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TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1850.

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

We are indebted to the Hon. Moses Hampton, for public documents.

We are pleased to hear from Washington, that our worthy and energetic Post Master, Samuel Roseburg, Esq., has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate. We also learn that the Hon. Luther Severance, formerly a Member of Congress, from Maine, has been appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; and the Hon. Charles Polk, formerly Governor of the State of Delaware, has been appointed Collector for the port of Wilmington, in that State.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—The city of St. Louis has exhibited, on the subject of rail roads, within a few weeks, an energy and liberality greatly to her credit, and has given an example which Pittsburgh would do well to imitate. The Republican, of the 11th inst., makes the following statement:

"Every day's subscription to the stock of the Pacific Rail Road Company, only serves to show the strong hold which this project is acquiring upon the people of St. Louis. Yesterday the stock taken exceeded forty five thousand dollars, and at the close of the books, the whole amount subscribed was $305,500. When it is considered that this project has only been before the people for about a week—that it is only ten days since the charter was first published, and a portion of the commissioners met, in a quiet way, and resolved that the great work should be commenced, and by way of attestation of their own convictions of what ought to be done, subscribed $154,000—it may be claimed, we think, that the people of St. Louis have done nobly. The proposition was coldly received at first by some of our citizens; but that feeling has been dissipated as the merits and the feasibility of the project have been discussed, and each day has added, not only to the amount of stock taken, but to the number of friends to the measure.

The recent robbery of the Post Office at Wheeling, and that of Mr. Richardson's jewelry establishment in our city, gives evidence that a regular band of burglars are about us, and too great precaution can not be taken to guard against them. The robbery of Mr. Richardson's store was an exceedingly bold one, and was most probably committed by some persons perfectly familiar with the establishment. The movements of the clerk were, no doubt, watched, and his temporary absence seized upon to effect their object.

Congressional Mourning.

With pleasure we express our concurrence in the condemnation of the practice, too prevalent in Congress and in many of the States, of announcing the death of members occurring during a recess and away from the seat of government. Such announcements are followed by resolutions to wear crape and the adjournment of both Houses, however pressing may be the public business. The mourning crape is purchased and tied to the arms of members, worn to their rooms, and taken off and thrown away! When a member dies at Washington, during the session, it is right and proper to announce the fact, and take proper order to attend the funeral—beyond that is useless—worse than useless—heartless form. In the late case of Mr. Dickinson, of Ohio, this improper practice was alluded to in the Senate, and disproved of by that body. We hope this may prove a forerunner of a salutary reform in that particular. —*Cin. Gaz.*

We agree entirely in the views expressed by our worthy cotemporary, in reference to this useless waste of time and money. There is no heart or feeling in it; and, instead of a compliment, seems to us, a solemn mockery, "being full of sound and meaning but signifying nothing." We hope to see the custom abolished, and trust, that our members of Congress, who laugh in their sleeves whenever a member dies—as it gives them an idle day or two—will think more of the interest of the living, and less of the empty pomp and pageantry of such exhibitions. We once heard the remark made by an eccentric gentleman, that it was almost an inducement to go to Congress, if for no other reason than to stand the chance of having a splendid funeral, and a deeply touching eulogium pronounced by some member appointed for that purpose, setting forth a thousand virtues, which, until then, the most intimate friends of the deceased were entirely ignorant of.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22, 1850.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by the Speaker, Messrs. Crabb, Forsyth, Ferguson, Brooke, Ives, Stine, Konigmacher, Frailey, Packer, Drum, Lawrence, Darsie, Haslett, Jones, Guernsey.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. King, (Judiciary,) a bill to annul the marriage contract between Oliver Elliot and Julia Ann, his wife.

Mr. Frailey, (Corp.,) a bill to revive the Lebanon Valley railroad company.

Mr. Mathias, (Election districts,) a bill relative to election districts.

Mr. Packer, (Select,) a bill to apportion the State for senators and representatives.

BILLS READ IN PLACE.

Mr. Frailey, a bill to lay out a State road in Schuylkill and Columbia counties.

Mr. Walker, a joint resolution, giving the assent of this State to the purchase heretofore made, by the General Government of the property in Philadelphia known as the U. S. Bank; which resolution was considered and passed.

Mr. Konigmacher, a bill to unite and consolidate the Franklin and Marshall colleges, at Lancaster.

Mr. Frick, a bill to incorporate the Locust Gap Improvement company; also a bill to erect a new county out of Lycoming, Northumberland, Columbia and Union, to be called Freeland.

Mr. Sankey, a bill to incorporate the borough of Rochester, in Butler county.

Mr. Brooke offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to form a State agricultural society; which was agreed to.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution calling upon the Auditor General for a statement of the account of Mr. Johnson, late Chairman of the Library Committee; which was agreed to.

In the House, Mr. Best, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the petition of the stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown turn pike company, reported that it was inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and moved to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; also reported adversely to the prayer of the petition of citizens of Monroe county, asking for an appropriation of $2,000 for the purpose of repairing certain roads, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements, reported the bill, a supplement to an act entitled an act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government, the repairs of the canals and rail roads of the Commonwealth, and the payment of the claims due by the same, as approved 10th of April, 1849, with amendments.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Meek, on leave given, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That immediately after the reading of the journal of to day, to morrow morning, the "Farewell Address" of Washington shall be read by the Clerk, and that the House will immediately thereafter adjourn, in token of its respect and reverence for the day.

Mr. Smyser moved to amend, by adding, "and that the Governor, Heads of Executive Departments, and members of the Senate, be invited to attend the sittings of this House during the reading of the said address." Agreed to.

Mr. Killinger moved a further amendment, by adding, "and that 20,000 copies in English, and 5,000 copies in German be printed for the use of the House." Agreed to.

The resolution as amended was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Walker moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution in reference to the block of native marble for the Washington Monument, but the House refused, and immediately thereafter adjourned.

To day, being the 22d of February, the Legislature transacted very little business. The Senate passed unanimously, and without debate, the resolutions introduced by Mr. Mathias, on the subject of the integrity of the Union of the States.

At 11 o'clock, the Governor and Heads of Departments, with the Senate, went into the Representative Hall, in accordance with a long standing custom, for the purpose of hearing read the Farewell address of Washington. This important document at all times, but particularly pertinent now, was read by the Clerk in an impressive manner [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1850.

Two Great Speeches in the House—Mr. Winthrop and his Assailants—A little too hard on Free Soilers—Let there be peace—Col. Bissell upon the Chivalry—Hon. Thadeus Stevens was used up—Mr. Speaker throws doublets.

Yesterday was a great day in the House. Col. Bissell, of Illinois, has made a very destructive charge upon the "chivalry," which is the theme of universal comment, and Mr. Winthrop has made one of his finest efforts, in vindication of himself from the frequent assaults of Mr. Root, Mr. Giddings, and other Free Soilers, in and out of Congress. To judge of the excellence of Mr. Winthrop's speech from the attention it received, and from the applause which it elicited, I should pronounce it one of the most eloquent and effectual speeches ever made in Congress. This is the opinion of the majority, but for myself, I must say that I felt a little thin skinned as he was dealing his stinging blows about him, and concluded I would leave the task of eulogy to others; for as between northern Whigs and Free Soilers, in my judgement, there is much to be forgotten and forgiven—much to be borne and forborne from and towards one another. Mr. Winthrop has been wronged and aggrieved, mistaken and therefore misrepresented, I admit, not only by professed Free Soilers, but by many Whigs of strong and vehement convictions, and it is but natural that he should entertain the feelings of resentment and displeasure exhibited in his eloquent personal defence yesterday. No good, however, can be done by prolonging and embittering these discussions among these Capulets and Montagues of the North. After all, they are equally for freedom and equally for protection, harbor and river improvements, and other Whig doctrine. There should be no strife between them, if it can be avoided.

While Mr. Winthrop was speaking, the Democratic side of the House was completely deserted, every member present took care to get a position near him, or before him, so that not a word uttered should be lost, and at several points he made upon the Free Soilers, there was applause by clapping and stamping, not violent, but pretty general and audible. I have seldom seen so marked a tribute paid to the power of oratory than on this occasion.

Col. Bissell, of Illinois, a Democrat, but who has done the State gallant service in the field of strife, against a foreign foe, made one of the most powerful speeches that has been heard upon this floor during the present session, remarkable as it has been for the brilliant and exciting debate which it has brought out. Indeed upon the general question at issue between the free and slave States, I think this speech will have a more enduring effect than any other yet delivered in this branch of Congress. It was the more remarkable, from the fact that the Speaker has been claimed as an adherent of the Southern School of politics, and come here with predilections so entirely hostile to any thing like Free Soilism, as to be considered something a little worse than a "Northern man with Southern principles"—When, therefore, he boldly and refuted the complaints of the South, as to alleged "aggressions" upon it, when he denounced their disunion harangues as "treason," and their fustian rant about their own courage and magnanimity as "stuff and trash," when he spoke of putting down overt acts of disloyalty by force of arms, and showed where the men and the munitions could be found to do it; and when he defended northern volunteer soldiery from reckless and arrogant aspersions proceeding from the South, great was the disappointment, disgust, and chagrin upon one side, and correspondingly great the pleasure and approval with which he was listened to, by the other. In fact the chivalry have seldom encountered so rude a tilt.

I notice that it has been remarked by very many northern prints, that except on two or three notable occasions, the Senators and Representatives from the free States have preserved this winter so deep a silence as to give color to the imputation that they felt unequal to the contest of argument and eloquence to which Southern ardor so vaunting ly challenged them. In the House at least a very few days have sufficed to show that there was no ground whatever for that animadversion. Since shame or some other motive has operated in the Speaker and the Chairman of his selection, to afford to Northern men the opportunity to speak, the cavaliers of the South have had the worst in every encounter, and Northern constituencies need be under no apprehensions to which side will be awarded the palm of eloquence.

Mr. Thadeus Stevens, of your State, addressed the House on Wednesday, and made a speech upon Slavery, which has excited the special admiration of all "niggerdom." Yesterday, Mr. Millson, of Virginia, commenced a reply to it. His opening was amusing and characteristic. Mr. Mason is a very little man, declared that the remarks of Mr. Stevens had first excited in him a profound indignation, but as he had not been able to get the floor immediately, that feeling had settled down into a quiet loathing and disgust, and then Mr. Millson pointed to the picture of Washington, and called the House to witness, that he rested his case upon that patriot. This was highly dramatic, but it was not original, for the "disgust and contempt" style of putting down an opponent, though formerly practiced with some success, was exploded fully ten years ago. "Old Thad" as he is familiarly called, was not present during this fearful exordium, but he will no doubt consider himself annihilated when he sees the day's report.

The President went to Richmond yesterday, and may be expected back on Saturday—There will, therefore, be no reception to night—there has been a large party at the house of some distinguished person every night this week. At that of Mr. Speaker Cobb's on Tuesday night, the good humor of the host was very considerably increased by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch, informing him of the liberal accession to his household, of two miniature copies of his honorable self, demonstrating that the pride of the Speakership had not come too soon. But I am growing as windy as a member of Congress, an error I must avoid, and never charged upon the *elder*

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1850.

The President's visit to Richmond—Col. Bissell's Speech—Slanders upon Northern Soldiers—An Exposure—New Cuban Expedition.

The President has gone to Richmond, to assist in laying the corner stone of a monument to Washington. The commencement of this work in the capital of the native state of that great man; at this crisis in our public affairs, is an event of happy augury. Washington stands first and greatest among the distinguished sons of Virginia, as he stands first and greatest among the great men of our common country. But if the sentiments of some of the degenerate sons of that State, whose voices sound with potent emphasis even in her legislative halls, were the ruling sentiment of her people, then, instead of erecting monuments to the "Father of his Country," they would be more consistently employed in erasing his name from their public records, and in suppressing every memorial of his services and virtues, and of the veneration in which his memory has been held.

Col. Bissell, who delivered on Thursday, that tremendous speech upon the Slavery question, and particularly upon the "chivalry" question, has, like Byron, suddenly awaked and found himself famous. The Colonel, is I believe, a native of Connecticut, but has been for many years a citizen of Illinois. He commanded the second of the gallant regiments raised for the Mexican War in that State, and with it, accompanied General Wool upon that memorable march from Leavaca through the Northern Provinces of Mexico, to the battle ground of Buena Vista. In that desperate engagement, the regiment of Colonel Bissell sustained the post of honour and danger during the whole day, and when night came the remnant of his shattered corps lay down among the corpses of comrades, and within hearing of the tread of the foe. He lost in killed and wounded more than half his officers, and nearly half his rank and file. It was natural that such a man should have listened with indignation to the threats of disunion with which the very air of the Capitol has been charged for more than two months past, and above all that his feelings as a soldier should have been aroused to the highest pitch of resentment when he heard southern orators, set up the arrogant and impudent claim that their troops had redeemed the honour of our national arms, when tarnished by the misconduct, or the misfortune of the soldiers from the Free States. He revoked to pluck the plumes from these rhetorical peacocks, and he hid it with a contemptuous ease, and an air of conscious power and strength, that added ten fold bitterness to the exposure.

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[illegible] like that of a field preacher than a great orator. But that he has high claims to the latter distinction, no man who witnessed the effect of his speech of last Thursday could doubt. He belongs to that class of men, who, whether on the field of battle, or in the arena of intellectual struggle, will be felt and respected. His denunciation of the calumny by which Southern speakers and writers have sought to rob the troops of Illinois and Indiana of the glory they earned, at such fearful cost, at Buena Vista, and to appropriate it to a Southern regiment, was one of the finest exhibitions of oratory I ever witnessed.

I am not sure whether I have referred to the schemes said to be in agitation here and elsewhere, for the invasion of Cuba or not. Rumor connects the operations of the worthies engaged in this second plot, for depriving Spain of this last of its colonial dependencies in America, with that darker and more dangerous conspiracy for dismembering this noble confederacy. It is affirmed that a principal cause of the failure of the exploded expedition of last summer, was, that while the men raised for it were nearly to be all Americans, the commander of the whole was a Spaniard, Gen. Lopez, formerly an officer in the Spanish forces stationed in Cuba. How this could be, I cannot clearly comprehend, since it is understood that nearly the whole sum of three or found hundred thousand dollars expended in the course of the preparations, was furnished by Spanish subjects in Cuba. But it is said to be now proposed to employ none but Americans, and to take the necessary measures in a manner that will not bring the actors in the scheme within the operation of the penal laws of the United States. If this part of the reputed project be correctly stated, it lends great colour to the suspicion that the conspirators have in view the conquest of Cuba as a means necessary to bring in that magnificent island as a State of the proposed Southern Slavery confederacy. This idea is certainly no more wild nor criminal, than the visionary plans of those respectable persons whom we hear day after day calculating the value of the Union, and painting in colors more brilliant and as fleeting as the rainbow's tints, the glories and splendors of the South, if separated entirely from the Free States. Though not of a credulous turn, I am induced to believe that there is something in these stories of designs upon Cuba, from seeing some of the parties known to be engaged in the operations of last summer in frequent intercourse with prominent Southern men in Congress.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Winter seems to have taken a final leave of us, and our belles are enjoying in their promenades the balmy air of May almost, while over coats have been cast off, for the day at least. Our streets are filled with dust, and redolent of the perfume which has given us so wide a reputation as a filthy city. Every thing about us betokens an early spring, whether considered in the light of trade or of the weather. Our hotels are crammed with merchants, and our city merchants are unanimous in saying that never were larger purchases made, or old accounts more promptly settled. Money is abundant and cheap, and be is a most inveterate croaker who can find a word of fault with the prospects of commerce now. We may be overtrading, and perhaps selling more goods of foreign make, than our home manufacturers may think profitable to home labor, but we speak now of commerce alone.

The Hermann and the Cunard vessels left for England yesterday, the latter with over one hundred thousand dollars in coin. A good deal more was engaged to go, and packed, but at the last hour drawers of sterling bills reduced their demands, and left the coin here. The market closed dull at 91 prem. for first class bills, and a large supply. Stocks after ten days of improvement, have turned about, and in the face of the low price of money, recede gradually, but certainly, from hour to hour. The bad state of feeling existing in Congress upon the California question, has weakened government stocks, and until the vexed subject is disposed of, or Congress rises, prices must tend downward.

Mr. Clay's speech continues to produce a wonderful sensation, and a most marked change in public opinion. Even the Journal of Commerce, that most inexplicable, yet most influential journal, awards it unqualified commendation, and urges upon all good citizens as the honorable means of adjusting what must be a grievous sore so long as slavery is tolerated on our soil. The Clay meeting at Castle Garden, "without regard to party," will be the most enthusiastic we ever had, except the one to welcome him at New York, and will be really a union meeting.

Every body has heard of real estate registers, and registers for things lost, but not of a register just under way by Mr. Mace, a fashionable undertaker, who has an agent in California, and who by last steamer sends him a list of deaths, as well of all who may soon need an undertaker. His agent sends the state of health of the invalids, where they are, how they are nursed, how much gold they have got, and when they die, and who got the gold. Friends who do not get letters, can, under this arrangement, hear upon what to the mass is the most important point, without cost. Mr. Mace has just made a shipment of "neat coffins," to the diggings, with all the paraphernalia of the last scene of all in this unsolved problem, human life.

The employees at the Custom House are in good spirits this forenoon, at the fact that good solid gold will be paid them for their services, in accordance with instructions from head quarters. Some of them have been sadly pinched, and had rather small credits. Twenty one thousand dollars has been raised for the Hague Street sufferers. The largest contribution $418, was raised by the Unitarian Society in Brooklyn, of which Mr. Farley is Pastor.

Cotton has improved, and the highest grade now sells at 13½ ⅛ ct. off the top price of the season. Flour is firmer, and some sorts have risen with a good demand. Grain is held firmly, and large sales. Sugars have fallen ⅛ @ ¼ ct., and the market still favors the buyer. Coffee dull. Pork is cheaper, and still favors the buyer. Lard is also dull. Ohio Whiskey 26 cts. In metals no change, though a private bargain has been made for rails. Teas are firm, and in the whole range of groceries an active trade.

G.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Rev. J. M. Smith's English, Classical, and Mathematical School, Pittsburgh, Afternoon Session, Feb. 22d, 1850.

Messrs. William Owens, R. Watson Hawkins, and George R. Duncan, were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the adoption of the School, touching the memory of the *great man*, whom American people venerate, and R. Webster Mackey was appointed to read the valedictory address of the father of his country, to the American people. After the reading of the Address, the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. The twenty second of February—the day we celebrate as the birth day of the man, '*first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.*'

2. Time, which, in the case of most other men, tends to efface the impressions of endeared attachment, in his only adds increased vividness, and indelibility; hence on this one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of his birth, we recognize him as living in our hearts, with an affection augmented by the ratio of revolving years.

3. In the life and character of General Washington we recognize one of the highest and purest examples of human excellency ever exhibited on earth, and one which every American youth should assiduously emulate.

4 We record our grateful acknowledgments to the God of Nations, that having raised up for our Country, so illustrious a leader in the hour of her darkness and her peril. He has hitherto graciously vouchsafed the perpetuity of all our glee and prosperous institutions, amidst the jeers and taunts of united human oppressors throughout the eastern hemisphere.

Upon the motion of ——, the above Committee was directed to furnish a certified copy of the proceedings for publication, in such daily papers of this city as may favor us with such publication.

W. OWEN,
R. W. HAWKINS, } Committee.
G. R. DUNCAN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA JANALS.—The Harrisburgh Union, of yesterday, makes the following authoritative announcement, in confirmation of what we have already informed our readers:—

"We are authorized to state that the Canal Commissioners have directed the Superintendents to let the water in the main line of the canal, on the [illegible]

A writer in the Christian Inquirer says, with great truth, "that church debts are a great and vexatious evil, as little consistent with a sound financial policy, as with the best interests of religion." The sad experience of some churches has verified this remark. "Pay as you go," is the only sound policy, as it is the true christian rule."

The wedding ring of Martin Luther has been brought to New York by Charles Luther, a lineal descendant of the reformer. The present King of Prussia offered 3000 thalers—about $1,500—for it, but was refused. On the inside is inscribed, "Dr. Martin Luther to Catharine von Buren, June 13, 1525."

The New York Tribune states that Madame Messenhauser, the widow of the unfortunate commander of Vienna, during the memorable days of October, arrived in that city some days since, with three children. She parted from her husband some days before he was executed by the minions of Prince Windischgrats, and has now sought a refuge in this country.

ANOTHER MURDER.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night, Mr. William Schaffer, a carpenter by trade, residing on the corner of Thirteenth and Wash streets, entered his house with his throat cut from ear to ear, and before medical assistance could be procured, he died, without being able to utter a word as to the cause of his situation. Subsequently, on the same night, it was ascertained that Schaffer, in the early part of the evening, had a difficulty with a near neighbor, named Moschbacker, and that there was strong cause to believe that he and his sons were the perpetrators of the deed. Accordingly, the police arrested George, Mathais and Jacob Moschbacker and Adam Dome, on suspicion, and lodged them in the calibouse to await an examination. Moschbacker and his sons have for some time past been engaged about the City Engineer's department, as chain bearers, and are well known to many in the community. The particulars of the affair we were unable to learn.

Since writing the above, we learn that Schaffer was killed at a beer house on the corner of Thirteenth and Wash, and did not enter his house, as above stated. A coroner's inquest was held over his body yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by the hands of Jacob and Mathias Moschbacker and Adam Dome. Schaffer's head was nearly severed from his body, and we learn that the evidence of guilt against the above parties is of the most positive character.—*St. Louis Rep., Feb. 11.*

TRAGEDY—FIDELITY OF A DOG.—A dreadful tragedy occurred at Wellesley, Lt., on the 22d ult. The collector of taxes was compelled to leave his wife and young family alone over night, while absent on business. The lady, knowing that there was considerable money in the house, sent for some of the family of a neighboring blacksmith to stay at the house. Her request was greatly refused, but one of the party, who had drank of the evening, consented to allow his dog to remain as a protector. In the night the lady was awakened by a disturbance and on entering the room where the dog was left, she found the animal dreadfully wounded at the window. The neighbors were alarmed, and on examination it was found that the robber was her neighbor, the blacksmith, quite dead.

BROKEN HEARTED.—Rev. J. L. Hodge, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Nassau street, delivered a discourse on Sunday afternoon, in which he commented on the recent calamity in Hague st. Among other affecting incidents, he mentioned the death of Mrs. Gulliver, whose mournful he attended that afternoon. Mrs. G., he said, was an aged lady, and had three grandsons in the building at the time of the explosion. The charred remains of two were brought home, and the third never since been hanging between time and eternity, in consequence of the injuries received. The old lady was as well as her grandsons when they left home on Monday morning. She loved them—they were her pride. When the mangled remains of two, and the disfigured body of a third were brought home, she could not weep, but sat in the old arm chair the picture of grief. She continued thus, without giving any external evidence of disease, until Friday morning, when she fell asleep—in death. She died of a broken heart. She had long been a member of Rev. Mr. Hodge's church, as was also one of the deceased and several other members of the family.—*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 20.

The Presidents of several insurance companies have made affidavit that Dr. Knott, owner of Shaw, Rusk, and Wilson, the Captain, conspired together to cast away or burn her. Both have been arrested and held to bail in fifteen thousand dollars each.

The loss by the recent fire is believed to be not over $350,000.

Cotton is firmer, and has fully recovered from the decline since the arrival of the Europa—There have been sales of 3,000 bales to day; middling, 11¼; good middling, 11¼.

There are two Mexican war gentlemen in the U. S. Senate, namely, Davis, of Mississippi, and Benton, of Alabama. They are both mad as March hares, on the subject of slavery. Clemens vowed the other day, in one of his extraordinary speeches, that the Union is already dissolved. That being in case, why does not the chap stop his unmusical yelpings and go home? His military rival, Davis, does not think that the Union is quite dissolved yet, but he is laboring hard to bring about that delightful catastrophe.

If the Union is dissolved, there will be a terrible contest between these warriors for the Presidency of the Southern republic. Whether Jeff will get the heels of Jerry or Jerry of Jeff, there's no foreseeing. If these heroes are as light of heel as they are head, their race will certainly be interesting. —*Louisville Journal.*

SUGAR.—Various notices have appeared in the journals, in reference to an improved process in the manufacture of sugar, by which double the quantity obtained by former methods, is extracted from the beet and cane. This process was kept a secret, and a commission appointed by the Belgium Government, to investigate it. A patent was granted in Belgium, and one has also been issued in this country to the inventor, Mr. Melsus. The press consists merely in preventing fermentation, by treating the juice with an acid sulphate of lime, instead of the former methods of defecation.

William Hunt, formerly of Philadelphia, but the most extensive sugar planter in the Island of Cuba, recently died. His will was opened on the 18th, in Philadelphia, when his nephew, William Hunt Stewart, was found to be the sole heir to his immense possessions, which last year yielded $119,000, and may safely be set down as annually worth $90,000. This devise is charged with the payment of $200,000 in legacies and five years given for that purpose. Mr. Stewart is quite young, and may probably be the richest man of his age in the Union.

PRAYER FOR CONGRESS.—The Southern Churchman urges "prayer for Congress and the Nation." The Editor says, in his prefix.

"While we have not been much alarmed by the violence of past paroxysms in the political world around us, which from this very feature, we might hope would soon subside, we confess that there does appear to be an unyielding obstinacy in the symptoms of disease, which cannot be looked upon without apprehension. It seems a case, too, in which the wisdom of the wisest and the devotion of the most patriotic can offer up only ineffectual prayer. It is only He who stilleth the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves and the tumult of the people," who can say to all the elements of strife and disunion "peace, be still," and by his power keep our nation in unity."

The following from the Missionary, has relation to the same subject:

"THE PRAYER FOR CONGRESS.—There never was a time since the foundation of the republic, when so much of interest and importance attached to this prayer. In the judgment of the best and wisest men among us, the commonwealth is in danger.—The bond of union, which has borne us through so many trials, and raised us to such a height of power and glory, is seriously threatened with dissolution. It is not for us to enquire who is most in fault. It is enough to know, that we are all in fearful peril. We may justly confide in the patriotism of our rulers, and in the wisdom of their counsellors; but the principle, without which there is no patriotism, and the inspiration, without which there is no wisdom, proceeds from God. And, before all plans, and higher than every purpose, is now the urgency of prayer.—A nation on its knees, will never be divided, and can never be destroyed. Let such be our position now. Let the prayer for Congress, which is now a component part of our Church Government, be offered by consent in all our families. Let patriarchal piety, and fireside devotion, and even the lisping innocence of children, adopt its wise and holy suitrages, and send it up, from the domestic altar, to the mercy seat. And let every Christian, in his private prayers, entreat the Lord for that, without which there can be no real peace or permanent prosperity, the preservation of the Union. "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem. They shall prosper that love thee. —"For my brethern and companions' sakes, I will wish then prosperity."

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Captain W. W. Wood, of Houston, has invented a steam wagon, intended to transport cotton across the prairies between Houston and the Brazos. The inventor estimates its capacity at one hundred bales, and its speed at twenty miles an [illegible]

JOHN WALLOWER & SON,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HARRISBURGH, PA.,

WOULD respectfully solicit the consignment of Harrisburgh freight, from Western Merchants, as they are prepared to receive any amount. Line and Section Boats running night and day, the freight will not be detained, as they will unload such boats at all hours.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 20, 1850.

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

AT a Special Meeting of the American Literary Institute, held on Monday evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a reward of twenty five dollars be paid for the recovery of the body of our lamented fellow member, John Williams, supposed to have been drowned from a yawl while on a pleasure excursion, on Saturday, the 23d inst, in the Ohio river, opposite the Sheffield Iron Works. The above reward will be paid, on application to the treasurer, at F. H. Eaton's Store, on Fourth st.

JOHN D CARLISLE, Pres't.
W. H. Ewing, Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25th, 1850.—(feb26-3t

RECEIVED THIS DAY, at A. A. MASON & CO'S, another large invoice of most desirable French Wrought Capes, Collars, and Cuffs. Also—Mourning Collars and Cuffs, and 150 pieces rich black silk Laces, all widths.

LINEN HDKFS—300 doz Ladies' and Gent's Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Also—a small lot of Ladies' Choice Emb'd do, rec'd per express at

A A MASON & CO'S

A FEW very superior changeable Silk Oriental Vareties, an entire new article, just rec'd per fast line at

A A MASON & CO'S,
69 Market st.

To Let.

THAT large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Webster street, near Seventh, at present occupied by Mr. A. Vankirk. Possession is to be given on the 1st April. Inquire on the premises of

M. B. LOWRIE, Wylie st.
near Chatham.

feb26-tf

LARD—12 bbls Leaf Lard;
5 " Grease Lard; rec'd and for sale

CH GRANT

BACON—20 hhds ass'd, in store and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st.

FEATHERS—50,000 lbs in store and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LARD—161 bbls No 1, in store and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

MACKEREL—Qr bbls No 1 Extra, on hand and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO,
Front st.

A CARD.

FEELING it a duty we owe to ourselves and our friends, we deem it proper to proclaim the following "solid facts" regarding our Transportation Line. It has been generally claimed by interested parties, that there were but four regular responsible Lines on the Canal, namely: The "Union Line," "Leech's Line," "Hingham's Line," and "Pennsylvania and Ohio Line." We claim to be a fifth regular responsible Line, and have as large a stock of Boats and Cars, as careful Captains, as commodious depots, and offer as much dispatch, responsibility, and care to shippers, as any Line on the Canal. Our "Pittsburgh Transportation Line" was first established by James O'Conner, in 1836; four years later the style was changed to that of the "Pittsburgh Transportation Line." The old style of the "Pittsburgh Transportation Line" was resumed in 1845, and has been carried on successfully since that day by our Messrs. O'CONNER, who are the Sons and successors in business to JAMES O'CONNER, and who are the only O'CONNER'S now really in the Transportation business. Our arrangements this season are very extensive, and we feel confident that all think of the evening, consented to allow his dog to remain as a protector. In the night the lady was awakened by a disturbance and on entering the room where the dog was left, she found the animal dreadfully wounded at the window. The neighbors were alarmed, and on examination it was found that the robber was her neighbor, the blacksmith, quite dead.

BROKEN HEARTED.—Rev. J. L. Hodge, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Nassau street, delivered a discourse on Sunday afternoon, in which he commented on the recent calamity in Hague st. Among other affecting incidents, he mentioned the death of Mrs. Gulliver, whose mournful he attended that afternoon. Mrs. G., he said, was an aged lady, and had three grandsons in the building at the time of the explosion. The charred remains of two were brought home, and the third never since been hanging between time and eternity, in consequence of the injuries received. The old lady was as well as her grandsons when they left home on Monday morning. She loved them—they were her pride. When the mangled remains of two, and the disfigured body of a third were brought home, she could not weep, but sat in the old arm chair the picture of grief. She continued thus, without giving any external evidence of disease, until Friday morning, when she fell asleep—in death. She died of a broken heart. She had long been a member of Rev. Mr. Hodge's church, as was also one of the deceased and several other members of the family.—*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 20.

The Presidents of several insurance companies have made affidavit that Dr. Knott, owner of Shaw, Rusk, and Wilson, the Captain, conspired together to cast away or burn her. Both have been arrested and held to bail in fifteen thousand dollars each.

The loss by the recent fire is believed to be not over $350,000.

Cotton is firmer, and has fully recovered from the decline since the arrival of the Europa—There have been sales of 3,000 bales to day; middling, 11¼; good middling, 11¼.

There are two Mexican war gentlemen in the U. S. Senate, namely, Davis, of Mississippi, and Benton, of Alabama. They are both mad as March hares, on the subject of slavery. Clemens vowed the other day, in one of his extraordinary speeches, that the Union is already dissolved. That being in case, why does not the chap stop his unmusical yelpings and go home? His military rival, Davis, does not think that the Union is quite dissolved yet, but he is laboring hard to bring about that delightful catastrophe.

If the Union is dissolved, there will be a terrible contest between these warriors for the Presidency of the Southern republic. Whether Jeff will get the heels of Jerry or Jerry of Jeff, there's no foreseeing. If these heroes are as light of heel as they are head, their race will certainly be interesting. —*Louisville Journal.*

SUGAR.—Various notices have appeared in the journals, in reference to an improved process in the manufacture of sugar, by which double the quantity obtained by former methods, is extracted from the beet and cane. This process was kept a secret, and a commission appointed by the Belgium Government, to investigate it. A patent was granted in Belgium, and one has also been issued in this country to the inventor, Mr. Melsus. The press consists merely in preventing fermentation, by treating the juice with an acid sulphate of lime, instead of the former methods of defecation.

William Hunt, formerly of Philadelphia, but the most extensive sugar planter in the Island of Cuba, recently died. His will was opened on the 18th, in Philadelphia, when his nephew, William Hunt Stewart, was found to be the sole heir to his immense possessions, which last year yielded $119,000, and may safely be set down as annually worth $90,000. This devise is charged with the payment of $200,000 in legacies and five years given for that purpose. Mr. Stewart is quite young, and may probably be the richest man of his age in the Union.

PRAYER FOR CONGRESS.—The Southern Churchman urges "prayer for Congress and the Nation." The Editor says, in his prefix.

"While we have not been much alarmed by the violence of past paroxysms in the political world around us, which from this very feature, we might hope would soon subside, we confess that there does appear to be an unyielding obstinacy in the symptoms of disease, which cannot be looked upon without apprehension. It seems a case, too, in which the wisdom of the wisest and the devotion of the most patriotic can offer up only ineffectual prayer. It is only He who stilleth the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves and the tumult of the people," who can say to all the elements of strife and disunion "peace, be still," and by his power keep our nation in unity."

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