The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

☞ V B PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

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BALTIMORE, S E corner Baltimore and Calvert sts. where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—The February number of this fine magazine has come to hand. We have seen numbers of the work that were more interesting, but the one before us has sufficient merit to gain a place for it far in advance of most of its contemporaries.

The first article, entitled "Stock Gambling" is extremely interesting. It details the operations which are carried on by a set of money-changers in N York, and exhibits a system of roguery of which the unsophisticated dwellers in these remote regions have formed no adequate notion. Deeply as we have suffered by the bursting of paper money bubbles, and much as we have heard of speculations by dealers in bonds &c, in the Eastern cities. This statement of the daily transactions in Wall street, must take all by surprise.

In the article we are considering, the writer justly observes, that "all the wealth of a nation must necessarily consist of the proceeds of the industry of its inhabitants; and whatever of genuine credit exists must be a representative of some portion of that accumulated property. Whoever becomes possessed of those credits without the rendition of any valuable equivalent, as in the case of gaming either in cards or stocks, becomes unjustly possessed of that which cost the labor of many persons. Yet, during the last 150 years, a stupendous system of gambling has sprung up, tolerated in all countries, and fraught with the greatest political evils."

He then rapidly notices the principal paper schemes which have flourished in England France, and our own country, and sketches the origin and purposes of all "Exchanges"—where the merchants "occasionally met to confer and transact business with one another" —from the "Rialto," at Venice, down to the "Bourse," at Paris. The way in which matters are managed at this latter famous place of Mammon, is thus given:

"The stock transactions are confined to sixty brokers, or "agens de change," appointed by the minister of finance, and each of them gives security in 125,000f. for the faithful performance of his duties. He is never, directly or indirectly, on any pretext, to be concerned in buying or selling on his own account, and never to divulge the business of his client. These regulations, with many others very stringent in their nature, have in some degree remedied the sinews of the market, but have failed to check gambling to any extent. The transactions on the Paris Bourse for one year, 1831, reached, according to the official returns, the incredible sum of 14,766,088,989, or $2,900,641,634—nearly $10,000,000 to each broker. The value of these offices is very great, and they are sometimes bought and sold at prices measured in *hundreds of thousands of dollars.*"

The rise and progress of Stock Gambling in this country, from the organization of the federal government down to the present time—the ample materials for the business afforded in recent years, by the profuse issue of bonds by the various states—and the stock operations of the late U. S. Bank, are briefly alluded to, and will be found instructive.

The chief operations, it is alleged, that now engage the stock market, in New York, are apparently of a purely speculative and gambling character, and assume the form of extensive combinations to defraud by what is technically called "a *corner.*" This process of "cornering" is described at some length. It is resorted to when one or more "bold operators," contract to deliver at some future day, or days, at a certain price, ascertain kind of stock, of which they have not, perhaps, a single share. When such of the tribe as have the required article, nose out this, they combine, and run up the stock upon those who have contracted to deliver—they are "cornered," and must "bleed freely," or "the exposed."

Another mode of stock gambling, is called "buying with a privilege," it is conducted as follows:

"You pay $100 for the privilege of receiving $10,000, Ohio 6's, on the 1st of March, at 91, or $9,100; as soon as you have made the contract you sell one-half at 90, or $4,500. If, now, the price falls to 80, you buy in at $4,000 the stock you have sold, and relinquish your first contract, forfeiting the $100, by which you realize $400. If the stock rises to *par*, you adhere to the first contract, deliver the half you have sold at $4,500, and sell the other at 5,000, by which you also realize $400."

The article concludes with the following paragraph, which certainly exhibits a state of public feeling and morals in the "Empire City," which gives abundant reason for the assertion that "great cities are great sores" on the body politic:

"The worst of this stock-gambling is the degree of toleration it receives from the public opinion; and not merely the ordinary play at its worse than favor or rouge-et-noir hazards, but those dirty tricks in it, which, in other gambling would be called cheating, punishable with cropped ears and cowhided skins—and in other business swindling, punishable with penitentiaries and hard labor. This same process of "cornering," above described, for instance, what is it but a conspiracy to defraud and plunder, of the most barefaced kind? And yet it is unblushingly practised by "gentlemen" in "the best society," pillars of churches, patterns of all the decencies, who exhibit a most virtuous and respectable severity in punishing all the smaller rogueries which come within the jurisdiction of Police Courts and General Sessions. How this crying shame and mischief is to be reached by preventative law, it is not easy to point out. The attempt, by the legislature of New-York, by making all time contracts for the purchase or sale of stock invalid, has effected nothing, but to remove a restraint upon the desperate player. Either some penal provision, far more stringent, must be resorted to, or the evil must be allowed to run its own course, and work out its own remedy by its own unchecked excesses, without any tinkering of inadequate legislation, all contracts being placed on the ordinary footing of legal obligation. In either case, it cannot but be useful to arouse and direct the public attention to the subject—as it has been our desire to do in the present article."

From "Progress in America," a series of sonnets about our Relations with Britain, we take the following specimen:

"To keep us from our conquests, it requires
That we be conquer'd!—Battles may be fought,
And we may lose them oft, as did our sires;
Towns may be burnt, and frigates may be caught
And navies sunk, and armies may be slain;
And those may cool us till—we warm again!
But these are checks, not conquests—to delay,
Not turn us, from the onward destined way!
As well attempt Niagara on the leap,
With all her oceans plunging o'er the steep,
As hope to stay the torrent which moves on,
Steady, and still increasing as it flows,
Destined to sweep the wastes of Oregon,
And in Canadian wilds to melt their fettered snows."

A beautiful piece of Poetry, "Spurn not the Guilty," by Miss C M Sawyer, we have laid aside for to-morrow.

There is an article entitled "Some Reflections of a Free Trader," in which the writer admits in advance, that his labor is lost. He considers the system of revenue based upon imposts duties "too firmly established to be shaken." Yet he goes on, after this hopeless preface, to make an argument in favor of his theory, which may repay the perusal of those who wish to hear what the free-traders have to advance.

There are several other pieces in prose and poetry, which we may publish in a few days, but have not room to notice now.

COOK has received his supply of the February number and will sell single copies or take subscriptions by the year.

Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 19, 1846.

In the Senate, after the presentation of various petitions, a motion was made by Mr. Quay, seconded by Mr. Dimmick, that the vote by which the first section of the bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to Pittsburgh, be re-considered. The question, under the rules, cannot be taken until to-morrow; it will then, I doubt not, prevail. Some one of the amendments heretofore proposed, it is believed, will be adopted, and if so, the bill will probably pass both branches. The Central Rail Road bill was taken up on second reading. The first eighteen sections were agreed to; Mr. Crabb then offered a new section giving the company control of the Portage Rail Road and Susquehanna Bridge, under the direction of the Canal Commissioners. Mr. Darsie opposed the section upon the ground that it would be impossible to transport the passengers and tonnage of both works over the same road from Johnstown to Hollidaysburg, and that it would prove ruinous to the public works. The Senate adjourned before taking the question.

The famous Tariff resolutions were again before the House. Mr Magehan addressed the House at great length. No question taken.

The committee investigating the Bribery case were in session until last night; the testimony will, I presume, be reported to the House to-morrow. Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. and Mr M'Cormick, appear as counsel for the accused.

Snow, to the depth of fifteen inches, fell last night.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 20, 1846.

After the regular business had been gone through with, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Central Railroad bill. The Section offered by Mr Crabb, giving the company, with the approbation of the Canal Commissioners, control of the Portage Railroad, the Bridge over the Susquehanna, at Duncan's Island, was negatived without a division. Mr. Bigler then offered an amendment, compelling the company to pay to the State an amount on tonnage, equal to the amount which would realize if the same was carried upon the canal, during the season that the same is in operation; he also offered another section, which reserves to the State the right to take charge of said road at any time within thirty years, upon condition that she pays the cost of the same with interest. Mr Gillis offered two new sections which do not differ very materially from those proposed by Mr Bigler. The bill was then postponed, and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

The bill erecting parts of Huntingdon and Bedford into a new county, to be called "BLAIR," was then taken up for consideration. This bill, it will be recollected, passed the House some weeks since. After a brief discussion between Messrs Bigler and Morrison—the former supporting and the latter opposing—the bill passed finally, yeas 20, nays 11.

On motion of Mr *Darsie*, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion made yesterday, by Messrs *Quay* and *Dimmick* to reconsider the vote by which the first section of the bill granting the "right of way" to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the city of Pittsburgh, was defeated. The yeas and nays were then required by Messrs Crabb and Darsie, and are as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Anderson, Bigler, Black, Carson, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Dunlap, Gibbons, Gillis, Hill, Hoover, Morrison, Quay, Ross, Sanderson, Sullivan, Williamson, Sherwood, Speaker—19.

Nays—Messrs Benner, Chapman, Connman, Crabb, Crescraft, Fenkford, Fegley, Heckman, Jordan and Snyder—10.

On motion of Mr Darsie, the "right of way bill" was then postponed until to-morrow. It is now generally believed here that the bill will pass in some shape.

In the House, the bill making appropriations for the necessary expenses of the government was under consideration, but before a final vote was taken the House adjourned.

The investigating committee will, it is said, make a report to-morrow.

THE BRIBERY CASE.—Beach, of the N. Y. Sun, the supposed employer of M'Cook, has assured the editor of the N Y News, that he knows nothing of this M'Cook, or of this scandalous piece of business, which is pronounced the unauthorized act of some persons having perhaps some private interest of their own, apart from those of the institution and which he unites in reprobating, with great indignation at the proceeding and at its authors. The Bank he declares to be a perfectly sound, solvent and well conducted one. If so, this piece of foolish criminality is certainly very unfortunate for it, and all concerned in it. The whole matter will of course be probed to the bottom, and we trust that this "aged and respectable looking man," who has come from Ohio to enlighten the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will receive his full deserts in the premises.

☞ The Swiss Bell Ringers have completed their second tour through the United States by a brilliant benefit at N. Orleans, and now they have chartered the beautifull yacht "The Fairy," owned by J. P. Whitney, Esq., of New Orleans, and immediately proceed to Galveston, Houston and Corpus Christi, and from thence to Havana and all the principal West India Islands, accompanied by Miss Caroline Hiffert, a pretty woman and pleasant songstress. After visiting these places, they will proceed on their tour through Mexico and South America.

☞ "Walter Scott said seriously, in his biography, 'Through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered at my own ignorance.'"

LITTLE WILLIE.

The nursery shows thy pictured wall,
Thy bat, thy bow,
Thy hat and horse, thy club and ball,
But where art thou?
A corner holds the empty chair—
Thy playthings idly scattered there
But speak to us of our despair.

Even to the last thy every word,
Too glad, to grieve,
Was sweet as sweetest song of bird
On summer's eve;
In outward beauty undecayed,
Death o'er thy beauty cast no shade,
And like a rainbow thou didst fade.

We mourn for thee, when blind, black night
The chamber fills.
We pine for thee, when morn's first light
Reddens the hills!
The sun, the moon, the stars, the sea,
All, to the wall-flower and wild pea,
Are changed—we see the world through thee.

And though, peechance, a smile may gleam
Of casual mirth,
It doth not own, whate'er may seem,
An inward birth;
We miss thy small step on the stair;
We miss thee at our evening prayer;
All day we miss thee, *every where.*

Farewell, then—for awhile, farewell—
Pride of my heart;
It cannot be that long we dwell,
Thus torn apart;
Time's shadow like the shuttles flee:
And, dark howe'er night's life may be,
Beyond the grave, I'll meet with thee!

TRIAL OF WYATT FOR MURDER.—Henry Wyatt, the Auburn prison convict who was rendered so notorious by Green, the reformed gambler, is now on trial for the murder of Gordon, another convict at Auburn, N Y.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

CAMBRIA.

Great Changes in the Commercial Policy of England—Triumph of Free Trade.

The anxiously expected news by the Cambria, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening was received at the office of the *United States Gazette* in this city yesterday afternoon, before 4 o'clock; the Gazette's quietly arranged measures entirely distancing the combined Halifax express of several New York and Philadelphia papers from which so much was expected.

Parliament has assembled. The Queen's message was entirely pacific expressions of regret are made that the difficulties between that country and the United States, relative to Oregon, are yet unsettled.

Wilmer & Smith's Times says:

The steam-ship Cambria takes out to day the most important and gratifying intelligence that ever left the shores of Great Britain. Sir Robert Peel—England's powerful and brilliant Minister—has developed his future commercial policy. It is at once simple and comprehensive; and under its operation the exchange of commodities between this country, (England,) and the United States will be carried to an extent, and will be mutually productive of advantages, greater, to quote, not irreverently, the words of the sacred volume—"than the eye hath yet seen, or the heart hath conceived." The new scheme embraces, with a full sense of their importance, the principles of free trade—repudiates all protection for commerce, manufactures, and agriculture; admits corn, duty free, at the end of three years, with a scale, in the interim, which will probably oscillate between four and six shillings per quarter, and at once admits Indian corn and buckwheat free of all duty whatever. To the details of this great measure we earnestly entreat the attention of our commercial readers. We beg to refer them to the speech itself, and to our remarks upon it. Great Britain, at the present moment, is in a blaze of excitement; men talk and think of nothing else; they have set their hearts upon securing the great fiscal scheme, for the regeneration of the country, which the Premier has laid before Parliament, and they desire to curtail the period fixed for the total extinction of the corn laws. The friends of peace and progression, on this side of the water, hope—earnestly, and sincerely hope—that the new policy will bind America to us by the ties of unity, broth rhood and interest.

The immediate effects of the new tariff on the most prominent articles of American exports we have noticed elsewhere. Altogether the subject in its various phases, is the most important that ever crossed the Atlantic since the introduction of ocean navigation; and all that is now wanting is for the Government and people of the United States to meet us in a kindred spirit, and in the true spirit of commerce and of friendship, forget the past and run a generous race of mutual happiness and prosperity for the future.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

We have given at considerable length the proceedings in the House of Commons on the first night of the session when the ministerial and the opposition leaders both volunteered explanations on the circumstances which led to the late ministerial crisis. These explanations now belong to history.

Peel, it would seem, supported by two or three of his colleagues, wished to open the ports for the admission of Corn, duty free, when the potato disease became alarming. The majority of the Cabinet opposed his views; and finding their differences only widened by discussion, they went in a body to the Isle of Wight, where the Queen was then staying, and placed their resignations in her hands. The subsequent results are patent to the world.

On the first night of the session the interest centered in the ministerial explanations. These explanations were principally confined to the popular branch of the Legislature for the theme was evidently distasteful to the seceder, Lord Stanley. On a subsequent night, however, the Duke of Richmond called upon the Duke of Wellington to unpack his version, and he prefaced the request by asking whether the hero of a hundred fights had received his colleague's permission to do so. The Duke, with the promptness and promptness which marks his conduct, immediately unlashed into a history of the affair. It was a very different story from that of his colleague and appeared to long colleague at the head of the Government. The Cabinet had agreed about the Corn laws and resigned. The Duke asked the repeal of those laws. He declined a difference in the Cabinet more. To preserve unanimity he was ready to sacrifice his pet—to give up my pet scheme. Accordingly, when the Whigs then split divided counsels, Sir Robert Peel sent for the Duke, who was in the country at the time, telling him that he would meet parliament alone, if necessary, and prepare a re vised tariff. The Duke immediately gave in his adhesion and highly praised the "plucky" of his right honorable friend in coming to such a determination; it was what he would have done himself under the pressure of similar circumstances. Altogether, the Duke's explanation showed how differently, generous and chivalrous gentlemen view the same facts. The large and comprehensive vision of the statesman contrasts amazingly in this instance, with the narrow range of the military disciplinarian.

PEEL'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Our columns to-day furnish evidence of the great revolution which has taken place in the public mind, relative to the fiscal policy of the country. Governments, it is notorious, will in high civilized countries, are always concentrative—always in advance of the people's requirements. It is certainly so in England, more or less so in other countries, making allowance for the difference of moral and physical causes. The Minister who carries out Bentham's axiom of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," will best serve the interests of humanity, and fulfil its own high destiny. But where the representative principle is at work, where the public mind possesses sufficient intelligence to grasp great truths, and desires their embodiment in action, all that the State Pilot has to do, is to be the instrument of realizing an enlightened policy on the safest principles, and with most tender regard to the interests, feelings and sympathies of all classes—for those who have thrown, as well as those who suffered by the previous policy.

This concerted action describes, in a few words, the secret and the success of Sir Robert Peel's ministerial career. The characteristic features of the English mind are reflected in the career of the plebian Premier. He has tact, judgment, and a thorough appreciation of character. Once in action, his indomitable energy braves all dangers, and bears down all opposition.

But these preliminary remarks are keeping us from the object at which we desire to arrive—to point out to our readers the most striking features in the plan for the fiscal regeneration of the country, which Sir Robert Peel in a four hours speech, introduced to the House of Commons, on the 27th inst. In that speech he took an elaborate review of the fiscal condition of the country, and unannounced a reduction of duty on a number of articles which press upon the commercial and agricultural interests. He impressed upon the manufacturers the necessity of preparing for the advent of free trade, by giving up whatever limited amount of protection they now enjoy from foreign competition in the shape of prohibitory duties; and the duties so imposed he announced his intention of reducing to a nominal amount. But this appeal to the manufacturers is useless; they have long since publicly repudiated the benefits of all protecting duties; have declared that they seek for no, and beyond free scope for the exercise of their talents in the open markets of the world; and have often said in substance to the agriculturalist, "do thou likewise."

We can do little more than indicate in this place, *currente calamo*, the primary heads of the scheme. Sugar—that great article of Colonial produce, which next to the corn laws, has been most virulently assailed on account of the tenacity to which the Minister has clung in screening it from competition—is still to be more or less protected. Slave grown sugar he still regarded as an abomination; but the duty on foreign free labor sugar is to be reduced 3s. 6d. per cwt. The corn laws he proposes to abolish totally and unconditionally, on the first of February, 1849, and in the meantime the sliding scale is to be substituted for the one at present in existence.

For instance, when the price of Corn is under 48s. the duty will be 10s; when above 48s, and under 49s, 9s, and so on, the duty declining 1s, with a rise in the price reaches 53s, when a permanent duty of 4s, is to take place. In order to proprietate the landlord class, the improvement of agriculture. The law of settlement is to be altered, so that, after a servitude or residence of five years in a manufacturing district, the peasant who has left the plough for the factory, must receive parochial aid, if he require it, from the place of his adoption, not the place of his nativity; the same with regard to his children and his widow. Moreover, the highways rates are to be remodeled on a plan which is to save a rug at the agricultural purse; and various other charges, hitherto paid out of the county rates, such as the expenses of convicted prisoners, of prosecutions at sessions, the education of work house children &c., are to be paid in future by the State. In a word, the new scheme is as near an approximation to the principles of free trade as can be safely consistent with the policy of a country which has its credit to support, and the interest of an overwhelming national debt to pay.

Sir Robert Peel has acknowledged the principal that duties ought to be levied for revenue and not for protection, and his future policy, it is clear, will be directed to that end. But it would be too much to assume that he can carry out the new course of action on which he has now entered without a struggle, and a desperate struggle, too, with the powerful interests which believe themselves to be jeopardised. The protectionists are boiling with fury, and the language recently hold in the House of Lords by the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham, indicate the first passions which the breasts of British landlords towards the most clear-headed, practical statement of his age.—Agriculture, they say, cannot exist without protection, but Peel says it *must* exist without it at the end of three years. He has pitted against him the aristocracy—at least the insolvent portion of it, who live from hand to mouth by their rents, and cannot submit to any diminution, however slight, even with permanent profit in prospective. This is not slight or contemptible opposition, but worse remains behind.

The ultra free traders insist upon the repeal of the Corn laws being immediate. They treat with scorn the three years grace to the landlords, and maintain that justice can only be propitiated by instant concession. They talk about the plunder of the past as among st the reasons why they cannot tolerate robbery for the future. Thus arrayed, the hostile forces face each other with cowling front, and in the central stands Peel, in king gravely on, preserving a placid dignity in the midst of the onslaught from either party. In the House of Commons he is omnipotent, and however furiously the war may rage out of doors, it is believed that he will be enabled to carry his Tariff by a majority of eighty—certainly by more than fifty. When matters come to a crisis, and the free traders in the popular branch of the Legislature have to decide between sacrificing Peel and his plans, they will become, it is believed, less crotchety and more practical.

Unquestionably, the present advanced position of the free-trade principle is the result of their energy and enterprise; they have encountered great drudgery and spent enormous sums in, as they term it, educating the national mind, and now that they have advanced to the gate of monopoly—now that their former antagonist is on his knees repeating the orisons he has learned from them they may be pardoned, perhaps, for the indulgence of the vanity that waits upon success. But after all, disguise it as they may, Peel is their man—and they know it. Public opinion is with him; he is the Minister of the commercial world, the favorite of the capitalists, and supported moreover, by the middle classes. He wields a moral power which the peers dare not brave. Dismiss Peel, repudiate his measures, and who is to succeed him? Lord John Russell? Would free traders advance or retrograde in his keeping? Powerless among st the Peers, and not certainly the idol with popularity in the country, he is not certainly the Minister to bear the load which the crisis involves. He might ultimately succeed, but the conflict would be protracted, even to the absorption possibly of the three years which is the bone of contention.

Looking at the question, then, in every point of view, taking into account the present position of parties, the advent of a new election, the flush of triumph which mantles the cheeks of the free-traders, the gloom and anger which reign in the faces of the Protectionists—viewing the state of the country, the condition of the food market, our relations with the United States, the absence of an excitement except on the great question of free-trade—we arrive at the conclusion, not only that Sir Robert Peel will pass his new tariff triumphantly, but that he will do so in the present Parliament.

DOMESTIC.

Mr Cobden has published an address to the farmers of England on the proposition of Sir R Peel, relative to corn. His object is to convince them that it is better for their interests, in every point of view, to have the Corn laws repealed at once, instead of waiting for the ministerial term of three years. Little doubt can exist that a free trade in corn, from the present time, would prove less injurious to the farmer than what Mr Cobden calls the "transition state," during which the stock of corn would be accumulating in every part of the world, to throw into the British market on the very day that the duty was remitted.

The present time, as he very satisfactorily demonstrates, is the best possible period for bringing their nerves in the new race of competition; corn is scarce and dear in every part of the globe, and at least one half of the three years must elapse before any supplies, under the most favorable circumstances, could reach us from abroad, to counteract home prices.

The battle which has been raging for some time between the Free Traders and the Protectionists, continues with unabated fury; and the sound of the conflict falls upon the ear from every part of the country. The Anti-corn law League, while they oppose of Sir Robert Peel's financial scheme as a whole, are busy marshalling their strength against the modified sliding scale for three years. Meetings are everywhere held to petition for immediate repeal, and the well organised agents of the Leaguers from their greater compactness and system, show to advantage on an occasion like the present, when public opinion is to be concentrated and promptly expressed. But the landlords are not idle, and if their oratory is not so eloquent or so convincing, it is at least earnest and impassioned.—The object of both parties is to act upon the hopes and fears of the Legislature. The further consideration of Peel's scheme is to be taken into consideration on Tuesday week, when a protracted debate will be followed by a division and then some case will be afforded us for further.

The celebrated Dr Pusey at the expiration of his three years's suspension appeared on Sunday last in the pulpit of the Cathedral Church of Oxford, and so great was the anxiety to hear him, that the struggles at the door for admission, savored more of the theatre than the house of prayer. The attendance exceeded all previous experience. Great numbers came purposely from London, and the repositories of the daily paper were sent down to place the sermon before the world.

Thirteen for the West Riding of Yorkshire, will take in a day or two, when Lord Morpeth will be returned without opposition.

The Peel "rod," as it is termed, has attacked many of the underlings and hangers on of the Government, and resignations, more especially in the Queen's household, are daily talked about. These resignations are contingent upon the introduction of Peel's financial scheme, the parties thinking that their retention of office under Government, which is now carrying out a policy directly at variance with that which called it into existence, is neither honest nor decent. Good. Honesty, however mistaken, is to be respected.

But singular enough these conscientious scruples are confined to the subordinates, and have not yet reached the great servants of the Crown. The Cabinet remains as apparently united as if they had been expressly installed in power to carry out the free-trade theories of Cobden and his allies. Amongst the resignations of members of Parliament may be mentioned that of Lord Ashley, who represents Dorset. The other evening he again introduced what is termed the Ten Hours' Bill, a measure which, it will be recollected, nearly upset the Government a year or two back.

His lordship has resigned on the plea, that as he was sent to Parliament to support the Corn Laws, which he can no longer do, since his opinions have undergone a change, his constituents have a right to a return of the trust they reposed in him. It is more than suspected that other reasons have induced his resignation. For instance, the Ten Hours' Bill is popular on both sides of the House; it is just the neutral ground on which all the parties can unite who are unfavorable to Peel; and members who would not have the manliness to vote against the Corn Laws, would have cunning enough to coalesce on this measure, and thus destroy the Government as effectually as if they voted against Peel's Tariff. With his resignation this tempting bait will disappear, and the ground, for a "fair fight and no favor," be cleared.

Mr King, the American Minister at the Tuilleries, has been drawn into correspondence with M. Guizot, for the purpose of rebutting a charge preferred against him by the London Times, of garbling the views of the French Government on the subject of Texas, and producing thereby the explosive missive in the President's Message, which has caused such a sensation in France, and such protracted discussions in the Chambers.

FRANCE

M. Guizot has noticed the remarks of Mr. Polk's message relative to War and Texas.

M. Guizot had accordingly felt surprised at the language used by the President in his message and he had considered it his duty to claim in reply for France an entire independence of action. He next examined the commercial reasons which had induced France to recognise the independence of Texas in 1838, and rendered her anxious to maintain it in 1845. The political considerations had been of a still greater weight. There were at present, he said, three powerful nations intent on aggrandizing beyond measure, their territories—England, Russia, and the United States.

France was not extending her dominions. In Africa she had made a conquest, it was her honor and interest to preserve, but the bounds of which she would not overstep. It was of the higest importance to France that those three nations should balance each other's power, and that none of them should obtain a preponderating influence. She was consequently interested in protecting the independence of the American states.

Disaster to the French in Algeria.—The French papers gave an account of a horrid disaster which overtook a detachment of the French army in the province of Constantine. In the midst of a large plain, the column was overtaken by a heavy fall of snow, which continued two days, in which the poor fellows were obliged to bivouac. Some of them not having tasted food for two days, fell victims to the severity of the weather. By this calamity more than 160 lives in was said, have been lost.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR FEBRUARY.
N. B. Craig, W. Barker, Robert Woods.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

4 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED

Hibernia, Kilnefelow, Cincinnati;
Rhode Island, McFall, Wheeling;
Michigan, Boies, Beaver,
Consul, Abrams, Brownsville;

DEPARTED.

Financier, Poe, Cincinnati:
Medium, Gregg, Brownsville;
Michigan, Boies, Beaver;
North Queen, McLain, Wheeling;

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling—Per str North Queen, 27 bundles leather, S McClurkan; 3 bbls roll butter, M B Rhey & Co; 1 bale mdze, Hampton & Smith; 327 pa bulk pork, 7 bbls butter, J Dalzell, 5 bbls butter, 4 rolls leather, 3 bbls clover seed, Jordan & Sons; 70 bbls flour, J M'Cully; 20 kegs lard, W B Holmes; 250 bbls flour, Robertson & Reppert.

Brownsville—Per str Medium: 27 boxes mdze, 7 bales, 1 cask, H Mitchell, 140 bush oats, A Steel; 1 box mdze, I D Williams; 2 boxes do, Clark & Thaw; 1 do do, Forsyth & Co; 2 boxes do, Robertson & Reppert; 3 boxes and 15 bales carpeting, W McClintock; 5 boxes mdze, Atwood, Jones & Co.

Brownsville—Per str Consul; 26 boxes mdze, 4 trunks do, Henry Mitchell; 1 bundle steel, 2 rolls leather, 1 crate mdze, 5 bales 2 trunks and 13 boxes dry goods, Gilbert & Hall; 5 bales, Wilson & Murphy.

THE subscriber would offer his grateful thanks to the firemen of the several companies for their prompt and efficient services yesterday, in subduing the fire, and saving his property from entire destruction—also to the many other friends, for their kind assistance.

Those having business with him, may find him at his residence in 3d st., corner of Ferry and Liberty, opposite the 3d Pres. Church.

feb24 W. W. WILSON.

J. S. DICKEY,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
East Beaver Point and Bridgewater.
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
Proprietor and Agent of Steamers,
LAKE ERIE,
AND
MICHIGAN,
Daily between Pittsburgh and Beaver.

WILL be prepared on earliest opening of Canal navigation, to receive property at his Wharf Boat or in Warehouse, for all points on Erie extension, cross cut and Ohio Canals, for all points on Lake Erie and upper Lakes, as also forward produce, &c. by Penn's improvements.

Apply or address
feb24-tf. J. S. DICKEY, Beaver.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of John Otterson, Reserve Township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for accomodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.

JOHN OTTERSON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Reserve township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Peter Bates,	Samuel M'Connell,
Wm M'Connell,	Robert M'Connell,
George Wrigand,	Henry Wrigand,
John Craft,	Michael Peff,
Daniel Loper,	Josiah Lewis,
Matthew Plank,	William Brand

feb24-3d

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of John Cowan, of Baldwin township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at her dwelling house in the city aforesaid; and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOHN COWAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Baldwin township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Thomas Verner,	Joseph Ralston,
Jesse Cunningham,	Robert Montooth,
H B Wallace,	Isaac Sickman,
Robert Thompson,	Robert McKooky,
M Snoe,	Samuel B Moore,
Malcolm Leech,	Melchur Beltzhoover.

feb24-d3t*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of Margaret Lenox, of Indiana Township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth. That your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at her dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a house of public entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

MARGARET LENOX.

We the subscribers, citizens of Indiana Township, do certify, that the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Patterson,	James Wilson,
Alexander Speers,	Wm Henderson,
John M'Allister,	James Holstead,
John Speer,	Wm Armstrong,
Joseph Speer,	Roger Bell,
David C. Scott	David Boyd.

feb23-d3t

Found.

A POCKET BOOK, containing a number of papers and a small lot of money, was picked up on Saturday by a gentleman, and left at this office. feb23.

SKATES, Cutlery, Ivory, Ebony, &c. for sale by JOHN W. BLAIR, dec1. 120, Wood st.

Removal.

A. BEELEN has removed his Commission and Forwarding Business from the Canal Basin to his new Warehouse, on Third street, nearly opposite the Post Office. may 30.

Administrator's Sale,
Of Valuable, Law and Miscellaneous Book, Gold Patent Lever Watch and Double Barrel Fowling Piece, at Auction. By Catalogue.

AT M'KENNA's new Auction Mart, No 114 Wood st, 3d door from 5th, on Thursday next, Feb 26, at 7 o'clock; will be sold by catalogue, and by order of Administrator's, a valuable lot of law and miscellaneous books. Also 1 gold patent lever watch, 1 double barrel fowling piece, 1 set harness, 3 high post bedsteads, 1 mahogany bureau, table and chairs, 1 large trunk, a few caddy boxes Y H Tea, 13 lbs each, being part of the cargo of the ship Ianthe.

feb23 P M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

CLOTHING.

WM B SHAFFER, corner of Wood and Water sts, has just received a full stock of cloths, vestings and every article of gentlemen's wear, which he will sell low. feb21

VESTINGS, plain and figured at WM. B. SHAFFER, feb21 cor Wood and Water st.

CASSIMERES of all descriptions at WM. B. SHAFFER, feb21 cor Wood and Water st.

CASSINETS to suit all classes by WM. B. SHAFFER, feb21 cor Wood and Water st.

CRAVATS, of all kinds, for sale cheap, by WM. B. SHAFFER, feb21 cor Wood and Water st.

SHIRTS, BOSOMS, &c.—A large lot just received by WM B SHAFFER, feb21 cor Wood and Water st.

TWEEDS FOR COATS, can be had low at WM B SHAFFER'S, feb 20 cor Wood and Water sts.

HANKERCHIEFS—A fine assortment for sale by WM B SHAFFER, feb 21 cor Wood and Water sts.

SOCKS, at almost any price, can be had at the clothing store of WM B SHAFFER, feb 21 cor Wood and Water sts.

SATINS—A splendid variety for sale by WM B SHAFFER, feb 21 cor Wood and Water sts.

Last Winter Session—Dancing School.

MADAME BLAIQUE'S last session for the present winter, will commence on Friday afternoon, February 13th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at her Room in the Lafayette Assembly buildings.

In announcing the re-organization of her classes for the last winter season, Madame B., hopes it will not be out of place to convey to her kind patrons her grateful acknowledgment of the liberal support they have bestowed upon extended to her. She cannot but feel highly flattered at the evidence they adduced of their eminent appreciation of her services as a Teacher, in the crowded state of her classes, and she feels confident the simple announcement of the re organization of her classes will be sufficient to secure to her a continuance of their favors.

In order to give that relat to the *Examination Ball*, she proposes closing her winter labors with, and which the presence of all her pupils can only secure, she offers the following inducement to her patrons, in the reduction of her terms to $6 each, to those pupils who have attended the two previous seasons.

LA FAYETTE ASSEMBLY ROOMS are situated on Fourth street, two doors from the Hay Scales.—Madame B. will retain the above named rooms for public and private supper parties, Concerts, Soirees &c., &c.

The above rooms are finished and fitted up in the most novel; elegant and approved style, with dressing rooms, and every convenience for the accommodation of visitors, and are now open for inspection.

Important to Gentlemen.

At the solicitation of several gentlemen, Madame B. will open evening classes, for instruction in the Polka, Polka Quadrilles, &c.

Hours of tuition—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week, from 7½ to 9 P M.

Her subscription list is now open for subscribers at her rooms on Fourth st, near Wood.

feb 21 tf

Light Reading.

MISS LESLIE'S Pencil Sketches;
M. Paulding's John Bull and Jonathan;
Hogg's Winter Evening Tales;
Adolphe; Gil Blas; Dan Quaint;
Heart, by Dupper; Joe Miller; Paul and Virginia;
Wandering Jew; Ion; Lady of Lyons; Fazio;
Fredericka Bremer's Novels; Canary Bird;
The Wife; The Maiden; Woman, an Enigma;
Conquest and Self Conquest; Lady of the Manor;
For sale by
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
feb21 43 Market street.

Union Nursery.

A CATALOGUE of the Fruit Trees, cultivated by T A Denormandie & Bro. at New Lisbon, Ohio, can be seen at my office, and orders forwarded to them for any quantity or kind.—The subscriber will be happy to serve his friends in aiding them to secure choice fruit trees, &c. &c.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agency and Intelligence Office,
feb 21 6t. No 9, Fifth street.

A BARGAIN.—For sale a cheap, level and beautifully lying Farm; 11 miles from Pittsburgh, and on the road to Peterstown, and a half a mile from the Brownsville road, 3 miles from Elizabethtown, on the Monongahela river. There is 103 acres of choice land—50 of which are well improved and in a high state of cultivation—and 28 good timber land, and all well fenced in. There is plenty of stone coal and limestone; excellent water, and