THE NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Among the distinguished guests at the New England Celebration, in New York, on Monday evening, the 23d inst., were Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, and Mr. BRYANT, the British Minister. We copy the beautiful and appropriate speech of Mr. Webster, as worthy of general perusal.

Mr. Grinnell introduced the following toast:

"*The Constitution and the Union*, and their great DEFENDER."

This sentiment was received with warm applause, which broke forth and was prolonged in tumultuous cheers, when Mr. Webster rose to respond. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New York New England Society,—Ye sons of New England! Ye brothers of the kindred tie! I have come here to night, not without some inconvenience, that I might behold such a congregation, whose faces bear lineaments of a New England origin, and whose hearts beat with full New England pulses. I willingly make the sacrifice. Not a young man,—with blood in my veins not very young, but, thank God, yet pretty fully and freely flowing. I came here to meet this great offshoot of the Pilgrim Society in Massachusetts,—the Pilgrim Society of New York. And, gentlemen, I shall begin what I have to say, which is but little, by expressing to you my thanks for the invitation extended to me, and by wishing you all, whose faces bear lineaments of a New England origin, and whose hearts beat with full New England pulses, I willingly make the sacrifice. Not a young man,—with blood in my veins not very young, but, thank God, yet pretty fully and freely flowing. I came here to meet this great offshoot of the Pilgrim Society in Massachusetts,—the Pilgrim Society of New York. And, gentlemen, I shall begin what I have to say, which is but little, by expressing to you my thanks for the invitation extended to me, and by wishing you all, whose faces bear lineaments of a New England origin, and whose hearts beat with full New England pulses, with joy and happiness. Gentlemen, this has been a stormy, a cold, a boisterous and inclement day.—The winds have been harsh, and the skies have been severe; and, if we had no houses over our heads,—if we had no security against the inclemency of the skies,—if we were wan and worn out,—if half of us were sick, and tired, and ready to descend into the grave,—if we were on the bleak coast of Plymouth, houseless, homeless, with nothing over our heads but the heavens and that God in whose face the heavens,—if we had disturbed wives upon our arms, and hungry and frozen children hanging upon our skirts,—no shivering children hanging upon our skirts,—no scene which, in the Providence of God, was ordained to be witnessed on the 22d day of December, 1620.

Thanks be to Almighty God, who, from that distressed early condition, has raised us to a lot of prosperity and happiness which our ancestors neither enjoyed nor could have anticipated.—Would to God that when we carry our affections back to that period, we would arm ourselves with the stern virtues which supported them in that state of peril and exposure. Would to God that we may possess the resolution which they possessed, stronger than bars of brass or iron, they possessed, "sovereign or transmitted pills," the patience, "sovereign or transmitted pills," and, above all, that faith, that religious faith, which, with its eye fast fixed upon heaven, trampled all things quietly beneath its triumphant feet. Gentlemen, the scenes of this world change.—What our ancestors saw and felt we shall not feel. The call for the severer virtues of life, were there. There were called upon for perseverance, abstinence and labor;—to exercise those austerer virtues, the exercise of which, before they came here, made them as they were, austere men.—Things have changed.

In the progress of society, the fashions of life, the habits of life, the conditions of human life have all changed. Their austere virtues we are not called on, in every respect, to emulate or commend;—or rather to emulate, for we should commend them always when we consider the state of society in which they were exercised.

They had that religious sentiment, that trust in Providence, that determination to do right and to seek, through every degree of toil and suffering, the honor of God and the preservation of human liberty, which we shall do well to cherish. In the progress of society it may be, and it is, true, that the milder virtues belong more especially to us. They were great sufferers from intolerance; and their faith and practices, as a consequence, became rigid. It may be hoped that, in the greater spread of the benign principles of Christianity, we have improved upon the sentiments thus prevailed with them. They were shackled in particular forms of public worship and religious tenets. No doubt they esteemed their religious tenets and the observances which they practiced to be all borrowed from the authentic Word of God. It is true, I think, that in the progress of society, in the general advancement of human sentiment, we find, what they do not seem to have found, that a greater toleration of religious opinion, a more catholic feeling toward all who profess reverence for God, is not inconsistent with the religious liberty which they professed.

We have, I think, without any departure from the established principle of our fathers, a more enlarged comprehensive Christian philanthropy. It seems to be the American doctrine—the mission which God has entrusted to us here on this American shore—to show that all sects and denominations, that profess reverence for the authority of God and live by his will, may be safely tolerated without prejudice even to our religion or to our liberties. You all know that there prevails at the head of the Supreme Judicature of the United States, a Roman Catholic; and an man occupies that the administration of justice less respectable, the administration of justice less respectable, for no reason, because the Chief Justice of the United States has been, and is, an ardent adherent of the Roman Catholic religion.

And so it is in every department of society with us. In both Houses of Congress, in all the departments of education we go on the idea that a man's religion is a matter aware human law; that it is a question to be settled between him and his God, because he is responsible to none but his God for it. And here is the great distinction which is sometimes overlooked—which I am afraid is too too often overlooked. Much, for their religious sentiment, are accountable to God. Religion is a communication between man and his maker; but when men come together in society, and when they form government for the protection of the rights of all, it becomes indispensable that the right of private judgment shall in some measure, be relinquished and made subservient to the whole. Religion may exist, and in every man, may be left responsible only to God. But society, may be left responsible only to God. But society, civil rule, and civil government cannot exist while every man is responsible to no body, but to his own opinion.

And our New England ancestors understood this quite well. Gentlemen, there is the constitution which was adopted on board the Mayflower, in November, 1620. What is it? These men honored God—professed to obey all his commandments and live in obedience. But they sat, nevertheless, that, for the establishment of a civil polity for the greater security and preservation of their civil rights and liberties, they agree that the laws and ordinances—and, thank God, they put in the word "constitution"—they say, after invoking the name of the Deity on their resolution, "those laws, and ordinances, and constitutions, established by those whom we shall appoint to enact them, we will, in all due submission and obedience, support." The constitution is not long; but it invokes a religious sanction on their civil obligations. It was no doctrine of theirs, that civil obedience was a matter of expediency:—

"In the name of God, Amen—We, whose names are under written, the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord, King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and King, defender of the faith, &c., having undertaken, for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereof, to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

The right of a man's private judgment in matters between the Creator and himself, and submission and obedience to the will of the whole upon about to be established—these are the doctrines embodied in that Constitution. The topic might be enlarged, but I pass from it.

Gentlemen, we are now two hundred and thirty years from that great event. There is the *May Flower*, (pointing to a small figure of a ship, in a conspicuous that stood before him) There is a little resemblance, but a correct one of the *May Flower*. Sons of New England there was in ancient times, a ship that carried Jason to the acquisition of the Golden Fleece. There was a flag ship at the battle of Actium which made Augustus Cæsar master of the world. In modern times there have been flag ships which have carried Hawkins, and Howe, and Nelson on the other continent, and which have carried Hull, Decatur, and Stewart on this, to triumph! What are they all,—what are they *all* in their chance of remembrance among men, to that little bark—the *May Flower*—which reached these shores! Yes, my brethren of New England, that Mayflower was a flower of perpetual bloom! (Cheers.) Its vers dure stands the sultry blasts of summer, and the chilling winds of autumn. It will defy all climates and all time, and it will continue to expand its petals to the world, and exhale an ever-living odor and to fragrance, the "latest syllable of recorded time!"

Brethren, ye of New England whom I have come some hundreds of miles to see here this night, let me present you to one of the most distinguished of those who came over on the deck of the Mayflower. I see many fancy that I see Elder WILLIAM BREWSTER, now entering that door, at the further end of this hall. A tall and erect figure, of plain dress, of no elegance of manner beyond a respectful bow, of no merriment that hardly reached the expression of a smile,—suppose he stood there now. Suppose his image was there and he was looking upon this assembly "Are ye *our* children? In this scene of refinement, of elegance, of riches, I may say this scene of luxury, does this flow from *our* labors?"

Quæ regio in terris non nostrum plena laborum?

"It was not for this that my father and my brethren, and myself, endured a life of toil and of hardship. We lived in faith and hope. God granted us the spirit to look forward, and we did look forward; but this scene we never anticipated. Our bones lie on the hill in Plymouth churchyard—obscure, unmarked, *secreted* to preserve them from the desecration of savages. No stone tells where they lie; and yet, let me say to you, who are our descendants, who enjoy this hour of prosperity, all it contains, who enjoy this hour of prosperity, and the thousand blessings showered upon it—we envy you not the possession of this great prosperity. Be rich, be prosperous, be enlightened; spread yourselves over the continent; accommodate yourselves to the manners of the times; and if so be, that through the whole you carry Puritan hearts with you, if you still cherish an undying love of civil and religious liberty, and mean to enjoy them yourselves, and are willing to shed your heart's blood to transmit them to your posterity, then are you worthy descendants of Brewster, and Carver, and Allerton, and the rest who settled on the rock of Plymouth."

Gentlemen, that little vessel, on the 22 of December, 1620, made her safe landing on the shore of Plymouth. She had been towed a on tempestuous ocean. She approached the New England coast under circumstances of great distress and trouble. Yet amid all the disasters of her voyage, she accomplished her end, and safely landed her crew. Gentlemen, let her be considered, this night, as an emblem of New England. New England is a ship—staunch, strong, well built, well manned. She may be occasionally thrown into the trough of the sea, and may yellow for a time. But, depend upon it, she will come out right. She will put her head to the wind. And she will obey her helm! We have hardly begun to realize the vast importance, on human society, of the voyage of the world, of the voyage of that little vessel which brought the love of civil and religious liberty to us, and which brought the Bible, the Word of God, to us. We have hardly begun to realize the consequences of that voyage.

Heretofore the extension of our race, following our New England ancestry, has crept along the shore. But now the race has extended. It has crossed the mountains. It has ascended the Alleghenies only, but has capped the Rocky Mountains. It is now upon the shores of the Pacific, and on this day—or if not on this day, then this day twelvemonth, descendants of New England will celebrate there—

A Voice—To day, they celebrate to day.

Mr. Webster—God bless them for that! Here's to the health and success of the California Society of Pilgrims assembled this day on the shores of the Pacific! (Prolonged applause.) Yes, I repeat, go hard if the three hundred millions people of China—if they are intelligent enough to understand any thing about it—shall not one day hear and know some thing of this sentiment of New England. I am trespassing too long on your time. I am taking so much time that is due to others. My voice is neither a new voice, nor is it the voice of a young man. It has been heard here in this place, and the most connected New England history, and New England principles, has been before in the course of my life, said here and elsewhere.

Your sentiment, Mr. President, called me up before this meeting, speaks of the constitution and of the Union which for a year years has been over us and made us associates with those who settled at the mouth of the Mississippi, and their descendants, and now at last, felt law Chinese, with those who have come from all corners of the earth, and settled in California. I confess I have had my doubts whether the republic could have had any other bond than one so liberal system under which we live could be so widely extended without danger of dissolution—a really extended without danger of dissolution—Thus far, I willingly admit, my apprehensions have not been realized. The distance is vast—the intervening country is vast. But the representative system on which our Government is established seems to be indefinitely expansive, and wherever it does extend it draws after it a love of the Union under which we live.

I believe California and New Mexico have had new life inspired into the people. They consider themselves new beings, a new creation, a new existence.

They are not the men they thought themselves to be, now that they find they are members of this great Government, and hailed as citizens of the United States of America. I hope in the Providence of God, as this system of states and representative governments shall extend, that it will be strengthened. Social agitations disturb it less and less the farther it spreads. Agitations, some of them have been on the Atlantic coast, some where south of the Potomac, (and I will not define further where it is,) if there has been disaffection—that dissatisfaction has not been felt in California—it has not been felt on that side of the Rocky Mountains. It is *Freedom*, and I am one of those who believe that our system of government is not to be destroyed by treasons, North or South! No! We have our prejudices, our state prejudices, local likes, and dislikes, and feelings, all drowning, all, in that great sentiment, that, always and nevertheless, we are Americans. It is as Americans that we are known in the whole world over. Who asks what country you are from, in Europe, or in Africa, or in Asia? Is he an American—is he of us? Does he belong to the flag of the country? Does that flag protect him? Does he honor and support it? Does he rest on the eagle and the stars and stripes? If he does—if he is—all else is subordinate, and worthy of but little concern.

Now, it is our duty, while we live on the earth, to cherish this sentiment, to make it prevail, even if it should spread over the whole atmosphere. If we look to early English antecedents, I mean (turning to Sir Henry Bulmer and much laughter) Anglo Saxon American-English principles, over the whole continent—the great principles of Magna Charta, of the English revolution and of the English language. Our children will hear Shakspeare and Milton recited on the shores of the Pacific. Nay, before that, American ideas, which are essentially English ideas, will pacificate the Mexicans—the Spanish mind, and they will thank God that they have been brought to know something of civil liberty, of the trial by jury, and of security for personal rights.

As for the rest, let us take courage. The Day Spring from on high has visited us. The day has broke in upon us. There is no longer imminent danger of dissolution in the United States. We shall live and not die. We shall live as united Americans; and those who have supposed that they could sever us, could rend one America in twain from another, and could rend asunder hearts that seemed to us one under, will find themselves egregiously mistaken. Let the mind of the sober American people remain sober. *Let it not inflame itself.* Let it do justice to all. The treasonable course, in the sunset course, is to have those who meditate disunion to themselves, and see what they can make of it. No, gentlemen, the heart of the east, Americans North and South will hereafter be more and more united.

There has been lately around us storms and uncertainty in the public mind. I believe that North and South, there has been, in the last year, a reservation of public sentiment, of the spirit of Union and more than all, of the Constitution, which was as indispensably necessary, and if would preserve our nationality, this spirit of devotion should be largely increased. And who doubts it? Who looks up that constitution, which we love? You are a Massachusetts man—I am a Boston man. Another is a Connecticut, and another a Rhode Island man. I am not a great deal behind any man in the land and I am not a great deal behind any man in the land, in clasping hands, that we should stand as we have for sixty years—citizens of the same country, members of the same Government, united all—and now and united forever! That we shall be gentlemen. There have been difficulties, contentions, controversies—angry controversies But I tell you that in my judgment,

"Like those opposed eyes,
Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
All of one nature, of one substance bred,
Did lately meet in the intestine shock
Shall now, in mutual well beseeming ranks.
March all one way."

Mr. Webster was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause, and on resuming his seat was warmly cheered.

RELEASE OF CHAPLIN.—The facts in the case we learn are, that Chaplin was brought down from Rockville last Thursday, under writ of habeas corpus and taken before Judge Brewer at his chambers, when Congressman H. Williams of Baltimore appeared as one of his counsel, and gave the required bail. It is said that Garrit Smith paid five thousand dollars of the bail. This has probably saved Chaplin from the penitentiary, as it is thought he will hardly appear for trial.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE FIRST FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Boston Post has the following bit of political history:

The fugitive slave Bill of 1792 was drafted by George Cabot, of Mass., in November, and it was passed by the Senate on the 15th of January, unanimously—fourteen from free, and fourteen from slave States voting for it. The House Committee, Theodor Sedgwick, and Sheerjashub Bourne, of Mass., and Alexander White, of Va., reported that bill to the body, by which it was passed on the 5th of February, without discussion.

Eight free States were represented by 31 votes, six slave States by 21 votes—*five* State majority, the bill received 43 yeas, to 7 nays. Massachusetts gave 7 yeas to 1 nay. This record shows that the free States passed the first fugitive slave law.

MERRY OLD CHRISTMAS.

There is an old man whom we all of us know
With a merry bald pate and a beard white as snow,
He knocks at the door of both peasant and lord,
And a right hearty welcome receives at them all,
This old man for ages hath trod o'er the earth,
With the same happy visect, the same social mirth
By the aged reverend by the youthful adored,
And care dies abashed when he sits at the board:
Now, who is this jolly old fellow, I pray,
Who but old Christmas,
Merry old Christmas,
Dear to the heart as the sun to the day

Our forefathers hail'd him as we hail him now,
With the evergreen leaves round his ever glad brow,
When smoked the oak benches with good homely fare;
Plum pudding, roast beef, stout "October" so rare,
He smiled at the zest which the hold yeoman showed
When the trenchers were piled and the foaming bowl flowed;
Then, as the cheer raised his mirth to a roar,
Old Christmas laughed out till his old sides were sore
Who was the best friend of our fathers, I pray?
Who but old Christmas,
Merry old Christmas,
Dear to the heart as the sun to the day

Good luck what mad pranks the old joker has done,
When the girls were entrapped 'neath the Mistletoe green;
But why should we envy the jolly years fled?
We have eyes quite as bright and ripe lips quite as red.
Our country is dear as it ever has been,
Where honor and liberty ever are seen,
Hearts as manly hearts every one can withstand
And the world full confesses Columbia the land
Then welcome old Christmas, to every heart dear,
Sing to old Christmas,
Merry old Christmas,
With health blithe and warm may he long land ushere

From "Poems of Hope and Action"
The Press.
BY WM. OLAND BOURNE.

A million tongues are thine, and they are heard
Speaking of hope to the nations, in the prime
Of Freedom's day, to hasten on the time
When the wide world of spirit shall be stirred
With higher aims than now—when man shall call
Each man his brother—each shall tell to each
His tale of love—and pure and holy speech
Be music for the soul's high festival!
Thy gentle notes are heard, like coral waves,
Reaching the mountain, plain, and quiet vale—
Thy thunder tones are like the sweeping gale,
Bidding the tribes of men no more be slaves,
And earth's remotest island hears the sound
That floats on ether wings the world around.

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☞ 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.

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

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WHIG CITY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.
JOHN J. ROGGEN.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
HUGH S FLEMING

Our obligations are due to Hon. Moses Hampton for public documents.

ANOTHER PROJECTED RAILROAD.—In the House, of the Ohio Legislature, a bill has been passed to incorporate the "Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville Rail Road Company."

This is a charter for a road direct from Zanesville to Cincinnati, by way of Lancaster, Wilmington, &c. It passes through a region of country, the soil of which is unsurpassed in productiveness, and its inhabitants are among the wealthiest in Ohio. This route has also, it is said, the advantage of being some little shorter than the route contemplating between Cincinnati and Zanesville. As this is a highly important movement to the wealthy counties through which it will pass, there is a fair probability that it will be constructed sooner or later. This will be another grand feeder to the line from Wheeling to Bridgeport, opposite the city of Wheeling.

Pittsburgh having now secured, by her great western Railroad, connection with the Lakes, and with Northern Ohio, and the great North West, as well as with the South West beyond Columbus, the question arises, how is she to establish immediate connection, with all that part of the State of Ohio South of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, and east of Columbus? This can be accomplished by continuing a railroad down the Ohio river, from Beaver to Bridgeport. To a will map the Beaver and Sandy Canal, the Wellsville and Cleveland Railroad, the Central Railroad from Indiana Railroad, and the Central Railroad from Zanesville to Bridgeport. It will in fact give an agency additional advantage we can ask, for a direct trade with every part of Ohio. At Bridgeport we could successfully compete with the Baltimore Railroad for the trade and travel coming over the Central road from the interior of Ohio, and be able to offer the shortest and best route to Philadelphia and New York.

It will not be difficult to accomplish this project. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company have a charter from the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which allows them to extend their improvement up the bank of the Ohio River to Beaver, and down the bank to Steubenville and Bridgeport, and the Directors are anxious to make these connections at as early a day as possible.—We understand the project meets with considerable favor at Steubenville—one influential and wealthy citizen having offered to take stock to the amount of ten thousand dollars, if the work is undertaken. The work can be finished with a good T. Rail, and stocked, for about $1,200,000, or about one third of what it will cost to build the Hempfield road, even provided it could secure the right of way through Virginia, which we believe it can never do.

We throw out these suggestions for the contemplation of our citizens, and we believe they will be found worthy of final adoption.

CRUEL SLAVE CASE.—Last Saturday, in Philadelphia, Adam Gibson, a colored man, was arrested on a nominal charge of stealing chickens, but really as a fugitive slave, belonging to William Knight, of Cecil County, Maryland. He was taken to the United States Marshal's Office, and a hearing shortly after took place before Edward Ingraham, Esq., Commissioner. After several ineffectual efforts to postpone the case, made by David Paul Brown and Messrs. Pierce and Hazlehurst, the evidence of the claim was gone into, and the identity of the negro was proven by one witness, who saw him on the farm of William Stark, in 1841. He was claimed as Emory Rice, who ran away in 1841, and is now said to be thirty five years old. The counsel for the slave vainly attempted to prove that he had been manumitted in Maryland, in 1840, by the Reverend Henry Davis, and in the course of the argument, the Commissioner declared that all the formalities required by law had been fulfilled, and being satisfied of the fugitive's identity, he ordered him to be remanded, for the purpose of being placed in the possession of his owner, who left Philadelphia with him the same afternoon.

He was taken by the officers in charge of him to Elkton, on Sunday, and Mr. Wm. Knight, of Cecil county, has required owner sent for.

A reason as Mr. Knight saw the prisoner, he said, "that is not my slave—I know this man. Adam—he was formerly a slave in this neighborhood—how he obtained his liberty I do not know—he is not mine." Mr. Knight offered the officer every opportunity to restore the colored man to his family and friends.

Gibson returned to Philadelphia Monday evening. Warrants were duly been issued for the arrest of Alberti and the other men engaged in his capture

It appears that, at the time Adam Gibson was arrested, Emory Rice, the alleged fugitive slave, was the property of Mr. Knight, was in conversation with Gibson his friend, and was standing within a few feet of him. Alberti and his party mistook the one for the other, and hence the unfortunate phase which the case presents.

THE MCDONOUGH WILL CASE.—The municipalities of New Orleans have advised that Daniel Webster be retained on the part of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, to defend the will of the late Judge McDonough, and that he be paid a retainer fee of $1,000, that $1,000 be paid to him as soon as he shall argue the case before the Supreme Court, and that in case of success he shall receive $20,000 as an additional fee, but in case of defeat he is only to receive the first two sums. They also agree to pay to the counsel engaged at New Orleans $100,000, in case the validity of the will is established.

The President of the Georgia Convention.

The Hon. Thomas Spalding, the only surviving signer of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, was chosen President of the late Convention by acclamation; and, having been conducted to the chair, made a brief but appropriate speech.

"He said that he was grateful for the compliment bestowed; and would endeavor to perform the arduous duties, though extreme age and feeble health admonished him that he would need much forbearance on the part of the Convention. As the last surviving signer of the Constitution, he felt that there was perhaps an appropriateness in tendering him the place—it would at least be a grateful termination of a long life. Twenty five years ago he had retired from the turmoil of political life to the quiet of his own family circle. Nothing could have induced him to quit that retirement but the conviction that the Union and the cause of republican liberty were in danger. He spoke the honest conviction of his heart, when he declared that, sooner than see this Union broken up and witness the bloodshed and civil strife which would follow, he would prefer that *he and his should perish in the common ruin.*"

The Hon. Mr. Toombs also made a most elegant speech in defence of the Union, as did the Hon. A. H. Stephens. We append the conclusion of the latter gentleman's speech, which was received with great applause.

Fellow-citizens, that man who pursues a policy that will lead to disunion is a disunionist. I care not what he calls himself. And I care not whether he be a Northern fanatic or a Southern impracticable. And between me and such there is a great gulf, as wide and as deep as that which separated Dives from Lazarus. My object is to defend and protect our rights in the Union. And this shall be my policy until I shall despair of accomplishing that object. At this time I see no cause for such despair. To the friends of the Union then, I say, that we should organize upon a principle as broad as the Constitution of the United States, which was made to defend and protect the rights and interests of all parts. We should organize upon a platform as broad and as wide as the Republic. We should meet those men at the North who cherish sentiments in common with us, and who are willing to stand upon that same constitutional platform. There are many such there. I believe, who are willing, they are ready, to plant themselves upon it, and with us to stand or fall, sink or swim, survive or perish with us and the Constitution of the country.—Let us be united, and let us link our destinies, and let them with us then link our destinies, and form one great national party, under the name and style, if you please, of the Union Constitutional party. If this be done, or if the course of the friends in the Union in Georgia should lead to such a result, I have not only a hope but a confidence, that fanaticism at the North and factious opposition, at the South will be put down. This Union which has done so much for us, and which is capable of doing so much for us, and which is capable of doing so much more for the future, will not only survive its present dangers, but be transmitted to posterity, and future generations will rise up and bless the names of those Georgians who came to the rescue of their country in this day of its greatest peril. (Applause.)

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of this delightful monthly magazine is already to hand, thus anticipating more than a month.

MRS. MARY SHAW FOGG'S CONCERT.—This lady, assisted by Mr. Kroilman, will give another of her delightful concerts on this evening. Many of our citizens were not aware of the concert on Thursday evening, owing to the fact that the morning papers were not published on that day, and they will be pleased to have the opportunity of listening to this charming vocalist, and to the remarkable performances on the violin by Mr. Kroilman.—Those who attend on Saturday evening will enjoy a pleasant evening.

Settlement of the German Question.

The following extract, from the London correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser, gives the most intelligible and succinct account we have seen of the settlement of the German difficulties

ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The last news received on the German question was, that Austria had sent an ultimatum, insisting upon the evacuation of Hesse by the Prussian troops 24 hours, failing which, her Minister was to demand his passport; and that the necessity for immediate action which was thus imposed, had been averted by a proposition of Baron Manteuffel to meet Prince Schwarzenburgh, the Austrian premier, at Olmutz. The meeting took place and the tidings were soon spread over Europe that an honorable arrangement had been arrived at, and that the possibility of war was over.

This alleged result was understood to have been facilitated by an application said to have been made by the Elector of Hesse, which was of a nature to cut short all pretext for making his affairs a further ground of quarrel. He had requested, it was stated, both the Austrian and Prussian troops to leave his territory, and to leave him to adjust his dispute with his subjects as he best might. Horror of the cost involved by the presence of his kind friends, the Austrians, and a fear lest his private property, which is enormous, should ultimately be compromised, were suggested as his principal reasons for this step. Whatever influence it exerted among the Hessians, who regarded it as an indication of repentance, and were prepared to welcome his return to his proprietor legislature by, with the most unbounded demonstrations of their desire to forget and forgive. The Schleswig Holstein question and the German constitution were, therefore, looked upon as the only points which the two Monarchs at Olmutz had to discuss.

The real state of the case, however, has now been made public, and crisis in the Prussian Ministry and Legislative Chamber has been the consequence.

The arrangements agreed to between the two Ministers, and already sanctioned by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, are described by Holstein. That the pacification of Schleswig Holstein shall be enforced by Austria and Prussia in common—and with the stipulation that neither shall remain part of the Germanic confederation, and that Schleswig shall not be incorporated with Denmark, but continue to be governed with Holstein. Austrian troops are being employed (in the joint names of Austria and Prussia) to quell any resistance that the Duchies may offer. The Elector of Hesse shall be left to come to terms with his people—but be allowed to call in Austrian troops if he should not be able to effect an understanding, such assistance on the part of Austria to be required in the same way as he said which was demanded by Prussia against the subjects of the Grand Duke of Baden—that is to say, individually and not in the name of the Germanic Diet. The Austrian troops in question shall be arranged both with by free conferences at Dresden, Prussia and Austria acting on a footing of equality, and the respective states interested agreed to form separate leagues. That all the German states shall take part in the free conferences. 5. That the respective armies shall remain, meanwhile, in the states in question, and that the transactions of the existing so called Federal Diet shall cease.

The prospects of the Hessians, the Holsteiners and the German people in general, from an arrangement of the kind which defines nothing and contains no single expression for representative institutions, seem discouraging to the last degree. So long as the American nominally connected to the Union, has no equality that shall satisfy his self esteem, they may most probably rely upon finding no difficulties in other respects; and it is regarded, moreover, that at the very core of the arrangement, a concession was made, a pledge was given by Austria to support him with her own troops in case any resistance in its terms should be offered by the Prussian people. As regards Hesse, the Austrian troops, if they are called in, are to be accompanied by a Prussian as well as an Austrian commissary but the sovereignty of the former under such circumstances may be easily conceived.

The reception of the affair in the Berlin Chambers has been short and decisive. Baron Manteuffel is said to have appeared with a trembling frame and countenance pale and convulsed; but he stated his determination to remain in power, come what it may, so long as the King would retain his confidence. He is said to have been ineffective, as he took his stand on no high principle, but deprecated war because the campaign of a great power would cost Prussia the lives of 50 or 60,000 men, a sacrifice which in some cases would be undeserving of consideration, but which was not worth while for the sake of the Hessian constitution. On the other hand, the opposition, in advocating the rights of the people, were almost tempted without a guiding star, since no possibility was dropped of supporting those rights without violence. In the prevailing excitement, however, they had the best of the contest, and a vote was passed in the Lower House, condemning the Ministry and the Diet in strong terms. A Cabinet crisis was at once decided, and of course the old policy of aiding the expression of the popular will was at once adopted by the King. An adjournment of the Parliament was immediately resolved upon, and the Ministers will again enjoy undisturbed responsibility for a period of one month—the 23d of January, 1851, being the day appointed for the re-assembling.

This is the last intelligence. The effect produced upon the country at large remains to be ascertained. Baron Ludenberg, the President of the council, resigned Manteuffel's policy, and has been followed by the resignation, which has been accepted. Among the opposition in the Chambers were some who had all their lives been supporters of the government. With regard to the affairs, it was said therefore quite well satisfied. The stranger, however, walked to the police office and entered a complaint, and in due time the case of the interesting couple was referred to the State Prison for ten years, for highway robbery.

THE FORREST CASE.—The Forrest case was continued in New York, on Saturday, in the Supreme Court, on the motion made by his counsel, to dissolve the injunction issued on his wife's application, preventing him from interfering with the property, or prosecuting a suit for divorce in the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, until the further orders of our court. A series of affidavits were read by Mrs. Forrest, in support of the charges made by Mr. Forrest against his wife's fidelity are denied in the strongest manner possible. The letters between Mrs Forrest and her sister, Mrs. Voorhees, which were read, were signed by Mr. Voorhees, which were read, were signed by Mr. Voorhees, to prove loosenessness and indelicacy of tone, those ladies, are explained; the phrase in Mrs. V's letter "damned bad marriages in our family," is shown to be a quotation from Mr. Forrest, it being a favorite phrase of his: and "related parts," &c., are shown to have a still more harmless allusion. The court adjourned the case to next Thursday, when the motion and reading of papers will be resumed. The Judge will probably take a couple of weeks to give his decision.

JENNY LIND'S CHARITIES.—The Richmond Enquirer says:

Jenny Lind has gone—but, in addition to her rare musical powers, she has impressed herself most favorably on the hearts of all, by a noble act of charity. She has presented the sum of one thousand dollars, to be distributed among our three benevolent societies, as follows: $400 to the Female Orphan Asylum, (Protestant); $200 to the Male Orphan Asylum, (Protestant); and $400 to the St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, (Catholic) We heard of the munificent donation during the concert, but, by Miss Lind's desire, it was not then made known. At the end of one of her finest songs, a beautiful bouquet was thrown upon the stage, said to be a testimonial of feeling on the part of the Female Orphan Asylum.

CHEAP POSTAGE!

A bill for the reduction of postage is under discussion, in Committee of the Whole, in the House of Representatives. Its provisions are as follows:

1. Postage on half ounce letters prepaid three cents; not prepaid five cents.

2. Postage on each newspaper of no greater size than nineteen hundred square inches, transmitted through the mail from the office of publication to any place out of the State where it is published, one cent; and for any newspaper delivered within the State where published, one half cent; and for every newspaper of larger dimensions than above specified an additional rate for each additional nineteen hundred square inches, or fraction thereof. Pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, etc., two cents for each copy sent of no greater weight than one ounce, and one cent in addition for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, &c.

3. The directors of the mints to be authorized and required to coin pieces of the value of three cents, to be composed of three parts silver and one part alloy, which shall be a legal tender for all debts due to the Government of the United States, and to individuals, persons, and corporations.

4. Provides that the Postmaster General shall provide threecent stamps to the deputy postmasters.

5. One million five hundred thousand dollars appropriated to supply any deficiency that may arise in the Post Office Department.

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. O. G. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set HOOK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFERS TO—J. B. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. late

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-d1yin

☞ WORMS! WORMS!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of and classifying the Worms generated in the human system. Scarce any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research, and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that after all, a mode of expelling these worms and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—and in offering to the public M'Lane's Vermifuge, the proprietors are confident that it will only require to be used to prove itself superior to any now in use.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.

dec3 d&w3

REMARKABLE CASE!!
EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

MR. KIRK—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request that I would give you an account of the almost miraculous cure of my little daughter's eye by the use of your "Petroleum."

She was attacked with a very sore eye in February or March last, when I immediately applied to the best medical aid in the city, by whom it was pronounced "a very bad eye" and all gave me no hope of doing her any good. After which I took her into the country to an old lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her case was hopeless, as she would certainly lose not only that one, but also that the other would follow—it being a scrofulous affection of the blood. And I do certify that at the time my father (J. B. Vashon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Petroleum," she was in SUCH PAIN, of our poor eye. It is now about two months since she began its use, and she can now see with both eyes as good as ever she did; and, as far as I can tell, I believe she has, with the blessing of the Almighty, been cured by "Petroleum."

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES WASHINGTON VASHON COLDER.

Pittsburgh, Sept 30, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Stewart, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIRK,
nov19d&w Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

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.

aug5d&tf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware, to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to buy will promote their interest by looking through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms sep15

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.

GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.
AT PARTICULAR REQUEST
For One Night Only.
CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

MRS. MARY SHAW FOGG, the popular Vocalist of the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Concerts, and S. KROILMAN, Violinist for her Majesty Queen Victoria, will give one more Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at WILKINS HALL, lower room, on SATURDAY Evening, 28th instant. MRS FOGG will preside at the Piano.

This will positively be the last concert they will give in this city by these artists. No postponement on account of the weather.

Doors open at half-past 7