THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

☞ W. 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.

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

☞ Philadelphia Commercial List.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

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

All is once more peace and harmony in the Whig party of New York. Whigs of all shades and opinions have united upon the State ticket, and are zealously at work in nominating members of Congress, candidates for the Legislature, etc. This sudden change, which has so gladdened the great Whig heart of the Union, has brought dismay into the Locofoco camp, where an easy victory was calculated on over a divided foe. We trust this union will be the precursor of a triumphant victory, and the era from which we may date the closest fellowship and union in the Whig party in every State of the Union.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Messrs. Editors—We have been subjected to postage very irregularly, by some impertinent fellow hailing from No. 50, Nassau street, opposite 23 —New York, by name H. Twelvetree. This fellow, whoever he is, has sent us his circular several times by mail, recommending his Washing Nostrum, and each time at a tax of ten cents postage. The beauty of the thing is, we cannot do him the favor, as he gives us to understand directly that he takes no letters from the post office unless pre paid. What shall we do, Messrs. Editors, to guard ourselves against such impertinence? Please ask your exchange papers in New York to copy, and oblige your

Pittsburgh, Oct. 22, 1850. Subscriber.

We received, ourselves, one of this modest person's circulars, for which we had to pay ten cents. We hope his impertinence will not tax us in this way again.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Oct. 19, 1850.

The arrival of the Crescent City, yesterday, with a budget of later news from El Dorado, with a million of gold on board, somewhat revives the California fever among us, but the terrible tales some of the returned passengers tell of the mysteries and miseries of fortune hunting, off there, are likely to operate as a drawback upon the golden hue of the newspaper accounts. There is undoubtedly much exaggeration on both sides, and he who would arrive nearest the truth must take the average of both.

The troubles in the Whig camp, growing out of the little difference of opinion at Syracuse, much to the chagrin of our Locofoco friends, turn out to be temporary—and by no means so disastrous to the party as these gentry were calculating upon. The moderate and judicious action of the Union Convention, and the excellent and well timed letter of Washington Hunt to Mr. Grange, have left no bones of contention behind to rankle over. All that we have to do, now, is to move right on to victory.

The excitement and enthusiasm caused by Jenny Lind's presence in Philadelphia only increase our anxiety and impatience to have her back among us in New York again. Her next concert here will be given in the new musical hall, in Mercer street, which was built expressly for her concerts. Meanwhile, you will perceive a characteristic effort is making by a certain notorious print to get up a quarrel between the *contrabanda* and Barnum, from which we infer that Barnum refuses to be black mailed.

Suits having been commenced in Boston against the celebrated Irish Directory, I am told by a legal gentleman to day, that the law here is also to be invoked, in the hope that the Directory here may be compelled to disgorge some of the $30,000, which is still in their hands, according to the admission of their treasurer, Mr. Robert Emmet.—This so called Directory, you are aware, was organized during the late "rebellion" in Ireland, and had for its main object the collecting of funds in the United States for the purpose of aiding in the independence of Ireland. The British government, however, getting the upper hand, neither the exertions of the Irish at home or abroad, were to the end of any avail. Seeing this, the Directory has often been requested to return to the contributors the large amount of unexpended monies in their hands, but has as often refused. We shall see now what virtue there is in law.

Real Estate, in this city and neighborhood, begins higher prices now than in many cases could be realized even during the speculation-mad time of '36-'37. For an example, I may mention the sale of the Haviland estate, which was brought to the hammer this forenoon, at the Merchant's Exchange. The lots are situated in the twelth ward, (the suburbs of the city,) and extend along the well known Bloomingdale road to 89 street, and each lot, as marked out in the map, measures but 25 by 100. The net proceeds of the sale amounted to $195,000—being an average of $360 per lot. The competition among purchasers was very brisk—A good evidence this, of the progressive prosperity of the city.

The weather, for the past two or three days, has been quite sultry, with many disagreeable and unhealthy changes. It has been raining pretty hard all day to day, to the inexpressible discomfort of the pedestrian, who is obliged to navigate our filthy streets. The streets generally are kept clean just previous to a municipal election, but there seems to be a very remarkable exception to the rule, this fall.

In my last letter to the "Gazette," I made mention of the efforts the Abolitionists were making here to get up a demonstration against the Fugitive Slave Bill. As I suspected, the thing has fallen through. The discreditable things said and done at an occasion of the kind at West Chester, in your State, together with the timely publication of Attorney General Crittenden's opinion, affirming the perfect constitutionality of the act, may be said to have killed off the contemplated "exhibition" in the Park here.

The reports of several new failures at San Francisco, which come to us by the last mail from California, create no little uneasiness in Wall street to-day. This is not to be wondered at, when we consider that almost every commercial house there, of any standing, has a business connection here, and in some cases that relation is so intimate that an explosion at San Francisco is sure to be followed by a corresponding collapse, here.

The demand for money to day, is moderate, and by no means commensurate with the supply on the market. Rates are about the same as last quoted Stocks of all descriptions are being active, and prices for all kinds of government securities never were firmer. There is an unusual fluctuation in the "fancies" though.

Prices of flour, since my last, are rather easier. Sales of Canadian at $4,75, Common State, $4,62½; Straight $4,68; Michigan, $4,62½@$4,75; Genesee, $5,12½; Baltimore, $5. Rye Flour, $3,12½@$3,18.

Wheat is in demand for export and milling. The sales are 35,000 bus Canada part to arrive not all at 100c for Red, and 105c for Mixed and white in bond; [illegible] for good Genesee, 114 @ 115—[illegible] 1,500 [illegible] me White Michigan, 109½; 12,500 [illegible] 7000 Western, 70 @ 72, and [illegible] Red Southern, [illegible] cash. Rye has been in good demand, but prices have receded, with sales of 16,500 bushels at 69 @ 70c, closing at 69 @ 69½c, delivered.

In the other articles, no change since my last.

P. B.

Cholera in Steubenville.—Our citizens are much alarmed by the sudden appearance of the Asiatic Cholera among us, and greatly surprised owing to the fact, that its existence here cannot be attributed to any local cause. From Friday morning up to yesterday evening, there have been nine deaths, to wit—Judge Wilson, Mr. Peterson, Robert Conn, Mrs. Evans, David Permar, Mrs. Hipsley, (not cholera when first taken down, but died with symptoms of the plague,) Mr. Parrish, Miss Reitzler, and Mr. Kirker. Mrs. Doyle, an aged lady, died on yesterday morning, but not from cholera, as reported in the streets. Several others are in a precarious condition—There is a general predisposition to diarrhœa, and we understand a physician gave out forty prescriptions on yesterday—and for the accommodation of the public, one or two drug establishments were kept open during Saturday night.—The weather on Saturday was quite cool, but cloudy—on yesterday, cold, windy, and disagreeable. We have reported the state of the disease here as bad as it is—we have no disposition to conceal the existence of a single case, and hope persons at a distance will rely on what we publish, instead of the extravagant reports which we find have already reached the country—as the reality is too real."—*Steub. Herald, Oct. 21.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the Members of the Elizabeth Agricultural Society.

Gentlemen—The Directors submit to you the following as the result of their deliberations in relation to the late Agricultural and Horticultural Fair, held in the Borough of Elizabeth, on the 15th inst. with the hope that the various awards made may meet your approbation.

The large attendance and the fine display of stock, agricultural implements, fruit, wares and manufactures were peculiarly gratifying, and clearly evince the interest which is beginning to be felt on the subject in this community. It only needs a continuation of the same spirit to revolutionize our present slow system of farming. It must be recollected that we live in a progressive age, and farmers, as well as others, must be up and doing if they would keep pace with the times. It is very difficult to break up established habits and customs, and if accomplished at all it must be done by slow process and by the presentation of stubborn facts. A man may stand aghast when you tell him that it is good economy to spend ten or twenty dollars on an acre of land for manuring, philosophy and reason only short of demonstration may be used, but nothing save the experiment itself, successfully tried, will convince. This we have had. The late fair clearly proved that it was just as easy for our farmers to raise 1,500 pounds pork as 1,000 pounds, or fifty per cent more beef, or fifty percent more of all most any other stock, or precisely the same amount of feed, and less than one half the trouble and vexation occasioned by breachy wild and unruly stock, provided they obtain the proper blood to commence with, for it is a well established fact that high bred stock of any kind is more docile and gentle than our common scrubby mongrel breed, and this is particularly recommended to the consideration of the members.

The various awarding committees have reported as follows, viz.

ON HORSES.

John Irwin best blooded Stallion,	$4 00
Joseph Sutton, best blooded draught horse,	1 50
Joseph Wall, " Common "	1 00
Andrew Beedel, best blood mare and colt,	1 50
John Power, 2d " "	1 00
Andrew Beedel, best 2 year colt,	1 50
Perry Devore, 2d " "	1 00
Andrew Beedel, best yearling colt,	1 00
Robert McKinney " Spring " (disc)	50
Isaac Wilson 2d " " "	50

ON CATTLE.

J. A. Happer, (Wash. co) best blooded Bull,	2 00
A. Henderson, best milch Cow,	1 50
John Power, 2d "	1 00
A. Henderson, " yearling Heifer,	1 50
John A. Happer, (Wash. co) best blooded row, (disc)	1 00
A. Henderson, Cow and twin Calves, (disc)	50
Brisben Wall, best yoke oxen,	2 00
Jno. Wycoff, 2d " "	1 50
Jno. Wycoff, best beef Animal,	2 00
John A. Happer, best heifer calf,	1 00
John A. Happer, " bull	1 00
John King, 2d " "	1 00

ON SHEEP AND SWINE

Jacob Zeigler, best Ram,	2 00
Alex. T. Shields, 2d best Ram,	1 00
Thomas Sorey, best brood Sow and Pigs,	2 00
Wm. Warren, 2d " " "	1 00
John McDonough, best pork Swine	1 00
John A. Happer, best Buck,	1 00
John A. Happer, 2d " "	1 00

ON MANUFACTURES.

Mrs. Greer, " Best quilt,	1 00
Miss H. E. Irwin, 2d " "	50
Mrs. Jas. Scott, 3d " "	25
Mrs. Levi Watson, 4th " "	25
Mrs. John Power best hearth rug, (disc)	1 00
Jacob Zeigler, best barrel flour,	2 00
James Lane, 2d " "	1 00
Crawford Griffith, best Mats & Saddle.	1 00
Crawford Griffith, " Side "	1 00
S. Walker, best lot steam boat Modeles, (disc)	2 00
Mrs. A. Fife, best Coverlet,	1 00
James Dickey, " lot Cabinet Makers ware,	2 00
Alex. Bradley, (Pitts.) best Cooking stove (Universal)	2 00
Alex. Bradley, " 2d " (Enterprise)	1 00
Rev. Mrs. Cannon, best Painting, (disc)	1 00
Miss A. Frew, best lot worsted flowers, (disc)	50
Mrs. A. Henderson, best lot butter, (disc)	1 00

The competition in this department was very great and especially among the ladies was the numerous and fancy articles added very greatly to the interest of the days meeting. This like all the subjects in which the ladies take an interest, must almost necessarily prosper. If the gentlemen but exhibit a similar spirit in their department we would have had glorious hopes for the future of our fairs. The committee cannot call to mind any article which was on the table, but they mention a very elegant wrought human power by Miss R. Henderson; a quilt of Mrs. Greer's, and one of Mrs. George McCune, and a host of others which were very tempting and tasty. Some fancy work the work of Mrs. Carson, and of Laurence, of flowers by Miss L. Walden, and the Cake of Miss Dodds—did the committee no injury in

ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Jacob Hoffman, best Wind Mill,	2 00
John King, best Cider Mill. (dis.)	2 00
A. Henderson, best Hay Rigging,	1 00
Sol. Speers, (Bellevernon,) best Slave and Shingle Cutter, (dis.)	2 00
J. Lippencott, (Pitts.) best Shovels & Spades,	2 00

ON CROPS.

Thos. Storey, best and greatest quantity of Wheat, 53 bush. on 3 acres, from 4 bush. sown,	5 00
Francis Davis, best specimen seed wheat,	50
Rev. O. H. Miller, best sample Corn, (Mexican.)	50
Capt. Thomas Warren, best ear pie common Corn,	50
Jas. Edill, best sample Oats, (Irish.)	50
Col. Jas. Scott, best sample Sweet Potatoes, (red.)	50
Thompson Martin, 2d best Sweet Potatoes, (yellow.)	50
Thos Power, best sample Nechanock do.	50
Alexander Shields, best sample Pumpkins, (sweet.	50
J. Keyser, best sample Squashes,	50

ON POULTRY.

Wm. Warren, best lot Chickens, (dorks)	50
Samuel Walker, 2d do (Pole ax)	50
Samuel Walker, best lot of Turkeys, (ad)	50
Wm. Miller, " Ducks "	50

ON FRUITS

Thompson Martin, best sample grapes, (Catawba)	50
Thompson Martin, 2d do do (Isabella)	75
Thompson Martin, best sample peaches, (Martin's Clingstone)	50
Thompson Martin, 2d best do. (Heath's Cling)	25
J. Sheppler, (Westmoreland,) 13 samples apples, (dis.)	50
John McDonough, best sample apples, 1 kind,	50
Wm. Wilson, best selection of "	1 00

This end the report of the various committees. The Directors would call attention to a lot of shovels and spades, manufactured by J. Lippincott, of Pittsburgh, and presented by Major John Walker. The blades are of cast steel, and the handles of iron, an article C. F. Shugart's edge tools, manufactured in Elizabeth, were very much admired, and kind manufactured in the East or West. Several articles of much merit lost their numbers, and the committee could not ascertain their owners. Of these there were several pieces of carpet of domestic manufacture.

The Directors and the society beg leave, to return their sincere thanks to S. T. Hard, Esq., of the Washington Commonwealth, for the very able and interesting address with which he so nobly and concisely represented the society. They also add the same amount of thanks, and so much get aval and valuable information cannot be obtained, for publication.

By order of the Board,

MATTHEW HENDERSON, Pres't.

John E. Shaffer, Sec'y.

Bishop Andrew and the Union.—The following is an extract from a letter from Bishop J. C. Andrew, of the M. E. Church, South, to be published in the Christian Advocate, on the division of the Southern Independence not you need not be alarmed, Mr. Editor; I am not going to be traitor, or rebellion, or anything of the sort. I am going to enlist under the Wh[illegible] banner. Nor, indeed, would [illegible] for it would be somewhat [illegible] state of parties, to define [illegible] the confession of faith with any great preamble. My creed is simple [illegible] which either would a dopt. I go for my co[illegible] country, my whole country, as one of the indissoluble Unions of United States of America. I go for the great confederacy; and I go for the rights and immunities of each State or territory. I repudiate we run any [illegible] if it can be avoided; and especially all civil war between brethren of the same political household. It is an enormity not to talk of it, and there may be no shuddering when we hear of it; but the realization will bring blood and ruin, and heart breaking, and agony, widowhood and orphanage, such as neither we nor our fathers have ever heard or dreamed of. Ruthless demagogues, either North or South, may talk of it in strains of lofty eloquence, because they hope by the storm to mount into power, or to maintain power already acquired, but it becomes the substantial yeomanry of the country, upon whom the burdens of such things must fall, the people from whose hearts and purses it ebbed and treasure must flow by which such a contest is to be sustained—it becomes them to ponder this matter seriously; to look well to the cost of such a struggle, and to its issues and its gains. At any rate, let us resolve, as Southern men, to proceed calmly, deliberately, justly, patiently, in our resistance to what we deem the urgent aggressions of our Northern brethren. Let us exhaust every other argument and try every other means of redress before we indulge for a moment the idea of dissolving the Union of these States, and when this catastrophe comes, if come it must, let it find us at the last ditch, having tried every peaceable remedy, ready with arm and heart to defend ourselves.

Well, here is my creed, and perhaps I owe you and your readers an apology for obtruding upon you or them any thing which might seem to savour of politics. Indeed, I have, during a ministry of nearly forty years, carefully abstained from meddling with political strifes, but I am not sure but the present crisis in our national affairs demands that ministers of God depart a little from their usual cautious policy; and while it is true that as messengers of peace they should avoid, as far as possible, all intermeddling with party strife, yet, in a momentous crisis like that which is now upon us, I know not why the ministers of God, who have as deep an interest in the weal of the nation as any other class of citizens, should not be at liberty to give utterance fully and freely to their convictions and feelings.

The Grinnell Exploring Expedition.

From private sources we have been favored with letters from R. P. Kane, M.D., and W. P. Snow, Esq., of Aberdeen, from which we make the following extracts.

Dr. Kane, the head of the Scientific Department of the Expedition, writes from Lancaster Sound, off Cape Hurd, Aug. 24, 5 P. M. He says:—

"It will gratify you to learn that, in spite of our unfortunate detention in the "mizzle ice" we are among the very foremost upon the scene of our labors. We are in advance of both branches of Commodore Austin's squadron, in advance of Sir John Ross, and Capt. Penny of the "Lady Franklin," is but five miles on our weather bow.

"The crew are, thus far, in excellent health, and the officers are in daily enjoyment of the good things which your liberality has provided, and all are ardently desirous to sustain the reputation of the expedition which bears your name."

The other letter before us is from Mr. Snow, an officer of the Prince Albert, one of the British exploring vessels, which arrived at Aberdeen a short time since. Mr. Snow was the bearer of the minute intelligence concerning the various vessels now in the Arctic Ocean, which we published in yesterday's *Tribune*.

Mr. Snow says:

"I can but pen a hasty note to you at present, to accompany the letters which I have so much pleasure in forwarding from Lieut. De Haven, officers and crew of the "Advance," whom I had the great satisfaction of meeting, all well, in Barrow's Straits, off Prince Regent's Inlet. The "Rescue" I afterwards saw, all well, in Wellington Channel. Particulars you will find in the English papers; but I shall send you, the moment I can, more minute information. I was on board the "Advance" during the whole of the evening of August 23, and pleasanter people never I saw. It was the first time the American Stars and Stripes had been seen in polar North, and I confess, though not an American, but a thorough Englishman, that I was glad, and was proud to see your noble flag there.

"I received the same unbounded and warmest hospitality there that I had always met when I lived in New York, and recollection of the evening among the officers on the "Advance" will never be effaced from my memory. The "Advance" is admirable adapted for the service, and those who have her in their keeping know well how to make her go. Off Cape Riley, however, she unfortunately drifted on shore, while her commander was examining the place. When I landed there in our boat, I offered, in my commander's name, to tow her off, if orders, any assistance that we could render, but was thankfully told that they would manage very well. When I left the ship, she was at work heaving her off, a job which was no doubt, by this time accomplished.

"After a rough passage from Cape Farewell, we arrived here (Aberdeen) on the 1st of Oct."

Central Michigan Rail Road.—The Detroit Tribune, speaking of the above road, running through the State of Michigan, says—"For the last few days there has been a perfect jam of cars, loaded with passengers going both East and West—We learn at the office of the Company that six thousand passengers were conveyed over the road during the past week. The Central Road has become the main artery of travel between the East and the West. More than 4,000 barrels of flour are brought in daily, by the freight trains. These facts speak volumes to the people of Detroit, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. The Central Michigan Rail road is carrying over one thousand passengers a day, besides its immense other business. But this is not all, it has become the main artery of travel between the East and the West. We certainly do not say the good fortune of our neighbors in Michigan, in having early completed their Central Rail Road, drawing to it such an immense business, on the contrary, we congratulate them upon their enterprise so well rewarded. Our main object, however, is to present the facts to the people on the line of the still projected railway, from St. Louis directly through the State of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, to the East. Plans were, when completed, will connect St. Louis and the whole of upper Missouri with the East, by a greatly shorter route than the Central Michigan road, as any one will see by looking at the map. Facilities will be straight, and the grade reduced, so that the highest rate of speed may be attained. The travel and business between the Atlantic cities and the Mississippi, are but in their infancy, and yet never can this road do an immense amount of it. How could it be otherwise? Take the most practicable route is prepared for the public, and it will be ready, when the travel shall be surveyed from St. Louis to Indianapolis in twelve hours, to the Lakes at Chicago in twenty four hours, and to New York and Boston in forty eight hours, which will be but moderate speed, when the contemplated Pittsburgh and Cincinnati road shall do, when completed, the work of connection of the Mississippi and Ohio cities travel by express trains in 8 hours to St. Louis, passing east, and it will be effected by much shorter road, with equal speed and accommodation, the most fertile portion of the great valley, why should it not be preferred to the circuitous route through 24 degrees? But there is no cause for travel by the road these notices are intended to notice, to its utmost capacity. We are highly pleased to see the energy with which our cotemporaries are being constructed, on the several Stage roads, it seems to us, be a road of a Pacific character in the States, either, and complete it in 3 years, and prove highly profitable, when the stockholders, when they are enable to use numerous connections.—*Indiana Statesman*

Explosion of the Oil Tank, and other Blowing up of the Grand Seignior.—Gunpowder is appropriated a hundred dollars, which is to commence an [illegible] in which they have [illegible] appropriated, [illegible] of the most hideous explosions [illegible] Washington [illegible] Navy Yard. The Senate Chamber and large rooms to accommodate the [illegible] crowd of auditors attracted to a debate. The Representative Hall, a magnificent room, though abundantly large, was not constructed for sound, and the difficulty of hearing added much to the confusion often prevailing during a debate.

But now is the building to be enlarged without injuring its fine proportions? What should be the change and what expenditure used in the new hall? How are they to be best ventilated? These questions which should not be hastily settled, and to which, I fear, some any work is commenced, the Department of the Interior will afford an opportunity to architects in all parts of the country, to display their plans. Let a commission be appointed, of disinterested parties, men of taste and science, who shall pass judgement on the merits of the "rough draft" and let it be understood that those architects whose plans are not accepted, are to receive some compensation for their time and trouble.

An impression prevails that such things are to be [illegible] How well founded this may be, we do not know, but the fact that one particular architect has had charge of much of the work done within the last few years on the public buildings would seem to justify the suspicion, or to show it is sufficient indulgence for the Department of Architects in order to present their plans.

In this case there can be but little room for dispute or opposition about the old cellar, which must continue in course, a cellar, to the present building. But it is quite a question whether the present walls should be extended in length, or whether wings should be added, or a second story, or a second portion, was to turn up towards each side of the grand building, in the form of a hollow square. There is nothing at all out which greater mistakes are made in public buildings than in the arrangements for ventilation. Special care should be received in this respect, and, as regards the heating, the complaints made about the new Houses of Parliament in England, after all the pains taken, show how the most eminent architects may err.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Angels in France.

Paris, Oct. 3, 1850.

You will save me unintelligence of importance from France by this steamer, and I know that Europe, Without a pennyworth, I should be disappointed to appeal to my imagination for items of a page or two, and for four or five weeks yet, I have reason to hope the same desire will prevail. Mr. Doucent Verno has severed with an air that says almost plainly as any language could, that the President, in an intimate conversation, assured him it is a serious war fact, that there will be no military coup d'etat. The project is abandoned for the present, I verily believe; but it would be difficult to persuade me that Louis Nap. has is not revolving in his mind some means, fair or foul, to put the Assembly, or the Constitution, or the Republic, or the Constitution to which his substantive individual worth would in times less troublesome, infinitely condemn [illegible] perhaps, in one of my late letters that he has begun to prepare the public mind for a coup (impertinent folks ask why should the President, a mere civil functionary, not a military man either, appoint his friends, have an aide-de-camp at his call from military officers of the higher grade. General Rogue, a son of General Count Rogue, a chamberlain of the Emperor and officer of the old court, has figured as aide-de-camp to M. Bonaparte's suite at late reviews. But a stronger symptom has been detected in the following note taken from the *Moniteur*. The president of the Republic wishes to be visited from vulgar etiquette, and bent with form and ceremony—he is a disciple of access as unfavorable to the exercise of princely liberality do not much gratify, considering the end in view, left the ground yesterday at the commencement of the repast, and returned by railway to Paris.

The public is beginning to busy itself with conjectures as to the contents of the Presidential Message, which it is generally known, will mark the opening of the Assembly on the 11th of next month. The project of the Legitimists is to drive him to some signal ultra constitutional act to secure the continuance of his powers after the expiration of his legal term.

It was resolved at Wiesbaden, that the party in the Assembly shall firmly oppose every recommendation of the ablest lawyer, and one of the ablest orators of the Legitimist party is preparing a pamphlet against the prorogation. The imperialists and Legitimist manifestos which have engrossed the press and the public during the last fortnight are no more talked of. The last, however, has done its work of death upon the prospects of Henry V., and nobody believes the disclaimer with which the former was so tardily wrung from the Elysee. Two Legitimist journals, the *Corsaire* and the *Assemblee Nationale*, have lately been seized and will be prosecuted for the violence of their attacks upon the President.—

The *Corsaire* in the article prosecuted alluded to the frequency with which the acts and example of Napoleon the Great are appealed to by the Nephew and advises the latter to strive to imitate his Uncle in something that was truly admirable. It then institutes a comparison between the two, and continues

"We see that that man whose glory it inspired many a life by dissipating—in company with associates the like of whom would not have been admitted into his house—two immense estates,—raised for him to do but to play the part of Catiline, behold we see him nobly, unblushingly make his appearance upon the frontier and say to France Emperor! Has true he did wear the Emperor's green coat and the little Chapeau! Twice was the boot when bore Cæsar and his fortunes were found a large amount of empty bottles and an eagle, an innocent bird which had learned upon his perch to fly from steeple to steeple!

A salary of five hundred thousand francs subject-land rarely for the wants and the expenses of the [illegible] of the first Consul who allied to glory millions are not enough for the President. Already has it been necessary to hold forth a hand which had like to have been humbled and soon he employed place he will be presented again."

And so on—you see the President is not spared; but in a country where liberty is not spared; existed, and where it was not meant to invest the President, and with the divinity that hedges a King, there would be nothing more than a firm ground for seizure and legal prosecution.

It is in fact getting to be whispered about very generally that the three millions are already nearly exhausted, and that the President will soon have to apply for another appropriation to replace him from debt; and that he means to do so, indeed one of the Elysian journals, yesterday, almost admits as much in express terms. The tence of the *Assemblee Nationale* was the strongest in the existing terms, that the President's intimate friend, M. Persigny, had gone to England for the purpose of negotiating a private loan for the purpose of regulating a private loan for

Blowing up of the Cliff at Seaford. Explosion of 12 tons of Gunpowder.

On Thursday last the little town of Seaford, about 14 miles from Brighton, was thronged with visitors from all parts of the country, to witness the blowing up of 12,000lb. of gunpowder, for the purpose of precipitating a large portion of the cliff, which was undermined by the sea. The object of the undertaking was to save the land in the neighborhood of Newhaven from further encroachment of the ocean. Four years past the sea had been making great inroads on the land there. At the spring tides, the water, or rather, the water, drag which a little to the eastward of the place of the cliff, rippling to the height of some 20 or 30 feet, and in a few years, the sea has undermine the cliff, in proportion as it undermine, falls of the cliff take place from above. The land thus washed away is greatly shorter than the Central Michigan road, as any one will see by looking at the map, while the road will be straight, and the grade so low, that the highest rate of speed may be attained. The travel and business between the Atlantic cities and the Mississippi, are but in their infancy, and yet never can this road do an immense amount of it. How could it be otherwise? Take the most practicable route is prepared for the public, and it will be ready, when the travel shall be surveyed from St. Louis to Indianapolis in twelve hours, to the Lakes at Chicago in twenty four hours, and to New York and Boston in forty eight hours, which will be but moderate speed, when the contemplated Pittsburgh and Cincinnati road shall do, when completed, the work of connection of the Mississippi and Ohio cities travel by express trains in 8 hours to St. Louis, passing east, and it will be effected by much shorter road, with equal speed and accommodation, the most fertile portion of the great valley, why should it not be preferred to the circuitous route through 24 degrees? But there is no cause for travel by the road these notices are intended to notice, to its utmost capacity. We are highly pleased to see the energy with which our cotemporaries are being constructed, on the several Stage roads, it seems to us, be a road of a Pacific character in the States, either, and complete it in 3 years, and prove highly profitable, when the stockholders, when they are enable to use numerous connections.—*Indiana Statesman*

Arrival of the Crescent City.

The Steamship Crescent City, Capt. Eldridge, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with the mail and passengers from the Isthmus of Panama, and a large amount of specie, consisting of about $1,000,000 in gold dust, and bars, and Mexican dollars, and Spanish doubloons, and other coin, and bars, and dust, and nuggets, and specie, and gold, and silver, and copper, and brass, and tin, and iron, and lead, and pewter, and other metals, and stuff, and nonsense, and other things, and other things, and other things