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☞ V. B PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

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

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded, free of charge from this office.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.

In pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Whig and Antimasonic County Committee of Correspondence met at the Court House. The following resolution was adopted, to wit:—

"Resolved, That the Whig and Antimasonic voters of the several Election Districts of Allegheny County be, and are hereby requested to meet at their usual places for holding elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, then and there to elect two delegates to the County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Said Convention to make the usual and necessary nominations for the ensuing October Elections, and also to appoint five delegates to represent the County in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June."

The primary meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of two and five o'clock, (except Pitt) and those in the Wards and Boroughs between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, P. M.

JNO. B. PARKS,
ALEX. FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
THOS. STEELE,
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850. A HILANDS, Chairman.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, March 13, 1850, it was

RESOLVED, That the Whigs of the several counties of this State be requested to select a number of delegates equal to their respective representatives in the Legislature; the said delegates to meet in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of June, 1850, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be voted for at the ensuing General Election.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman.
GEORGE H HART, Secretary.

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

Our Harrisburgh correspondent's eulogy, or defence, or whatever else we may call it, of Dr. Jonas R. Clintock, amounts to just this, that the Doctor, as a man, is a very clever fellow, and tries honorably and fairly to discharge his duty—but that, as a party man he will do a wrong, unfair, unconstitutional, and unjust action. He will further, it may be, try to keep his party within some bounds, but failing, he will go with them, even if they plunge headlong into the slough of infamy. Now we hold the man accountable for the acts of the politician. We cannot see that party can excuse a Legislator, who has taken an oath to keep the Constitution, and to make good, wholesome and just laws, for voting for a Bill which for rank injustice and shameless political profligacy has not a parallel in the annals of legislation.

THE CABINET.—It is not wonderful that the opposition Press should be using all exertions to create disaffection, in the Whig party, towards Gen. Taylor's administration; and one obvious mode of doing so is to scatter abroad insinuations against the members of the Cabinet. But we must confess our surprise to see that prominent Whig papers, in the North, are giving currency to injurious imputations, made by anonymous and irresponsible letter writers, against the advisers whom the President has called around him. In view of the palpable injustice and unfairness of this course, on the part of such journals, we can conceive no creditable explanation of its being adopted.—*Richmond Times.*

We are glad to see this spirit of fault finding and complaining, and prognosticating evil, and circulating all manner of ridiculous rumors about the Cabinet, which are got up by our opponents, or originated by some disappointed office hunter, whose wish is father to his thought, is receiving a proper rebuke from the most reliable and influential Whig papers, of different sections of the country. There never was a cabinet in existence but what rumors of this character were circulated concerning it, by its opponents. There may be a change in the cabinet at some period of Gen. Taylor's term—such a thing is possible, and it may be probable—but there is no reason to suppose that such an event is near, or that any causes exist to produce it, unless one member may be induced to leave, on account of the Galphin claim matter.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD LETTING.—Seldom has there been a more spirited competition for contracts on any public work, than at the letting of that portion of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road between this city and Beaver. The whole number of firms bidding, was 129, some of them for all the sections. The gross number of single bids counting a bid for a section as one bid, was about 1400! The bids are in many cases very low great competition existing among well known, experienced, and good contractors. The Board, in making the allotments, have sought to let the work to good contractors, at low rates, and this, from the great variety of bids, they found but little difficulty in doing. Many of the bidders offer to take 10 per cent. in the stock of the company. Those who are disappointed now will have another opportunity at the letting in Salem, Ohio, on the 8th of May next.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

ALLOTMENT OF CONTRACTS.

April 25th, 1850.

Sections 3 and 4—J. W. Reilly and Co.
Sections 5, 6 and 7—D. H. Lentz & Co.
Sections 8 and 10—McGrann and Gaynor.
Section 9—Harman Golden & Co.
Sections 11 and 12—Shattuck & Ramsey.
Section 13—Windram, Madison & Co.
Section 14—James R. Kerr & Co.
Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18—Ritner & Urban.
Section 19—Francis McGrath & Co.
Section 20—P. Crowley & Co.
Section 21—L. Johnson & Co.
Section 22—Ira Ransom & Co.
Sections 23 and 24—McCaslin and McGee.

MORE LOCOFOCO RASCALITY.—The letter from Harrisburgh to day exhibits another beautiful and honorable trick of the Locofoco majority in the House. Failing in forcing this unjust Apportionment Bill upon the people, through the firmness of the Governor, and another Bill, not much better, having failed in the Senate, they have taken the unprecedented step of tacking their defeated Apportionment bill, upon the appropriation bill thus violating their own rules, and outraging every principle of decency and honor. They wish to compel the Governor to approve of a bill which he repudiates as unjust and unconstitutional, or do without money to carry on the Government.—We hope this vile scheme will be defeated in the Senate, but if it is not, and we fear it will not be, as Mr. Speaker Best's new county of Montour, is tacked on to the bill also, we hope Governor Johnston will resolutely and immediately veto it, and the people will sustain him in the act. If this precedent can be permitted to pass, all fair and honest legislation will be banished from the State. The coordinate power of the Governor will be virtually nullified, and matters the most incongruous will be piled up together, one being made to carry the other, because they could not stand alone, until the meeting of the Legislature will be considered as a calamity instead of a blessing.

ALEXANDER FRANKLIN, ESQ.—The sudden and unlooked for death of this excellent and promising young lawyer, throw a chill over our community yesterday. A day or two ago he was among us, hale, vigorous, active, ever engaged in some useful avocation, with a fine promise of future usefulness and fame; when suddenly the startling intelligence reached us, he is *dead!* His disease was LOCK JAW, caused by a slight operation upon one of his fingers, which was crooked from an injury received in early life. Seldom has a young man of more promise been cut down in our community.

The anniversary of the battle of Lexington was celebrated at Concord, Massachusetts, on the 19th. The State Government, headed by the ancient and honorable artillery company of Boston, and bearing a drum beaten at the battle of Bunker Hill, proceeded to the spot, and thousands of persons thronged to the scene. The town was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens.

GOLD AND GRAVEL.—The New Orleans Crescent says:—A gentleman who has just returned from California, having been absent from the States about fourteen months, states that when he reached California curiosity led him to wish a graveyard, where he found only *eleven* graves; nine months from that time he followed the last remains of a friend to the same grave yard, and during the time intervening between the two visits, there had been no less than *fourteen hundred* persons interred in the same yard.

Mr. Boebling's plan of a transatlantic telegraph, which we noticed yesterday, is to sink a strong *wire rope* upon the bottom of the ocean. The wire rope to be composed of twenty strands of No. 12 or 14 wire, perfectly separated from each other and insulated, so that they will form twenty different and distinct transmitting wires, by which twenty messages despatched at one time. It appears, he says, that iron wire of No. 14 size, measuring 50 feet per lb., possesses sufficient conducting capacity for the transmission of telegraphic currents, provided it is perfectly insulated, a necessary condition, no matter what size of wire is employed. The wires being perfectly insulated and protected against the action of the sea water, quietly resting on the bottom of the ocean, where nothing whatever can disturb them, their efficiency may at all times be depended on—they will remain free from those vexatious interruptions which are constantly interfering with land telegraphic operations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 2nd, 1850.

More Investigation—More Committees—Bailie Peyton's Accounts—Commodore Barrow's Pension—Galphin Claim—Nicaragua Treaty—Benton and Clay upon Parliamentary Law—Confirmations.

The House of Representatives have been all day engaged in disposing of another assault upon the cabinet. It is only a day or two ago that I referred at length to a string of charges against Mr. Ewing, amounting simply to this, that he had paid half a dozen claims of long standing. I then said that the inquiry was not whether the payments were in satisfaction of debts due from the government, but only, had they been made. The proceedings to day, fully prove this. Mr. Richardson again presented the resolutions of nominal inquiry, but really of condemnation in advance, which were not admitted the other day. The Whigs said they had no objection to an investigation, but they wanted it to be fair and general, to take in the acts of the past as well as of the present administration. However, all such propositions were voted down, after a long struggle, and the special committee asked for by Richardson was ordered to be raised. He will, of course, be its chairman.

There is a story that some time last year, Bailie Peyton Esq., obtained an allowance of a charge of $12,000 for extra service in certain land cases while he was U. S. Attorney for Louisiana, from 1841 to 1845. It now turns out that the money was paid to him in pursuance of an opinion given by Mr. Polk's Attorney General, Jo in T. Mason, in 1845. Why Mr. Peyton did not draw the money at the time, is not quite satisfactorily explained, but the fact seems clear that he might have get it under that Democratic decision. Another fact quite clear is, that Mr. Butler of New York, received much larger sums than this, every year, while acting in a similar capacity.

Bayley of Virginia, while advocating an investigation, declared that one of the claims on the list was, in his belief perfectly valid. When requested, he declined to particularize, but every body was well enough aware that he meant to refer to the payment of $31,000 as interest upon Commodore Barrow's pension for service, in the provincial army of Virginia. Being all Virginia, of course, made it all right.

The committee on the Galphin claim, have examined almost every body presumed to have any knowledge of the business, and will finish the taking of testimony to morrow. Two or three reports will probably be made, but none of them within a fortnight.

The treaty negotiated by Mr. Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer on the Nicaragua dispute will probably be sent in about Wednesday next. It is stated that by it Great Britain limits her claims, growing out of her protectorate over the Mosquito coast within very tolerable confines, and engages not to build forts nor to perform other acts heretofore complained of as aggressions by the Central American States. She also stipulates to interpose no obstacle to the speedy construction of the ship canal under the contract at present held by the American company, provided the work be begun in earnest within a year from the ratification of the treaty; but both parties agree that if such a commencement be not made, the work shall be left open to any others willing to engage in it.—The treaty will no doubt be ratified.

Senators Benton and Clay had a tilt upon parliamentary law, this morning, the former undertaking to prove that Mr. Clay's proposition to combine other subjects with the admission of California, was not in consonance with it. Mr. Benton spoke from behind a breastwork of authorities, over which he would fire at his adversary as from the embrasures of a fortress. Mr. Clay turned all his heavy artillery by some good natured sarcasm, but said he would reserve his argument for the actual work upon the bills themselves.

An executive session of some length was held to day, at which a number of important nominations were confirmed. Among them, were those of Wm. B. Kinney, the able and accomplished editor of the Newark Advertiser, to be charge to Sardinia. Charles Bunker of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Honolulu, and last the humorous French Restaurateur, Heudebert, to be Consul at Lyons. JUNIUS.

The packet ship, John R. Skiddy, lost on Glascarrick Beach, county Wexford, as announced by the last steamer's news, belonged to New York, and was one thousand tons burthen. She was valued at about $75,000, and was fully insured in several offices in Wall street, New York. Her cargo, no doubt, was very valuable, say $300,000, a large portion of which is insured in New York. The Captain complains greatly of the natives. He says:

"I think the natives of this part of the country are the most abeddoned set of villains it has ever been my misfortune to fall in with. They commenced robbing and plundering the moment they came on board, and as a boat load of luggage for stores landed, they were immediately seized on by the wicked villains, in defiance of the coast guard or police."

It is supposed that another New York ship was lost in the same hurricane that wrecked the Skiddy. Advices from Dundrum Bay of the 3d instant state that part of the upper works and the sternboard of a vessel, with the name of "Niagara," have floated ashore near Annalong. The ship Niagara, Captain Smith, sailed from Liverpool, March 27th for New York, and fears are entertained that she is wrecked.

CONSUL TO ANGOSTURA.—The nomination of Frederick A. Beelen, Esq., of Pittsburgh, to the above post has been confirmed by the Senate. We learn from the New York Herald that Mr. B. goes out on an important Commercial mission. We are fortunately acquainted with Mr. B., and while we regret he is not a Whig, we must say we are well pleased with the appointment. He is the youngest Consul of the United States, but has long since been entrusted with heavy commercial responsibilities in Venezuela, from which country he has only lately returned. He was one of two to whom the Venezuelan Congress of 1849 gave a grant for the exclusive navigation by steam of the Oronoco and Apure rivers, and had the honor of being one of the foremost in the introduction of American enterprise on those mighty waters. We wish him success wherever he may go, and feel satisfied he will never reflect anything but credit on his country.—[Baltimore American.]

THE LATEST FROM HAYTI.—The steamer Oella, Captain Claggett, has arrived, with dates from Port au Prince to the 21st ult. His imperial Highness, Faustin I, still delights in show and parade. He has forced, (with but few exceptions,) all the young men of the place to become soldiers; and it is reported that he shortly intends to attack the Spanish portion of the island. Faustin has purchased two more large brigs, which he intends to convert into vessels of war—viz: the Danish brig Otto, and a Swedish brig. The business of the island appears to be improving. There was a great deal of logwood in the market, and Coffee had begun to come into Port au Prince in large quantities.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Rev. Walter Colton, in his "Deck and Port" speaking of the aquatic habits of the Kanackas says:—"Water is as much their element as that of the fish for which they angle. They can dive from ten to fifteen fathoms to bring up shells, or swim many miles without fatigue. There is a native woman living in Honolulu, who, being wrecked at sea, swam twenty miles to the shore of a neighboring island. Her husband, of feeble constitution, gave out, she buoyed him up, swimming with him till they had come in sight of the shore, when he sank overpowered; still she clung to him, and brought the lifeless form to the beach. Give me a Kanacka wife in a gale."

ACKNOWLEDGING THE FACT.—The old proverb that "many a true word is spoken in jest," was forcibly illustrated a few Sundays since. A Free Church minister in Glasgow, gave out as the morning lesson the fourth section of the 19th Psalm;—and while the congregation were looking out the "portion" in their Bibles, the Dr. took out his snuff, and seizing a hasty pinch with finger and thumb, regaled his nose with the snuff—he then began the lesson: "My soul cleaveth unto the dust!"—The titter that ran around the church, and the confusion of the poor priest, showed that both the congregation and he felt the Psalmist's "pinch."

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, April 22, 1850.

The Senate this morning, resumed the second reading and consideration of the Bank bills.—They were taken up in regular order, and after they had passed through second reading, on motion of Mr. Sadler, the rule which prohibits the reading of a bill twice on the same day was dispensed with, and they were all taken up, as well as those passed through second reading, and read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence. The bills passed were as follows, to wit:

To incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh.

To extend the charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

To extend the charter of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

To confer upon the Pittsburgh Deposite Bank, the privilege of issuing notes to the amount of the stock actually paid in.

To extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.

To extend the charter of the Lancaster county Bank.

To extend the charter of the West Branch Bank, at Williamsport.

To extend the charter of the York Bank.

To extend the charter of the Kensington Bank of Philadelphia city.

To incorporate the Miners' Bank of Pottsville in the county of Schuylkill.

To extend the charter of the Harrisburg Bank.

To incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of Easton.

To extend the charter of the Bank in the county of Lebanon.

To incorporate the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua.

There was a good deal of factious opposition to all these bills, on the part of six or seven of the most inveterate Locofoco members, whose only object was to recommend themselves to their anti-bank constituencies. They know very well that their opposition would amount to nothing. It could do nothing more than consume time. It was fully apparent, from the first day of the session, that the mass of the Locofocos would go, not only for re-chartering all the banks then in existence, but all the new ones that asked besides—The leaders of this factious opposition, were Brawley, Hugus, Drum, and Ferson. They generally mustered from five to twelve, as the Bank happened to be more or less popular.

In the House, the Appropriation Bill again occupied the entire day.

Dr. McClintock succeeded in getting an appropriation of $100,000, for the avoidance of the inclined planes on the Portage Rail Road.

After the bill had passed through second reading, there arose one of the most outrageous scenes that has disgraced the present session.

Mr. Klotz moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of generally amending the bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Porter being the best tool for the business, was called to the Chair by the Speaker, and immediately Mr. Klotz offered the late House Apportionment Bill as an amendment.

The joint rule prohibiting the union of incongruous bills was invoked for the protection of the minority, but the chosen instrument of the Speaker decided that this rule did not apply in Committee of the Whole, and the monstrous outrage proceeded, *in order.*

The bill was read through, and adopted by sections, by nearly a strict party vote; when Mr. Baker, of Franklin, rose very gravely and offered the Montour county bill as an additional amendment.

Mr. Fortner, of Columbia, offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the question should be submitted to a vote of the people of the county; and the amendment thus amended was adopted.

Several other amendments were offered at this moment, but the Chairman who had been chosen in view of his excellent qualifications for this special duty, decided that the bill was gone through with, and called the Speaker to the Chair. The bill was then reported to the House, and so lies over on third and final reading till to morrow.

I am satisfied that the bill in its present shape can never pass the Senate. There need, therefore, be no fear that it will ever go to the Governor. What desperate game the Locofocos will attempt next, cannot even be guessed. But you need not be surprised at any thing. They have stomachs for any thing, however iniquitous.

You think my compliments of Dr. McClintock are not deserved; but if you had witnessed his course here, as I have, you would have come to a different conclusion. You have misconstrued my language to some extent, however, and my principal object now, is to correct that misconstruction. In all my remarks, not immediately connected with his action in regard to the Apportionment Bill, I designed to speak of him as a man and not as a politician. In regard to his action on the Apportionment Bill, it could hardly be expected that he would separate from his party upon such a measure. He did move to amend by giving Allegheny six members, and advocated several other liberal propositions while the bill was on second reading.

As I said before, however, he was beaten down by the great mass of his party, and was of course compelled to succumb. It was no part of my intention to represent the Dr. as being "above party." I am aware that his party attachments are quite as strong as those of any other member of the House. COBDEN.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers have dates from Mexico to the 1st April, which furnish the subjoined intelligence:—

The Mexican Congress was in session in the city of Mexico. The reorganization of the army—of the military tribunals—the planting of colonies on the northern frontier, were engrossing the attention of the Congress. A project for taking a railroad from Vera Cruz through the city of Mexico to San Juan, on the Pacific, had been adopted. The Mexican journals predict, confidently, its speedy termination. Capitalists and property holders in the capital, and the States of Mexico and Vera Cruz, are disposed to make liberal advances for the furtherance of the enterprise.

The city of Mexico was tranquil, and pronunciamento managers seemed disposed to allow the republic some repose, through the summer at least. The monarchical party alone continue to wage a fierce newspaper war against the present administration—President Herrera being just now the main point of attack.

Garcia Conde, the President of the Commission for defining the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, returned to the Capital on the 27th, and will proceed in November next to complete the labor entrusted to him.

It is said that Sir Charles Bankhead, the British Minister at Mexico, is to leave that country and return home by the next packet.

On the night of March 27th, Don Juan de Dios Canedo, a Deputy of Congress, was assassinated in his own house, in the city of Mexico. He must have been murdered while he was taking his siesta. His servant entered the chamber about 9 o'clock at night, and stumbled over the dead body of his master. He had received more than thirty stabs, all on the left side of the body, and thus must have been killed while asleep. No clue has been discovered to the perpetrators of the outrage. A cloak and a pillo alone were taken, and they probably were used for disguise. Private vengeance must have been the motive.

The cholera prevailed extensively in the States of Zacatecas, New Leon, Michoacan, and in other parts of the Republic. There had been from 13 to 19 cases a day in the city of Zacatecas during the past month. Tanhuato and the Hacienda of Soledad, in Michoacan, were severely scourged by the fearful plague, six cases in seven proving fatal.

The Indian war in Yucatan was drawing to a close; the Indians had been worsted in several engagements. No news from Sonora and Chihuahua. The unprotected inhabitants of these States are continually harrassed by the savage hordes which, from Texas, New Mexico, and California, overrun their country, destroy or carry away their property, murder their women and old men, and lead their children into captivity. Our government is under solemn treaty obligations, besides the obligations of humanity and good neighborhood, to restrain these fiends. It is time that something should be done to redeem the faith of the nation, pledged in the treaty of Guadaloupe. The Legislature of Sonora, for the protection of their constituents, have established Guerilla corps and offered rewards for the heads of three savage robbers and murderers. The Legislature of Chihuahua did likewise. But it appears that the chiefs of those guerillas—among the number an American, by the name of John Glanton—have made themselves as fearful a name for murder, rape, and rapine, as any of the Camanches or Apache chiefs, whom they undertook to destroy.

Smuggling over the northern frontier is on the increase. The revenue from customs is dwindling down to nothing—not enough to pay for the expenses of collection. The Governor of New Leon, in a communication to the Minister of Finance, assigns, among many other reasons for this decline of the receipts of the customs, the participation of the collecting officers in the business of smuggling carried on by the people on the American side of the Rio Grande.

FOUR SHIPWRECKS ON THE LAKES.—The Milwaukie Telegraph reports the loss of schrs. Astor, Michigan, Raleigh and Lawrence, and with the latter, 11,000 bushels of wheat.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Steamer America.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

LONDON, April 5, 1850.

Owing to the Easter recess, there has been little moving either in the political or commercial world during the past fortnight. The foreign news has also been wholly devoid of interest. The advices from your side, in consequence of the continuance of the California emigration, and the general current of enterprise to that quarter, are now regarded as more important than those from any other part, although in this respect, as in every thing else, there is a total absence of any tendency to excitement, and even, apparently, of the smallest desire to seek any active participation in what is going forward.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon and his advisers are still working with every prospect of success for their own downfall. Taunts and angry threats are all their weapons, and they are merely tolerated in their impotence until the Legitimists and Democrats are prepared to come face to face in the clear struggle which is approaching. Immediately after their defeat in the recent Paris elections, the government showed a frantic terror that almost took the shape of courage, and there was nothing in the way of repression that was not forthwith to be put in force. All this, however, has borne little fruit, except the vituperation by which it was accompanied. The proposed restrictions on the press seem in a fair way of being abandoned, as also the summary laws for the seizure and transportation of suspected persons.

The animus with which they recommenced has not been softened but deepened. Lamartine, Cavaignac, Napoleon, Jerome Bonaparte, M. Larochejaquelin, Gustave de Beaumont, and Victor Hugo, all spoke against them, and the only men on the other side were Thiers, Molé, and persons of that stamp. At the same time all the provincial papers, that had hitherto belonged to the party of "order" showed a disposition to become troublesome if the measures were persevered in, and the government had therefore no course left but to recede and to pretend that they had over estimated the urgency of the danger. They have met also with no better success in the constant feelers which are put forward by their partisans in favor of a revision of the constitution. There is no peace nor prosperity," it is said, "if the nation is to be exposed to agitation every three or four years for the election of a President," and rumors are industriously spread every now and then that the scene of the legislative assembly on the subject is about to be tested by a distinct motion from some independent member. But nothing ever comes of all these solicitations. Neither the military nor the populace, nor the chambers, seem to be called upon to repeat Prince Louis to save France by becoming their master for life; and while the Government are employed in wretched attempts of this kind, the only real parties in the state are also in favor of tranquility. Not a single measure, therefore, is brought forward on any side having the slightest relation to the welfare of the country. Ingenious devices for new taxes are the only points of practical discussion, and among these an excise duty on paper is one of the latest things talked of, an impost which, besides what it would yield, would have the additional recommendation of interfering as far as it went with the diffusion of knowledge. New duties are also to be placed on coffee and sugar.

One thing is perfectly plain. The government cannot in the face of their pecuniary difficulties, and their total inapitude for the conception of any broad and original plans, remain much longer without surrendering to the socialists, or resorting unequivocally to physical force. It is also plain that in the latter emergency they will not be supported by the legitimists, who will pen little safe in incurring unpopularity for the sake of perpetuating an imposture, which has not now sufficient vitality to command a single real adherent. The time is come, too, when if the legitimists fight at all, it will be for Henry the Fifth. In the next crisis, therefore, whenever it may approach the chapter of French history, devoted to Louis Napoleon, must surely end.

The Minister of France brought forward his budget yesterday. New taxes are proposed to the amount of nearly $ 000 000, and on the other hand, some existing imposts are to be reduced. Under the existing arrangements the estimate for 1851 will show an expenditure of 255 000,000, f. and a total revenue of 256,600,000, f. leaving a surplus of 1,600,000f. No one, however, who is conversant with the usual results of the statements of French finance ministers, will attach much value to these figures. The surplus, as it did last year, and the year before, will turn into an awful deficit.

It appears that on the 28th of the present month Paris will again undergo the trial of an election. Vidal, one of the successful candidates in the last struggle, having been also chosen as a representative for the Bas Rhin, has decided in favor of his provincial constituents. It is pretended that the socialists were extremely anxious that he should sit for Paris, rather than expose them in that city to the chances of a new contest, since everything having been already gained there, the possibility of a victory can hardly be sufficient value to warrant the risk of trying for it. On the actual chances, however, it is impossible to speculate.—The government, by popular measures, might do much in the interval, but we shall doubtless hear of a succession of blunders by which they will contrive to commit suicide. The respective candidates are not at present named. The nomination of M. Girardin by the socialists is again considered doubtful, and M. Eugene Sue is mentioned as likely to be adopted by them.

SPAIN.

It is at length positively asserted that in consequence of a renewed intervention, on the part of the King of the Belgians, diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Spain are likely forthwith to be renewed. An apology will be given for the insult of Sir Henry Bulwer.

Statements are also circulated with increased force of the great anxiety felt by Spain regarding the tenure of her power in Cuba. It is said that, seeing the loss of the island to be one day inevitable, she is anxious to sell it while yet she is able, and it is likewise affirmed, that so strong is the feeling, at Madrid, of the immediate probability of a revolution being brought about by American agents, that orders have been despatched, for the slaves to be let loose on the first signs of any attempt to disturb the existing government. No great credit is attached in London to any of these vague stories, but they naturally excite strong interest from their bearing on the slave trade, and also on commercial affairs.

GREECE, &c.

According to anticipation, the thunders against Lord Palmerston, on the Greek question, have all died away. Scarcely any thing further has been heard of the Pireus blockade, which seems also now in the thick of the matter, but it was so completely a foregone conclusion that no advice could be tendered by any one to King Otho, but to give redress with all possible speed, that little interest has been awakened about the result. Indeed, his Majesty has now assumed the humble and grateful vein, so as to win the sympathies of the English public, and to convince them that there was never any occasion for the cruelty of our foreign Minister in using coercion against him. He is quite anxious to pay, only he requires time, and meanwhile he begs hard for his ships, which are still held fast by Admiral Parker.

At Vienna, the apprehensions of a rupture between Prussia and Wurtemberg, in consequence of the dishonest secession of the latter from the union which she had agreed upon, has added severely to the unfavorable state of the money market, and the discount on the notes of the National Bank is quoted at 25 per cent; the apprehension being that Austria may back the resistance of Wurtemberg, and thus precipitate a German war.

At Rome, it seems to be generally understood that the talk about the Pope's return has again been a mere trick, and that the socialist success at Paris have had, as we anticipated, the effect of throwing his advisers into utter perplexity. It is said also that his Holiness has damaged his influence of Spain by demanding the establishment of ecclesiastical tribunals, entirely independent of the Queen's Government, and in consequence, the Government have revoked the permission which had been given for the formation of a Spanish legion to be placed at the Pontiff's disposal.

From English Papers of April 5.

Agricultural operations, both in England and Ireland, are being carried on this year on a most extensive scale.

An experimental trip has been made by the New York and Glasgow new screw steamship City of Glasgow. In fair steaming, she made ten and a quarter knots an hour; exceeding the expectations of her builders and owners by about half a knot, although not in the best trim for speed. It is expected that under canvass, for which she has been especially constructed, the City of Glasgow will prove almost unequalled in speed. She would leave New York on the 16th of April, under command of Captain Matthews.

IRELAND.—There is but little news of interest from Ireland. An unusual quiet appears to prevail—a quiet nearly broken even by an agrarian disturbance or row.

The Limerick Chronicle says that emigration is again assuming on the increase, not, however, so much to Canada as the United States, and the train from this to Dublin is daily crowded with intending emigrants, mostly agricultural, who embark for their destination at this port. The banks in Limerick are hourly paying out money upon the orders remitted by the friends of those people in America who emigrated the last and preceding years. There are nine vessels at the quays taking passengers, three for New York, and six for Quebec.

Wreck of the Dublin Company's Steamer Adelaide—Fearful Loss of Life.

The City of Dublin Steampacket Company's ship Royal Adelaide, Capt. John Batty, plying between the ports of Cork and London, left the former city on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 28, with a full cargo of goods and about 250 passengers, touched off Plymouth on Thursday evening, left that port for London on Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and was totally lost on the Tongue Sand, off Margate, at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, when there is too much reason to fear every soul on board perished.

On Monday morning a signal from the Tongue light ship caused a tug boat called the Nelson to put off, and from the information furnished she bore down upon the wreck of the unfortunate steamer Royal Adelaide. The bodies of two men were picked up near the light ship.

Mr. Frewin, of Margate, the owner of a pilot boat and lugger, had an interview with Mr. W. R. Valder, the representative of Mr. Hammond, Lloyd's agent. Mr. Frewin explained to Mr. Valder the exact position of the wreck, and informed him that he had failed in all his attempts to make an examination of her, and that he had returned into port only to provide himself with his diving apparatus, by means of which he had some hope of being able to examine the state of the ship and her cargo.

The Royal Adelaide was between 400 and 500 tons burden, and had two engines of 150 horse power each, supplied by three boilers. The vessel was commanded by Capt. John Batty, of Cork, who has been in the service of the Dublin Steam packet Company upward of twenty years, during a great portion of which time he has commanded ships on the London and Dublin, and London and Cork stations. The crew, in addition to the Captain, consisted of three mates, one carpenter, two engineers, two coal trimmers, six firemen, six men before the mast, a steward and stewardess, and a cook. The name of the first engineer was William Reilly, the name of the first carpenter was Handy Turner. The name of the rest of the crew are not known; no record of them having been kept in London.

The Royal Adelaide is said to be fully underwritten at Lloyd's.

The ill fated vessel had, it is believed, upward of 250 passengers of all grades on board. Fourteen passengers got on board at Plymouth. Of these, 7 were cabin, and 7 steerage passengers.

MINERAL CAVE WISCIN OSSIN.—The Madison, Wisconsin, Argus, publishes a statement showing that there is, in that vicinity, a huge cave containing immense deposits of lead and copper. The quantity of mineral lead seen in a distance of three miles only, (cave distance—perhaps three hundred yards,) was computed at about 200,000 tons. The discovery created great excitement at Foxtown, near the cave, and preparations for the erection of smelting furnaces were immediately made.

RICHMOND (VA) AND THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—There was a very large meeting at Richmond, Va., on Saturday, and a committee, appointed at a former meeting reported resolutions in favor of sending delegates to Nashville. Mr. McFarland offered a substitute, that in the present promising state of things in Washington, it was not expedient to adopt the proposed measure. After a long discussion, the meeting adjourned, without doing any thing, to meet again on Friday next.

MAJOR J. P. J. O'BRIEN, an officer well known for his gallant exploits at Buena Vista, died on the 30th ultimo, at Indianola, in Texas, of Cholera.

FANNY KEMBLE has written to Miss Bass, of the Astor Place Theatre, that she cannot return to a profession which was always distasteful to her.

The Grand Jury of Susquhanna County, during their sittings last week, found an indictment against Ansel St. John, late Cashier of the Bank of Susquehanna County, for transactions connected with the Bank of Susquehanna county.—New York Herald.

A thief helped himself to a kiss on the fair cheek of a sleeping lady at New Orleans, while robbing the house of her husband.

W. W. Goddard, of Cincinnati, who has been a confirmed infidel for a number of years, has been converted by the preaching of Rev. Mr. Stockton.

Hon. Job Mann declines a re election to Congress from Pennsylvania.

The Bentonites recently elected their candidate for Mayor, at Jeffarson city, Mo.

"Why is Father Matthew like the Mississippi river.

"Do you drop it?"

Because he never stops at a bar.—[N. O. Crescent.

George W. Jamieson, the actor, has arrived at Cincinnati, and the Despatch, now that he is at the scene of the alledged "affair" between himself and Mrs. Forrest, calls upon him to explain his equivocal position. That paper doubts not that "he is the man to do it."

DIED,

On Wednesday night, at half past twelve o'clock, ALEX. FRANKLIN, Esq.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, corner of Centre Avenue and Robert street, Seventh Ward, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

On the 25th inst., HANNAH, youngest daughter of John J. and Maria E. Henderson, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, St. Clair st., this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Notice to the Sons of Temperance.

THE Sons of Temperance are requested to assemble to meet at the Hall, corner of Wood and Third sts, on Friday, at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of Alexander Franklin, late of Ocean Wave Division.

Sons of Temperance.

THE members of the Order will meet at the Hall, corner of Wood and Third streets, THIS EVENING, at half past seven o'clock. The G. W. P. of the State will be present, and deliver an address.

By order of D. D. G. W. P., Pittsburgh District.

L ARD OIL—25 bris Conklin's No 1, for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO,
Corner First & Wood sts.

TAN FUEL—20 bls for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

VEN. RED—50 bls English, for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

ALCOHOL—76, 92, and 96 per cent, for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

JUST rec'd from the Phillipsville Oil Cloth Factory
2000 yards 4-4 Floor Oil Cloth,
200 do 3-4 do do;
900 do 3-4 do do;
500 do 5-4 do do;
250 do 6-4 do do;
For sale at the warehouse, No 1 and 9 Wood street,
J & H PHILLIPS

FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS—120 dozen assorted sizes and styles of Table, Stand, and Bureau Covers, for sale by J & H PHILLIPS

WINDOW SHADES—A splendid assortment just rec'd, and for sale by J & H PHILLIPS

SHEET FLOOR OIL CLOTH—On hand, a fine assortment of 4 and 5 yard wide Floor Cloth, splendid patterns, of which we will cut to order, any size, at eastern wholesale prices. J & H PHILLIPS

1850 REED HOUSE, 1850
KEITH & BARBER, Proprietors,
Public Square, Erie, Pa.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE—Eastern, Western, and Southern Stages, leave this house daily. Carriages to and from Steam and Packet Boats, Erie.
M. W. Keim, late of the American Hotel, Erie, Pa.
G. W. Barber, late of the Kinsman Hotel, Ohio.
ap25 d6m

Changeable Silk Shawls,

OF different shades, and very low for quality, lately received at the Dry Goods house of
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,
N E corner of Fourth and Market sts.

Gloves and Hosiery.

JUST received, a supply of Ladies' Black, White, Mixt, Lewis, and Unbleached Hosiery; Embroidered do; Spun Silk and Merasian do; and Men's Mixt White Unbleached Cotton do; Merino do. Also Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen; Embroidered Linen and Silk do. All at low cash prices, at store of
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,
N E corner of Fourth and Market sts.

For Sale,

A SPLENDID NEW FAMILY CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, at the Coach Factory of C. West & Co., Penn street, will be sold low, for cash; or on time, well secured. ap25-d5t

Colored and White Wadding.

100 BALES superior quality, just received from manufacturer, on consignment, and for sale at eastern price, at the manufacturers' warehouse,
HUSEY, BLEMING & CO,
ap25 129 Wood st.

Dwelling House and Office to Let.

THE Dwelling House occupied by the subscriber, in Third street, above Smithfield street, with Both House and Office, from the 1st of June, 1850.
Enquire of HENRY WOODS,
ap25-d4f Third st. or Water sts.

BACON—20 casks prime Shoulders just received by on consignment, for sale by
J S DILWORTH & CO
ap25 33 Wood st.

SUGAR—6 hhds