

Diversity of Winds.

The variation of the winds is considerable. In some places they are constant during the whole year, always blowing in the same direction; in others they change at certain periods, and have regular laws. In the open sea, between the tropics, and for some degrees beyond them, an easterly wind continues all the year round, without any considerable variation. To the north of the line the wind blows towards the north-east, and to the south of the line it blows towards the south-east, and that more or less, according to the position of the sun. This, however, only strictly holds in the open sea; for when islands and great continents obstruct the progress of this wind they may change its course, and in certain places make it take a north-east direction. In the southern parts of the ocean a westerly wind generally prevails. The nearer we approach the coasts, the more variable is the wind, and it is still more so as we advance farther inland.

The constant east wind is chiefly caused by the heat which the sun communicates to our atmosphere. In the Indian Sea there are winds named trade winds, or monsoons, which continue to blow in the same direction from three to four months of the year, and during a similar space of time blow in the opposite direction. The causes operating to produce these are scarcely yet satisfactorily explained; but it cannot be doubted that the alternations of heat and cold, the position of the sun, the nature of the soil, the inflammation of meteors, the condensation of vapors into rain, and other similar phenomena have great effect in their production.

There are certain seas and countries which have winds and calms peculiar to them. In Egypt and the Persian Gulf, during the summer, a burning wind, which stops respiration and consumes everything, very frequently prevails. At the Cape of Good Hope a cloud is sometimes seen to form, which the inhabitants term the fatal cloud, or ox-eye; at first it is very small, but soon visibly increases, and a furious tempest proceeds from it, which oversets ships, and precipitates them to the bottom of the sea.

Uncertain and variable winds, which have no determinate direction or duration, prevail over the greatest part of the globe; for though certain winds may blow more frequently in one place than in another, they do not return at fixed intervals, but begin and end without any regularity, and vary in proportion as different causes interrupt the equilibrium of the air. Heat and cold, rain and fine weather, mountains, straits, capes, and promontories may contribute, in a considerable degree, to impede their course and change their direction. No doubt many other causes, which are unknown to us, influence the different modifications and agitations of the air.

What is particularly remarkable and daily occurs in almost every place, is that a little before sunrise the air is perfectly still and calm, when in a few minutes after, just at the break of morning, a pretty brisk east wind begins to rise at the approach of the sun, and continues some time after he is risen. This undoubtedly proceeds from the air, heated by the rays of the rising sun, becoming rarified, and by its consequent expansion displaces the contiguous air, and then produces an east wind, which ceases as the surrounding air also becomes heated. For similar reasons an east wind ought always to precede the sun in the torrid zone, and blow much stronger than in this country, because the sun's power here is much less than in the regions bordering upon the line. The wind, then in the torrid zone, constantly blows from east to west, whilst a west wind very rarely prevails in those parts.

From these observations we learn that winds are not the effects of chance, without either cause or design. In these, as in everything else, the Creator manifests his wisdom and goodness; and he has so arranged them, that they are continually rising, and a dead calm very seldom happens. He regulates the motion, power, and duration of the winds, and prescribes to them the course they ought to take. Their very diversity is of use; for when a long drought has made plants and animals languish and droop, a wind proceeds from the sea coast, loaded with exhalations, waters the meadows, and gives new animation to nature. When this object is accomplished, a dry wind coming from the east restores the serenity of the air, and brings back fine weather. The north brings along with it numerous frozen particles, and purifies the autumnal air from its noxious vapors. Lastly, to the sharp north wind succeeds the south wind, and coming from the southern regions, it diffuses a grateful warmth thro' the air. Thus these continual vexations of the winds tend to preserve health and fertility in the earth.

Who can make such reflections as these, and not adore God, in whose hands are all the elements, and whose word either bids them rage or calms their strife? At his command the storms and tempests roar, and, bursting from the ocean's depths, rush to earth's utmost boundary; when again, at his word, all is still and hushed, as on an autumnal evening, when not a breeze plays on the surface of the deep.

The Boston Liberator, publishes the annual petition to the legislature, that it will immediately call a "convention of the people of the Commonwealth, to determine what means shall be taken to effect a peaceful secession from the American Union."

DAILY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30.

MR. T. W. ALLEN, is our Carrier, and Agent in this city. Those wishing the paper left at their residence can leave their names at this office with the carrier. The Daily Standard may always be found at Palmer's News Room, where all orders for advertisements or job work will receive prompt attention.

Subscribers are particularly requested to leave the amount of their subscription at the place where the paper is left.

Pay of Laborers.

Rumors of dissatisfaction among the laborers employed on the public works in this vicinity, have been rife for several days past, and it has been feared that the peace would be disturbed in consequence. The complaints originate, as we understand, in consequence of the refusal of the contractors to allow the men what they conceive to be a sufficient remuneration for their labor—the same cause that has produced nine tenths of all the riots and mobs that have occurred in the United States.

The laborers on our public works receive a pitiful compensation, especially during the winter season. Owing to unfavorable weather, it is impossible to employ them more than about twenty days in a month, and their wages being usually six shillings per day, all they receive for a month's toil is about fifteen dollars. A young man without a family, may be enabled by prudent management, to secure a comfortable living at these wages, but an individual having a family to support, as a majority of day laborers have, must find it very difficult, if not impossible, to secure even a comfortable subsistence from the proceeds of his earnings. It is not strange therefore, that dissatisfaction and disturbance often occur among those engaged in this species of employment.

Give these men a living compensation for their labor, and there need be no fear of outbreaks or riots among them.

Taxation of Clergymen.

We are at issue with the Standard on the above subject, and being so, it is not likely we shall coincide by arguing the matter.

The Clergy were exempted \$1500 because some of their rights as citizens were arbitrarily taken away. These, however, have been restored again, and a minister may be elected to office. But they are not yet placed upon the same footing with our citizens. They are not allowed to enter into any secular calling, whereby they may lay up money as other people do. Grant them this privilege and then we should be in favor of taxing them with others. Otherwise we are opposed to it.—Star.

It is news to us that Clergymen are not allowed to do any thing else but preach. If such a law exists, point to the chapter and section, and we'll go for its repeal.

The Star declines to discuss the question, because it is not likely to result in an agreement of views between it and us. The mass of the community however, might arrive at a correct conclusion by an examination of the subject, and that certainly is desirable.

Mechanics' Mass Convention.

A call for a mass convention of the Mechanics' of this State, to be held at Rust's Hotel in this city, on the 20th day of February next, appears in the Auburn Advertiser, of Monday. The subject is to take measures for the repeal of the act of Congress of July 8th 1845, renewing the Woodworth Patent for Planing Machines. Papers throughout the State, are requested to notice the call of the convention.

The Penitentiary.

During the whole of yesterday, the Board of Supervisors were engaged in viewing locations, and receiving propositions for sites, without coming to any conclusion upon the subject. They meet again this morning, when it is probable, some definite action will be taken. There seems to be a warm competition among the owners of property, and no little difficulty in making a selection.

National Theatre.

SILSBEE, the celebrated delineator of Yankee Character, has just finished a highly successful engagement at this popular place of amusement. Mr. S. has a benefit to-night. Lots of fun may be expected.

THE PANORAMA.—This evening the Panorama of the Upper Mississippi will be exhibited for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. It will be seen that the maximum price of tickets is not fixed, so that if any one chooses to give more than 25 cents, there will be no objection.

New Grenada.

The Republic of New Grenada is composed of 25 Provinces, each Province is entitled to one or more Senators, and some two or three Representatives. The Congress meets at Bogota on the 1st of March in every year, and each Province has a Chamber of Deputies, amounting in all to the number of near 300.

The President is elected every four years, and is ineligible afterwards. He is chosen by electors, the same as in the United States. His salary is \$12,000 per annum. The present incumbent of this high office is Joseph H. Lopez. The Vice President is chosen in the same manner, and for the same space of time. Rufino Cuervo is the present incumbent of the vice presidency, and his term will expire in 1851. His salary is \$4,000 per annum.

Each senator and representative receives \$6 per diem for the term of two or three months, the usual period of the session of Congress. The mileage is equal to about \$6 per mile. The secretaries of Departments are paid the sum of \$3,200 per annum.

Legislative.

On Monday, Mr. Root, of Herkimer, offered in the House the following resolutions on the subject of Slavery, as a substitute for the series previously introduced into that body. They are essentially the Senate resolutions, with the exception of an emphatic recognition of the power of Congress over the subject:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That as the Federal Constitution was formed and adopted expressly to secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity, therefore, the federal government ought to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of Slavery, or the slave trade, wherever it has the Constitutional power over those subjects.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That in as much as the people of several of the States of the Union have avowed a determination to extend slavery over a portion of the territory acquired of Mexico—and believing that there is imminent danger of such extension unless Congress shall interfere to prevent it, and recognizing the Constitutional power of Congress to legislate upon the subject, our Senators and Representatives are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts immediately to prohibit, by positive enactments, the extension of slavery over any part of such territory.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the People of the State of New York have learned, with great satisfaction, that the People of California have adopted a Constitution which is in accordance with the free institutions of our Country, and our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for the admission of California into the Union as a State.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That in the opinion of this Legislature, Congress has the power of exclusive legislation over Slavery in the District of Columbia, and that our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to endeavor to procure the passage of a law at an early day, that shall put an end to the slave trade in that District.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the people of the State of New York are strongly attached to the Federal Union, and consider the preservation a matter of the highest interest to themselves, to the whole country, and the cause of civil liberty. That, in order to sustain it, on their own part, they will faithfully abide by all the provisions, compact, and compromises of the Constitution, they will also firmly oppose all attempts from whatever source they may come, and under whatever pretence they may be made, to dissolve the Union.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

THE PARKMAN TRAGEDY.—A statement has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that a pair of hands had been discovered near the Medical Hospital, supposed to be those of Dr. PARKMAN. Dr. Bigelow, in a communication to the Boston Herald, states that they belonged to a man who was so badly frostbitten as to render amputation of his hands necessary. What next?

RESPECTFUL WOLVES.—The Guardian, a Mormon paper in Deseret, in speaking of the advantages of being a Mormon, has the following:

"Many has been the grave of the gold seeker we have seen, whose bodies have been disinterred by the wolves, and the bones, pantaloons, hose, and other things lying strewn around, with the headboard lying near informing the traveler, who had been buried, where from, the day they died, age, disease, &c. But we have not seen a solitary instance where one of the Saint's tombs have been disturbed by the wolves."

LONG PENT-UP FIRE.—The St. Louis Republican says:

"While the workmen were yesterday engaged in removing the rubbish from the cellar of the building occupied by Messrs. Meech & Corning previous to the fire in May last, they discovered a mass of paper some feet under the surface, which was on fire. As soon as the air penetrated the mass, it blazed up freely, having retained fire since the 17th of May last, a period of nearly eight months."

SLAVERY AMONG THE OREGON INDIANS.—A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Fort Nisqually, Oregon, respecting the Oregon Indians, makes the following important announcement:

"You will probably be surprised that slavery so generally prevails among these Indians.—This system exists among all the tribes in every portion of Oregon. I have been among the Indians as a traveler or upon business in most sections of this territory, and my personal observation confirms the statement which I have made."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The House of Representatives of Massachusetts, by a vote of 143 to 114, have ordered to a third reading a bill to permit, on the second trial, a plurality of votes to elect members of Congress, and also to provide that Electors of President and Vice President of the U. S. shall be elected by a plurality.

SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK.—A man named Gideon Williams, of North Providence, was fined last Wednesday, three dollars and costs, amounting to six dollars and fifty-five cents, for neglecting to return a borrowed umbrella when requested so to do.

"DAILY QUEEN CITY."—Such is the title of a daily paper, issued at Buffalo, by Geo. J. BRYAN Esq., the first number, of which appeared on Monday. It is a small penny sheet, neutral in politics, and gives evidence of talent, taste and enterprise, on the part of the editor. Success attend it.

WARM PREPARATION.—An old bachelor in counselling a young friend, cautioned him in this manner: "Never take a wife till thou hast a house (and a fire) to put her in."

The Alleghenians, have been offered \$37,500 for six months services in England, Ireland and Scotland. Owing to previous arrangements they declined the offer.

Pope says, it is impossible that an ill-natured man can have a public spirit; for how can he love ten thousand men, who never loved one!

A FLOWER FOR THE HEART.—A wife, full of truth, innocence and love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear next his heart.

All other things are transitory and perishing, but wisdom is of eternity, and to a good man the best of all his treasures.

For the Standard.

Woman's Influence.

How great is woman's influence, from the customs and usages of society, it has long slumbered and slept, but its potency and importance is beginning to be realized in every department of life. Woman is no longer the toy or slave of man; she shares with him the sceptre, and guided by morality and intellectuality wields a tremendous influence. 'Tis true she does not literally hold in her hand the helm of State, or sit in council with Senators, enacting laws for the government of the people; nor wait as an Ambassador at foreign courts; nor as Judge fix penalty to crime; nor as Jury decide upon the guilt or innocence of the accused; nor is her voice often heard from the sacred desk, expounding the scriptures, or enforcing upon man the claims of God and his duty to his fellow man. Hers is another sphere, her duty lies back, and beyond all this. Though more silent is more exalted. Hers is to stamp upon the elastic germ a seal that is seen and read by all, and give direction to the infant mind that leads to shame or glory; she has its care and guardianship; to her shielding and keeping is committed the destiny of immortal existences. If her power and province is then so great, how great is her responsibility; how assiduous should she be in qualifying herself for her high vocation; being assured of the fact, that it is she, and not the father who imparts the moral and intellectual character to their sons, for it is rarely, very rarely found that an extraordinary man, had an ordinary mother.

J. A. B.

MESSAGE OF GOV. DEWEY, OF WISCONSIN.—The message of Gov. Dewey, of Wisconsin, was delivered to the Legislature of that State on the 10th inst. The principal topic of the message is upon the financial and banking operations of the State, which will be alluded to under the proper head. Upon the subject of slavery he is very brief. Though the views of the people of that State have heretofore been fully expressed against the institution, he recommends the legislature to reiterate those views, but at the same time abide by the compromises of the constitution.

ANNIHILATION OF SPACE.—The news by the Canada, received in this city on the 14th inst, was transmitted to and received in New Orleans the same day. The despatch was only about thirty-six hours in the transmission from Halifax to New Orleans, a distance of twenty-eight hundred miles.

FREE SOIL IN DESERET.—We learn by a correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, that the people of the Great Salt Lake city have the genuine Free Soil system "in the full tide of successful operation." The land is not allowed to be sold. Every man can have as much as he can occupy, by paying for the survey and recording. The record constitutes his title of occupancy, and that is all the title he has. This, and his improvement, he can sell—nothing more.

DEATH OF A POET.—The Winchester Republican announces the death of Philip Pendleton Cooke, Esq., of Clarke county, aged about 35.—He was a native of Winchester, and a son of John R. Cooke, Esq., now of Richmond. Mr. Cooke was endowed with rare poetic talent. His "Florence Vano" has been placed by British critics among the finest poems of its class produced during the century.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad was opened last week as far as Plymouth, fifty miles from Concord, N. H. There was an entertainment given on the occasion. Among the toasts was the following appropriate one: "The Iron Horse.—May he stand up to his rack, fodder or no fodder until he can wet his whistle on the banks of the Connecticut."

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.—A doctor and a poet quarrelled; an indifferent person was referred to to settle the dispute; the latter made the following reply: "You're faulty both—do penance for your crimes; Bard, take his physic, doctor, read his rhymes."

A thousand parties of pleasure do not leave a recollection worth that of one good action.

The friendship of some people is like our shadow, keeping close while we walk in the sunshine, but deserting us the moment we enter the shade.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—HENRY COOK, Esq., editor of the Rochester Democrat, is dead. He died on Saturday last. The Democrat of Monday pays a deserved compliment to his memory.

Neither House of Congress was in session on Friday or Saturday.

"I never re-treat," as James said when asked to stand the beverages for the company a second time.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S PROFANITY.—She said of an old mill which had gone to decay, the water having dried away in its stream—"it wasn't worth a dam."

Attention to little things is the economy of virtue.

It will be seen by the Standard, that W. W. GREEN, Esq., has relinquished his post in the Democrat, which is now merged in the Standard. Mr. Green has ever been kind and courteous in his editorial conduct; and we wish him all prosperity in his retirement; and we can but desire that the paper may, under its new auspices, be well supported by those whose cause it upholds.—Star of yesterday.

Cuba.

We received, at a late hour last night, our files of El Redactor from the above port, bringing us the latest dates, to the 12th inst.

The Redactor of the 12th inst. expresses surprise that though now the middle of the month of January, yet the coffee of the new harvest has not yet begun to arrive in any quarter from the interior plantations, whereas in former years before this time the coffee had not only come in from the plantations, but generally had been already shipped off. The cause of this delay, or it may be the failure in the crops, is attributed to the heavy rains which prevailed during all the month of November, preventing the berry from ripening, and afterwards causing delay in gathering it. Meantime this fact has caused a considerable rise of coffee in the market at the place of exportation.

On the 8th January, the Royal English steamer, the Medway, arrived at St. Jago de Cuba, and after a stay of only a few minutes, proceeded to Jamaica, to take in the mails for Europe. She came direct from Chagres, and had on board a considerable number of passengers from California, all bound, with pockets full of gold, for Europe, to spend at home the fortunes they had doubtless made on the Sacramento. In addition, the Medway had on board two millions of dollars in specie, consigned to mercantile houses in England. This information came direct from Captain Symons, commander of the Medway. A passenger on board the Medway, for Europe, informed the editors, that gold was quite plentiful in California, for those who had the luck to hit upon a good digging; but he said at the same time, misery and suffering were much more in abundance than gold, on account of the numbers who flock to the mines, and the scarcity and dearth of all the necessaries of life. The placers, he said, were a great distance from San Francisco, and though it is true the gold is there, yet it is not quite so abundant nor so easy to obtain as it had been represented.

The various enterprises of railroads which within the last two years have been undertaken in Cuba, to a great extent, showing the process and advancement of the Island in imitation of American activity and life, seem to prosper and succeed. The Cobre railroad company advertises a dividend of 7 per cent, which is the 16th dividend divided out among the stockholders of this company. Other railroads appear, by all accounts, to pay still better.—Herald of Monday.

There are nine persons in prison at Cincinnati, charged with murder.

Hood gives this graphic picture of an irritable man, thus: "He lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, tormenting himself with his pricklers."

MARRIED.

At Jamesville, on the 11th of January, by Rev. H. G. Chapin, Mr. Eldridge W. Woodward, of Geddes, to Miss Charlotte P. Chapman, youngest daughter of Moses Chapman, Esq., of Jamesville.

Tammany Hall.

The Members of the Tammany Society are requested to meet Thursday evening, Jan. 31st, at 6 1/2 o'clock P. M. O. J. RUGER.

PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Positively the Last Night of the UPPER RIVER!

THE PROPRIETORS beg leave to announce to the citizens of Syracuse, that the Exhibition of the Panorama of the Upper River will positively close this Evening, Jan. 30, to make room for the LOWER RIVER, which will be exhibited to-morrow evening, Jan. 31st, and that the entire proceeds of this Wednesday Evening, will be appropriated for the benefit of the

ORPHAN ASYLUM!

Price of admission 25 cents; but they will not refuse one dollar for so praiseworthy an object.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Ellis & Parker, Sole Proprietors and Managers

Farewell benefit of MR. J. S. SILSBEE.

This Evening, WEDNESDAY will be presented THE FOREIGN EMBASSADOR. Jobbed, Mr. Silsbee.

After which YANKEE ABROAD. Saml, Mr. Silsbee. Fortel, Mr. Ellis. 4 Comic Songs, Mr. Parker.

To be followed BY YANKEES IN 1776. Bill, Mr. Silsbee. Dancing, Mad'le Theodore. 4 Yankee Stories, Silsbee.

To conclude with the Comedy of THE MAGNETIZED YANKEE. Harshorn, Mr. Silsbee. Doct. Organic, Mr. Ellis.

Boxes 50 cents. Pit 25 cents. Curtain rises at a quarter past 7.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY!



SYRACUSE CITIZENS' CORPS!

SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL, At Malcolm Hall, February 22d, 1850. Jan. 23, '50.

BARBOUR'S Supreme Court Reports—Volume 4. For sale by L. W. HALL, Jan. 29, 1850.

GREENWAY gets up the best HOT FLIP in the city at his PLACE opposite Frasse Block. Call and try it Gents. Dec. 11, '49.

New Books Received at Palmer's News Room.

CONSTANCE LYNDSAY; or the Progress of Error, by C. G. H. Oliver Goldsmith; or the Hypocrite, by Emerson Bennett. 25 New Golden Bells; or Story of a Pawnbroker. 25 Three York by Gas Light, by G. G. Foster, Esq. 25 Dark Scenes of History, by G. P. R. Ames, Esq. 75 The Married Woman's Medical Adviser on Infant Treatment, &c., by Mrs. Barwell, under the approval and recommendation of Valentine Mott, M. D., of N. Y. 25 Golden Rule of Health, and Hints to Dyspeptics, &c., by Joel H. Rose, M. D., of N. Y. 25 Water Cure Reporter—one dollar a year. Whig Almanac for 1850, &c., &c. Every kind of Publications received as soon as published, and for sale at the publishers prices and no abatement by W. L. PALMER.