Daily Morning Post.

LEGGY HARPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 25.

☞ We North, as South, to East, to West, under the Constitution! but a sacred watchtower of the Common Road, and true devotion to the Common Brotherhood. —PALMERSTON PUNCH.

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Having recently made large additions of New and Beautiful Type to our Work and Job Offices, we are now prepared to do PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, in the neatest style, and upon the Liberal terms. Every size and variety of Type, from any thing Five Lines to Diamond, will now be found in our extensive Job Office. Give us a call.

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GLIMPSES AT EUROPE DURING 1848.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Southern Literary Messenger for June, 1849, published at Richmond, contains a long, able and very interesting article entitled "Glimpses at Europe during 1848," in which reference is made to the proud position occupied by the United States, in reference to their commerce in the Baltic as distinguished in that quarter, from the commerce of all other nations, and effected solely by the talents and indefatigable labors of our then Charge to Denmark, the Hon. R. C. FLENNIKEN. The concession was made while a negotiation was pending for a treaty, permanently to secure the important privilege of a free navigation of the Sound without the payment of Sound duties which had always been enacted from the vessels of all nations that passed the great Belt or the river Elbe; but in the midst of this negotiation with, as appeared from the official correspondence, the best prospect of a successful termination, Mr. Flennekin was recalled by President Fillmore. Shortly afterwards the Danish Minister with whom this negotiation was pending, and who had made the concessions to our flag, temporally resigned. He had previously made such admissions to our representative. Mr. Flennekin, as in good faith, pledged the government of Denmark to a stipulation in the treaty for a permanent right to the temporary concession. If the negotiation was attempted to be renewed by his successor, it failed of success, and the American vessels in navigating the Sound, like the vessels of all other nations, "haul up their free course, and let their top-sails settle on the caps until they are boarded," and the required duties secured.

The exclusive privilege granted to our vessels at the time referred to, was the subject of comment in the English, Hamburg and Bremen papers; the former complained of the discrimination in favor of American vessels as unjust to the flags of all European countries; the latter advocated it as the removal of onerous restrictions upon their commerce, but both concurred in complimenting the ability, diplomatic skill, perseverance and personal character of our then representative to Denmark.

In the hope and belief that the administration of Gen. Pierce will be distinguished by the selection of the ablest men in the country as representatives to foreign governments, it is due to the country as well as Mr. Flennekin to recur to his services at Denmark which have placed him prominently among the ablest of negotiators and which, in connection with his high intellectual powers, varied attainments and moral worth, entitle him to a diplomatic mission of the first grade.

Far up in the north of Europe stands the grim, old castle of Cronenberg. Its lofty, elegant towers rise high above the encircling buildings at the time and the white cross of Denmark looks proudly down upon land and sea. It is a strange mysterious castle, the palace of Cronenberg, and a thousand dark stories hover around its drawbridges, its gloomy archways and silent, deserted walls. Here mourned for a long, dreary winter the unhappy queen, Caroline Matilda of England, whose only fault was that some could behold her without admiration, none knew her and not love her. And poor, brilliant Struensee, who, from a low born, humble physician, rose to be a king's master and Denmark's true sovereign; Struensee, whose lofty ambition soared higher yet, knew her and loved her. And when the unhappy young queen that she was—betrayed their secret, and the same day saw the fair queen humbled, disgraced, a prisoner in the dark, old castle, and the young courtier, his head on the block and breathed her name even under the executioner's axe.

Across a dreary common, close to the palace, there is an old deserted garden; a house stands, tenantless in the centre; a few broken defaced statues lie in utter desolation about, whilst the soft moss oozes in patches from the broken terrace-steps, and on a high bank there smile a few stray flowers, entwined with graceful vines. A willow stands there alone; its delicate leaves tremble in the evening breeze and the long, weeping branches gently kiss the humble grave which they tenderly shroud. Beneath it lies Hamlet.

There are the ramparts, too, which he paced to and fro, musing or waiting for him whom he alone not feared. There are the proud walls of Elsineur, there also the dark-blue waters of the Sound, and in the distance the dim line of the Swedish coast with the huge fortress of Helsingborg in the background. A breeze has sprung up and sail after sail rises above the horizon, and vessel after vessel passes close under the guns of the old castle. A gigantic full-rigged ship the cross of England flying from its mizzen-mast, bears down through the narrow passage suddenly, her head off shore, she heaves to with her foresail aback, a small cutter approaches, an officer boards her and patiently has she to wait for Denmark's pleasure. A frenchman follows, several Swedish schooners running down before the wind are close upon his heels and a clumsy, old-fashioned Dane comes slowly, majestically to join the crowd. But all, the moment they reach the cushion passage, haul up their fore course and let their top sails settle on the cape, until they also are boarded. A fleet is assembled; the flags of all nations are run up to salute the Dannebrog, and without murmur, they heave to and let go their anchors. But what are those sharp, low clipper-built vessels that come coursing down from the north-east; the jibboom of the second almost touching the stern boat of the first? How they dash the foam from their sharp sides how gallantly they come on under a cloud of canvas with straddling sails slow and aloft! But see they have reached the first gunboat lying across the passage and they dart past it, unmindful of the stern command with which they are ordered to heave to. Not a sound is heard on board the bold vessels. A white cloud rises on the deck of the nearest, a heavy cannon ball falls a few fathoms beyond the bremost. Still no sign of life. A second shot nearly touches the bowsprit. The strangers see the firing is in earnest and, as if by magic, a large flag is run up, the breeze quickly unfolds it and the star-spangled banner floats proudly over Denmark's waters. Almost at the same time the second schooner comes up, nearly abreast of the bark, and as their ensign greets the eyes of the crew, three cheers rise in the clear air until the walls of the fortress echo the sound and send it across to the Swedish coast.

And they do not brave in; they pass the English and the French vessels they pass the fortifications of the Danes, bristling with cannon, and the low, black man of war that lies threatening on the opposite side; they sail down towards the city of Copenhagen and, with wonder in their eyes, the astonished Danes turn around and ask who the bold strangers can be, that dare pass the Sound who Denmark has closed the Baltic to the nations of the earth! But before an answer is given, a small but beautiful yacht glides gracefully out from a narrow bay under the very ramparts of the castle; her white sides glisten brilliantly in the golden light of the setting sun and, with her sails loosened and her colors streaming, she skims over the waves and hastens to rejoin the strange vessels. They know her, however, the good Danes, they recognize now the stars and stripes that have so often covered the fine, spacious deck of the hospitable yacht, when, under America's flag, her generous owner drank the health of Denmark, whose fair daughters stood to dance as their fathers loved to sail on board the fastest vessel that ever passed the Sound.

And how were such most precious privileges obtained?—Not by the tortuous policy, the cunning devices, the skilful negotiations of European diplomats, but by the plain, straightforward, but determined declarations of a representative of the Great Republic. A simple citizen of the Union, her minister, had represented to the Danish Cabinet the injustice of imposing the same restrictions upon the continental powers of Europe and the far-distant republic, who by her ships and her intercourse could but benefit the small island, and who had no interest in the struggle with the rebellious provinces. And such had been the force of his argument—such the influence which the name of his country and the respect ascertained for his personal character had brought to bear on the subject, that the proud flag of the Union alone of all the maritime nations of the earth passed unmolested through the waters of Denmark.

They were closed to all others, for Denmark, small, insular Denmark, was at war with great, powerful Germany—A noble sight, indeed they were, those bold islanders, as, few in numbers, unsupported by friends or allies, trusting alone in the God of their forefathers and the sacred right of their cause, they hesitated not to risk their lives and their fortunes in a war against the forty-four millions of Germany, who spoke of crushing them in a few months and threatened to blot their kingdom from the maps of Europe. But they are a bold and stubborn race, the untamed sea-kings of the Northman nationales even now the bold Dane, and the hot blood and the fearless spirit of the Viking of old has been proved even in our day by many a bold exploit and many a bravely fought battle. Can we withhold our admiration when we see a kingdom, the smallest of the earth, poor in soil, but thinly inhabited, cursed with a cruel climate and fearful storms, and strong only in faith and in courage, occupied at the same time with the consolidation of its national liberty and engaged with all its might in the defence of its right, its territories, its own children—struggling hard, but ever honorably in sustaining a foreign war abroad and subduing reckless insurrection at home! If Denmark is no longer, as she has been for centuries, the powerful mate of the North, giving kings to England, holding half of Germany in subjection, ruling all Sweden and Norway—if she has lost successively her German provinces, Sweden, and finally even her much beloved daughter, rugged, stern, but affectionate Norway—if England has burned her fleet and Sweden robbed her of her commerce, her children at least have lost none of their virtues, and a brave and noble race, they have proved themselves worthy of their time-honored name and the proud renown of their fathers.

GEN. SAMUEL H. MONTGOMERY.

The numerous friends of Gen. MONTGOMERY, will be pleased to learn of his arrival in our city. This gentleman served with distinction throughout the Mexican War. After which he removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, when he assumed the editorial department of the *Herald*, at that place, and conducted it with marked ability. We congratulate the General and heartily wish him success through life.

WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE.

We do not know that there is any change in the money market of our city. We have compiled the following information from our correspondents which will no doubt be interesting to our readers.

The New York Post of the 21st says. The limitation of facilities for loan and discounts continues. Little money is now to be had under 7 per cent., but the demand is fairly supplied at that rate.

The fancy stocks continue to suffer from the reluctance to loan them, and unless holders of them have other securities to raise money on, they are obliged to sell.

Foreign exchange is easy at 110@110¼. The Pacific's news is calculated to extend our exports of cotton and grain. From London, we learn to-day that the rates of discount are 3 per cent in Lombard street, as well as at the bank.

Government sixes were active this morning, and sold at full previous prices.

The coal stocks continue depressed, and for the moment unpromising; yet the very great decline that has happened leads naturally to the conclusion that a counter-action is close at hand.

Cumberland Coal fell 2½ per cent.; Pennsylvania Coal, ¼ and Parker's vein, 7 per cent.; Phœnix was steady, at ¼ advance.

Lllangollen Coal stock sold on Saturday afternoon at 6, for cash.

Nicaragua was very heavy, at a decline of ½; Cary Land stock was firm; Erie declined 1 per cent; Norwich & Worcester, ½; and Reading ½.

Hudson River was steady, as was Harlem, Saturday's prices being quickly realized. New Jersey Zinc was firm at 12¾, Rochester and Syracuse advanced ½.

Stock speculation at the present seems at a discount, even amidst all this decline, the sellers for a further decline are few.

Great sacrifices are making to sustain the market, as is seen in the great differences made between the rates of cash and time sales.

The Bond market is much better sustained than the share market, yet they show some decline. Erie bonds of 1862 fell off ½, and those of 1871 ½. Incomes were firm.

The Sub Treasury held on Monday a balance of.....$4,805,820 01
Receipts last week.....313,207 03
Payments.....340,200 74
Customs receipts.....803,777 20

The exports of specie for last week were only.....$34,000
Making in February.....68,712
And since January 1.....1,329,391
Same time, 1852.....5,695,727

The imports last week were.....$3,688,228
Making since Feb. 1.....12,463,562
Same time, 1852.....1,000,291
From Feb. 1.....7,822,166

Showing an enormous increase. The exports of goods have also been larger, being 1,124,095 for the week, and nearly 3,000,000 for the whole of February.

The American Exchange Bank has under its consideration a proposition made to it by certain brokers, to receive from its customers on deposit the bills of certain Indiana, Illinois and Michigan banks, at ¾ per cent. discount, those brokers taking the same from the bank, whom they guarantee. As the bills of these banks will be mostly issued here, where the principal owners of the banks reside, it is a plan to keep in constant circulation a vast amount of currency, depreciated to the extent, confessedly, of ¾ per cent. The American Exchange Bank is to receive them under a guarantee against loss, but takes them for re-circulation. This is a perfect contrast with the course of the Metropolitan, which only takes uncurrent bills without guarantee of any kind (and is therefore particular what kind it takes) for sending them home for redemption, thus assisting materially to rectify the actual currency.

The York and Cumberland Railroad Company have raised $500,000 on their bonds, guaranteed by the Corporation of the city of Baltimore at $103 33.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, which has added to its stock $750,000, subscribed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has now ample means for completing the road to Wheeling, touching at Parkersburg.—Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. have contracted with the company to deliver 2,500 tons compound rails of Winslow's pattern, 76 lbs. to the yard, to be manufactured at Hanging Rock, on the Ohio River, to be delivered next month at Portsmouth, Ohio, and thence sent forward by the Scioto and Hickory Valley Railroad, or the Ohio Canal, to the road.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 22d, states that the sales at the Stock Boards yesterday were to a very meagre amount, (not coming up to $10,000,) attention being absorbed with the $1,250,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bonds, all of which were readily taken prices ranging from 91,17 to 95,20 in the 100.

Of the Stock sales at the boards, $2,400 were of City 6's, at firm rates; but shares of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad show a decline of ½, and George Creek of about 2½ on last sales. 46 shares of York and Cumberland Railroad sold at the steady rate of 23. This seems to be one of the most favorite stocks on the list.

The proposals for the new loan of the Baltimore and Ohio road were opened at noon yesterday, at the office of the company, a large number of the bidders being present. In all there were bids to the amount of $3,630,600, and the average of the successful bids is between 91,50 and 91,75—say about 91,60. The large amount of bids made in excess of the amount of the loan, and the fact that there were some $3,000,000 in bids for the York and Cumberland loan on Saturday, show the eagerness with which securities based upon the internal improvements connected with Baltimore and with our city's credit and interests are sought after and confided in. In fact there are none better in the country. This new loan of the Baltimore and Ohio Road bears an interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st of April and October, and is issued in coupon bonds in sums of five hundred and a thousand dollars each, secured by a mortgage on the Company's property, are redeemable 1885, and are free from State taxation.

ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD.—The telegraph announced some days ago the granting of a charter for the above road. We learn from the Tazewell Mirror that the following is the general route designed to be followed: Commencing at Alton it will pass in nearly a direct north line to Jacksonville, thence towards the river to Bath, through Havana to Pekin, thence to Spring Bay, Lacon, Hennepin, and terminate at La Salle. It needs no large share of discrimination to see at once that this road is to be an important road for the State of Illinois; passing, as it does, through the central portion of the State, and traversing a region of country as fertile as any in the world, the value of it will be almost incalculable to the county, while the stock could not fail to be one of the most profitable investments of money.

THE TEHUANTEPEC CONTRACT.—Albert Spicer, Esq., has arrived at New Orleans, having left the City of Mexico on the 11th inst., with despatches for Washington, from the American Minister, and also having in charge the Tehuantepec Contract for A. G. Sloo. The sum of $300,000 has already been paid to the Mexican Government, and a commission had left for the Isthmus to deliver the road to Mr. Sloo. Commissioners have also been appointed to treat with the American Minister about the neutrality and protection of the Isthmus.

☞ Ex-President Van Buren is to sail for Europe next month, in company with his son Martin Van Buren, Jr., whose health is much impaired. He will be the first ex-President that has visited Europe.

Items of News and Miscellany.

An extensive establishment is about to be erected at Black Rock for the manufacture of railroad bars.

If a spoonful of yeast will raise 60 cents worth of flour, how much will it take to raise funds enough to buy another barrel with?

Answers may be handed in over the fence.

Eleven Swans, the Leonardtown (Md.) Bacon says, were killed at a single fire a few days ago, off Heron Island, in the Potomac, by Messrs. Leonard Neal and F. Thompson and a colored boy, their three guns being fired simultaneously. Mr. Thompson and the boy also killed six swans at a fire the following day. One of them was four feet nine inches in height, and its breadth between the tips of the wings seven feet three inches.

Uncle Tom in Russia.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, writes from Moscow as follows:

"The celebrated 'Uncle Tom,' that remarkable negro who has already encountered so many strange adventures, continues his course through the world. In Russia he is becoming known through the medium of a very negligent translation of Mrs. Stowe's book, and enjoys great reputation. The police do not interfere, although the circulation of the work remains as yet unauthorized. In Russia, you are aware, enfranchisement is the order of the day; perhaps this has somewhat to do with the non-interference of the officials.

"As soon as the first copies of the work arrived, there were so few of them that they made the tour of the town, being let out to hire for two hours at a time, and thus passing from one hand to another of the Muscovite aristocracy. Trusty servants were sent from house to house with them wrapped up in silk, or batiste, with as much care as a new-born infant, and hidden in a little portfolio. To-day thousands of 'Uncle Toms' circulate in the capitol, and I am informed that a very distinguished man is at this moment engaged upon a good Russian translation."

THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE, HER FAMILY, TITLES AND CLAIMS TO ROYALTY.—The Countess Marie-Eugenie de Teba was born at Granada, in Spain. She is 24 years of age. She is tall and well made, and has an agreeable *in bonpoint* which is indicative of youth and health. All her features are perfectly regular. Her hair is of that tint which the English call auburn, and which the great Venetian painters have aimed to produce in their tableaux. The dazzling whiteness of her complexion and her deep blue eyes do not indicate her Spanish origin, that is only revealed by her vivacity of disposition, by the union of the most piquant graces, and especially by the perfect artlessness of her manners. Her hands would serve as a model for a statue of Hebe; and her feet are remarkably small and well-formed. Whether in ball dress, or the *negligé* of the morning, or, according to the usage of her country, with head covered by a mantle, she has always a majestic air, and it is certain she will wear the imperial robes to admiration.—*Boston Traveler.*

NEW YORK AND THE COAL TRADE.—The capitalists and speculators of New York are investing immense sums of money in the coal lands of Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina.—The Philadelphia American says:

"The New Yorkers have already got under way the Delaware & Hudson and Morris Canals, to carry Pennsylvania coal to their city, and are prosecuting with extraordinary energy the building of a railroad direct to the Lehigh mines, which is far advanced towards completion. They are now endeavoring to get a railroad chartered across from the Lackawanna mines, through the Wyoming and Lehigh valleys, to New York, and are endeavoring to get also more directly at the Dauphin and Susquehanna company's mines, by railroad."

☞ The following, says the Mobile Advertiser, is a copy of a bill sent in to a gentleman some time since:

"sassafda.....	$1,60
atachinonimomegin.....	60
	$2,00

"Pade, Josef ——"

Can any of our readers interpret it? At first we took it for apothecaries' Latin; judge our surprise when the key given to us, to find the above inscrutable items were simply these:

"*A horse half a day,*" and "*a taking of him home again.*"

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Lynchburgh (Va.) Express that a few days ago a party of hunters, engaged in digging after a fox, which had burrowed in a cliff on Pine Creek, discovered a vein of quartz mingled with a yellow mineral. A specimen of the mineral was sent to Mr. Scott, a silversmith, in Jacksonville, who after assaying it, pronounced it *gold*. The vein is eight feet wide, eleven inches thick, and of unknown length. A solid foot of the quarts will yield, upon an average, sixteen dollars. The fortunate owner of the cliff is Mr. J. Epperly.

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature has adjourned after a session of forty days. The most important bills passed are those for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and the law forbidding the traffic in ardent spirits, which is to be submitted to the people for their adoption on the third Monday in June. The general railroad bill passed the House, but was not acted upon in the Senate. The effort of the Catholics to receive a portion of the school fund for seperate schools failed.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S WATCH.—It is stated that Mr. H. G. Riell, of New York, has in his possession the identical watch worn by Gen. Washington. It is represented as a very massive watch, with very thick plain cases of pure gold, and twenty-four carets fine. The watch was made by Messrs. Randell & Bridge, of London England, and was bought by Benjamin Franklin, when he was Commissioner of the United Colonies. The watch also strike the hour, the same as our clocks do.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The Reading railroad company have made arrangements to procure six additional locomotives and six hundred coal cars, to accommodate the increased business for the year. The coal company have made arrangements to increase their business from 100 to 150,000 tons during the ensuing shipping season. The rates of toll and transportation for the present year, it is understood, will be agreed upon the ensuing week.

ODD.—The Duc de Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe, by virtue of his marriage with the sister of Queen Isabella, is the head of the Spanish nobility. According to the Spanish law, daughters of nobles inherit their titles, and transmit them to their husbands when married. Thus, if the Emperor Napoleon accepts the title of nobility from his wife, he must, under the law, make a declaration of his acceptance to the Duc de Montpensier.

☞ The following is the routine of the daily occupation of the royal children in England.—Rise early, then breakfast at eight, and dine at two. First hour after breakfast, the classics; next, the modern, grammatical instruction, being also carefully given; next, military exercises for the boys, then music and dancing, then the riding school; music and drawing for the girls, then the carpenter's shop, and occasionally, the laboratory; then shooting on the royal gardens, then supper, then prayers, and then to bed.—Such are the daily occupations of these young people.

☞ A young lady with a cash capital of $10,000, advertises in the New York Tribune, for a "Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed husband," who, in addition to piety, must possess a comely appearance. Whereupon a good looking German, in Buffalo, who has been a hard drinker, but has seen the error of his ways, offers himself on the ground of his being a Dutch *Reformed* husband.

☞ Foreign Immigration from Europe to the United States has, it is thought, reached its climax during the year 1852, and will, in future, as it has already done during the months of the present year just passed, continue to decline, owing to the attractions of Australia, the improvement in the prospects of labor in Europe, and other causes.

☞ On Wednesday evening the *gas* played us a slippery trick, and left the office before we could prepare the following telegraphic reports for our paper. As it is the *latest* news we hope our readers will appreciate the enterprise of the gas pipes which enabled them to get it on Friday instead of Thursday.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, February 23.

The Arabia arrived to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 12th.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton...The sales of the week were 50,000 bales. Orleans, fair, 6½; middling 5¾; Mobile, fair, 6; middling 5¾; the speculators took 20,000 bales—and 3000 were sold for export.

Breadstuffs.—Flour...Western Canal 20s; Ohio 27. Corn Yellow 32.

Provisions.—Lard...60s. Money market languid.

An insurrection occurred at Milan on the 6th and 8th. The Austrians say the revolt was quelled with fire killed. The patriots say that three hundred were killed.

The patriots attacked the barracks, and it is said massacred the garrison. A despatch, dated the 8th, says that order is entirely restored.

Proclamations of Kossuth and Mazzini are posted. Mazzini has gone to Switzerland, to watch events.

Many arrests preceded the revolts. The accounts are very vague. Beings are looked for elsewhere.

Austria and France are sending troops to Lombardy and Rome respectively.

The English Parliament met on Tuesday, and discussed the programme of business.

The Protectionists Society is dissolved.

The Convention between Chili and Great Britain is ratified. There will be no new taxes in France this year.

A commercial treaty between Prussia and Austria is officially announced.

Montenegro will probably settle by negotiation.

A despatch announces the arrival of the Indian mail with Calcutta dates to the 5th, and Bombay to the 13th. Pegue is formerly annexed to the British territory.

The Austria-Prussian Commercial treaty is officially announced.

Omar Pacha offers good terms to the Montenegrins, if they will surrender.

A second dispatch from Lodia says that if the Burmese monarch will not give up Pegue province peaceably, the British will take Ava and dethrone him.

One hundred and twenty rebels have been hanged in China.

The conflict at Milan was sharp and brief. The insurgents were mostly without firearms. A despatch from Milan from the British Minister at Berne, for transmission to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at London says: "A telegraphic message from Bellinzona, of the 8th inst., announces that the gates of Milan were shut, and it was supposed that the insurrection, which had been suppressed, had been succored. A proclamation from Mazzini had been placarded."

Another statement says that the Austrians in the arsenal had been massacred. The *emeute* broke out simultaneously in three parts of the city. Arrests and domiciliar visits were the order of the day in Milan. Great agitation existed at Pisa, Lucca and elsewhere.

At Turin the Sardinian Ministry met in haste, in consequence of a communication from the Austrian Consul, to deliberate on the aspect of affairs.

The Turkish Gazette states, with respect to the insurrection, that about 300 persons, some with pistols, have attacked the troops on Sunday, and that there had been about 300 killed.

Similar occurrences had taken place at Rimini, and similar movements had broken out at several towns of Lombardy.

Austria has demanded of Turkey that Durazzo in Albania be made a free port for Austrian vessels. Russia backs the demand.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—The Army and Navy Appropriation Bill was considered, and a debate arose upon the proposition to pay Colonel Armistead under the superintendence of a civilian, instead of a military officer. The proposition was negatived. Numerous amendments from the committee on military affairs were adopted.

Mr. Shields's proposal amendments making appropriations for National defences, amounting in all to $1,184,000, including San Francisco. Adopted.

There was no final action on the Army bill.

A bill was passed allowing Judge Barkley, or any other Judge of the U. S. Court, to administer the oath to Mr. King as Vice President, at Havana or Key West.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The committee appointed to inform Gen. Pierce of his election, reported having waited on him, and his having signified his acceptance of the office of President of the United States, begging the committee to express his grateful acknowledgements, and to assure Congress of the very sense of obligation with which he regards this manifestation of confidence on the part of his countrymen. It would be his earnest desire to prove to them that this confidence has not been misplaced.

The House resumed the consideration of the Reciprocity Bill and Mr. Tuck resumed his speech advocating the bill.

Mr. Clingman was disposed to settle the fishing difficulties, but if free trade was to be adopted, he be resisted. If the amendments repealing the Navigation Laws were adopted, he would vote for the bill.

The morning hour having expired, the committee of the whole took up the Indian Appropriation Bill, which was considered until adjournment, without selection.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 23.

The bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to subscribe to Railroads out of the State was taken up and debated, during the whole session. It was finally passed, on an amendment requiring the assent of the Legislature.

In session of the Supreme Court, of any intended subscription, and requiring the Court to hear and determine any application for injunction. The bill was then laid over.

HOUSE.—The speaker laid before the House an invitation from the Councils of Pittsburgh to the Legislature, Governor, &c., to visit the city.

The following bills were passed:—

An act to incorporate the Allegheny County Agricultural Society.

An act to incorporate the Brownsville Railroad Company.

An act to incorporate the Valley Turnpike Road Company, and relative to roads in Pine township, Allegheny county.

A supplement to an act chartering the Saxonburg and Tarentum Plank Road Company.

A supplement to an act chartering the East Liberty and Penn Township Plank Road Company.

An act to authorize the borough of Greensburg to subscribe to the Pennsylvania Railroad—amended by Mr. Byerly, allowing counties in any such company to be filled up on ten days notice.

THE INDIA RUBBER CASE.

WASHINGTON, February 23.

Perhaps no decision was ever rendered by the Commissioner to the public and immediately connected, than that announced in the Patent Office today, by the Commissioner of Patents, on the application of Charles Goodyear, for the India Rubber Patent for seven years, which was dismissed. The public must therefore forth have free use of the invention. From a careful perusal of the decision, it appears that the Commissioner is likely to carry with it the subsequent, which is immediately dependent upon this Sulphur heat—Inventor, Charles Goodyear. There is no appeal, as the law of 1840 gives the power to the Commissioner. The interest involved will exceed $5,000,000. The inventor has been before Congress, but was proven by thirteen witnesses to be the prior Inventor.

HARRISBURG, February 23.

The State Prohibitory Convention met to-day. Upwards of one hundred delegates were present, representing over forty counties in the State. An organization is effected. Great enthusiasm prevails. A mass meeting will be held in the hall of the House to-night, to be addressed by Messrs. H. Combe, J. M. Kirkpatrick and others. Messrs. Magee and Steel are at their post, as usual.

VERMONT LIQUOR LAW.—By official returns from all parts of the State, the Vermont Journal announces that the new liquor law of the State has been adopted by a majority vote of 1,121.—Six counties give majorities against the bill, and eight counties in favor. The whole number of votes cast was 42,609; an aggregate of 4,089 votes less than was cast for Governor.

☞ The herring is a delicate fish, which is killed by a very small degree of violence.—Whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seem to have receive no hurt, it gives a squeak and instantly expires; and it be thrown directly back into the water, it never recovers; hence arose the proverb, "As dead as a herring."

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS.—This week the Rolling Mills Company at City Point, South Boston, will extend their operations by bringing into use the whole of their extensive establishment.—They will then employ 600 men, and the work will be continued day and night, and about $50,000 worth of railroad iron (100 tons) can be rolled out daily.

Derangement of the Liver!

☞ Is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable diseases known to American physicians. It had for years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's great Specific, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tried.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits!

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.,
feb19-lidaw 60 Wood street.

☞ Low Spirits, Hypochondriac, want of energy and capacity for business or disposition to enjoy life and happiness, are wretched complaints which silently prey upon the constitution of the unhappy object. They are usually brought on through troubles and afflictions of the mind, sedentary habits, destined ale and close application to study. They are sometimes attended with loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous debility, frightful dreams, and a pallid, unhealthy, downcast countenance How, while these melancholy disorders exist, the bright sparkling eye loses its wonted lustre, the mind is penetrated and wrecked—the body its manly courage and vigor, and the noblest feelings of our nature gradually dwindle away to a fretful peevish temper, until life becomes a burthen, and other diseases arise to shorten the existence of the wretched victim.

A belief for these horrible disorders will be found in that excellent article, HALSEY'S FOREST WINE!

☞ See large advertisement in another column.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa: also, by JAMES E. SAMPLE, north-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City. dec22-lmdaw

(From the Syracuse Star.)

PASSING AWAY.

When one we loved has passed away,
To bless our sight no more,
And life's rough road is loneliness,
We're left to wander o'er—
How sacredly we treasure up
That last sad smile and look,
And with each loved remembered word,
Our pensive hours beguile.

'Tis thus when Time with rusty scale,
Has measured out that span—
A year—a childhood's view, has rest,
How brief a space to man!
To childhood, 'tis the fate that hoits
Bright visions from its grasp,
To man it is the knell that speaks
Of death's approach at last.

Ayo! let the old year onward pass,
With all its gathered spoils,
And we will turne a wreath to crown
His labors and his toils!
But look of Nature's leaves and flowers,
We twine this wreath to-day,
For, in his grasping hand he's borne,
All these bright things away.

But Time, though it may scm the leaves,
In Nature's garden fair,
And wither on the cheek of youth,
The roses blooming there—
Yet o'er the freshness of the mind
It holds no blighting sway;
Oh, then of feelings ardent, pure,
We twine this wreathe to-day.

The year now numbered with the past,
Has been to all, I trow,
A chastened scene—where mirth and joy
Oft bowed to grief and woe
Yet ever since the fatal hour
That Paradise was lost,
The human race has shared such fate,
On wavering billows tossed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATENT COPYING PRESS.—Adams' Patent Cone and Lever Letter Copying Press. A new article, for sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.
feb25

OIL CLOTHS.—Received this day, at the Carpet Warehouse, No. 55 Fourth street, 5-4 and 4-4 Oil Cloths, of new designs and colors.
W. M'CLINTOCK.
feb25

TAPESTRY INGRAIN CARPETS.—Received this day, at the Carpet Warehouse, No. 55 Fourth street, rich and elegant new styles Tapestry Ingrain Carpets, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
W. M'CLINTOCK.
feb25

PAGODA TEA STORE.—Just received—
A superior English Breakfast Tea, at 50c. 3 lb.
A most delicious Young Hyson Tea, at 50c. 3 lb.
Extra Fine Young Hyson Tea, at 50c. 3 lb.
JEHU HAWORTH,
feb25 corner of Diamond and Diamond alley.

FOR SALE.—A Farm, containing 26 Acres, one mile from Wilkinsville, ohio, on which is a cottage house and out buildings; there is also on the premises a fine fruit vein of coal. This is a bargain, as the Railroad connection, when completed will bring it within half an hour's ride of the city. Apply to LOWRY & HAKRITT,
Intelligence Office, and Real Estate Agents,
feb25 corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

WATER STREET PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—A valuable Lot of Ground; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house, situated on Water street 27 feet front and rounning through to First street. This property is now one of the most prominent locations for business in the city, and is the centre of the Iron trade in the city; the steamboat wharf and the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad being immediately in front. Terms easy.
CUTHBERT & SON,
feb25 Real Estate Agents, 140 Third street.

LAW BOOKS.—Troubat' Law of Partnership; the Law of Limited and Limited Partnerships in the United States; by Francis J. Troubat, of the bar of Philadelphia; 1 vol. 8vo.

Chitty's Forms.—Chitty on's Forms of Conveyancing and of Practice; fourth edition—revised, corrected, enlarged, and adapted to the present states of the law; with copious Precedents, notes and references; by Robert R. Wright, Counsellor at Law; 1 vol. 8vo.

The above, together with a large assortment of law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, for sale cheap, by
KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.
feb25

DUNLAP'S FORMS.—Containing more than twelve hundred Forms for practice in the Courts of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and for Conveyancing. Also, for the use of public officers, and men of business generally. Compiled in the recent Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania, with explanatory remarks and numerous precedents and references to decided authorities; to which are appended, a Glossary of law terms, and a copious index. Second edition. For sale by J. H. WELDIN,
Bookseller and Stationer,
feb19 67 Wood street, between Third and Fourth.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD AND LOCATED.—The undersigned, in connection with Alex. M'Cregor, Esq., of Washington Town, will attend to the locating of Lands, as entitled, before the Land Office, and to any other business in the State of Iowa, entrusted to their care, and will use the strictest attention and zeal in their actions received, or to any business entrusted to them.
JAMES BLAKELY,
feb5 No. 153, corner of Wood and Liberty sts.

A New Article for Shaving.

CORATHIAN OIL CREAM.—This fine delightful article from 30 to 35 a day retail. Wholesale and retail by the proprietor, No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. Prepared by Price & Gemell, pertumers to her Majesty, No. 59 Regent street, London.
JAMES BLAKELY,
feb5 Sole Agent for Pittsburgh.

Wholesale and retail by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.

An Anxious Mother.

WISHES to obtain information of the present residence of her son, JOHN THOMAS, who left Pittsburgh on the 31st of November, 1852; since that time I have heard nothing of him. He will be 17 years of age on the 25th of March 1853. He speaks three languages, French, German, and English; has blue eyes, light hair and rather florid complexion. Any person having knowledge of him, or forwarding his address, the undersigned, of
THERESA THOMAS,
feb23-2tdaw St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Papers inserting this advertisement, will greatly oblige his anxious mother.

Notice.

LAW BOOKS.—Peck's Medical Jurisprudence, Elements of Medical Jurisprudence, by Theodore R. Peck—fourth edition; 2 vols. 8vo.

Hoyle's Justice.—Hoyle's Justice, and Business Man's Legal Guide—fifth edition: revised, corrected and greatly enlarged, by Frederick Brightly, Esq.; 1 vol. 8vo.

Wharton's American Criminal Law.—A Treatise on the Criminal Law of the United States, by Frederick Wharton; second edition; 1 vol. 8vo.

Wharton's Law of Agency.—A Digest of Forms; containing more than twelve hundred forms, for practice in the Courts of Pennsylvania, and of the United States, by James D. Dunlap; second edition; 1 vol. 8vo.

Wharton's Law Lexicon.—The Law Lexicon or Dictionary of Jurisprudence, by J. J. & Wharton, Esq.; from the London edition; 1 vol. 8vo.

The above are for sale by KAY & CO.,
feb25 55 Wood street.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Every land has failed with joy and
Xtasy, this truly wonderful preparation; where
Intrinsic merits is bound to prevail,
Curative powers to the attention of the whole
American people—for the benefit of the human race;
Varanlyzed with its tortures, have alike yielded to its
Magical influence; *Cancers*, contorted joints
Universal and swollen limbs have all given way before it;
Suffered for years und