THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

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

CINCINNATI:—C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, is our agent for the city. Advertisements and subscriptions handed to him will receive prompt attention.

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

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of U. S. Senate, for a copy of his speech upon grants of lands to Hungarian exiles, &c.

MR. COOPER'S REMARKS.—The reader will find the exceedingly appropriate and beautiful remarks of the Whig Senator from this State, referred to by "Junius," in our columns to day, under the head "attachment to the Union." They will be read by every Pennsylvanian with pleasure.

A correspondent gives a very glowing description of the prospects of the Braddocksfield Plank Road, soon to be constructed—but can any one say that it is exaggerated? The best road will just as certainly attract the travel, as water seeks the shortest way to its level. The only thing for persons to consider are interested in roads leading to the city, which comes in competition with the Braddocksfield, is to make their avenues just as desirable. Nothing else will do.

ALLEGHENY CITY AFFAIRS.—The state of the streets in that city calls for the serious attention of her authorities, as it has become the subject of remark and anxiety to all her citizens. Burdened with debt, and with no available income, except from taxes and water rents, but little if any money can be appropriated to the repair and paving of streets, while as city of her population and wealth needs it more. It is evident that some plan other than that heretofore in use, must be devised to improve the streets, or they must remain in their present miserable condition, or grow worse, greatly to the detriment of the city, preventing its increase, and diminishing the value of its real estate.

There can be no doubt that the paving of the streets would increase the value of the property more than treble the cost—probably ten times.—Property holders in Boston understand this matter. When they wish to bring their outlots into market, they grade and pave the streets in the first place, and make money by the operation, as their property sells for a great increase of price from the outlay.

If Allegheny city is ever to be paved, it will have to be done by the property holders on the streets where the work is performed. This, probably, is as equitable a plan as any other which can be devised. There may be hardships in certain cases, but this will be true of any other mode. We understand that Birmingham, our thriving neighbor over the Monongahela, has adopted a plan which has proved very successful. The town paves the streets, and assesses the expense on the property holders of the streets paved, who are to be repaid back in five years. This, we believe, is done by an annual deduction of about fifty per cent. from the ordinary city tax. This is a very good plan, and we are informed that, under its operations, all the principal streets will be paved the coming season. The cost of paving a fifty feet street is about $1,50 per foot, lineal measure, on each side, or $30 for a twenty feet lot. Who would not pay this sum for the privilege of a good paved street before his door? We hope the authorities of Allegheny will soon take some definite and decisive action, which will relieve that otherwise thriving and beautiful city from its odium of having the worst streets in the country.

WRITING BADGE.—The Attorney General of this State, Mr. Darragh, and E. M. Stanton, Esq., who has had the preliminary arrangement of the suit in relation to the Wheeling Bridge, left town yesterday morning, for Washington, to argue this important case before the Supreme Court, which is set down upon the calendar, we understand, for the 25th of the present month. Our Legislature have promptly responded to the urgent recommendations of Gov. Johnston and the State Treasurer, and made a liberal provision for the prosecution of the suit, on the part of the State.

As upon the issue of this suit depends the settlement of a great constitutional question—viz: as to the right of obstructing a common high way belonging to different States; and as it is a subject deeply important to our own Commonwealth, we shall anxiously await the decision of the Court. We have every confidence in the able counsel who have been selected by the State to prosecute the suit, and feel sanguine as to their complete success.

Twenty five hundred dollars has been raised in New York for the benefit of the sufferers and their families by the late sad accident in that city.

Signs of Decay in England.

OUR OWN PORTRAIT ENGRAVED BY THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The illustrated London News, in a very able and lengthy article, headed *Signs of Decay*, traces in the past and present evidences of the rapid decline of the glory and power of England, and foreshadows the growing grandeur of the United States. No one can read it without acknowledging its truthfulness, and, surely, no American heart can have any other wish than that the future destiny of our beloved country may fully realize all that is therein predicted. For ourselves, we truly believe that, under every vicissitude, the American Union will fully maintain its present proud position, and, although a cloud, threatening and portentious, seems at this time to be resting upon us, we feel that there is a security to be found in the devotion of the great mass of the American people to those noble principles for which our fathers pledged their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" to maintain, and that they will never permit that fabric, reared at so great a cost, by the sainted patriots of '76, to be broken up, nor allow a single star to be stricken out from our present glorious galaxy. *"Conte qui vouite"* ("cost what it may,") the Union must be preserved.

We append a portion of the remarks of the paper above referred to:

"If we calculate the growth of population, we shall find that, in fifteen or twenty years hence, or even earlier, Great Britain will no longer be the principal seat of the vigorous race of the Anglo Saxons; and that, although that race may continue to rule the world, it may not be from the banks of the Thames, or from any part of the old country that gave them birth. An empire twenty, thirty, or fifty times as extensive, and as rich as now, is already arisen on the other side of the Atlantic, to receive into its bosom the best blood which remains to us. The young, the hardy, the persevering of our country, and of all the countries of Europe, that groan under the weight of debt, of difficulty, and of a surplus population, and that cannot say to their sons, as the New World does, that every man is a man, welcome, for the sake of his manhood, to the great feast of nature, where there is enough and to spare for the meanest, are daily invited to leave the shores of effete Europe, and settle in more vigorous America.—The growth of the United States is, in reality, the downfall of Great Britain.' All the unhappy circumstances that are of prejudice to us, are of benefit to them. With us, the months that claim or to be fed are causes of decay. With them, every additional mouth is an additional pair of hands, and every additional pair of hands is an increase of wealth, power, and influence. Let us pour our millions into the great valley of the Mississippi, and it will hold and feed them all, were their number quadrupled.

Although our empire stretches to the East and to West, to the North and to the South—though we have our hands in Asia, our feet in Africa, our arms in America and the South Pacific Ocean, our own peculiar territory is but a small spot in a remote corner of Europe. We have only held that corner by the enormous sacrifices we have made. It was our ambition to become a ruling power—giving the law to the world—and we became so; but it was at a cost of a debt of £500,000,000; that pauperises our population, and fires like a perpetual and killing weight upon the energy of all classes. In addition to this stupendous evil, we share the effeteness of all Europe. There is but one empire within Europe's boundaries that is not worn out and pauperized by debt and extravagance; that empire is Russia; and she is the enemy of all the rest, and desires to rise upon their ruins. Destiny seems to have traced her path as it has traced ours. The Sclavonic races will inevitably be the new lords of Europe. The Anglo Saxon race must be contented to be the lords of the larger and more splendid inheritance of America. In this case what becomes of the Empire of Great Britain? It falls to the ground, and exists only—like other powers and potentates of the world—in the bones and sinews of its sons and successors, transferred to a new soil, and enjoying privileges, liberties, and opportunities from which their forefathers were excluded. Let those who dream of a perpetual Britain think upon these things. The signs of decay are around us on every side. In our fall we shall have few friends. In prosperity we have not comported ourselves so humbly, as to be justified in the expectation of sympathy or aid from any quarter. Our very excellence has made us foes, and our violence and cupidity have estranged the nations.

We may have peopled the earth; we may have spread far and wide our arts and our arms, our commerce and our civilization, but we have not had standing room for our own pretensions.—Events are more powerful than we are. We must, sooner or later, yield our place to the more prudent, the less embarrassed, and the more vigorous offshoots of our race, and consent to occupy the easy chair of our senility. Nor is there any thing to regret in this. What is there in our corner of the globe that it should forever expect to give the law to all others? The civilization that is removed is not destroyed; and the genius of our people can exert itself as well on the banks of the Ohio, or the Mississippi, as on the banks of the Thames; and rule the world from the White House at Washington, with as much propriety as from the palace at St. James. We live, indeed, in a remarkable period of the world's history—a period in which new empires take the place of old ones with wonderful rapidity, and in which old empires are paying the penalty of transgression against the laws of morality and social well being committed by them during generations. Europe has enjoyed power and has abused it, and the sceptre of the world's dominion is passing from her grasp. Civilization, as of old, is following the course of the sun, and the destinies of humanity will work themselves out in a new field and on a larger scale. The world is, as it were, starting afresh, and from a more favorable starting point.—The lover of humanity can but hope that the new civilization which may arise will take warning from the errors of the old; and that, in the decay and fall of empires, humanity itself will emerge from each change in brighter lustre, wiser and juster, more peaceable and more religious, and doing as much as man can do to aid the coming of the prophesied time when "the people shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, nor learn war any more."

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1850.

In the House, to day, Mr. Porter, from the Committee on the Wheeling Bridge, reported in favor of the prosecution of the suit already instituted against said Company, to final judgment.—The Committee stated that they did not wish to make an elaborate report upon the subject, but chose rather to recommend the adoption of the report and resolutions so ably submitted by the Senator from Pittsburgh, Mr. Darsie, Chairman of the Committee appointed upon the subject in the Senate.

The private calendar was then taken up, and several bills of a local and private character passed final reading.

On motion of Mr. Porter, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and went into the consideration of the resolutions from the Senate, relating to the further prosecution of the suit now pending in the U. S. Supreme Court against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company.

On the final passage of the resolutions, the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. McClintock and Walker of Allegheny.

Mr. McClintock said that his only object in calling the yeas and nays upon these resolutions was to show the unanimity of sentiment upon the subject. The call resulted in a unanimous vote in favor of the resolutions—not a single member voting in the negative.

In the Senate, the bill to provide for the election of a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, again came up on the question of a reconsideration of the vote negativing the second section. The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas 16, nays 15.

The second section was again negatived without a count.

The third section was also negatived—yeas 7 nays 24; when Mr. Lawrence again moved a reconsideration, which laid the bill on the table for another day.

Mr. King offered a resolution, calling upon the Canal Commissioners to inform the Senate more particularly about the sale of five locomotive engines, sold in June last.

Mr. King stated that the resolution was suggested by the Committee on Finance, to whom it had been represented that the engines did not sell for what they were worth for old iron.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Darsie presented a petition for a change in the time of holding the elections in Mercellus township, in Allegheny county; also one from Lycoming county for a repeal of the $300 exemption law.

COBDEN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1850.

Circumstances not necessary to be here particularly referred to, have caused an intermission in my correspondence for the part two days.

In my last, I alluded to the very indifferent figure cut by the Hon. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who enjoys a sort of local celebrity, as appears from the title by which he is most commonly known, namely, "Bayly of Accomac."—Bayly may be a very whale in the waters of Accomac, but in the House of Representatives he has turned out little more than a minnow. His own party take no pains to conceal their dislike of his mode of proceeding, and have sided the Whigs in overturning all his deeply laid plans, and thrusting aside his dictation. After a struggle of three or four weeks engaged in, at his instance, the House have passed the bill in relation to the expenses of collecting the revenue, in a shape which yields to the Secretary of the Treasury nearly all he required, without any of the conditions and other flummery with which "Bayly of Accomac," and his little squad of Tuckahoe financiers, wished to encumber it. There have been a good many failures within my recollection, but none more signal than that of the factionists who under Bayly's lead, have undertaken to embarrass the administration, through the collection of the national revenue.

Col. J. W. Webb, nominated in November last, by the President, as Charge to Vienna, was rejected by the Senate yesterday, by the vote of ayes 7, nays 34. This result is not unexpected to me, but I confess I am surprised at the very meagre vote which the Colonel obtained. There are various lists of the Senators who supported the nomination, but I believe none of them are perfectly correct. Senators Seward, Pearce, Spruance, Wales, Berrien, Benton, and Cass, are reported as among the number. I doubt whether Messrs. Chase and Benton were of the number.

The rejection of Col. Webb should teach Northern politicians a lesson. Like Forney, of the Pennsylvanian, he has been a devoted servitor of the South, uniformly throwing the influence of his press on its side, and advocating with all his acknowledged abilities, its pretension and its policy. It is supposed that with the exception of Mr. Berrien, he received not a single vote from that quarter, beside those of the Senators from Delaware and Maryland, who are said to have been influenced by a feeling of personal friendliness towards the Secretary of State.

The Californians are here. To morrow the great message will be sent in, communicating to Congress the Constitution, and with it a vast mass of papers relating to the condition of the country, and containing a greater amount of information than was ever asked for or obtained before upon any such occasion as the application of a new State for admission into the confederacy. Among the other documents will be the voluminous and elaborate report of Hon. T. Butler King, the expectation of which has created such a stir.

You will perceive that Wetmore, the defaulting Navy Agent, at New York, is evincing a disposition to "walk up to the Captain's Office and settle." He paid on Monday $50,000, and to day or to morrow was to have paid $42,000 more, and to give security for the balance still claimed of him, provided it shall be decided to be legally due to the Government, in the issue of the suit which has been instituted to try the validity of his charges for commissions, &c. I have reason to believe that it is not the intention of the government to prosecute Mr. Wetmore upon a criminal charge.

I presume you will have laid before your readers the eloquent and beautiful remarks of your able Whig Senator, Mr. Cooper, delivered in the Senate, yesterday, in the course of the debate upon the reception of the petition presented some days since by Mr. Hale, praying Congress to take peaceful but decisive measures for the dissolution of the Union between the free and slave States.

Mr. Cooper opposed the reception of the petition, because the Senate had no power to grant the prayer thereof, and in his judgment not the moral right to entertain any question concerning it. Mr. Cooper, on this occasion, as he has *ofte* manly done in the House of Representatives, showed himself to be among the first public speakers of our country. His style was nervous, concise, and sententious, his thoughts elevated, and appropriate, and his manner of delivery that of a true actor, easy and yet emphatic and forcible. His short speech excited a very marked sensation, and many Senators expressed their admiration, and approved of it.

JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH AND BRADDOCK'S FIELD PLANK ROAD.

This road will be about twelve miles long. It will leave Pittsburgh by the Second Street (Pipetown) road—will pass thence along the level bottom, up the left bank of the Monongahela river, till it strikes Turtle Creek Valley—thence up along the said valley, till it intersects the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Road, in the neighborhood of the point at which that road crosses the creek. This intersection is the upper end of the road—a better location for a Plank Road could not be found about Pittsburgh, or any where else. Very little grading will make the route nearly a level one throughout its whole length, and it is the only way of entrance into the city, whereby hills can be avoided.

The advantages of such a road, with such a location, will strike every reflecting mind. Indeed it hardly requires reflection to see them. They strike the mind at once. As soon as finished, it will almost naturally better the trade and travel of the Turnpike from beyond the point of intersection. How great this trade and travel are, every one is well aware. None so foolish as to go up and down Turtle Creek hill, Wilkinsburg hill, and East Liberty Hill, Lawrenceville Hill, through that hiding place of lime stone, the two mile lane, when all these can be avoided by turning down the Plank Road, and reaching the city with ease and comfort, and at a less distance than the other. All the trade and travel coming from between the Turnpike and Plank Road, from the point of intersection—towards the city, that can possibly reach the planks, will make for them. Nor are the trade and travel from this section inconsiderable. The coal trade alone, from Squirrel Hill, will be a very important item of business for the Plank Road. Even now, with the almost impassable roads in that direction, that trade is very great. The making of this Plank Road will increase it twenty fold. The number of small coal wagons that a few years ago hauled from Minersville, and that are now scattered, hauling from different places, will be nothing to the number that will flock, as it were, to Squirrel Hill, after the completion of this road.

The present over land trade and travel from Williamsport, Elizabethtown, McKeesport, and the country around them, which now chiefly enter Pittsburgh, through Birmingham, will seek this Plank Road, either at the bend at Turtle Creek or across the six mile ferry.

But yet another, and very important branch of business that will be done on this Plank Road, will arise from pleasure riding. All that is now done about the city will be centred; as it were, on this road, and this kind of riding will be increased probably five fold, by the inducements held out by a road of this kind. There will be no dust in the summer to annoy. Instead of dust there will be cool shades and inviting breezes. There will be no mud in the spring and fall, to splash and daub. But instead thereof, a dry, solid track at all times. In winter there will be no rough places to be filled up, and made smooth by the falling snow, before the jingle of the merry sleigh bell can be heard. But instead thereof, a smooth surface will always be ready to welcome and hold for use, every falling flake. Horses, carriages, buggies, &c., will then be used—not merely for one season, but for the whole year. Add to all this the delightful river view and scenery. So much for the Pittsburgh and Braddock's Field Plank Road standing alone. But how long will it be after its advantages shall be practically demonstrated, till another Plank Road will come from the very head of Turtle Creek Valley, perhaps even from Blairsville, draining all that rich country, and connecting with the Braddock's Field Plank Road at its upper terminus at the Turnpike? Another may come from Greensburgh, following the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, down along Brush Creek, to intersect the one just before mentioned. Then again, the inhabitants of that now flourishing Town, McKeesport, (soon to become a leading place in Western Pennsylvania—from the opening of the steam boat navigation of the Youghiogheny,) are already moving in the matter of getting up a Plank Road from that place, to intersect the Braddock's Field road, at the turn at Turtle Creek. How long after that shall be done, till another shall come from Elizabethtown, down to McKeesport; and another from Williamsport down to Elizabethtown, or from Williamsport and Elizabethtown, down on the other side of the river to the six mile ferry?

In view of all these things, is the Pittsburgh and Braddock's Field Plank Road likely to pay? Yes, to pay, that's the word. Who can doubt it? Can it begin to pay less than 25 per cent?

Were not this article already so long, I would demonstrate that it cannot. But as others will figure for themselves, at all events, I will leave the matter here.

A. B. C.

From the N. Y. Commercial, of Tuesday afternoon.

Loss of the Steamer Rhode Island—Probable Loss of Life.

Intelligence was received here this morning that twelve of the persons who left this city on the 25th of January, in the steamer Rhode Island, for San Francisco, were lost yesterday at Lynn Haven Inlet, in the barque Richmond, from a whaling voyage. One of these was the mate of the steamer, and one a lady.

They report that the steamer experienced very heavy weather shortly after she left port, and when two days out they were forced to throw overboard one hundred tons of coal. When three days and a half out, she became a complete wreck, her deck being broken up, and the machinery so much injured as to be rendered unmanageable.

The twelve persons who were saved were in a boat for several hours, when they were picked up by a schooner, and were transferred backwards to the Richmond, and brought on to Providence. Twelve of the men came on to New York by the Fall River line of steamers this morning.

There were in all forty four persons on board the Rhode Island, when she left New York; one was drowned, thus leaving forty two of whom late nothing certain is known. There was still another boat left on board when that which was picked up by the schooner had departed, and it is within the scope of possibility that this may have been instrumental in saving the lives of the 12 who are to be feared that some went down with the vessel, which, in the opinion of those who were spared, could not have remained long afloat.

For the above particulars we are indebted mainly to Messrs. Gay & Co. expresses, who shall probably have further information before we go to press, either through the medium of the telegraph, or from some of the persons who were on board the vessel.

P. S. We are informed from another source, that when the boat left the wreck, they were preparing a raft from a portion of the vessel.—Also, that the captain of the schooner who picked up the surviving persons, stated to some of those who were left on board the Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island formerly belonged to the New York and Stonington line, was purchased by W. P. Fornles, Esq., of this city, had been rebuilt and lengthened, and put in complete order for the California trade. She was under command of Capt. Colby. She had very little freight, being principally loaded with coal. There is some insurance effected on her in Wall Street.

Since the above was printed in type, we have received by telegraph the following from the Providence Journal of yesterday:—

LOSS OF THE RHODE ISLAND.—The steamer Rhode Island, formerly of the Stonington line, was lost at sea on her voyage from New York to San Francisco.

Nine of the crew and three of the passengers escaping in a boat, and were taken on board the schooner Harry Wiley, of Tiverton, Mass., Captain Crockett, from New York for St. John's P. R., from which they were transferred to the whaling barque Richmond, which arrived at this port last yesterday morning.

The remaining passengers and crew, thirty two in number, were left on board the Rhode Island, which was in a sinking condition.

It is to be feared that they were lost, although they had one boat remaining, and they were cutting away the upper deck to make a raft, when seen.

Three men were drowned in attempting to reach the boat.

One of these was supposed to be Mr. Schewster, who had previously placed his wife in the boat, but failed to secure his own safety in it.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.—The Detroit Commercial Bulletin has placed the name of Thomas Benton at the head of its columns as its candidate for the Presidency in 1852. This is the "unkindest cut of all" for Gen. Cass. After he has played the demagogue with his Austrian resolutions, and thrown himself into the arms of the South, with a speech as long as three Connecticut sermons, all to make himself President, it is too bad that from his own home, should come the first formal nomination of Benton, a man who holds hardly one sentiment in common with him, for the place he seeks. The Bulletin says, "it would not pluck a single leaf from the chaplet with which gratitude and affection have enwreathed the brows of our own noble Senator." But it adds:

"We would rather battle forever in a hopeless minority, under the banner of a man whose principles we know and can respect, than grasp at one of those empty bubbles thrown to the surface by the turgid waters of a convention."

The ice in the Hudson River, at Albany, and in the upper waters of the Delaware, broke up simultaneously on the 11th inst.

The flags of the shipping at New York and Boston were displayed at half mast on Saturday, in respect to the memory of Captain Ira Bursley, of the ship Hottinguer, intelligence of whose loss was received by the steamer Europa.

ATTACHMENT TO THE UNION.—We rejoice to see, as the slavery debate advances, expressions from different quarters of fervent attachment to the Union. This will increase with the danger to which the Union is exposed, by the machinations of traitors to country and to humanity. We select, from some late debates in the Senate, extracts bearing on the subject:—

ELOQUENT REMARKS OF MR. COOPER.—Mr. Cooper. I desire to say a single word before the vote is taken on this question. I have always been the advocate of the right of petition in its broadest and most extended sense. I believe it is a right which belongs to every citizen, that it is guaranteed to him by the constitution, and that antecedently to all human enactments the right existed. I have, therefore, I repeat, been its advocate, at home and in the halls of the National Legislature. But I have always discriminated, thus far, that the prayer of the petitioner must be respectful to the body to which it was to be presented. This petition I do not think is respectful; for it asks substantially what the honorable Senator from Massachusetts asserts that it does; and that is, that we should violate the oath which we took at the Chair in which you are sitting. It is not respectful; it is not proper; it is asking more than we can grant; and I am therefore bound, much as I am in favor of the right of petition, to vote against the reception of the petition which has been presented.

In the State of Pennsylvania there is a deep, I was going to say overlasting, attachment to the Union of these States, and there is no considerable or respectable portion of the people of that Commonwealth that are not in favor of the perpetuation of the Union of the States to the latest posterity. The sentiment expressed in the petition is not the sentiment of the people of that State, or of but very few of them at least, and I have said that I am acting but in conformity to the wishes of those whom I have the honor, with my respected colleague, to represent here, and that I shall have their approval in voting against the reception of this petition.

Sir, in every emergency Pennsylvania will be found steadfast to the Union. She is opposed to the agitation of the question of dissolution, whether at the North or at the South. She believes it is a question that ought not to be mooted any where, and that it is full of mischievous consequences to the good understanding which ought to exist between the different portions of the country. She believes it was made at the time of forming the Union, that her own interests, the interests of her people, are wrapped up in the perpetuation of that Union. But, without any interested motive to attach her to it, she is attached to it, and will remain attached to it. She knows that it was achieved by the joint efforts of the old thirteen States—by the mother of the thirty States which now compose this Union. I represent the sentiments of my constituents fully. The Union is dear to them, because it was achieved by the outpouring of the blood of the citizens of all the States. The earth in the South was moistened by the blood of the soldiers of the North; the battle fields of Brandywine and Saratoga were nourished with the blood of Southrons; and, sir, I am utterly and forever opposed to the severance of this Union. When I or my children, or my children's children, chose to go to the South, and kneel at the graves of those who perished in the revolutionary struggle, I wish to pass into no strange country; I wish to worship there in my own land. And, when Southern men resort to Saratoga or Grandywine, to contemplate the theatre of the struggles and the graves of our armies, I wish they may come as citizens of this great confederacy, and not as foreigners, with passports admitting them.

Sir, I hope, when these walls that surround us, when these columns which uphold the dome above, above our heads shall have crumbled as granite and marble will crumble under the touch of time, that this Union shall be still preserved, and that when other representatives, the representatives of other remote generations, stand here legislating for posterity, they will still be legislating for the whole Union, as it now is, with such sister States as may be added in the course of time. I am opposed to the dissolution of the Union I know that, instead of being respected by the whole world as we now are respected, as soon as we shall have been broken up into little confederacies—the Northern Confederacy, the Confederacy of the Middle States, the Western Confederacy, and the Confederacy of the South—we shall be despised; and those who wished to see the problem solved unsuccessfully of man's competency of self government, will thus have abundant occasion to rejoice. Entertaining these views, I shall vote against the reception of this petition, and, if I know it, against all petitions looking to a dissolution of this Union, whether they come from the South or from the North. And I do hope that we shall agitate this question no more; that we shall pour water upon the flame that is raging throughout the land; that we shall quench it by kindness to each other; by doing nothing to provoke or excite hostility on the part of the one section of the Union against another. Let us regard the benefits of the Union; let us stand by it, because it was achieved by our forefathers, who came fresh from the fiery furnace of the revolution, in which they had been purified from all dross of selfishness, to concert wisely for the then existing States, and for all that should be added in future.

MR. HOUSTON. FOR THE UNION.—The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Houston's resolution, passed yesterday since, relative to the power of Congress over the Subject of Slavery"—Mr. Houston proceeded to address the Senate at length upon the whole subject of slavery, assuming a middle ground, and asserting that the question would be settled at once were it not for the intemperate course pursued by the extremes of both sections. He reviewed the course of prominent men, in both sections, upon this subject, and enjoined conciliation, mutual forbearance and concession, which alone could save the Union. He pictured also the evils which must result from disunion, showing that neither North, South, nor West could be prosperous except by the blending of common interest. He also considered the proposed Southern Convention; it was a measure considered for evil, and inexpedite. Where had it originated? It was thought advisable not to originate the movement in South Carolina, because of an unfortunate condition of things which existed here.

Mr. Butler desired to know to what the gentleman alluded.

Mr. Houston said he referred to the Nullification movements. He was out of the country at the time, and his recollection was altogether historical.

In the course of a conversation which ensued, Mr. Foote asked Mr. Houston whether he meant to intimate that, on the subject of the Southern Convention, or any other the people of Mississippi were, or had been, governed by political dictators or leaders?

Mr. Houstonsaid that was a very delicate and comprehensive question. (Great Laughter.)

Mr. Foote said he and Mr. Davis both desired that the people of Mississippi were governed by leaders.

Mr. Butler wished to say a word refering to a matter of history. It had been intimated that the Southern address had originated in South Carolina.

He desired to say, that he took the responsibility, that that address did not originate in South Carolina, or with either of her Senators or Representatives. His colleague, Mr. Calhoun, had no participation in originating that paper, nor did he write the address. He was strongly urged to it, but did he know any thing of it, in fact, until after two or three meetings had been held with reference to it. The movement was first suggested in his, Mr. Butler's, room, by Mr. Foote and Mr. Hunter.—They felt the spirit of insubordination existed in the North, and in the belief that some decisive action by the South was absolutely necessary, with the energy and independence which characterized her body, took measures to secure an expression of views, and a declaration of rights, such as had been issued.

Mr. Houston said he did not sign the address, and designed to cast no reflections on those who did—his object was simply to express his entire dissent to their action. He then proceeded with some general remarks, closing with an invocation of dispassionate forbearance and patriotic consideration of the subject. Such action would probably and amicably adjust all difficulties and knit together still more closely the bonds of union. He had not dealt from the South—our country was a unit—it knew no factions, North, South, East, or West—all formed one country—one and indivisible. [Applause.] But if the Union was dissolved, it be trusted that its ruins might be the monument of his grave. He desired no epitaph to tell that he had survived the wreck of the Republic—[Applause.]

HALE UPON FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The chair stated the first business before the Senate was the question on reception of memorial of citizens of Delaware and Pennsylvania, asking a peaceful dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Sturgeon said he had examined the petition, and pronounced it spurious, it was the act of some black hearted Abolitionist, who had taken this course for the purpose of disgracing the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hale had the Clerk read a letter, in which the petition had been enclosed to him, showing it was *bona fide*.

Mr. Dawson read a lecture to Mr. Hale, for presenting a petition asking so treasonable an act by Congress, as dissolution—he was culpable in thus allowing himself to be made the instrument of wicked and designing men.

Mr. Hale said that the forcible dissolution of the Union had been threatened here, time after time, and no objection had been made—he objected then to this pouring out of indignation upon his devoted head, because he had presented a fanatical memorial from non resistants who asked to have the same thing done without force. After further debate by Mr. Underwood and Mr. Davis, of Mass., Mr. Foote made some remarks, a portion of which Mr. Hale construed as an intimation that the speeches which he (Mr. Foote) made, were the result of castigation which he received;—if that were so, Mr. Hale appealed to the letter writers and reporters, in the name of the Senate, and of humanity, not to castigate the Senator from Mississippi, for in so doing they punished the Senate. (Great and long continued laughter.)

REVACCINATION.—We take the following information, which may prove useful to all classes of our fellow citizens, from the Home Journal:

First, every individual is susceptible of vaccination; second, re-vaccination is not necessary before puberty; third, the system undergoes a change at puberty, and re-vaccination is then necessary; fourth, vaccination is a sure preventative of small pox; fifth, re-vaccination is a sure preventative of varioloid; sixth, the third vaccination is inert; seventh, the system is susceptible of varioloid after puberty, whenever the individual is exposed to small pox, without re-vaccination; eighth, re-vaccination is not necessary if the first operation was performed since puberty; ninth, those who disregard vaccination are always liable to small pox whenever exposed to the influence of that dreadful disease; tenth, if every individual were vaccinated before puberty and revaccination at that revolution of the system, there would be no such disease existing as the small pox.

While a Miss Lynch, of Philadelphia, who had been officiating as bridesmaid to a friend on Sunday evening, was conducting the bride to her nuptial chamber, her clothes caught fire from the explosion of a camphine lamp, which she held in her hand, and before the flames could be extinguished she was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of.

THE STATES THAT ARE TO BE.—Some curious person at the North has been calculating the area of the territory of the United States not yet organized into States, and finds that we have domain enough for forty six and a half States as large as Pennsylvania. Of these, thirty five will lie north of 36 deg. 30 mis., and will be free States, if that line of compromise was adopted.

In the New York Circuit Court on Monday, in the case of Francis Huber vs. Nicholas De Hart, —a conductor on the New Jersey Rail Road—the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of $5,000 and costs. The action was one of damages for injury in being forcibly expelled from a rail road car, whereby the plaintiff's leg was broken.

DR. MCLANE'S WORM REMEDY.—McLane's Vermifuge has long been admitted to be the best medicine ever discovered for expelling worms from children. The following certificate speaks volumes in its favor:

Marengo, Wayne county, N. Y., June 2d, 1847.

I certify that I have used McLane's Vermifuge, and found it all that it is recommended to be. I have sold it, and have in all cases found it to be an effectual cure. WM. S. PANCHEE.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [febb-dkwlw3

A Cure and Certificate at Home.

☞ READ WHAT IS SAID OF THE PETROLEUM.—I hereby certify that about two weeks ago I was seized with a violent attack of swelling and severe pain in my Ca Morbus, with very distressing pains in the stomach and bowels, which was completely relieved by two teaspoonful doses of Petroleum, taken in a little water. After having taken the first dose, I slept soundly and comfortably for three hours. [Signed]

HENRY WISE, Jr.,

On board the steam boat Ariadne.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

I am Captain of the Ariadne, and was a witness to the astonishing effects of the Petroleum, in the case of Henry Wise, who is one of the hands on the boat.

[Signed] NIMROD GRABELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column de19

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jayne, No. 2 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

Improvements in Dentistry.

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

Refers to—J. B. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. [al9

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, Pittsburgh, Market and Ferry streets, oct1-divlyr

☞ S. W. Roberts, Esq., having kindly acceded to the request of the Members of the Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute, will deliver an address in their Hall, in Fourth street, on Monday evening, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock. The public is respectfully invited to attend. J. FINNEY, Pres't.

SIGNOR—"The Destiny of Pittsburgh and the Duty of her Young Men." feb14-td

American Hotel for Rent.

TO LET—The American Hotel, on Penn street, opposite the Canal Basin, from the 1st of April next. Apply at this office. feb16

SIGNOR BLITZ

FOR FIVE EVENINGS AND TWO AFTERNOONS.

LEARNED CANARY BIRDS!

VENTRILOQUISM AND MAGIC!!

SIGNOR BLITZ has the honor to announce that he will give entertainments in WILKINS HALL, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, February 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23d.—3rd. Afternoon Performances on Wednesday and Saturday, February 20th & 23d, at 3 o'clock.

☞ The Learned Canary Birds will go through their truly astonishing and highly pleasing performances. The Ventriloquism will be of the most amusing description.

The Magical illusions will be of the most astonishing character.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock. feb16

To Let,

THE large three story Brick Warehouse, on Water, below Ferry street, running from Water to First street, on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

F. LORENZ.

feb16-d

WANTED—A situation as Coachman, and to assist in Gardening, if required, by the advertiser, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to HENRY OLIVER, saddler, Liberty st. feb16-d

SUGAR & MOLASSES—

100 hds N O Molasses, cypres barrels;
7 hads prime N O Sugar; on consignment and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO,
feb16 Water street

RICE—19 tierces just rec'd and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO
feb16

Lumber for Sale.

POPLAR Scantling and Board, Cherry Boards, Pinne & Scantling, for sale by
feb16-6.* JAMES B. MORGAN.

Lumber Yard for Rent.

I WILL LEASE, for one to five years, Seven Lots situated on the corner of Butler and Wilkins st., near the new extensive shovel Factory of Messrs. Marshall & Co.

Also—Three Lots on the corner of Baldwin and Liberty sts, calculated for Office and Lumber Depot, for Hall Road.

JAMES B. MORGAN.
jan16 6.* Ninth Ward.

FOR SALE,

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the city, offers for sale his desirable Private Residence, situated on the Eastern Turnpike, in the Borough of Lawrenceville, 15 minutes' ride from the city. The above property is pleasantly located, and improved in the most modern style, with every convenience necessary to comfort. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT D. THOMPSON,
feb16-2m No 110 Market st

LARGE Invoices of NEW GOODS are being daily received in A. A. Mason's Dry Good Store, of all the new and fashionable styles and colors, which (having been purchased previous to the recent great advances) they are enabled to offer at very low prices. Their assortment of Housekeeping Goods is now complete, to which they particularly invite the attention of purchasers. feb15

To Let,

IN ALLEGHENY, within a square of the market, a number of three story Brick Dwellings, with back buildings. There are eight rooms in each house; and the yards are paved, with hydrants in the same. Rent very low.

FOR SALE—Three Pumps, in good order; would answer for wells from 45 to 70 feet deep. Enquire of JAMES RAY, Sandusky st, near Baptist Church
feb15-1m

ALOIS—545 lbs prime Dry Cape;
110 do Boccoting; for sale by
feb15 R E SELLERS

Modern and Antique Furniture.

JAMES W. WOODWELL,

63, THIRD ST., PITTSBURGH.

J. W. W. Respectfully informs the public that he has completed his spring stock of FURNITURE, the largest and most varied assortment ever offered for sale in this city, comprising several sets of ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, and BLACK WALNUT, carved, ornamental and plain, suitable for Parlors, Drawing and Bed Rooms, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Persons desiring Furniture of any description, are specially invited to call and examine his stock, which