# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1850.

WHIG CITY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.
JOHN J. ROGGEN.

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JOHN MCDONOUGH—THE TEN MILLIONAIRE OF NEW ORLEANS.—We have repeatedly been struck with the fact, that by far the smallest number of the princely estates which have been amassed in our country, have been the product of purely commercial or mercantile enterprise. The greatest fortunes which we can call to mind, have been the result of the rapid and even sometimes wonderful advance of real estate, in and around our large and growing cities. By far the largest portion of John Jacob Astor's estate was the increased value of real estate in New York. The same was the fact with regard to that of Stephen Girard, in a large degree. And in our own city, look at the vastness of the O'Hara property. But most emphatically was it so in the wonderful accumulation of property in the hands of the gentleman above named, John McDonough, of New Orleans, who recently died in that city, leaving an estate variously estimated at from ten to fifteen millions. It is related of him that he never bought a high priced lot in the heart of the city. He watched with eagle eye the tendency and direction of population and improvements in the suburban districts, which he bought up in large or small parcels, and patiently waited the approach of improvement and population to realize, or further invest in cheaper and more remote property. In this way he continued doubling over and increasing his in lots and out lots as the case might be, until his estate became almost countless.

The value and the price of property in and around these cities, has long appeared to us to be much below the prospects which are rapidly opening upon our destinies, by the completion of the great public works, now being constructed to the East and West, from our cities, and which cannot fail to restore the line of trade and travel, so seriously for the last few years abstracted by the improvements to the North and South.

This once again restored, a new impulse will be given both to population and improvement, checked to some extent by the adverse influences to which we have alluded above, and, if we are not greatly mistaken in the signs of the times, we shall find, within the next three or four years, a result which will surprise the most sanguine of our calculators. It is a well known fact, that in all the leading towns of the West, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, property is three fold higher than in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, whilst we certainly are inferior in none, but superior in many of the essential elements necessary for the production of wealth in our midst.

If then our anticipations in regard to the influence of the improvements now going on, should be verified to a tithe of the extent we look for, we shall soon witness an advance in the price of real estate in the cities and suburban districts, quite as great as that now prevailing in either our western or eastern cities.

The Governor of Virginia's proposition to hold a National Convention at Baltimore, to settle the disputes between the North and South, is received with general condemnation and derision, as the most dangerous and mischievous scheme broached. Mr. Grund, the Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, remarks of it:

"There never was a more damnable scheme against the Union and the Constitution concocted yet, and it is the duty of every man connected with the press, to at once sound the alarm, and expose its whole hideous deformity. In the humble capacity of a correspondent, I shall yet do my duty, regardless of consequences."

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.—Among the most important bills to western interests, is that introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Benton, providing for the remission of tolls on the United States Stock in the Canal at the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and for purchasing the shares of individual stockholders, and for making the canal free.

In presenting the bill, Mr. Benton made some very strong arguments showing the propriety of the measure he recommended, and its vast importance to national and especially western interests. No one, not greatly prejudiced, can read his remarks without being convinced of their force and justice. He shows that the tolls now exacted are a heavy tax upon Western commerce, amounting on boats in the trade between the cities above the Falls with those below, to the whole price of the boat every two years.

We trust that Mr. Benton will be strongly seconded, both in Congress and out of it, in his efforts to remove this odious burthen on Western commerce. The navigation of the Ohio should be free, and just as much reason can be shown why the General Government should own this improvement, and hold it for the public good, as can be shown for the building of Break-Waters and Light Houses.

CENSUS OF SOMERSET.—By the census of 1850, the county of Somerset contains 24,715 inhabitants. In 1840, the number of inhabitants was 19,650. Increase, 5,119. The Borough contains a population of 860.

PLANK ROAD FROM CUMBERLAND TO WEST NEWTON.—This projected improvement is to extend from the head of Slack Water Navigation on the Youghiogheny, at West Newton, *across the Allegheny Mountains* to Cumberland, Maryland. We learn from the Somerset Herald that the planks are being sawed every where along the line, and that the prospects of the road being entirely completed by the first of July next are very flattering indeed. The Herald says:

"Hannibal crossed the Alps, but TOM SHRIVER the Alleghenies on a Plank Road. The novelty of a Plank Road over the Alleghenies will draw thousands of travellers through this way, and this, with the transportation that must and will be done on this route, will put us in a position which this enterprise alone could do."

POWER'S GREEK SLAVE.—This noble work of our distinguished countryman, now on exhibition at Philo Hall, is, we are glad to perceive, attracting much attention. It is in truth a glorious production, and well worthy of a visit from all who appreciate this divine and beautiful art. Hiram Power is universally conceded to be the greatest of living sculptors, and the productions of his chisel have been acknowledged, by the best and severest critics of Europe, as worthy to stand side by side with the proudest creations of ancient or modern times. This statue is decidedly the *chef d'œuvre* of Mr. Power, and wherever it has been exhibited, both in Europe and America, it has attracted crowds of admiring beholders. The subject is a beautiful and touchingly affecting one, and eminently calculated to awaken every noble emotion of the human heart, while at the same time it completely disarms it of every debasing and unworthy thought. The most refined and delicate taste need not fear to gaze upon *that face*, so angelically expressive of suffering and outraged innocence. As we look upon it, every feeling of our nature is turned into sympathy and sorrow, at the thought that one so lovely and so pure, should be compelled, by the unhallowed customs of her country, to submit quietly and uncomplainingly to a degraded and inevitable destiny. As a work of art, it defies criticism. "The mould of form" is perfection's self. We hope that all who have taste and leisure will avail themselves of this—the probable only opportunity they will ever have of viewing this great production of our countryman; and which, if for no other reason, deserves a visit as a tribute of our admiration for the genius of one who has done so much to adorn the character of his country, and to add—from among her most humbly born children—another immortal name to Fame's proud temple.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—A most important trial, in the issues it involves, is now going on at the Court of Quarter Sessions, by which the amount of responsibility which those incur who maim, wound, or take the lives of persons, while engaged in racing along the public highways, will be ascertained. We give a full report under our city head.

## The Tariff—Mr. Clay's Remarks.

Our Washington correspondent refers to Mr. Clay's remarks on the Tariff question, made in the Senate last Monday. Our readers will wish to read his remarks without abreviation, and we have copied them from the National Intelligencer, as below. We earnestly hope that the patriotic and sage suggestions of this far-seeing statesman may be considered, by Congress, in the spirit in which they are given. If they are, the country will speedily be relieved from the pressure under which it is now suffering.

IN SENATE, Dec. 23.

MR. CLAY. I have also a petition upon the subject of the tariff, from a number of citizens of Blair county, in the State of Pennsylvania, who represent themselves to be manufacturers and laborers and others engaged in the various vocations of life. They complain very much of the operations of the existing tariff; and are extremely desirous that some modification should be made, so as to secure a fair and proper introduction of goods from abroad without abuse, and at the same time afford reasonable protection to the interests of the country. I move that the reading of it be dispensed with, and that it be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

It was so referred.

Mr. Clay. I have also a memorial, signed by a very respectable citizen, who is personally known to me, John Timberlake, of Monticello, Albemarle county, in the State of Virginia. His memorial relates also to the subject of the tariff. He represents that he has engaged near Monticello (the former residence of the late Mr. Jefferson) in an extensive manufacture of cotton, having invested some sixty or seventy thousand dollars in the business; that he has bestowed upon it every attention, practised every economy, and resorted to all measures which presented themselves to him to render his business at least reasonably profitable.—He states that under the tariff of 1842 he received a fair and remunerative profit upon his capital, not extravagant, but sufficient to encourage the business; that under the operation of the tariff of 1846 he is liable and in danger of utterly losing the whole amount of his capital, and has been obliged to dismiss about one half of the hands, and the other moiety with which he is at work are laboring under the greatest difficulty. The memorial is extremely well written. The petitioner is a sensible and practical man, and one of high character and standing, as I happen to know personally.

Mr. President, I will take occasion to say that I do hope that now, when there is an apparent calmness upon the surface of public affairs—which I hope is real, and that it will remain without disturbing the deliberations of Congress during the present session—for one, I should be extremely delighted if the subject of the tariff of 1846 could be taken up in a liberal, kind, and national spirit; not with any purpose of reviving those high rates of protection which at former periods of our country were established for various causes, sometimes for sinister causes, but to look deliberately at the operations of the tariff of 1846, and without disturbing its essential provisions, I should like a consideration to be given to the question of the prevention of frauds and great abuses, of the existence of which there can be no earthly doubt.—Whether some suitable legislation cannot take place for that purpose ought to be deliberately considered. We should see whether we cannot, without injury, without prejudice to the general interests of the country, give some better protection to the manufacturing interests than is now afforded.

The fact is no longer doubtful that the fires are extinguished and extinguishing daily in the furnaces of the country. The fact is no longer doubtful that the spindles and looms are daily stopping in the country. Whether it is possible to arrest this downward course, and to throw a little spirit of hope and encouragement into this great industrial interest, without agitating the country generally, and without any extravagance of legislation, are questions, I think, very well worthy of serious consideration; and I hope, in the calm which we are allowed at present to enjoy in relation to other great topics, which have so long and so disastrously agitated the country, that at some early period, during the present session, this subject will be taken up and dealt with in a spirit of kindness, and harmony, and nationality.

Sir, after having said so much, I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and I ask that it be printed, and that that question be referred to the proper committee to decide.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and the question of printing was referred to the Committee on Printing.

## The Paine Light—Gas.

For some months past, the alleged discovery of Mr. Paine, of Worcester, Mass., has been set down as an arrant imposture—a humbug. This was done on the strength of a self-constituted scientific committee, who visited Worcester in Mr. Paine's absence, and after an investigation, made a report repudiating the whole affair. Late accounts have, however, revived confidence in the invention, and Mr. Paine has succeeded in convincing the editorial fraternity of Worcester, of the reality of his great discovery, as a method of making gas from water. The editors of the Tribune, Spy and Palladium, have each and all been inducted into the secrets of the process, and come out firm believers in the magnitude and genuineness of the invention. The Spy says:

"When the parts of the machine in which the invention is contained, the helices and electrodes were examined, a sufficient cause was found to account for the effect produced.

"The construction of these is different from any thing of the kind before known, yet founded on well established principles."

The editor of the Boston Chronotype, a gentleman very competent to speak on the subject, has also visited Worcester, for the purpose of examining this famous Hydro-Electric light, and we make the following extract from his account of his visit:

"When Mr. Paine's discovery was first announced, while we conceded its importance, if real, we expressed great distrust of it from the manner of its announcement. From the succeeding publications of those who professed to know something of it, and from those of Mr. Paine himself, our distrust was increased, and in fact settled down into pretty determined skepticism, which was confirmed by the report of a certain "scientific committee." Indeed, we entertained a much more decided opinion against it, than we ever found occasion to express. But we have seen for ourself, and find that we have done Mr. Paine very great—though not intentional—injustice. And we can hardly find words to express our surprise at the *scientific report* which was partly the cause of our doing so. * * *

The operation, as we saw it, was as clear and clinching a demonstration as we ever witnessed, in the range of chemical science. There was a rapid and abundant evolution of gas from the water in the jar, with which nothing, whatever, communicated, save two flat strips of copper and the small tube which terminated in the jet or burner, without any possible connection with any thing between the jar of water and the burner, save the spirits of turpentine contained in another smaller glass jar. The electric apparatus being put in motion, as soon as the air over the water had been expelled, and the exit was closed, the pressure over the water drove the gas rapidly through the spirits of turpentine, and the jet beyond it being lighted, burned freely and with a high illuminating power—not ashamed to be seen in day light. A jet attached to the tube between the jar of water and of spirits of turpentine was opened and lighted, and we saw the unmistakable flame of hydrogen, scarcely visable by day light. This pure hydrogen was the gas evolved from the water, and could not possibly have come from the tupentine, for the current was all the while flowing through the spirits of turpentine—and beside, how could the spirits of turpentine possibly give an illuminating flame on one side and an invisible flame on the other?

* * * Mr. Paine showed us every part of his apparatus, including his peculiar *helices* and *electrode*, not shown to the scientific men before mentioned. We are not at liberty to explain to our readers the peculiarity of their construction, suffice it to say, that they elucidated the subject very much to our mind, and clothed the discovery with a scientific interest even superior to its economical and practical uses.

The means, and the only possible means, by which Mr. Paine exerts an agency upon the water through the copper ribbons, is a sort of electro-magnetic condenser, an instrument different from those manufactured by the electro magnetic instrument makers in this City, only in the interior construction of its revolving helices. It consists of two sets of combinations of large permanent horse shoe magnets, parallel and opening in the same direction, between the poles of which a pair of helices are made to revolve horizontally. There is no galvanic or voltaic action in the case, and no expense whatever on the helices but of the slight mechanical force which is necessary to give them a moderately rapid revolution, they meeting no resistance but that of the common pivot and the slight friction of their poles upon metallic discs to effect the successive discharges. But the power of this simple arrangement to evolve electricity is tremendous. The electrical force compared with the mechanical cause, is like that of the rush of water which carries the wheel of a great cotton factory compared with the effort of a child who may hoist the gate. * * * On the whole, therefore, we feel confident that Mr. Paine has discovered the means of producing an inexpensive light of the purest and most efficient quality. And more than that, we believe he has opened a new and vast field in science.

When we have such testimony from competent and impartial men, we are led to hope that there may indeed *light* come out of the *darkness* and mystery which has so long involved this alleged discovery. We confess we feel a very great interest in the matter, the as do most of our citizens, as the price of common gas is a powerful stimulus to lead us to seek for some cheaper mode of turning night into day.

## Terrible Steam Boat Disaster.

The New Orleans papers come to us filled with details of the destruction of the steamer Anglo Norman, on the 13th inst. The boat was a new, low pressure tow boat, built in New Orleans, and the citizens had turned out in large numbers to the trial trip of a boat entirely constructed in their own city. During dinner, in the afternoon, the boiler exploded with a tremendous force, blowing portions of the deck and machinery fairly out of sight, and dealing destruction all around it. Many were blown into the river and were picked up by the steamer Maniope, which also rescued those who remained on the wreck. Of those immediately killed, Capt. Junius Beebe seems to have been most lamented. We give the names of all reported.

KILLED.

Capt. Junius Beebe, Charles Perry, reporter of the N. O. Bulletin; Alfred Stillman, of the N. Y. Novelty Works; Stephen N. Hill, first engineer; E. C. Storms, of N. Y., and several others, whose names are not known.

WOUNDED.

Richard Nelson, pilot, badly; Philip Brady, mate, slightly; C. C. Williams, slightly; Capt. John P. Barnett, leg fractured; Nathan Jarvis, severely; Stephen Jarvis, his brother, severely; J. W. Andrews, severely, but not dangerously scalded; J. J. Day, of Slark, Day, Stauffer & Co., slightly; Mr. Bigny, of the Delta, slightly; Mr. Kind, of the Crescent, slightly; Mr. Ryan, of the Orleanian, slightly; Henry Lathrop, slightly; James McDade, deck hand, slightly; —— Hall, slightly; apprentice of Mr. Leeds, slightly; Capt. Annable, leg badly broken, since reported amputated; J. L. Warner, firm of J. L. Warner & Co., badly injured; —— Stillman, brother of Alfred Stillman, slightly; Wm. Elliott, badly; John Taylor, slightly; —— Whittimore, slightly; —— Thayer, Sr., do.; Captain Thompson, of the ship Lexington, badly, cook and three colored firemen, badly; John Wilson, deck hand, at the charity hospital, badly, will recover; J. O. Pearson, slightly; Mr. Garland, Second Municipality Treasurer, slightly.

No cause is assigned for this terrible calamity. The explosion was the most terrific on record.—On examination of the hull, after the accident, the Picayune says, that of the immense boiler, weighing many tons, not a particle remains—not a scrap large as a hand, not a nail or spike or rivet, or any thing which was attached to the boiler, is to be found. The stupendous mass of metal was torn out bodily, and whirled in the air like a toy. No pieces have been discovered; the whole ponderous body lies together in the bottom of the Mississippi. One who saw its flight describes it as hardly larger to his eye than a bushel when it shot up, but when it fell the concussion and consequent whirlpool would, to his thought, have engulphed more than one steamboat, had it reached them.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for December, has been received by H. Wall, Fourth Street.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1850.

### Quiet still reigning—South Carolina settling down Governor's message—Election of Senator—Appropriation for the Pittsburgh Custom House—President's levee—Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore and family.

Nothing doing here either above or below the surface. I have never known the political elements so perfectly placid as at this time. There comes to us once in a while a warm zephyr from the South, that serves to stir up our Northern phlegm and to keep on the qui vive the mercurial temperaments of our Southern brethren. The new dignitary, Governor Means, of South Carolina, has delivered a bombastic and Hudibrastic inaugural address, which really seems the climax of absurdity—what, for example, can be more comical than the following pile of incongruous imagery:

"Public opinion in the Free States is shown in the undivided public sentiment of the North—a public sentiment whose mighty waves for the last ten years have been moving higher and higher, dashing their foaming crests against our very capitol, but heretofore breaking at its feet. These stormy waves, warmed by no genial sunbeam of humanity, are fast becoming frozen into a solid mass, and soon must come, like some mighty avalanch, torn from its Alpine hills to crush and bury us beneath their weight."

Governor Means is sensible of the ridicule which the habitual grandiloquence and braggart pretension of the public character of that State have brought upon her citizens, and yet presses the winged arrow still deeper into the wound by such language as this—

"I know that by many abroad, who cannot appreciate its character, or are envious of its tone, we have been sneered at as braggarts on account of the just pride we feel in our beloved State. Yet he who looks upon that State as his nursing mother—who, with unfaltering allegiance, is willing to cling to her destinies through weal as well as woe—is not ashamed to thank his God that his lot has been cast amongst her warm hearted [illegible] sons, and that her sunny plains contain the home around which are clustered the dearest objects of his heart's devotion."

R. Barnwell Rhett has been elected Senator in place of Mr. Barnwell, who temporarily supplied the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Elmore, successor to John C. Calhoun. I believe the term for which he has been elected continues through the present and the next Congress. His ability is undoubted. When a member of the House, I thought him one of the most eloquent and ingenious men from the South. But what can be thought of a man who makes speeches denouncing the Union, and declaring it to be his object and wish to effect its dissolution, and then accepting the station of representative of his State in the councils of that very Union? We cannot avoid the conviction that he entered upon that agitation for the express purpose of winning the seat he has attained. I am unable to perceive how he can hold it without dishonor. Before entering upon it, he swears that he will support the constitution, which includes the maintenance of the Union. He cannot take this oath without abjuring his former declarations and principles. If he does take it with the mental reservation of not adhering to it, he is forsworn. But we must look at the election of Mr. Rhett in another light. It is a pledge that in all her other acts, South Carolina has been playing the Hector. It is inconsistent with any intention of leaving the Union. It gives the lie to all threats of such a purpose.

I learn with great pleasure, that by determined exertions, Mr. Hampton has succeeded in procuring the consent of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he is a member, to insert in the general appropriation bill an item of fifty thousand dollars for a Custom House and other Government offices, in Pittsburgh.—Little need be said of the necessity for this appropriation, since it is well known that the Government has long been paying, in Pittsburgh, over two thousand dollars a year for rent of public offices. The facts which prove the necessity for the expenditure will all be laid before Congress, and I have no doubt that it will go through.

The levee of the President's, last night, was a crowded and agreeable assemblage. There is a charm in the deportment and conversation of Mr. Fillmore which is remarked by all who come into intercourse. All know the influence which engaging and winning manners always exerts on public affairs. To this quality of Mr. Fillmore is no doubt in some degree owing the admitted popularity of his administration. The lady and daughter of the President also received the guests of the evening with a graceful affability that left a pleasant impression on their minds. Mrs. Fillmore is probably not far from the age of the President, while their daughter has not yet, I should suppose, seen her twentieth summer. Millard Fillmore, Jr., private secretary of the President, belongs to that class, who, with judgment and capacity to bear an honorable post in public affairs, never of choice abandon the quieter pursuits of private life. He has, however, yielded to the solicitations of his father, to assume the laborious duties which belong to the confidential station he has consented to fill. The White House was never occupied by a family more deserving the respect and esteem of the nation. The east room, as usual, thrown open, and was thronged until a late hour. Mr. Clay was conspicuous among those who called to pay their respects to the head of the Government. He was the object of ceaseless attention throughout the evening, and entered into conversation with his friends, and returned their compliments with that cordiality and urbanity which have distinguished him through life. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22d, 1850.

### The Patent Laws—A Bill to Legalize Piracy.

To the same class of legislation as that for the reduction of postage belongs the bill now pending in the Senate, for the amendment, or at least the modification, of our patent laws. It refers to the business interests of the country, and is connected with the practical and utilitarian part of our public policy, a branch of proceeding which fills little space in Congressional records for some years past. I have not yet been able to examine the bill and amendments reported by the Patent Committee, and discussed with remarkable ability by Gov. Seward and Col. Jeff. Davis on one side, and by Mr. Turney, Chairman of the Committee, on the other, last week, but I have read the debate with attention, and it appears to me one of the most extraordinary and objectionable measures ever introduced into Congress. Under the patent laws of every country there exist three great parties: the inventors and patentees, the pirates upon their rights, and the public. Such is the perversity and selfishness of human nature, that the last party, the public, almost universally look upon the first, the inventors, as their oppressors and natural enemies, and the depredators upon the rights of those inventors, as their best friends and allies.—Now the truth is, the originators of patent right inventions, the discoverers and improvers in science and art, and in the application of known principles and elements to useful purposes, are the greatest benefactors of mankind, and the main props of that civilization which forms the pride and glory of our times. No other class so well deserves the fostering care and generous encouragement of the government and the people, and none need it so much. Men of inventive genius are proverbially and almost universally negligent and improvident. Accordingly, in our own constitution, their case has been specially referred to and provided for. And yet the protection which the laws intend to afford them, avails them little. The depredators upon the fruits of their ingenuity have with them generally the sympathies of the community.

Patent property is considered a sort of common in which unscrupulous speculators may range at will—very few men who in our country have produced really great and important improvements, or original inventions by which labor is lessened, and the wealth of the country developed, and the comfort of the people increased, have realized any reward whatever for the benefits conferred by them upon their countrymen. It is well known that Whitney was robbed and swindled of the profits of his cotton gin, and to the eternal disgrace of the South, almost torn to pieces, because he attempted to assert his rights at law, in States which were reaping millions every year from his toil and genius. He died in poverty. Even Woodworth, inventor of the planing machine, popularly supposed to be the most profitable patent ever obtained, died almost penniless, and it is doubtful whether his heirs, who have spent $150,000 in litigating their rights, have more than got their money back. Litigation, and the uncertainty of judicial investigation under the patent laws, are the grievances under which most patentees are crushed. The moment their inventions are found to be valuable, the pirates settle upon it like cormorants upon the stricken deer, and by the time they are driven off, or usually before, the twenty years of exclusive right have expired, or the patentee dies, their children may seek in vain for that justice which was denied their parent.

The bill I have spoken of provides, among other things, that when a patentee brings suit against the violator of his patent rights, the defendant may sue out a *scire facias*, upon which shall be tried the question of the validity of the patent; and upon the commencement of an action in this form, all proceedings in the patentee's suit must be suspended until the decision of the *scire facias*. The effect of this would be to sweep away all patent property at a breath; and that, no doubt, is the intention of the movers in this most remarkable attempt to abolish the present system. There are many other points in this bill which deserve consideration, but I can dwell upon it no longer. It is very apparent that Turney has not the capacity to cope with the opponents of the project, and that the scheme will have to yield to the substitute presented by Col. Davis, or to amendments to be submitted by others, that will completely eviscerate it. I think the effect of drawing public attention to this important subject, will be such a re-organization of the patent office, as greatly to raise the character of the authority under which patents are issued in the United States, and consequently to throw greater safe guards against such as are granted. The commissioner of the patent office ought to be an eminently learned and practical man, and if it is impossible to get such an one with a sufficient knowledge of law to make him a competent arbiter in applications and other cases involving the principles of law, that must come before him, as it is almost certain that there can not, then he must have at least two associates, with liberal salaries, and high judicial powers. The salaries of the examiners, as well as the standard of their qualifications, must also be raised. I think that plan will, in the end, be adopted, though it is doubtful whether any final action will be had this winter. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1850.

### Mr. Clay on the Tariff—Mr. Benton and the Louisville and Portland Canal—Wheeling Bridge Case.

Again we rest from our labors. Both Houses have adjourned over Tuesday and Wednesday, until the 26th, in order that the members may properly celebrate the festivities of Christmas. The House passed, to day, Mr. Strong's bill, containing a system of rules and regulations on taking testimony in cases of contested Election, better adapted to expedite decisions than the mode now practiced upon. It is a useful reform, and passed by a large majority.

In the Senate Mr. Clay presented a variety of petitions and memorials, from Richmond, Virginia, and elsewhere, for such a modification of the existing tariff laws as will afford adequate protection to domestic industry. In submitting these papers, Mr. Clay said that the country, now, fortunately, enjoys a period of repose and comparative exemption from political excitement. He hoped this desirable and unusual condition of things would be improved to settle the important question of the tariff. He did not wish the imposition of unreasonable high rates of duties, but he thought the occasion was a good one to do something for the suffering industry of the country. The papers were referred to the committee on manufactures. The remarks of Mr. Clay were characterized by great moderation, and were received with such general approval as to warrant the best hopes that some practical and efficient plan, for the protection of home manufactures, will be suggested, that will meet with the support of a decided majority of this branch of Congress.

Mr. Benton introduced his promised bill for the purchase of the Louisville and Portland canal.—He spoke of the unreasonable burdens imposed upon western commerce by heavy tolls exacted for the passage of boats through this work. The sum estimated to be necessary for the purchase of the canal, was only $350,000, which might be saved by a few years retrenchments of the inordinate expenses of the coast survey, which he contended ought to be performed by the officers of the navy. The employment of other persons upon it, was a confession that the officers of that department were incompetent to discharge duties that were required of those in the British navy.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., defended the coast survey and the navy, and opposed the purchase of the canal. He said he was in favor of granting it on some terms to Kentucky, and leaving it to be managed by State officers. The bill was duly referred. In reference to this movement, of Mr. Benton, it is to be earnestly hoped that it will succeed. It is quite obvious that this is one of those works which should either be in private hands or under the control of any one State. The purchase ought to be made at once, if it can be effected at a reasonable rate, and if not another canal, of greater capacity, should be made, without further delay, on the New Albany side; where, in fact, the work ought to have been executed in the first place. The Mississippi and Ohio are great national highways, and ought to be kept free and open, as such, at the national expense. Judicious men believe that if Indiana herself would make the required improvement, the government would be compelled, in self defence, to take it off her hands at a round premium upon the cost. Under a less urgent necessity the United States, last session, made a liberal grant of land for the construction of a canal around the falls of St. Marie, between lakes Superior and Huron. No one who has been detained for hours in the Portland canal, and experienced the necessity of changing vessels at Louisville, can have failed to be impressed with the niggardly policy of the government in not having made the canal of sufficient capacity for the larger boats, as well as with the injustice which the present inadequate provisions for the ascent and decent of vessels inflicts upon the west.

In a recent conversation with one of the counsel in the Wheeling bridge case, I was assured that the cause would be heard at this session, and that a decree would be obtained before adjournment. It is believed that the Bridge "is bound" to go up or come down. I believe the secretary of the Interior still retains his place as counsel in the case for the company.

In the course of a speech to day, upon a bill for settling private land claims in California, Dr. Gwin stated, the interesting fact, that the probable amount of them, at a reasonable valuation of the lands involved, was one hundred millions of dollars. JUNIUS.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

The fortnights' later news from California received yesterday by the Cherokee, at this port, has plunged many a family circle here, into grief and mourning. There had been all along no little uneasiness as to the progress of the cholera there, since last dates, but nobody expected the mortality which, in one sense, almost blackens, the "Alta California," the "Placer Times," the "Pacific News," the "Sacramento Intelligencer," and other journals in the New State. New Yorkers seem to have suffered badly enough, but the West and New England have made by far the greatest sacrifice to the Destroyer. I have conversed with several of those who came in the Steamer, and direct from San Francisco, and am sorry to add that their opinions as to the decline of the disease all widely different from those expressed in the newspapers. Bad news, all this, and not to be counterbalanced with the millions of gold dust and bullion on board.

Hon. Secretary Webster, and the British Minister, Mr. Bulwer, have telegraphed from Washington, to this city, to day, that they will be present at the anniversary dinner of the New England Society, to be given at the Astor House, on Monday evening. Besides these distinguished gentlemen, there will be present sundry other stars of lesser magnitude, all contributing to make, what is likely to be, the most brilliant re-union of New Englanders ever witnessed in New York.

A curious law suit is just now undergoing a trial before the Court of Common Pleas here, and one that attracts a very general attention. Mr. Daniel Howard, the landlord of the Irving Hotel, in Broadway, contracted with one Edward Loughman for the delivery of *milk* at his hotel, for the period of 6 months. Said milk was to be from cows fed on hay, and grass, and grain—in other words perfectly pure. Howard, after trying the article for a week, found its quality so bad that his boarders could not use it, and hence the contract was broken. Loughman now sues to recover the value of the contract, the same as if it had been complied with—laying his damages at $200.

Defendant brings forward doctors and chemists, who have analyzed the milk, to prove that it was little better than rank poison. The complainant keeps about 1000 cows, in stalls, somewhere in the upper part of the city, feeding them exclusively on hot distillery slops, which has the effect to increase the quantity of milk, but to deteriorate its quality. These cows were proved to be almost constantly diseased—so much so that their teeth would often fall out. Exercise in the open air they never had, and were never fed upon hay, or grass, or grain of any kind. From these stables, it is also shown, nearly one third of the milk consumed in the city is supplied. Is it any wonder that so many children die among us every week, seeing that these statements are all true? The judge has given no decision in the case yet, but no doubt it will be against the complainant.

Doubtless ere this the telegraph has conveyed to Pittsburgh the main features of the drawings of the Art Union, last evening—but let me add a few particulars which the lightning line may not have stopped to transmit. The receipts of the Institution, for the year, amounted to $96,892 80, offsetting disbursements to an equal amount. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—Wm. J. Hoppin, Charles P. Daly, A. M. Cozzens, J. P. Ridner, M. O. Roberts, N. Jarvis, Jr., and F. A. Coe. Here is a list of the prizes which interest persons in your part of the country:

53—The Secret Discovered, Fischer. C. M. Olds, Circleville, Ohio.
9—First Love, J. T. Peele. R. Dickey, Ohio.
26—Pleasure and the Hours, T. P. Rositer. Dr. Jos. Angel, Brookville, Ohio.
31—Sleeping Child, A. Rutherford. Mrs. Eamer, Janesville, Mich.
50—Sylvan Lake, Greenwood, R. Gignoux. C. A. Holland, Cincinnati.
16—Head of Cayuga Lake, N. J. Kellog. Chas. A. Loomis, St. Clair, Mich.
20—The Armorer, J. W. Glass. J. H. Wood, Illinois.
35—On the Delaware at Cochocton, S. R. Gifford. Dr. Wm. Waddle, Chillicothe, Ohio.
61—Landscape, Wm. M. Oddie. Wm. H. Dominick, Cincinnati.
67—Autumnal Scenery, R. Gignoux. — Percival, Ohio.
78—Cinderella, A. Rutherford. E. Van Duzer, Cayhoga Falls, Ohio.
98—Landscape, D. W. C. Boutelle. B. Letterline, Cin.
99—The Young Student, Walter Libby. J. S. Mooney, N. Y.
119—The Quiet Nook, J. R. Waterson. — McBride, O.
125—Landscape, W. M. Oddie. J. R. Hursch, Gettysburgh, Pa.
310—Rival Suitors, J. W. Glass. Geo. Stinemets, Norristown, Pa.
317—Landscape, Moonlight, R. Zahner. J. W. Brown, Danville, Ky
321—A Study from Nature, L. Island, T. Doughty. John. O. Cramp, Marietta, O.
324—Landscape, W. M. Oddie. E. McFall, Mansfield, O.
335—The Grave Diggers, A. Chappel. Jas. G. Hardy, Phila.
396—The Monarch of the Herd, T. H. Hinckley. J. Ladough, Detroit.
130—Lake Sirocco, H. J. Brent. Miss A. Law, Vincennes, Ind.
146—Solitude in the Mountains. D. W. C. Boutelle. Dr. M. Sheppard, Ill.
156—The Burning Castle, Moonlight, C. P. Cranch. J. F. Dair, Cin., O.
163—Ben Venue from Kirkenbrook, Highlands of Scotland, W. R. Miller. S. Lindsey, Toledo, O.
185—En Dishabile, J. Ames. Jas. M. Gaylord, Donaldsville, O.
190—The Fisherman, S. Eastman. Mrs. Saltonstall, Chicago.
197—The Departure of Hager, G. W. Fasel. Norristown Hose Company, Norristown, Pennsylvania.
200—Bacharach on the Rhine, C. Gildemeister. H. A. Shipley, Cin., Ohio.
214—Landscape, R. G. Lenori. Wm. N. Compton, Detroit.
215—A Child's Passage to Paradise, J. T. Peale. A. A. Hugh, London, O.
217—View on Esopus Creek, New York, A. B. Durand. Mrs. J. Brough, Madison, Ind.
224—On the Wing, W. Ranney. J. Broadhead, Philadelphia.
233—View near Clarendon, Vt., F. E. Church. R. G. Stone, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
280—G. M. Carpenter, Memphis, Tenn. The Indian's Hunting Ground, H. J. Brent.
281—Wm. H. Bell, Harrisburgh, Pa. Swiss Water Fall, F. T. Palmer.
308—Indian Hunter choosing an Arrow. [Bronze Statuette.] H. K. Brown. D. P. Ray, Nashville, Tenn.
310—Sketch, G. H. Bruckner. M. Culbertson, Maysville, Ky.
440—The Atlantic Steamer coming in. J. E. Butterworth. Miss Van Tronk, Lancaster, O.

A decided step has at length been taken, looking to the Municipal union of the three cities, New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh. The Joint Committee delegated by each Corporation, have agreed to submit the question to the people, at the next general election. If a majority declare in favor of the measure, a provisional committee stand ready to conclude the "marriage ceremony."

Western State Stocks have been quite active in our market the few days past. It is said in Wall Street that a large amount were sent out by the Artic to-day for foreign investment. The current prices of Ohio 6's '60, are 106a106 1-2; for those due in 1850, 109a109 1-2; in 1870, 112a113. Large sales of Illinois Internal Improvement Stock have been made at 59a61. Indiana State 5's are held at 81a82. Penn. Bonds 93 3-4a5-8.

The money market has been rather favorably influenced by the large amount of gold dust received by the Cherokee, yesterday. First class, short dates and acceptances 6a7 per cent. per annum, do. long notes 7a7 1-2. Auctioneer's paper 7a8 per cent. Other names, less known 10a12 per cent.; loans on demand 5a7 per cent.

Cotton has been selling for the past two days at a slight advance on the prices quoted in my last. Low to good ordinary Florida 11@12½; middling fair to fair 13c; do. Gulf ports 14@14½.

Flour and Meal continue in good request. The stock being now mostly stored, and a good speculative demand existing, prices have advanced 6¼@12½c per bbl. Sales 90,000 bbls at $4 87½ for common State, $4 87½ for mixed Wisconsin, and $4,93¾@4 87½ for Straight Michigan and Indiana, Ohio $5,31@5,75; extra Genesee $6,62. Jersey Corn Meal $2,93@$3, cash.

Wheat is higher. Sales prime mixed White Ohio at 106@108c; prime Genesee 112½c; white Canada 113. Rye 76½@77c. Oats 46½@47c.—Corn is 64@65c for new round Northern yellow.

Provisions—Ohio prime Pork is selling at $8,75@8,87; Mess is higher. 2600 old Ohio sold at $12 87@$13. Country mess Beef $5@$10. City $9.50. Ohio Lard 7½c. Dressed hogs 5¼@5½c.

Iron is firm at a slight improvement. Sales 600 tons Gartsherrie pig at $19,62@19,75. English Bars $37 50, 4 mos.

Ashes sell at $5,50@5,56@5,75 for both sorts. Whiskey is firm. Prison at 26¼@26½; Drudge 25¼ cents. SPECTATOR.

## The Anglo Saxon Race.

Britain has frequently been denominated the mother of nations. Whatever may be her title to this appellation, nothing is more evident and true than the fact that her island has been the laboratory of a most remarkable race, in which nearly all the races that peopled Europe, from the Roman to the Norman conquest, were combined. All that is vigorous in the Celt, the Saxon, the Scandinavian, and Norman, are all absorbed in what we call the Anglo Saxon race, and when the combination was complete on the Island of Great Britain, a new world was discovered, as if it were for the irresistible expansion of that mighty race.

As an illustration of one of its physical qualities, it is estimated that its population doubles itself in 35 years, while that of Germany doubles itself in 76—of Holland in 100; of Spain in 106; of Italy in 135; of France in 138; of Portugal in 238; and that of Turkey in 555. When one or two vessels crossed the ocean, and planted here and there a long the coast of North America a few germs of that race, its whole population in the Old World did not exceed six millions. England, Wales and Scotland numbering fewer inhabitants than New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio do now. Hardly two centuries and a half have elapsed since that epoch, and now there are at least twenty five millions of that race in North America and its adjacent islands, or a number exceeding the whole population of Great Britain.

In 1620, the Anglo Saxon race numbered about 6,000,000, and was confined to England, Scotland, and Wales, and the combination of which it is the result, was not more than half perfected, for neither Wales nor Scotland was more than half Saxonized at the time. Now it numbers 60,000,000 human beings, planted upon all the islands and continents of the earth, and increasing every where by intense ratio of progression. It is fast absorbing the sluggish races of barbarous tribes of men that occupied the continents of America, Africa, Asia, and the islands of the ocean. She it girdling them from year to year with its vigorous plantations. If no great physical revolution intervene, to check its propagation, it will number 800,000,000 of human beings in less than 150 years from the present time—all speaking the same language, centred to the same literature and religion, and exhibiting all its inherent and inalienable characteristics.

Thus the population of the earth is fast becoming Anglo Saxonized by blood. But the English language is more expansive and aggressive than the blood of that race. When a community begins to speak and read the English language, it is half Saxonized, even if not a drop of Anglo Saxon blood runs in its veins. Ireland was never colonized from England, like North America or Australia; but nearly the whole of its seven or eight millions already speak the English language, which is the preparatory state of being entirely absorbed in the Anglo Saxon race, as one of the most vigorous and useful elements. Every where the English language is gaining upon the languages of the earth, and preparing those who speak it for the absorption. The young generation of the East Indies is learning it, and it is probable that within fifty years, 25,000,000 of human beings of the Asiatic race will speak the language of that continent. So it is in the United States. About 50,000 immigrants from Germany, and other countries of continental Europe, are arriving in this country every year. Perhaps they cannot speak a word of English when they first land on our shores, but in the course of a few years, they master our language to some extent. Their children sit upon the same benches in our common schools with those of our native Americans, and become, as they grow up and diffuse themselves among the rest of the population, completely Anglo Saxonized.

Thus the race, by its wonderful self expansive power of language and blood, is fast occupying and subduing to its genus, all the continents and islands of the earth. The grandson of many a young man who reads these lines, will probably live to see the day when that race will number 800,000,000 of human beings. Perhaps they may comprise a hundred nations of distinct governments.

Perhaps they may become a grand constellation of Republics, pervaded by the same laws, literature, and religion. Their unity, harmony, and brotherhood must be determined by the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Their union will be the union of the two worlds. If they discharge their duty to each other, and mankind, they must become the united heart of the mighty race they represent, feeding its myriad veins with blood of moral and political life. Upon the state of their fellowship depends the welfare of humanity, and the peace and progress of the world.

## FAMILY FINANCIERING

Mr. Benjamin Wilkins, being engaged in a protracted jollification, had exhausted all his *funds*, used up all his *credit*, and *spouted* almost every thing spoutable about his house, not excepting the tea-kettle and baby's cradle, and came home yesterday afternoon, with the faint hope of finding something on which "my uncle" would advance enough to replenish the bottle. His wife happened to be absent—it was a good opportunity to carry out his design. He searched every apartment, every cupboard, every chest and closet, but nothing which a pawn-broker would call negotiable presented itself, except the Sunday bonnet and only silk dress of the absent Mrs. Wilkins. These he eagerly seized, and in a few minutes they were duly ticketed and put away by an Israelitish money lender in South street. Mr. Wilkins repaired to a tavern with the proceeds, and made himself perfectly happy for two hours, treating every body, and sustaining his character as a glorious, generous, and whole souled fellow. Before night his money was gone, and Mr. Wilkins reeled home, threw off his clothes and tumbled into bed, with a conscience perfectly at ease. In the meanwhile Mrs. Wilkins had missed her best bonnet and silk dress, and suspecting what had happened, she made a search among the clothes which had been thrown off by Benjamin her husband, and found the pawn-broker's certificate. Then, while Benjamin, snored sonorously, she made up the clothes in a bundle, coat, vest, pantaloons, every thing—Benjamin's only suit; took them to the same pawnbroker, and pledged them for one dollar. In the morning Mr. Wilkins awoke, no clothes to put on; terrible cursing and swearing, but all to no purpose. The old fellow had to keep close at home all day, in terrible affliction for want of liquor; nobody to sympathize with his distress. At night he put on his boots, wrapped himself in a blanket, made his way to the tavern which he favors with his custom and tried to borrow some raiment. All his jolly companions collected in the bar-room, enjoyed Benjamin's dilemma; no one had a rag to lend him; all gathered around him, hustling him about amid the most uproarious laughter. At last he broke away from them, and made his escape from the house; but his woolly masquerade soon obtained him a situation in limbo. This morning he obtained his discharge, and one of the watchmen compassionately loaned him a pair of ragged nankeen pantaloons. He started for home; not with a very light heart, we guess, but certainly with a very thin pair of inexpressibles.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.
PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug5:dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

Church Notice.

DIVINE SERVICE, according to the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held every Sunday afternoon, in the Court House, in the room occupied by the Supreme Court. The first service will be held next Sunday, 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and election of Directors, for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on the [illegible] of January, 1851, between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
de27:dte J. J. BROOKES, Secretary.

Alderman's Office.

ISRAEL WIGGINS, Alderman, has opened his office at the north east corner of Penn and Hand streets, where all business pertaining to his office, will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Orders for brick laying, left at the office will receive punctual and immediate attention by Mr. James Wiggins. de27:dtf

ALLEGHENY SS.

COMMONWEALTH of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting. Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held at Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on the 21st day of December, 1850,

The petition of Daniel Young, Administrator of all and singular the goods, &c, which were of Catharine McCunn, late of the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, deceased, at the time of her death, who died intestate: showing that the said intestate left no lawful issue nor personal estate for the payment of her debts; that she died seized in her demesne of fee of and in a certain messuage or lot of ground situate in the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, having a front on Washington street of thirty three feet, and extending back of equal width on a line parallel with Wylie st fifty six feet, upon which is erected two dwelling houses, subject to the payment of an annual ground rent of eighteen dollars. Being the same lot of ground sold and conveyed to said Catharine McCunn, by James Hammel, by deed dated the 15th of October, A. D. 1847. The interest of said intestate being the undivided one half part of said premises; that there are debts against the estate as follows, to wit: Judgments in the District Court of said county in favor of John Haslett, for fifty five dollars, with interest since July 12th, 1850, and costs amounting to propably thirty dollars, and the expense of managing said trust will probably reach forty or fifty dollars. And praying the Court to grant him an order to make sale of the said messuage or lot of ground with the appurtenances for the payment of the aforesaid debts.

Now, therefore, we command you, and each of you, the heirs and legal representatives of said Catharine McCunn, and all others interested, to be and appear before our Orphans' Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 13th of January, 1851, to shew cause, if any you have, why the prayer of this petitioner should not be granted.

Witness the Hon. Wm. B. McClure, President Judge of our said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 21th day of December, A. D. 1850. Attest:
DANIEL McCURDY, Clerk

And the Court order that notice of the issuing of this citation be given, by publication in the Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette for three weeks. By the Court.
de27:w3t DANIEL McCURDY, Clerk

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Anthony Beelen, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having this day been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to either of us, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement, at the warehouse lately occupied by said A. Beelen, 26 Third st.

ANNA M. BEELEN, Administratrix.
E. D. GAZZAM, Administrator.
Pittsburgh, Dec 23, 1850.—de25 d1m

Numbering Houses and Pittsburgh Directory.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for numbering houses or Pittsburgh Directory will please call at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, corner of Wood and Third streets, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, and settle their bills. Subscribers and those wishing to purchase the Pittsburgh Directory, will also please call. SAML FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh, Dec 21, 1850.—de21:d2w