowledged by the receipt of the office clerk.

DR. WEBSTER AND THE PRESS.—In our article, in reference to this unfortunate man, we had no intention of administering any rebuke personally to the editor of the Journal. Our object was to express our dissent, in general terms, to the course pursued by a portion of the press, in endeavoring—unintentionally, it may be—to create a prejudice in the public mind against Dr. Webster, by publishing every story that mere rumor, and conjecture might frame against him, and thereby do great injustice to the accused, and impose additional unhappiness upon his deeply afflicted and greatly to be pitied family.

We admit that previous respectability should be no bar to judgment when the crime is once proven, and that the guilt is only aggravated thereby—but we maintain most unhesitatingly that a long life of respectability and good standing in society should shield a man from a harsh judgment, and public condemnation, when the charge only rests upon suspicions, and circumstantial evidence, which has not been judicially investigated. Pitiable indeed, is society, if an heretofore untarnished character is no protection against the most horrible charges, and cannot secure for an accused person some sympathy and public forbearance until he is proven guilty.

We do not understand by "respectability"—"riches." Dr. Webster is not rich, but has hitherto maintained an exalted position in society in despite of those who would make riches the only pass-word to the regions of respectability. He is a teacher of youth, a devoted student of science, and an enthusiast in his profession. Why these circumstances should militate against him, or prevent the just forbearance of the public, we cannot see.

Dr. Webster may be guilty, or he may not be. This a jury will decide, after hearing the evidence, but, in the meantime, his friends have good reason to complain of the injustice of a portion of the press in prematurely endeavoring to prejudge his case. He who spake as never man spake, strongly admonished us against this principle in his divine preachings, and his solemn admonition to "Judge not lest ye be judged," nor "condemn not lest ye be condemned," are precepts which it would be well for the world, if men in forming their opinions of the conduct of others would more carefully lay at heart—we should thereby avoid very many acts of injustice.

Our correspondent "C" mistakes our position, if he supposes we are willing to compromise with the South, on the understanding that Slavery is to be introduced into the new Territories. We have never uttered such a sentiment. He does not fully quote our remark. It is as follows:—

"There is certainly no hope for the Union, if some compromise, *similar to Mr. Clay's—or the plan of the President, which we like better*—is not adopted. Moderate counsels can only avail in this emergency."

The portion in italics "C" leaves out. Probably he thought they were not important, but we deem them essential to a fair interpretation of our meaning.

Mr. Clay declares unhesitatingly and emphatically, that slavery does not exist by law, and can never exist in fact, in the new territories, and his resolutions, as we understand them, and from his own interpretation, contemplate the preservation of New Mexico and California for ever from the foot of slavery. The plan of the President will certainly have this effect, for while the laws of Mexico are unrepealed, and remain the law of the territory, slavery cannot be introduced. The President's plan contemplates the existence of this law until the adoption of constitutions, and the people themselves apply for admission into the Union as sovereign States.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to know exactly what the law of Mexico was, on this subject, at the time we acquired, by purchase, the new territories. In 1829, the following decree was issued by the President of the Mexican Republic. We extract from Niles' Register, vol. 37, page 219.

Mexico—Total Abolition of Slavery.

"The President of the Mexican United States to the inhabitants of the Republic, greeting: Desirous of signalizing the year 1829 the anniversary of our independence, by an act of national justice and beneficence, that may turn to the advancement and support of so important a result: that my worldly, more and more, public tranquillity; that may co-operate to the aggrandizement of the Republic, and return to an unfortunate portion of its inhabitants those rights which they hold from nature, and that the people protects by wise and equitable laws, in conformity with the 30th article of the Constitutive act.

"Making use of the extraordinary faculties which have been granted by the Executive, I thus decree:

"1. Slavery is forever abolished in the Republic.

"2. Consequently all those individuals who, until this day looked upon themselves as slaves, are free.

"When the financial situation of the Republic admits, the proprietors of slaves shall be indemnified, and the indemnification regulated by law.

"And in order that the present decree may have its full and entire execution, I order it to be printed, published, and circulated to all those whose obligation it is to have it fulfilled.

"Given in the Federal Palace of Mexico, on the 15th of September, 1829.

VICENTO GUERRERO.
LAURENZO DE ZAVALA."

This decree, it will be observed, provided that the owners of slaves should be indemnified when the financial condition of the country would allow it.—In 1836 and 1837, the Mexican Congress passed the following acts—That of 1836 being embraced and moulded in the one of 1837, which are extracted from the 8th volume of the laws of Mexico.

(TRANSLATION.)

An Act Abolishing Slavery in the Republic.

"Article 1. Slavery, without any exception, is, and shall remain abolished throughout the entire Republic.

"Article 2. The owners of slaves manumitted by this act, or by the decree of 15th Sept. 1829, shall be indemnified for the interest they hold in them; which interest shall be estimated, by duly considering the personal qualities of the slaves; to which end one appraiser shall be nominated by the Commissary General of the place, or by the person who supplies his place; another shall be nominated by the owner, and in case of discord in their opinions, a third shall be nominated by the constitutional alcalde of the vicinity, to which no objection shall be interposed. The decision of the appraisers, or a majority of them, shall be absolute and final.

☞ The indemnification of which this article makes mention, shall not extend in any respect to those colonists of Texas who have taken an active part in the revolution of that department.

"Article 3. The original proceedings in regard to the appraisement mentioned in the preceding article, shall be given gratis to the owner, by whom they will be presented to the supreme government, who will give orders to the Treasury Department to issue the corresponding scrip for the respective value of the property.

"Article 4. The above mentioned scrip shall be paid or satisfied in that mode which may appear to the government the most equitable, conciliating as far as practicable, the rights of the individuals, with the actual situation of the public Treasury."

(*April 5, 1837.*)

Thus, we have a view of the case as it stood at the time of our purchase of California and New Mexico.

By the law of nations, as well as a great number of decisions of our own Supreme Court of the U. States, that law remains in full force until changed by the law making power of the country acquiring these territories.

Some of these decisions, a friend has pointed out to us, which our readers can consult, if their taste or inclination should lead them to prosecute the inquiry—8 Wheaton, 559; 12 Wheaton, 528, 535; 8 Peters, 712; 7 Peters, 86, 87; 8 Peters, 444, 463; 9 Peters, 123, 736, 747, 748, 749; Cowper, 205; 2 Ves. Sr., 349; 10 Peters, 305, 330, 721, 732, &c.

We might refer to other authorities, but these are sufficient. Slavery, under the plan of the President, will be as effectually, and far more quietly, kept out of the new territories, as if Congress should pass the Wilmot Proviso.

Whether the southern States are only blustering, and do not mean half as bad as they say, is a matter on which an honest difference of opinion can be entertained. We confess we fear the result of such a prolonged state of excitement upon the welfare and peace of the country, and, although we might compel the factious spirits of that region to submission, we prefer the most reasonable and quiet mode of settling the controversy, if it can be done without too great a sacrifice. The first blood shed in a controversy like this would be the prelude to an immense flow of the crimson tide.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—I was surprised to see the following remark in the Gazette of this morning:—"There is no hope for this Union if some compromise—is not adopted."

Is it really true that the citizens of the Southern States put so low a valuation on our Union, that they will really destroy it, if they are not allowed the infamous privilege of extending still farther the degradation and wrong of human Slavery? Do you really believe that there is any sincerity in that kind of treason which is proclaimed from the house tops, in a manner that treason was never proclaimed before? Is it possible that you can really believe that two millions of non slaveholders in the slave states would stand idle spectators, while three hundred thousand slaveholders destroyed the Union, not in defence of equal rights, not in the assertion of their first privileges as freemen, not to improve the condition of their slaves, or even to elevate the position of the already down trodden non slaveholding white men, but to open a new market for the sale of their human chattels, a larger field in which parents and children, husbands and wives, and brothers and sisters, may be more completely separated and more widely scattered? Nay, let me press this matter more closely. You seem very confident that slavery can never extend into any of our lately acquired territory. If this be true, is it conceivable that the slaveholders, and the non slaveholders too, of the Southern States, will dissolve that Union under which they have so long prospered and enjoyed so many advantages, just because they have been bluffed off from the empty and infamous privilege of boasting that they have the right to take their slaves to New Mexico.

But why should slaves not be taken to New Mexico? Texas, a slave state, immediately adjoins it. Will it not be easy to migrate thence to New Mexico? It is said the soil is not good, generally, but still there must be some good lands scattered through it. These may be occupied by slaveholders who cannot go to California, while northern freemen are attracted to Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon and California. At all events, it is a question of doubt whether without a prohibition slavery will be extended there. Let us, then, remove all doubt, and make "assurance doubly sure." Let us teach southerns that we understand their game of brag, though we do not play it. Their game is an old one, often played, some times successfully, some times not. They played it pretty boldly in 1833, and, had Mr. Clay not interfered, Jackson would have given them a lesson, which they would not have forgotten in a half a century. Even if their case was one of less infamy, at this time concession is utterly inexpedient and unwise, while ruffians are believing treason in the halls of legislation.

Perhaps some of your readers may have forgotten, or never heard of, an early attempt of slave holders to play the game of bully and bragadocio with our beloved Washington. The reminiscence may not be unprofitable at this time.

After John Jay, one of the purest and wisest patriots this or any other country ever produced, had negotiated the famous treaty, known by his name, one of the best we have ever had with England, a most bitter opposition to its ratification was gotten up. Among other means adopted, a notice was published in Richmond, on the 31st July, 1795, from which the following is an extract:

"Notice is hereby given that, in case the treaty entered into by that damned arch traitor, John Jay, with the British tyrant, should be ratified, a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia praying that the said State may recede from the Union, and be left under the government and protection of one hundred thousand free and independent Virginians."

Washington disregarded all the opposition, the treaty was ratified, the country prospered, and we never heard any more of the "hundred thousand free and independent Virginians."

The present, I believe, is no case for Compromise. There can be no real, honest Compromise, where it must be made between principle on one side, and dollars and cents on the other. The people of the North are not now accountable for the existence of slavery in the Slave States; but if, by a compromise, we permit its extension over one acre of free territory, we will be responsible, and we may all exclaim in the language of Jefferson, "*I tremble when I think that God is just.*"

The Compromise of 1833 was no sacrifice of moral principle. The parties had a perfect right to make it. It was a mere question of dollars and cents on both sides, one in which a bargain could fairly be made. We talk, to be sure, "the *principle* of protection," but mean not *moral* principle. The writer always opposed that Compromise not because it was *immoral* or against principle, but because it was unwise and a concession to menance and braggadocio. C.

Canada and Annexation.

TORONTO, (C. W.) Feb 2—P. M.

The following is a copy of an official despatch received by Lord Elgin, from the Home Government:—

Downing Street, London, Jan. 9, 1850.

MY LORD—I have to acknowledge your despatches, of the dates and numbers quoted in the margin. I have laid these despatches before her Majesty, and also the addresses of the warden and counsellor of the municipal Council of the Gore district, and of the Lieutenant Colonel and officers of militia of the First and Eighth battalions of the regiment of Dorchester, of the officers of the Fourth battalion of the regiment of Kent, of the Talbot district, the inhabitants of St. Anne, and of the officers of militia and Lieutenant Colonel commanding battalions of the regiment of Quebec, enclosed in the two first of these dispatches, which her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously.

It has afforded her Majesty great satisfaction to receive these expressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, which she trusts is generally felt by her Canadian subjects.

With regard to the address of the people of Canada, in favor of severing the province from the British dominions, for the purpose of annexation to the United States, which forms the subject of three of these despatches, I have to inform you that her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from her service those who have signed the document, which is scarcely short of being treasonable in its character.

Her Majesty confidently relies on the loyalty of of the great majority of her Canadian subjects, and she has therefore determined to exert all the authority that belongs to her, for the purpose of maintaining the connection of Canada with this government, being persuaded that the permanence of that connexion is highly advantageous to both.

Your Lordship will therefore understand that you are commanded by her Majesty to resist, to the utmost of your power, any attempt which may be made to bring about the separation of Canada from the British dominions, and to mark in the strongest manner her Majesty's displeasure with all those who may, directly or indirectly, encourage such a design; and, if any attempt of this kind should take such a form, that those who are guilty of it may, according to such advice as you may receive from your law advisers, be made responsible for their conduct in a court of justice, you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bringing them to account.

I am, my Lord, your most obedient servant,
GREY.

To the Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.

ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM EARL GREY.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2, 1850.

The Herald publishes a despatch from Earl Grey, approving of the removal of the seat of government to Toronto, and the dismissal of the militia and officers; also commanding Lord Elgin to do all in his power to suppress the annexation movement.

MAN CUT IN TWO.—An Irishman, name unknown, accidentally fell across the railroad track at Ithica, New York, on the 24 instant, and a train of seven cars passed over him, cutting him in two.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4, 1850.

This being petition day in the House, the whole time was consumed by their presentation, except a few minutes taken up by the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Beaumont, for the appointment of a select committee of five upon the subject of our Federal relations. On this subject Messrs. Porter, Allison, Rillinger, Bowen, and Beaumont, all made brief speeches. The subject of slavery in the territories, the threats of disunion, and the neglect the North has received in the Senate by the refusal to place any of her members upon important committees, were the s rings upon which most of them touched.

In the Senate, the bill to incorporate the St. Mary's cemetery of Allegheny County was taken up and finally passed.

Mr. Matthias introduced the following patriotic resolutions relative to the integrity of the Union.—They will find an echo in the heart of every good citizen:

"Whereas the members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, have seen with deep regret, in several sections of our happy and glorious Republic, indications of dissatisfaction with our fundamental organization, as embraced in our Constitution, and an apparent disposition upon the part of some to effect a radical change. And, Whereas, in these feelings of dissatisfaction towards that great, liberal, and patriotic instrument, the people of Pennsylvania do not participate, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in general Assembly met, that the Union is identified with all the glories of the past, all the blessings of the present, and all the hopes of the future; and that Pennsylvania, while true to the compromises of the Constitution, will never waver in her fidelity to that noble charter of our confederation.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to Governor's of each of the States and Territories in the Republic.

The Apportionment Bill is beginning to engross the attention of the Committees on the subject.—The subject was considered in the special Committee of the House to day; and I learned from a Whig member of the Committee, that the bill proposed by the majority, should it be adopted, would be one of the greatest outrages, yea damning villianies, ever perpetrated by a blind and reckless majority in this or any other State. I understand that the following is a pretty correct indication of some of its most iniquitous provisions. It gives Philadelphia city, with taxable list of 22,706—the ratio being 14,743—two, and the county, with a list of 54,554, three Senators, as at present; unites Somerset, Bedford, Westmoreland and Fayette, and with a list of 30,431, gives them two senators; connects Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver and Lawrence, and gives them two; makes Delaware, Montgomery and Bucks a district with two members; and unites Lehigh, Northampton, Wayne, Carbon, Monroe and Pike, and gives two; Berks and Schuylkill are made one district, with two members, and Lancaster and Lebanon likewise; also, Columbia, Sullivan, Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming, with two; also, Lycoming, Union and Northumberland with one; Washington and Greene with one; and Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie with two members—and so on throughout the State. Look at the fairness and equity of this!

The strong Whig county of Somerset is forever crushed by Bedford, Westmoreland and Fayette the ever-faithful Whigs of Delaware are placed in an unequal competition with the dark district of Montgomery and Bucks; Union's light is to be quenched by Lycoming and Northumberland: and Erie—that brilliant star amid the surrounding darkness—is, as she is for Congress, to be overpowered, in this bill, by Warren, Venango, Mercer and Crawford. The Locos are evidently becoming fearful of the advance which Whig principles are making in this State, and with a view of preventing these principles from having a fair number of exponents in the Legislature, a bill is hatched which is intended to crush them by overpowering numbers.

From the N. Y. Commercial of Monday afternoon.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION !!—MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

One of the most terrible and fatal explosions ever known in this city, took place this morning, in the machine and press making establishment of Alva B. Taylor, No. 3, Hague street, at about half past 7 o'clock, by the bursting of a steam boiler on the first floor of that establishment.

The building in which the explosion occurred was a six or seven story brick erection, on the rear corner of an immense massive building owned and occupied by Wm. Hull & Son. The boiler was upon the first floor, by some said to be new, by others represented as second hand, but estimated to be as good as new. It was in use for the first time this morning. The moment the explosion took place the entire mass of building was enveloped and fell with a tremendous crash, almost entirely upon its own site. So sudden and complete was the ruin that we believe not a single person escaped, and the next minute the whole mass was on fire.

So powerful was the explosion that the shock, like the trembling of an earthquake, was felt in some of the stores in Broadway, a distance, in a direct line, of about a quarter of a mile, and was probably felt at a greater distance. The floors of Messrs. Hull & Son's building was lifted up, and the thick walls, both those adjoining Mr. Taylor's establishment and those fronting on the street, were bulged considerably, although built of unusual thickness, with reference to the possibility of fire or other contingency.

We have heard the number of persons employed in the establishment estimated at from thirty to sixty, and have been assured that the latter is not an over estimate. It is just possible, however, though scarcely probable, that being Monday morning, and yet quite early, the whole number with a connection that should be sold ground would fain cling, though it has but a shallow foundation, and estimate the number killed at from thirty to forty. Six had been rescued when we reached the scene, and it is a moral impossibility that any who were then under the ruins could be taken out alive. They would be burned, scalded, or suffocated.

A gentleman, who was in the immediate neighborhood when the explosion took place, informed us that in the brief interval between the falling of the building and the bursting out of the flames he saw the ruins, and from the number of limbs and other parts of bodies projecting from among the ruins, he estimated the number of those positively visible at twenty five or thirty. It seems reasonable to suppose that many others would be entirely covered by the mass of brick, especially those who were on the first floor or in the lower part of the building generally.

When we arrived at the place there had been additional falling of the ruins, probably some of the beams, which might have fallen across wise and supported masses of the bricks, having rotted out, and fire was fiercely raging and rapidly forcing its way through the ruins. The firemen were compelled to play vigorously upon the entire mass, and the smoke and steam partially concealed the horrible sight. As the dense volume of smoke would for a moment or two occasionally lift, but not a hope could we indulge that any who were buried beneath those burning, smoking, deluged ruins could ever be taken out alive.

We have said that six persons were rescued.—They were four men and two boys, all of whom were badly bruised and maimed. Their names we could not learn. One of them was taken from under the ruins. Women were eagerly inquiring after relatives and the scene was harrowing beyond description.

Probably Eighty Persons Killed—more Particulars.

ONE O'CLOCK.—The foregoing was prepared for our morning edition for the country, since writing which we have been for some hours at the scene of the explosion and conflagration. We may here say that the soap vat, referred to above, belonged to the establishment of Wm. Hull & Son. Also that the building destroyed was occupied by two firms—Alvah B. Taylor, and Burr & Company, the latter firm being manufacturers of hat bodies.

At the time of our leaving the scene, about twenty sufferers had been released from the ruins, and the voices of others were heard, still crying for help, and a large body of men were working heartily to reach them.

Of those rescued only one was dead, Eli Hull, employed in the machine shop of Mr. Taylor, and residing in Broome street, corner of Sheriff. His face was sadly mutilated, some heavy body having fallen upon the lower part of it. He was otherwise mangled.

Most of those rescued were taken to the Fourth Ward station house, where Dr. Underhill, of Medical station, rendered them every possible attention, aided by the police, under Capt. Willaston, who was exceedingly attentive to the sufferers, and moreover afforded every facility to the press in their necessarily hurried inquiries after the facts of the terrible catastrophe.

When we visited the station house, at about half past 11 o'clock, the following had been brought.

Eli Hull, killed.

J. C. King, injured in the arm and back.

James Flood, a boy, injured in the face and both thighs. He resides at 176 Tillary street, Brooklyn.

Patrick McPhillips, boy, injured in the knee, but not very severely.

James Thompson, injured in the leg and knee.

J. S. Rowland, residing at 21 Allen street, bruised and burned in the leg.

Chas. Docherty, residing at 147 Forsyth street, rather severely burned and his legs bruised.

Henry Gender bruised and leg rather severely injured.

A. Holdridge, severely bruised in the legs and arms.

Frederick Stimel, boy, not much injured. A noble youth, who, while the firemen and police were digging for them, called out to them and encouraged and told another sufferer to keep up his spirits, as the men would soon reach them.

James Odel, leg broken. Taken to the city hospital.

Three men, whose names were not ascertained, bruised slightly; one named Grey, leg and arm broken, taken to the hospital, and one whose Christian name was Francis, not very severely hurt.

At about twelve o'clock another man was taken out of the ruins at the rear, after almost superhuman exertions on the part of the firemen, the sufferer having been caught between two beams and covered with a pile of bricks. The beams had to be sawed, and the poor fellow kept waving his hand, which he had thrust through the aperture, in token that he still survived. More than once the firemen had to stop and play upon the flames which rapidly encroached upon the locality where the poor fellow was confined.

Just as they were accomplishing his final release, the fire behind and around him raged fiercely, and the fireman was constrained to call out that the pipe must be played upon it. So stop till we get him out—just a minute—we can stand it—the man's alive," the fireman replied. And they did stand it, and saved the man, though themselves much scorched and nearly suffocated.

Next to this man, wedged in an angle between two floors, were two other men, who also, by the noble efforts of the firemen, were ultimately rescued.

One of these cried out soon after eleven o'clock that he was not much hurt, but that they were freezing him with water. Indeed, we wonder how the men could handle the bricks and work as well as they did, for the water froze almost as soon as it fell.

These scenes took place in the rear, where, by the courtesy of Messrs. Hull & Son, we obtained, a station for some time. The greater number of inmates appear to have been in the rear of the building, probably having been forced there by the explosion.

In the front of the building, on Hague street men were diligently removing the bricks, voices being heard underneath calling for help. Two men were rescued here at about half past twelve, injured severely but not mortally. The cries of others were still audible.

In all there were about twenty persons rescued up to that time, the majority of these not severely wounded. We believe that at least eighty are missing, and it is not probable that more than half a dozen could be got out alive.

The chief of police, though drenched to the skin, was actively engaged in stimulating his men, whom he would keep at work the whole of the day and night.

By the attention of Mr. McKellar, his chief clerk, we obtained an introduction to Mr. Burr, who took us to the residence of his foreman, Mr. C. O. Jessup, who narrowly escaped with his life. Was because of him at the moment of the explosion he could not tell, but on coming to himself he found himself in the Eastern part of the building, with much of the ruins laid upon his shoulders and head, but his feet comparatively at liberty.

By struggling he freed himself, and when we saw him, though much bruised about the head, had sufficiently recovered to give the names of nearly all the persons employed in Burr & Co.'s establishment. His clothes were mostly torn off his back.

Here also we found another of the men employed in Burr & Co.'s hat body making establishment, which was on the first floor of the building, the boiler and engine being in the basement story, and Mr. Taylor occupying the third, fourth and fifth stories. The higher part of the building had not been occupied for some three weeks.

The name of this man was W. J. Caufield. A heavy beam of timber fell upon his chest, and he was still suffering pain in that region. He extricated himself.

The boiler was not new. It had been used before by Mr. Taylor, but given up because too small, and used on board a steamboat.

The operations requiring motive power having been diminished lately, the boiler was bought back, and was put into use about a week since.

We heard it said, but only by unauthorized parties, that the engineer filled it on Saturday night, and let the fire this morning, without trying the guage taps, and that it had leaked so badly that the water was too low.

The following particulars are from the New York Evening Express—

"We learn that within the past week, two modifications of the boilers have been made, and that it is thought possible that some defect of either the material or the adjustment was the cause of this sad accident.

"The boiler had just begun to grow warm and the machinery had made but a few revolutions when the explosion took place. The boiler was one of Morgan's Patent with upright tubes, and the force of the explosion was vertical, passing through the whole of the six stories of the building.

"It is said the night watch of the building, who left but a few minutes after told the Engineer that he was getting up too much steam.

"In the same building with Messrs. Taylor's establishment were St. John, Burr & Co., hat finishers who employed about sixty men and boys.

"Mr. Taylor, who resides in Newark, had not reached the city at the time of the explosion.

"Cressy, the Engineer, has not been seen and with many others is supposed to have been immediately killed. Indeed his escape must be considered as impossible, considering his proximity to the boiler at the time of the explosion.

"Most of the persons as yet extricated, were employed on the second floor. These on the first are supposed to have been lost. There are innumerable reports afloat in reference to the number killed. Some rating it as high as one hundred, others two hundred. It is pretty well ascertained, however, that there were near three hundred people in the building at work at the time, of whom the list we have above, comprises all that were *known* to have been extricated up to 12 o'clock. It is hoped that there is some exaggeration in the case, but time only can show the extent of the damage and futures were most fearful. His mind and manners were fashioned by circumstances; his acts alone were public property, and by these we have a right to judge him. No great benevolence lit up his path; no great charity illumed his life. The press, ever ready to chronicle liberal deeds, was almost silent upon the point; and the fine feeling which marked the path of an Abraham Goldsmid, and which brightens the career of many of the same creed, is unrecorded by the journals which alone could give it publicity."

Poor as Lazarus may be, let him not envy the position of Dives. Even in this world, riches cannot purchase happiness. Any pecuniary loss was enough to drive Rothschild to despair. His existence was further embittered by the dread of assassination—no uncommon symptom, where the mind is rarely at ease; and those who knew him best, said that he was often troubled with such thoughts and that they haunted him at moments when he would willingly have forgotten them.

"Happy!" he said, in reply to the compliment of a guest—"no happy! what happy wish can you at me, you are going to dine, you have a letter placed in your hands, saying, If you do not send me £500, I will blow your brains out! "Happy!—no happy!" We are not compassionate enough to wish that it had been otherwise. Such thoughts are the foreshadowing of the end of those who have prospered beyond their deserts, and have failed in making even that negative expiration, which conscience sometimes extorts from the apprehensions of unscrupulous men.

A Controversy to be Settled.—It is well known that an empty bottle hermetically sealed, when lowered to a great depth at sea, will come up full of water. The why and the wherefore of this result has long been a matter of controversy among scientific men. A gentleman who entertains an opinion that a bottle can be made that cannot be filled with water, has taken some pains to establish his position, by having six bottles of the form of globes made of the thickness of three quarters of an inch, which are without hole in any part. The bottles are to be entrusted to the care of Capt. E. E. Morgan, who sails on the 5th of February, in the packet ship "Southampton" for London—he is sober and quarrelled with the police who demanded his passport, attracted a great crowd, and after long abuse, flung the pass at last in the officers face. He was so insane in his hotel, with delirium tremens, that he thought himself pursued by fiends from hell, and persecuted by women whom he saw in the stove, and every where about the room. The figures in the pictures on the walls, he insisted, moved about and mocked him. He opened his windows and called in a crowd of persons to assist him in driving out imaginary women; and was one day taken up for dead, so far had his disease progressed.

EMIGRATION OF CANADIANS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Rev. Arthur Chiniquy, the great Canadian apostle of temperance, having been recently on a tour through the United States, has addressed a letter to the Montreal Religious Religieux, to which he says "I do not exaggerate when I say that there are no less than 200 000 Canadians in the United States; and unless efficacious means are taken to stop this frightful emigration, before ten years 200,000 more of our compatriots will have carried to the American Union their arms, their intelligence, and their hearts. It is no part of my present plan to examine the causes of this deplorable emigration; but it must be always true, that when a people emigrate in such a country, it is because that unfortunate country is struck with some hideous plague—is devoured by some cancer.. God has placed in the heart of man love for his country, and when a man turns his back upon his country, and with the great majority of years his children, his friends, his fortune, intellect or valor. Such a man was Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the famous Jew capitalist.

Originally from Frankfort, this remarkable man came over to England towards the close of last century, and commenced operation in Manchester, where he is said to have speedily trebled his first capital of £20,000.

"This," says Mr. Francis, "was the foundation of that colossal fortune which afterwards passed into a proverb; and in 1800, finding Manchester too small for the mind which could grapple with these profits, Rothschild came to London. It was the period when such a man was sure to make progress, as, clear and comprehensive in his commercial views, he was also rapid and decisive in working out the ideas which presented themselves. Business was plentiful; the entire Continent formed our customers; and Rothschild was sure of a reward. From bargain to bargain, from profit to profit, the Hebrew financier went on and prospered. Gifted with a fine perception, he never hesitated in action. Having bought some bills of the Duke of Wellington at a discount—to the payment of which the faith of the state was pledged—his next operation was to buy the gold which was necessary to pay them, and, when he had purchased it, he was, as he expected, informed that the government required it. Government had it—but, doubtless, paid for the accommodation. 'It was the best business I ever did' he exclaimed triumphantly; and he added that, when government had got it, it was of no service to them until he had undertaken to convey it to Portugal."

Rothschild was, in fact, a usurer to the state, as greedy and unconscionable as the humbler Hebrew who discounts the bill of a spendthrift at forty per cent, and, instead of handing over the balance in cash to his victim, forces him to accept the moiety in coals, pictures, or cigars. His information was minute, exclusive, and ramified. All the arts which had been employed on the Stock Exchange in the earlier times were received by him, and new "dodges" introduced to depress or raise the market.

"One cause of his success was the secrecy with which he shrouded all his transactions, and the tortuous policy with which he misled those themselves who watched him the keenest. If he possessed news calculated to make the funds rise, he would commission the broker who acted on his behalf to sell half a million. The shoal of men who usually follow the movements of others sold with him. The news soon passed through Capel Court that Rothschild was bearing the market, and the funds fell. Men looked doubingly at each other; a general panic spread; bad news was looked for; and these united agencies sank the price two or three per cent. This was the result expected; and o her brokers, not usually employed by him, bought all they could at the reduced rate. By the time this was accomplished, the good news had arrived; the pressure ceased; the funds rose instantly; and Mr. Rothschild reaped his reward.

"The morality of the ring has sometimes been called in question; but we freely confess, that we would rather trust ourselves implicitly to the tender mercies of the veriest leg that ever bartered horse flesh, than to those of such a man as "the first baron of Jewry"—the title which was given him by a foreign potentate, to the profanation of a noble christian order.

Such were the doings of Rothschild; let us now see him in private. "He was a man of the strictest of the day. His huge and somewhat slovenly appearance; the lounging attitude he assumed, as he leaned against his pillar in the Royal Exchange; his rough and rugged speech, his foreign accent and idiom, made caricature and unfortunate country is struck with some hideous plague—is devoured by some cancer.. God has placed in the heart of man love for his country, and when a man turns his back upon his country, and with the great majority of years his children, his friends, his fortune, intellect or valor. Such a man was Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the famous Jew capitalist.

Advices from Tampico to the 18th January say that the President of the Mexican republic has strongly recommended Congress to appropriate four millions of dollars—that is, one million annually for four years—for the thorough and complete cutting of a canal at Tehuantepec that will connect the two oceans together, and make it on the most gigantic scale, capable of having a ship of 1,000 tons float on its waters. The Legislature at Vera Cruz has already voted $750,000 as being its quota towards the grand design.

THE HALF CENTURY QUESTION.—We have seen no clearer elucidation of the half century question than one which appears in the English papers. A correspondent of one of these papers says: "Let a hundred apples represent the century, and let twelve bites to each apple represent the months. It is clear that when the twelfth or last bite has been made of the fiftieth apple, the apples are half gone, and thus that the twelfth month of the fiftieth year of a hundred completes the half century."

From Blackwood, for December.

Rothschild.

All things are measured by money: and when money is acknowledged as the chief motive power, he who knows best how to amass it, cannot fail to be the object of attention. But the marked and indiscriminate homage which is paid to wealth alone, without regard to the characacter of the possessor, or the means through which that wealth has been acquired, is, in our estimation, a feature disgraceful to the age, and, were it altogether new, would justify us in thinking that the spirit of independence had declined. We shall hold ourselves excused from illustrating our meaning by making special reference to a recent but striking instance, in which wealth suddenly acquired, though by most iniquitous means, raised its owner, for a time, to the pinnacle of public observation. We prefer selecting from the pages of Mr. Francis the portrait of a man whose character displayed nothing that was great, generous, benevolent, or noble; whose whole life and whole energies were devoted to the acquisition of pelf; whose manners were coarse; whose person was unprepossessing; whose mind never ranged beyond its own contracted and money making sphere; and yet who commanded, in this England of ours, a homage greater than was ever paid to virtue, intellect or valor. Such a man was Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the famous Jew capitalist.

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