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TUESDAY MORNING MAY 7, 1850.

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

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

A HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. E. PARKE, ALEX FRAZELIZ, THOS. STEELE, } Secretaries.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

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

HON. WALTER FORWARD, American Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, sailed from Boston, on the first of May, in the steam ship America. He was accompanied by Mr. O. O. Gregg and Mr. Hays, both of this city.

The New York and Erie Railroad Company and the Erie and North East Railroad Company have entered into the following arrangements. The Erie and North East Company are to lay their track the same width of the New York and Erie, and have it finished by the time the latter are ready to connect, or sooner if they please, together with the necessary depot and water stations. The New York Company are to stock the road for a period of eight years—that is, they are to have the exclusive right of running their cars thereon during said time —and in consideration of this privilege are to pay the Erie and North East Company eight per cent. per annum on the total cost of construction and repairs. This amount is guaranteed, whether the road earns it or not. If it earns more, then a pro rata dividend of the overplus is to be declared in favor of both companies, according to the amount of their investments. The New York Company, under their separate charter, are bound to terminate at Dunkirk, but under the General Railroad Law of New York, enacted at the recent session of her Legislature, the privilege is open to organize a Company to extend from that terminus to the Pennsylvania line. They have already availved themselves of this privilege, and a line is now being surveyed and located to connect with the Erie and North East line. The entire line between the city of New York and the Harbor of Erie is to be completed and the cars running by the month of June, 1851, about thirteen months from this time. A daily line of magnificent steamers will then be formed to run in connection between that port and Chicago.

A direct railroad route is thus secured between Erie and the city of New York, and when the Erie people connect with our Western road at Enon Valley, by railroad, we shall have a continuous Rail road from Pittsburgh to New York, by way of Erie, and the New York road.

A PLATFORM.—The members of the "Workingmen's Congress," of this city, have adopted and published a "Platform of Principles," as follows:

"First—The fact that a man is born, is evidence that he has a right to life and a share of its enjoyments, and any system of society or government which deprives him of these, is false".

There will be none to dispute this in this country, except the southern slave holders, who seem to look upon the poor African as something less than a man. But, with this exception, there will be no one, of any party, to gainsay the position of this principle of the platform.

"Second—All material wealth is produced by labor—physical and mental!—and the laborer should enjoy the full fruits of his industry, and any system of society or government which deprives him of these, is false."

This is also a true and universally acknowledged axiom, with the exception in regard to southern slavery noticed above.

"Third—Man who live upon the vice and ignorance of the people, show'd not be denounced, but vice and ignorance should be removed, and all men turned out to honest labor."

We do not agree with the first member of this sentence. Men who live upon the vice and ignorance of the people are the worst members of society, not only on account of their own vileness but because they foster and promote the evils from which they gain a livelihood. They should therefore be denounced and hold up to reprobation until they adopt a more honest mode of livelihood. None will dispute that vice and ignorance ought to be removed, and all men pursue an honest calling for a livelihood. If they do this they will have to *labor* in one form or another.

"Fourth—As the workingmen compose the great mass of the population of the country, they should control its legislation."

The workingmen should have their full share in the legislation of the country—nothing more.—The rights of all should be regarded, and it never can be just to disregard the rights of any, however much in the minority. Equal privileges to all is sound Whig doctrine, and is at the foundation of all true Republican Government.

"Fifth—Prominent among the changes which the people should demand, are the following:—

1st—A general incorporation Law which will enable workingmen to associate and become their own employing;

2nd—The homestead of the family should be exempt from execution and made inalienable; but dishonest debtors should not be permitted to escape punishment;

3d—The Public Lands should be given, in limited quantities, to actual settlers, and under no circumstances should they be permitted to go into the hands of speculators.

4th—All officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, should be elected by the votes of the people."

Of these *four* measures, which the Workingmen's Congress demand, the *first* is one which has always been advocated by the Whig party and press, and as strenuously opposed by the Democrats. The Locofocos have made a great bugbear out of corporations,—a soulless monster with which they have frightened the ignorant.—We rejoice to find that the Workingmen of Pittsburgh have sense enough to calculate the value to themselves of the power of association under the protection of incorporation. This is a great advance towards rational views affecting labor and capital.

The second measure will be generally acquiesced in, under proper restrictions. Eight or nine States have already adopted some mode of protecting a homestead, and we expect to see it become general. New York and Ohio have both adopted the measure, during the last winter, and Pennsylvania, which like her Conestoga Waggons always moves slow but sure, will follow suit in time.

As to giving away the public lands to actual settlers, there is a great latitude of opinion. Some year or two ago, we expressed our willingness to see the measure tried, though we did not, and still do not anticipate the benificent effects resulting from it, which some do. We believe its trial won'd prove its futility, as a real benefit to the poor, yet, as we may be mistaken, and are willing that every man who wishes to settle permanently on a piece of government land, shall be presented with a free deed for it.

As to the last measure, there is no longer room to dispute in this State. We elect about every office, from a Constable to a Governor—or will, after the amendment to the Constitution is adopted by the people, next fall, as it most assuredly will be.

Thus, upon a review of the platform of the Workingmen's Congress, we see nothing of importance to object to, and nothing but what they can obtain in the Whig party, and under the glorious Whig banner.

In noticing the Brady's Bend Iron Works, yesterday, we erred in writing that the Company paid out $25,000 quarterly—we should have written "semi quarterly," or $50,000 per quarter.

TOBACCO.—Horace Greeley is down on the lovers of Tobacco. He says:—"that the tobacco consumer is—not indeed necessarily and inevitably, but naturally and usually—a blackguard; that chewing or smoking obviously tends to blackguardism. Cold comfort this.

Cuba Californians.—A letter from a member of one of the California emigrant companies, which not long since went from Cincinnati to New Orleans, brings information, says the Gazette, that when the company reached that city they discovered that the destination of the officers was Cuba, instead of California. Upon this denouement a number of the members withdrew, as they did not "feel disposed to turn brigands."

ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1850.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Esq.,—*Sir*:—The undersigned, your Whig fellow citizens of Allegheny County, taking a deep and anxious interest in the selection of a candidate to be supported as a representative in Congress from this district, and desirous that, in such selection, the people and the party should secure the services of one who would duly and fully represent them on the great questions which now agitate the country, and upon which their interests and prosperity depend; embracing the protection to American labor, by a change of the present ruinous tariff, the enlargement and security of domestic commerce and travel by a system of river, lake, and harbor navigation improvement, and the *security of FREE institutions* TO ALL THE PEOPLE making their homes in the vast new territory over which our common flag is spreading—having the utmost confidence in the soundness of your views on these subjects, and your coincidence in opinion with the great mass of our fellow citizens in relation to them, and relying on your well known abilities and integrity of character, we ask leave to present your name to the consideration of the Whig and Antimasonic convention for nomination as a candidate for Congress at the next October election.

James M. Cooper,	Benj. P. Bakewell,
John Fleming,	Wm. S. Lavely,
C. Fleming,	Morris Jones,
M. Hodkinson,	T W. Shaw,
Jas. D. McCord,	Wm. Mackey,
H. L. Stiles,	J. J. Roggen,
B Washington,	Minor Holmes,
Wade Hampton,	John Fullerton,
James P. Tanner,	Wm. Fleming,
Wm. McFarland,	Wm. Stewart,
N. Grattan Murphy,	Wm. Eichbaum,
George Ogden,	Joseph Bowman,
John D. Wick,	Jacob Forsyth,
John Atwell,	Jacob Weaver, Jr,
H. L. Ringwalt,	Wm. C. Miller,
Thomas B. Updike,	Geo. H Thurston,
W G Johnston	John Reichert
Wm Stevenson	Rich'd Fife (Snowden tp
W H Hampton	Isaac King
Henry Richardson	T J R McMillen
W F Willock	H. Turner
S D Herron	H Nixon
John B McFadden	Gabriel Adams
Richard Bard	Alfred W Marks
D T Morgan	Jacob Zeigler (Elizabeth
James F Breading	Joseph McCulloch
James B Hogg	John D Davis
John Parker & Co	P M Davis
S F Von Bonnhorst	Wm M Darlington
Samuel W Oakey	John Holmes, (Snowden
Joseph Eichbaum	David P Hulls
Hugh Robertson	Isaac Phillips
James M Bingham	M W Lewis
M Friedman	Michael O'Hara
Joan H Peebles	John T Logan
Samuel Spencer	Wm M Shinn
S R Johnston	Henry W Williams
W M Wilson	H Childs & Co
Henry Hays	Thos M Day
John Stevenson	John Mecaskey
Wm S Huriis	W Bagaley
Cook & Harris	James W Woodwell
Saml McMaster	Eli Edmunson
Henry McCormick	E Kahn
John Thompson	S Stoner
Edw Hazelton	John Shaw, (Pine Ck
Thomas Scott	John J Henderson
Geo Moore	Wm J Howard
S N Wickersham	R D Thompson
Joseph Jordan	Stephanus Lathrop
G B Hussey	J W Robb
John W McFadden	C Yeager
John Ligget	Wm C Friend
James Dain	A McCurdy
John B Livingston	W Bateman
J C Bidwell	Allen Kramer
Thos Herring	Henry Wolfe
W W Wallace	Geo Breed
A Brady	Charles Brewer
Richard Floyd	Robert Mackey
Mathew Lawton	W H Mackey
Robt Moore	T W Pauls
James Patton Jr	John F Quigg
J Wilson	Andrew Leech, Jr
John Wright	Wm Bell
Wm C Jackson	Amos Bidwell
James Townley	C Curtis
Z Chafee	Wm Wilson
Morgan Robertson	John Stewart
Wm K Brown	Jacob Gebhart
James Lippincott	Wm Forsyth
Hill A Smith	John G McMillan
John F Perry	T M Collingwood
J Carothers	H Coulter
Lewis Hutchinson	W Ward
James S McCord	A Short
J B Irwin	Wm M Sample
Jas G Mustin	Robert Palmer
J D Williams	Thos A Bowley
Wm McCully	Jos T Marks
Joshua Hanna	A T Ager
W Palmer	H S Lemon
Wm K Hart	T B Dravoo
John Bissell	Robt H Marshall
Saml B Marks, (Robins'n	John Marshall, Jr
Willard Leonard	Wm Douglass
Robert Robb	L H Livingston
Robert Henderson	Alex McCoy
J B Garrard	J Schoonmaker
Henry Sterling	Christopher Gibson
Wm. Algeo, Jr	Joseph Woodwell
R G Stockton	A H English
Thos McFadden	John G Curtis
A B Curling	Henry Johnson
Henry P. Schwartz,	Henry Irwin,
E Robinson,	H. Campbell,
Alexander Moore,	H. Debaven,
Murray A. White,	Henry Hannan,
M. Mowry,	L R. Lindsay,
L. A. Elliot,	D. A. Allison,
Wm. Wert,	John Price,
G B Holmes,	John McNeil,
John Mitchell,	Jacob Geyer,
Florence Kramer,	John H. Stewart,
A. Cameron,	Jas. Patterson,
John Dunn,	J. N. Frazier,
John Brown, Jr,	John Irwin, Jr.,
John Thompson,	John Sterritt,
A. M. Marshall,	Robert H. Davis,
Robert Campbell,	John D Chambers,
C. Beringer,	Hugh Forrester,
Wm. Brown,	James B. Dalzell,
John Glenn,	Robert L. Melville,
James Porter,	Alexander Hays,
James Tassey,	A. Lamont,
Jas. P. Hanna,	William W. Ball,
Wm. McBrien,	William Boyd,
Josiah King,	George H. Smith,
Peter Bates,	Charles Avery,
John Bialy,	Jas. K. Kennedy,
Jas Lindsay,	

PITTSBURGH, May 4, 1850.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 3d instant has been received, asking leave to present my name to the consideration of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention, for nomination as a candidate for Congress, at the next October election.

I agree with you, that it is important to the people and the party, to secure the services of some one who would duly and fairly represent them on the great questions which now agitate the country, and upon which their interests and prosperity depend; but I much fear that the undue partiality of friends has led them to place an over estimate upon my capacity and fitness for the proper discharge of so important a trust.

My business avocations for the last ten years, have removed me in a great degree from the sphere of politics, and although a somewhat attentive observer of passing events, I am aware there are many connected with the party whose knowledge of your interests would render them much more fitting representatives than I can hope to be. I yield to no one, however, in *attachment* to the great principles of the party, and if it shall be thought that my humble abilities can be rendered available in sustaining them in the National Legislature, I feel bound to place them at your disposal.

Your allusion to the protection of American industry, the "improvement of rivers and harbors," and "to free institutions," makes it proper for me to bestow upon these topics a passing notice.

I believe that a system of revenue duties, discriminating in favor of American labor, is indispensable to its adequate protection; and that, without it, the labor of this country, and particularly those branches engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, will, ultimately, and that at no distant day, be degraded to the level of the European standard. I believe, moreover, that the revenue system of 1846, which discriminates in favor of revenue, without respect to, or rather *against* labor, exhibits a want of that fraternal regard which is the paramount duty of all governments to extend to their citizens; and most especially to the toiling millions whose labor is their only capital, and whose patient industry is the only source from which the whole wealth of the country is derived.

I believe that it is as fully within the power of Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution, to promote and protect our internal, as our foreign and coastwise commerce; and to that end it is as much its duty to make appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors of the interior, as for the harbors of the coast. I find nothing in the constitution, designed to limit its beneficience to particular localities; and the idea of the strict constructionists, that the already immense and rapidly increasing commerce of our inland seas and rivers, is beyond the fostering power of the Legislature, because the waters upon which it floats are not daily mingled with the ocean, I regard as a palpable absurdity.

I look upon slavery as a moral and political evil of the greatest magnitude, withering in its influences both upon the North and the South. Where the compromises of the Constitution have placed it, I should be content to bear it, but should regard myself as false to every impulse of my nature in consenting to its extension over one acre of territory now free.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully
Your friend and fellow citizen,
THOMAS M. HOWE.

There were 15,757 emigrants arrived at New York in April just past—a falling off of 5,568 from same month in 1849.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1850.

A mammoth land slide—How Seward fell among thieves, and was not left for dead by the way side—Compromise Committee—The Printing.

Judge Douglass contrived to push his Illinois Land Bill through the Senate, to day. This is a very important measure, one of the most so now before Congress. It is nothing more nor less than to grant to the State of Illinois, in trust for the construction of her Central Rail Road, each alternate section for a space of six miles wide on each side of the road, and four hundred miles long. The particular number of acres is stated at 1,563,000.—It is proposed to raise the price of each section remaining to the Government to two dollars and a half per acre, thus setting up the specious but antiquated plea, that the half which is left will be just as saleable as the whole. The line of the road will extend from Cairo through the Grand Prairie to the north line of the State, a pretty hard country, as I can testify, and one in which wild Government lands are not, and are not likely to be particularly valuable. Many amendments were proposed, some of them offered with the *bona fide* purpose of improving it, but most of them intended and calculated to override the measure with incongruous and objectionable provisos.

One of the former class was the proposition urged by Mr. King, of Alabama, and Mr. Clay, for the assignment of a very large quantity of land in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, in aid of the construction of the contemplated. road between the Ohio river, from a point opposite Cairo, to Mobile Bay. Mr. King said, with much truth and force, that this was in fact a continuation of the Illinois road, and the whole together might be considered the same work.

The argument over this bill continued four days or more, and covered the whole question of the disposition of the public lands, and the rights of the respective States in connection therewith. The end of the discussion and proceedings was the passage of the bill this afternoon, as proposed by Mr. Douglass, and without any amendments whatever. This result would seem to be an indication of the opinion of the Senate, that the public lands should be given away to the States within which they lie as fast as they may require them for purposes of internal improvement. I have not examined the vote, and cannot say how far it may be looked upon as a decisive expression of such an opinion, but, however that may be, I think there is no reason to apprehend that the House will sanction it. Here the claims of the old States to an equal *pro rata* distribution of the advantages resulting from the ownership of these lands by the General Government, will be more vigorously maintained than it has been by the House. Your readers are aware that Mr. Hampton has more than once urged upon that assembly the claims of Pennsylvania to a share in the public land, and has as often endeavored to procure a practical regulation of it, in the shape of the appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of a given quantity of this vast domain, for the prosecution of three of the greatest of the uncompleted State works. In this state of things the question becomes a very pertinent one, why has not Pennsylvania as good a right to a portion of the National property for the advancement of her public works as Illinois has? I think it probable that no bill upon the subject will pass at this session. But should it, I shall only have to say that the land will be sliding off in great slices.

The Senate has spent the greater part of two days in debating the nomination of a gentleman by the name of Cottore or Waltore, or possibly, Woolen, who has been sent in by the President for marshal of Wisconsin, in place, I presume, of some Democratic martyr to principle. The debate upon this case was rendered peculiarly interesting, because Foote availed himself of the occasion to attempt the enforcement of the threat blurted out by him the other day, that all nominations in favour of which the influence of Mr. Seward had been extended, should be thrown out in case his powers could effect that result. Walker, a renegade Virginian, who has wormed himself into Senate from Wisconsin, by some means, denounced the nomination in an elaborate assault upon the Senator from New York, and the policy of the President and Cabinet, in regard to the local appointments of Wisconsin. He charged, I believe, that Mr. Seward dispensed the patronage due to that State, through General Rufus King, of Milwaukie. Hereupon, Foote, with his colleague, Davis, and a few more worthies of the same calibre and virulence of feeling, fell upon Mr. Seward like the unlucky traveller who fell among thieves, he was beaten and rudely entreated, and had he fallen, it was apparent there would have been no good Samaritan to bind up his wounds. But he did not fall; on the contrary, he made so vigorous a defence that he was enabled to prostrate some of his adversaries and roll them into the ditch by the way side, where he left them weltering in the fetid stream of their own scurrilous and insolent vituperation. He took occasion to gore Butler, of South Carolina, by telling them that in the exercise of the general benevolence of his disposition, he had recommended and been the means of appointing to office certain of the chivalrous sons of South Carolina. Had the Judge swallowed a dose of red pepper and cantharides he could not have been more fearfully agitated. His eyes flashed with indignant excitement, he shook his bushy white locks as a war horse shaketh his mane at the sound of the trumpet. He reared upon his hind legs and pawed the air in the fury of his wrath. But he made less than nothing thereby. The battle was ragingat its highest, when the Senate adjourned yesterday afternoon. But the chivalry slept upon it, and came down to the regions of prudence and common sense. After a long supplemental debate, to day, the outside world was astonished at hearing that the rampageous and cantankerous Mr. Foote had been caned in and surrendered without stipulating for the honors of war. The nomination passed without even a division.

It is understood that the proceedings of the "Compromise Committee," as it is called, are not retarded by the absence of half its members. The remaining half are going on to act upon the programme left behind by their colleagues, and the business of compromising is as active as if the baker's dozen of good men and true were still in their places. The three bills have been agreed upon, and the finishing touches will be given them to morrow in a regular meeting of the Committee. The report of the majority, with these three bills, will be given in early next week, and will mark an epoch in the prevailing epidemic of the slavery excitement. The minority, consisting of Messrs. Cooper & Phelps, will also make a report agreeing with the majority, upon the necessity of some action by Congress, to give effect to the constitutional requirement relative to fugitive slaves, but dissenting upon other points. The first bill will provide for the admission of California, the erection of territorial governments without slavery restriction, and the payment of ten or twelve millions of dollars to Texas as a donation to her in protessed consideration for the abandonment of claims to territory north of the thirty-fourth parallel of latitude, —claims which are as utterly unfounded as they would be if preferred against a part of the State of Pennsylvania. Bill No. 2 proposes to amend the provisions of the Act of 1793, relative to the capture and return to their masters of slaves who may be detected in the act of seeking a forbidden liberty in a free country. The last bill contains a satisfactory clause for the abolition of the slave trade in this District.

Mr. Seward is of opinion that this arrangement may pass the Senate, but not until after a very warm and protracted struggle. The majority, he thinks, will be very small, indeed, and the effect of the debate which must take place upon it in the Senate will be such as greatly to diminish the chance of a sufficient number of Northern men in the House going for it to secure its success there. But noses are said to have been already counted in that assembly, and the result is, the discovery that twenty-five Northern Democrats, with Mr. Levin, of Philadelphia, are prepared to sanction the scheme. I incline to the belief that it will prevail, in both Houses, but I confess that I have little confidence in any man's opinion of the probability of any perfectly satisfactory settlement of this distressing controversy. Let us trust to time for that, the great pacificator. The policy of the President, marked as it is by the simple good sense which makes no appeals to "proud philosophy" for guidance when the path of duty is sufficiently plain without it, is framed expressly to avoid the very dangers that Mr. Clay seems anxious to encounter, perhaps because he is confident of his capacity to overcome them. I fear that experience will demonstrate that he is mistaken.

John Wentworth is preparing to come down upon old Father Ritchie, with his heaviest guns. The Committee to examine into the abuses and corruptions alleged to exist in respect to the printing of Congress, is a pretty good one, and will do all they can to get the facts clearly out before the House and the public. Its report will be a grand exposure of a most unprincipled conspiracy to suppress the present mode of doing the printing. Special attention will be paid to an inquiry into the why and the wherefore of the payment of $2,500 to Ritchie and Burke for printing and stitching ten thousand copies of a little pamphlet of 181 pages, a piece of work worth, according to Mr. Hall, some five or six hundred dollars.

An estimate has been made of the difference between the cost of executing the printing of this Congress, under the existing legal contract, and what it would be in the event of the success of the plot to restore the old plan of employing the political pento do it for them. The difference is stated to be over half a million of dollars in favor of the contract system. It is estimated that under the resolution requiring all extra copies of documents to be bound, 800,000 volumes have been already ordered, and that before the third of March next, the number will reach one million and a half. So vast an amount of printing was never authorized before, and I hope never will be again.

It is said that even the work of binding there documents, has been secured to the benefit of the proprietors of the Union. The cost of this work, at the prescribed rate of twelve and a half cents per volume, will be $187,000, and the profits must be large. As the work of binding and delivering is now going on, five years will be required to complete it, and place all the books in the hands of the members entitled to receive them.

It is pertinent to mention that the nominal parties to the contract, have drawn very little pay so far, because they have been confident of the passage of Borland's resolution restoring the old prices and style of measuring the work. Wentworth's resolution will have the effect to dampen their hopes. Under the old plan of doing things, the printing and binding of a single document, as ordered by the House and Senate at their session, would cost more than $200,000, and the profit would be at least $140,000. Can any thing afford stronger proof of the necessity of immediate reformation?

I have several other topics of interest checked upon my memorandum for to night, but the length of the preceding observations render it necessary for me to bring them to a close.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Benton and Foote's Committee—Returning Senators—Contumacy of the Southern men—Census Bill and the Public Business—Bayly's Opinions of Reverdy Johnson's Opinions.

The witnesses before the committee appointed to investigate the disturbance produced in the Senate by Foote and Benton, on the 17th April last were amused yesterday, at the very unconcerned and indifferent manner in which the investigation was proceeded with by all but those two Senators themselves. It was obvious that the committee had laid itself out for a week or two's labor. Most of them were quietly reading news papers. Benton and Foote, however, were seated at separate tables, and have not yet committed any assault upon one another, or upon any of the witnesses. The pistol with which Foote had designed to operate upon Benton was produced in precisely the state in which it was taken from him It was a formidable weapon, one of Colt's fine shooters, with a revolving chamber. *All the barrels were loaded with ball.* This is a serious circumstance, and seems to render it at least probable that it was Foote's intention to do what Capt. Stockton's big gun could not do, to wit, make a finish of Old Ballion.

The committee of the Senate recently sent to South Carolina, on a melancholy errand, has returned, with the exception of Mr. Dickinson, who has proceeded to New York to visit a sick son at home. There is very little room to hope for the young man's recovery, and the bereavement of the father will be the sadder, because he is the only son left him. Mr. Dickinson is expected to return on Tuesday.

There is some doubt, as I have before intimated, about the action of Downs and Mason, on the committee of compromise, and more as to what their course will be after the report shall be made to the Senate. It is believed by some of the southern men themselves, that these and some few other Senators, co-operating with fifteen to twenty southern members of the House, will refuse to aid in the passage of the bill for admitting California the proposed conditions of the erection of territorial governments, and the settlement of the Texas boundary claim, I have never believed that they would ever unite with the moderadoes of their own section in support of that scheme. There is a prospect even yet, that their impracticable fanaticism will work together with a certain better feeling at the north for good, in seeking to oppose California on any terms. I think the former will aid the northern anti slavery men to defeat the amalgamation compromise plan of the committee in the House, after it shall pass the Senate; and that then a bill for the separate, unconditional admission of that State will pass, and being sent to the Senate must pass there also, for the majority for that measure is well known to be nearly two thirds of that body.

The House has not yet concluded the Census Bill. It is astonishing with what pertinacity the details of this measure are contested, and the fact that it is suffered to linger in committee so long after the debate has closed upon it, at this late period of the session, is a proof, taken in connection with the fact that the House still takes care to adjourn at a very early hour, and to meet at a late one, that that assembly cares very little about the progress of the public business. What a reflection should it be to its members, that we are now entered upon the sixth month of the session and no, one single measure of general legislation has yet been passed, and that, the bill for the collection of the revenue, a matter of form and of course. Under this state of things, it begins to be admitted that nothing can be expected from Congress at this session, beyond the settlement of the slavery question and the passage of the leading appropriation bills, neither of which, I regret to say, are considered at all certain.

The committee on the Galphin claim are preparing their report upon the evidence taken. The majority will report the facts and an opinion favorable to the motives of all parties concerned in the proceedings, but it is reported that Mr. Disney is by no means of that mind, and will make a minority report, in which, perhaps, other members of the committee will join him.

There is a pleasant story in circulation, that Mr. Bayly, of the Ways and Means, was asked by the Attorney General, in a friendly manner, what he, Bayly, thought of his official opinion. The reply was, "that depends, Reverdy, upon what you speak of. If you mean the opinion in favor of the payment to Commodore Baron, of my State, of $31 000 asi nterest on an old claim, dating back to the revolution, I am with you, and all Virginia is the same; but if you refer to the Galphin opinion, and the $132,000, there you must excuse me. I am afraid you will have to go to Georgia for your backing in that case." JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, May 3rd, 1850.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Darsie, from the Committee on Finance, reported the General Appropriation Bill, with amendments.

Several House amendments to Senate Bills were taken up and disposed of.

Mr. Streeter moved to proceed to the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Hogus called for the orders of the day.

The Speaker announced that the first business in order would be the third reading and consideration of the Apportionment Bill.

On motion of Mr. Stine, the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of amending the bill, so as to give Lancaster five members, instead of four, and York two, instead of three, which was agreed to.

Upon the adoption of the amendment, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Darsie, and were as follows, to wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Frick, Haslett, Konigmacher, Lawrence Malone, Matthias, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Stine, Walker, Best, Speaker—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Hugus, Ives, Jones, M'Caslin, Muhlenberg, Packer, Shimer, Sterrett, Streeter—15.

So the bill passed, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Streeter and Mr. Darsie, the Senate then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ives in the Chair, and took up the General Appropriation Bill.

After some time the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported the bill to the Senate with various important amendments.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, and Mr. Packer, the Senate then proceeded to the second reading and consideration of the bill.

The first section was read and agreed to.

The second section was read, when Mr. Packer moved to amend by adding the House proviso, compelling the Deputy Attornies General to pay into the Treasury one half, of all their receipts, from fees of office, over one thousand dollars per annum.

Upon agreeing to the amendment, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Hugus, and were as follows, to wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Fernon, Forsyth, Fulton, Guernsey, Hugus, Ives, Jones, M'Caslin, Packer, Sadler, Sankey, Sterrett, Streeter—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Brawley, Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Drum, Frailey, Frick, Haslett, Konigmacher, Malone, Matthias, Muhlenberg, Savery, Shimer, Stine, Walker, Best, Speaker—16.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

On the question of agreeing to the second section,

Mr. Crabb moved to increase the appropriation for Clerk hire, in the Surveyor General's office, so as to put the Clerks in this Department upon an equal footing with those in the Auditor General's office.

This proposition gave rise to a long debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Crabb, Frailey, Brooke, and Darsie, but before the vote was taken, the amendment with the section, was informally passed over for the present.

Mr. Frailey moved to amend the fourth section by increasing the salary of the messenger in the Auditor General's office to four hundred dollars, which was not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 16.

The fourth, fifth, and sixth, sections were agreed to.

Upon the question of agreeing to the seventh section, containing a provision enlarging the per diem of the members of the Legislature to three dollars, since the participation of the hundred days.

Mr. Matthias called for a division of the question, and upon the division relating to the extra compensation, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Matthias and Mr. Crabb, and were as follows, to wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Crabb, Darsie, Drum, Frailey, Frick, Heslett, Hugus, Packer, Sankey, Shimer, Streeter, Walker—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Brawley, Cunningham, Forsyth, Fulton, Guernsey, Jones, Konigmacher, M'Caslin, Malone, Matthias, Muhlenberg, Sadler, Savery, Sterrett, Stine, Best, Speaker—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

The first division of the section, making appropriation for the payment of the members of the Legislature, was then agreed to.

The eighth and ninth sections were agreed to. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Conyingham, (Ways and Means,) reported the Revenue Bill, with Senate amendments, authorizing a State Loan, and establishing a system of free banking thereon. Mr. C. said that the committee did not wish to be considered as committed on the subject embodied in the Senate amendments, but recommended the action of the House thereon,

Bills passed second reading.—Bill to rescharter the Lancaster County Bank.

Bill to rescharter the West Branch Bank, with a new section, reducing the capital stock to $104,000. Adjourned.

In the Senate, this morning, the second reading and consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was resumed, and occupied the entire day, without having passed to the third and final reading; some fifteen or twenty sections still remaining undisposed of. Two important amendments were agreed to to day. One refunding backstanding appropriations to the nonsecepting school districts, offered by Mr. Packer as a substitute for a proposition of the same character offered by Mr. Muhlenberg, and the other the amendment put on by the committee, but drawn up by Mr. Darsie, at the request of the committee, which I sent you a few days ago, appropriating $500,000 for the avoidance of eight of the inclined planes, the five western and three most eastern, on the Allegheny Portage Rail Road. This proposition gave rise to a very able and interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Darsie and Packer both did themselves and their constituencies honor, by their eloquent and manly speeches in its favor. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 21 to 8.

This was the 34th section, and the last one action to day. I think the bill will pass third and final reading to morrow.

A few minutes before the Senate adjourned, this evening, the Clerk of the House was introduced, with information, that the House had nonconcurred in all the amendments made by the Senate to the Apportionment Bill. The Senate immediately proceeded to the consideration of the bill, and Mr. Sankey moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and that a committee of conference be appointed to meet a similar committee of the House upon the subject, which was agreed to.

The committee has not yet been announced; but it is understood that the two parties are to be equally represented, and that they are to recommend a compromise which will probably be adopted by both Houses. It is probable that the Legislature will adjourn some day next week.

In the House to day, the bill to extend the charter of the Lebanon Bank was passed through third and final reading, with an amendment requiring an increase of the stock to the full amount called for by the charter.

This bill was also returned to the Senate, and the amendment concurred in.

The sudden and severe indisposition of Senator King, has created much sympathy and solicitude on the part of his brother Senators, and members of the Legislature, and citizens generally; but I am happy to be able to announce, that he is now considered out of danger, and that he will probably be able to occupy his seat in the Senate again in a few days.

Mr. King is not only one of the soundest lawyers, and most active and able members of the Legislature, but he is besides a most excellent and estimable gentleman, and has made as many true and warm hearted friends, in his Senatorial career, perhaps, as any man who ever occupied a seat in the Legislative chambers. It is to be regretted that he never takes the trouble of writing out his speeches for publication, for I assure you that their free circulation would be of incalculable benefit, not only to the Whig party, to whose interest and success he is so honorably and earnestly devoted, but also to the Commonwealth, and to the people. There are a very few men in the Legislature, who always speak with profit and advantage to the public, and Mr. King is one of them. COBDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 2.

The Californians in the city had a famous dinner at the Irving house, last night, at which were present the Hon. T. Butler King, Senator Gwinn, and other magnates of California. The chair was taken by Thos. O. Larkin, who has been an agent of the United States, on the Western coast, and amassed a fortune. The dinner was extravagant beyond all precedent, and was, without doubt, the most elaborate affair ever known in the United States. The Negro servants were in uniform made complete and ridiculous by the addition of white kid gloves. After such a dinner it would be perhaps rather mortifying to those who gave it to say that it was the work of a few crack brained chaps who have become crazed with their sudden elevation to fortune, and could find no other way to spend it than this. Such is the simple fact.

At an early hour the mass of the Cambria were distributed, but the effect of the news has only been partially shown, thus far. The close proximity of the steamer of the 25th of April induces people to hold off, in making purchases, as her news will be here to morrow, in all probability. The letters show a great alarm, on the part of the manufacturers, at the short crop of cotton, though the most elaborate care is taken to conceal their disappointment. The deficiency already made certain, by steamers that reached England before the 25th, was equal to 450,000 bales; a deficiency now increased to over 590,000 bales, or twenty five per cent. less than the largest crop we ever had. People here have made up their minds to hold on, and the spinners must advance or stop work.

Money remains as abundant as ever, and as cheap, and, on call, four and five per cent. is the rate. Rail road paper has been sold at 10 per cent., per annum, or two per cent. lower than has been known for years. A large sale of Hudson River Bonds was made, on 'change, at noon, opening at 99¼, and dropping to 97¼. A very large lot of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., new stock, was also sold and realized the handsome price of 166 per share of one hundred dollars. A large amount of orders for stocks have come out by the steamer, but, in the face of this, as a general thing, the market is dull. United States 6's, of '67, sell at 115¾; Pennsylvania 5 per cents are held at 97, and 96 offered; Erie 7's 95¼, and Reading Stock 48¾. The rise in stocks has of late been large, and this reaction is very natural, indeed a large decline may be expected.

A decision of importance to commercial travellers and hotels has just been made, in one of our courts. In the case of a merchant who brought an action against the landlord of the Irving House for a package left by a porter, in charge of the clerks, which was stolen, the house has been made to suffer. The oath of the clerks, who did not see the goods left, was of no avail against the declaration of the porter, who was assured that it was "all right," when he left the parcel. The jury decided that the delivery of the package to any person in charge of the baggage of the house, made the landlord liable. The Irving House is a great resort for merchants, who pack their purchases in their trunks, and it is quite important that the principle is settled that the house is as responsible as other "express offices."

In the way of "trades union" the city is perfectly frantic, from the man who makes the engine, the noblest of all mechanical inventions, down to the scissor grinder in the street, all are organising to elevate the scale of prices. In many cases employers have advanced the rate of wages but there is a natural law of supply and demand that will, ere long, restore old prices. It is a misfortune to see the price of labor depreciate, but it cannot be helped in a city like this, which gathers the loose labor not only of the Union, but